Bibliometric Analysis of International Journal of Research in Library Science 2015 –2022 indexed by Google scholar

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ABSTRACT

A bibliometric analysis of the research productivity of International Journal of Research in Library Science (IJRLS)" is presented in this paper. Through bibliometric analysis of articles published in the International Journal of Research in Library Science between 2015 to 2022, 334 articles were identified from the Google Scholar database. The paper was observed for 270 out of 334 records, and duplicate files removed from the study were found in the database. The analysis focuses on the geographic distribution of authors as well as the issue-by- issue and authorship pattern distribution of publications. The investigation looked at 270 papers that were published in the International Journal of Research in Library Science over the course of a few years. The maximum was 80(29.62%) articles published in 2021 and the minimum of 4(1.48%) articles published in 2019. The highest contribution by two authors was 115, while only 96 were contributed by single authors. Most of the contributions were from India, according to the study. The top contributors in geographical distribution are Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The most cited work was Mobile library services and technologies.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometric, Google Scholar**,** International Journal of Research in Library Science, IJRLS.

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is the use of factual techniques to the investigation of books, articles and other distribution especially those with a scientific focus. In a paper titled "Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics?" that was published in 1969, Alan Pritchard described bibliometrics as the use of statistical and mathematical techniques to books and other forms of communication (Pritchard, 1969).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD (2003) explain, Bibliometric analysis use data on numbers and authors of scientific publications and on articles and the citations therein (and in patents) to measure

the "output" of individuals/research teams, institutions, and countries, to identify national and international networks, and to map the development of new (multi-disciplinary) fields of science and technology (OECD, 2003).

SOURCE JOURNAL

The International Journal of Research in Library Science (IJRLS) is an international quarterly peer-reviewed journal in the area of library science and information science. It is a free online publication that disseminates well-written, original research articles.

It is an international scientific publication that aims to advance scientific education and research in order to advance the study of libraries and information science. IJRLS will support library science researchers, educators, and practitioners.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

RK Singh and AP Singh (2017) [3], conducted an evaluation of Citation Analysis of International Journal of Library and Information Studies on the Impact of Google Scholar. As part of the study, a citation analysis of IJLIS articles from 2011 to 2015 was carried out (Singh & Singh, 2017). Based on one study, 20 articles were cited 118 times in Google Scholar. Velmurugan received the reference of 14 (41.18%) in the 2013 form from Google Scholar.

Raghavendra Inganal (2022) [7], carried out a Bibliometric Analysis of Annals of Library and Information Studies Journal (ALISJ) during 2015 -2021.The outcome showed that a total of 212 papers were published during the 2015-2021 study period (Inganal, 2022). Of the 212 articles, 99.89 per cent were published under the multiple author model. The degree of collaboration of the published articles amounted to 99.68%.

Vinayak Hakkaraki (2022) [5], evaluated the KELPRO BULLETIN is biannual peer-reviewed academic journal through a bibliometric analysis. Within this study, bibliometric analysis of articles of Kelpro Bulletin from the year 2011-20021 has been carried out (Hakkaraki, 2022). The journal has published 221 articles during the period of study and most of the contributors are two authors with 129(58.37%).

Vinayak Hakkaraki (2022) [6], evaluated the International Journal of library and Information Studies Journal through a Scientometric analysis based on Google Scholar. Within this study, Scientometric analysis of articles of International Journal of library and Information Studies from the year 2011 to 2021 bas been carried out (Hakkaraki, 2022). The journal has published 669 articles during the period of study. A total of 1210 authors contributed in this journal and majority of the articles are published by two authors with 345.study show that M Chandrasekhar and M Anjaiah have the most Productive author list by contributing 10 articles.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study intends to analyze the publication trends in International Journal of Research in Library Science 'IJRLS' during the period 2015 to 2022.

The key objectives of the study are:

✓ To analysis the year-wise articles indexed by Google scholar published in the **International Journal of Research in Library Science 'IJRLS'** (2015-2022).

✓ To study the Issue-wise distribution of articles.

✓ To study the authorship pattern of the contributors.

✓ To study Authorship Pattern Single/Co-authors.

✓ Country wise Distribution of Authors.

✓ Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian States).

✓ To know most **cited 15 papers in International Journal of Research in Library Science 'IJRLS'.**

METHODOLOGY

The Bibliometrics analysis is based on articles indexed by the Google Scholar of The International Journal of Research in Library Science 'IJRLS' found 334 articles between 2015 and 2022 during the study period. Article analysis was observed on 270 of the 334 files carefully analysed and duplicate publication was deleted from the study. 270 samples of documents were identified for research purposes in the International Journal of Research in Library Science. All information was gathered by Google Scholar on December 5, 2022. It is also tabulated for further analysis. This study involved an analysis of the data collected and presented the results. This study analyses various aspects such as year-wise publication indexed by Google Scholar, author patterns, and country distribution of contributors, etc (Hakkaraki, 2022).
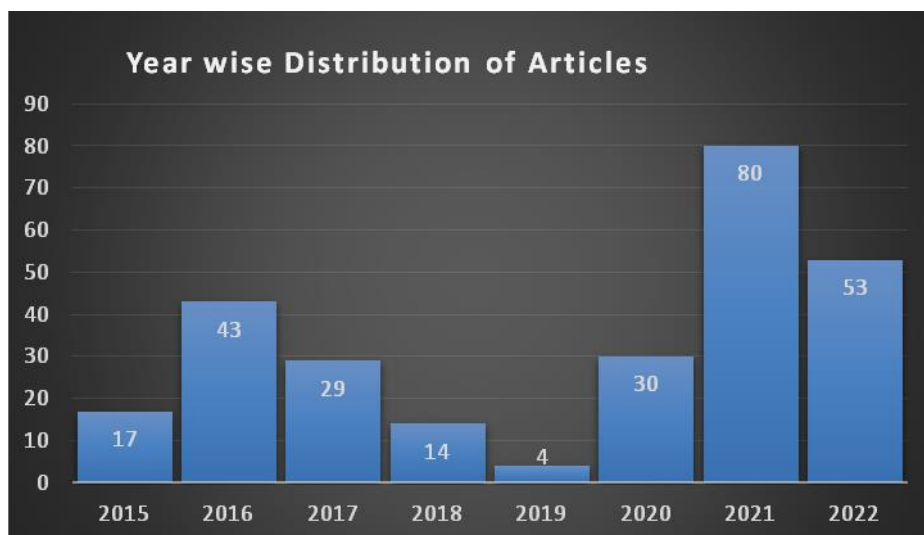
DATA ANALYSIS

Year wise Distribution of Articles

Table 1 displays the distribution of articles published in the International Journal of Research in Library Science journal during 2015-2022. Here it is shown that a total of 270 articles were published in 19 issues of 8 volumes. A maximum of 80 articles (29.62%) were published in 2021, followed by 53 articles (19.62%) in 2022.The smallest number of published papers was 4 (1.48%) in 2019.

Table 1 - Year wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No. of Articles	% Age
2015	1	2	17	8.14
2016	2	2	43	8.14
2017	3	2	29	11.31
2018	4	2	14	10.40
2019	5	2	4	1.48
2020	6	2	30	9.04
2021	7	4	80	29.62
2022	8	3	53	19.62
Total	**8**	**19**	**270**	100%

Year wise Distribution of Articles

Issue-wise distribution of articles

Table 2 shows the distribution of Issue-Wise articles published in the International Journal of Research in Library Science journal from 2015 to 2022. A total of 270 papers appeared in 19 issues of 8 volumes. The maximum number of articles, 80 (29.629%), appeared in Volume 7. The lowest number of articles published was 4 (1.481%) in volume 5.

Table 2 - Issue-wise distribution of articles

Year	Volume No.	No. of Issue	Number of Articles				Total Articles	Average Article Per Volume
			Issue No 1	Issue No 2	Issue No 3	Issue No 4		
2015	1	2	5	12			17	6.294
2016	2	2	20	23			43	15.921
2017	3	2	20	9			29	10.75
2018	4	2	8	6			14	5.185
2019	5	2	1	3			04	1.481
2020	6	2	14	16			30	11.111
2021	7	4	19	15	20	26	80	29.629
2022	8	3	22	17	14		53	19.629
			109(40.37)	101(37.40)	34(12.59)	26(9.64)	270(100%)	100%

Authorship Pattern

Table 3 Shows that a complete no of 516 authors contributed to the source journal. From the table, it is seen that the journal has more articles written by two authors (115) followed by a single author (96); three authors (50), and four authors contributed (7) and six authors, only 2 publications.
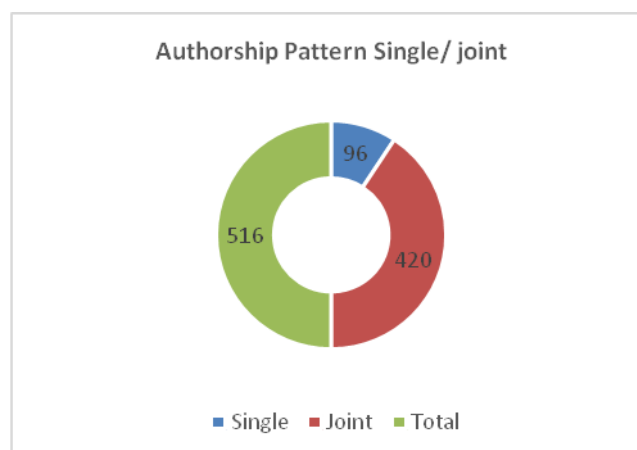
Table 3 - Authorship Pattern

Year	Volume No.	Number of Authors Contributed					
		Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Six Authors	Total
2015	1	9	5	3	-	-	17
2016	2	17	22	4	-	-	43
2017	3	7	12	10	-	-	29
2018	4	3	9	2	-	-	14
2019	5	1	2	1	-	-	4
2020	6	12	11	6	1	-	30
2021	7	32	29	16	3	-	80
2022	8	15	25	8	3	2	53
Total		**96**	**115(230)**	**50(150)**	**7(28)**	**2(12)**	**270(516)**
		(35.555)	**(42.592)**	**(18.518)**	**(2.595)**	**(0.740)**	**100%**

Authorship Pattern Single/ Co-authors

Table 4 illustrates the contribution of single and co-authors over the study period. The study found that the maximum number of co-authors published was 420, followed by individual authors who appeared 96.

Table 4 - Authorship Pattern Single/ co-authors

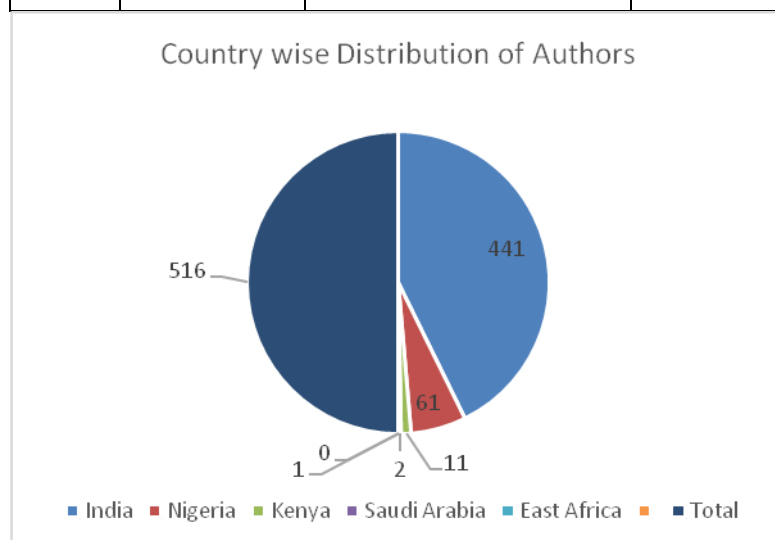| S. No	Authors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Single	96	18.60
2	Co-authors	420	81.40
	Total	**516**	**100%**

Country wise Distribution of Authors

Table 5 illustrates the authors countrywide distribution. The maximum number of contributions from India is 441 (85.468%), Nigeria 61 (11.821%), Kenya 11 (2.131%), Saudi Arabia 2 (0.387%) and East Africa 1 (0.193%).

Table 5 - Country wise Distribution of Authors

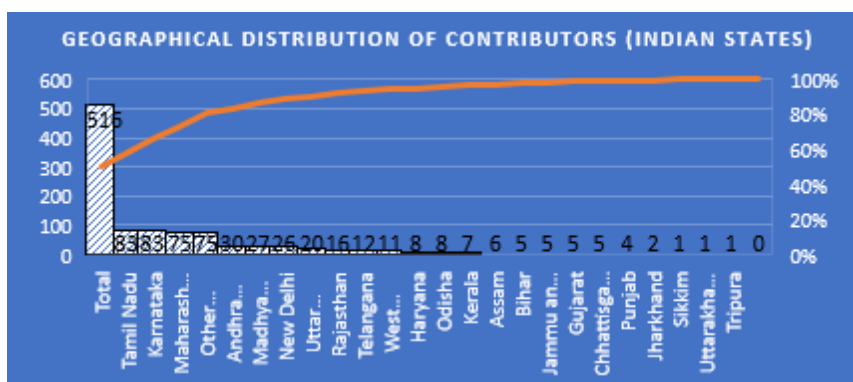| S. No.	Countries	Total Number of Authors	Percentage
1.	India	441	85.468
2.	Nigeria	61	11.821
3.	Kenya	11	2.131
4.	Saudi Arabia	2	0.387
5.	East Africa	1	0.193
	Total	**516**	**100**

Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian States)

Table 6 shows that among the 441 contributions of Indian authors, Tamil Nadu contributed a maximum of 16.08% (83), followed by Karnataka state with 16.08% (83) and Maharashtra with 14.53% (75). On the other side, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, and Tripura have the smallest contribution with 0.19% (1) contribution.

Table 6 - Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian States)

S. No.	Name of State	Total Number of Authors	Percentage
1	Tamil Nadu	83	16.08
2	Karnataka	83	16.08
3.	Maharashtra	75	14.53
4.	Andhra Pradesh	30	5.81
5	Madhya Pradesh	27	5.23
6.	New Delhi	26	5.03
7.	Uttar Pradesh	20	3.87
8.	Rajasthan	16	3.10
9.	Telangana	12	2.32
10.	West Bengal	11	2.13

11.	Haryana	8	1.55
12.	Odisha	8	1.55
13.	Kerala	7	1.35
14.	Assam	6	1.16
15.	Bihar	5	0.99
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0.99
17.	Gujarat	5	0.99
18	Chhattisgarh	5	0.99
19.	Punjab	4	0.77
20.	Jharkhand	2	0.38
21.	Sikkim	1	0.19
23.	Uttarakhand	1	0.19
24.	Tripura	1	0.19
25.	Other countries states	75	14.53
	Total	516	100%

Most cited 15 papers in International Journal of Research in Library Science

Table 7 presents the top 15articles cited in the **International Journal of Research in Library Science**. The most cited work is the Mobile library services and technologies published in 2016 with 37 citations, followed by Library Automation: an overview published in 2015 with 36 citations (Table 7)

Table 7 - most **cited 15 papers in International Journal of Research in Library Science**

S. No	Title	Author	Citation	Year
1	Mobile library services and technologies: A study	SR Nalluri, B Gaddam	37	2016
2	Library Automation: an overview	D Das, P Chatterjee	36	2015
3	Application of web 2.0 and web 3.0: an overview	D Prabhu	26	2016
4	ICT skills for LIS professionals in the digital environment	KC Narasappa, PD Kumar	15	2016
5	Scientometric Analysis of Annals of Library and information Studies (ALIS): 2009-2013	S Paliwal	13	2015

6	Awareness and use of digital library resources by faculty members of Engineering College Libraries in Warangal District, Telangana: a study	GR Kumar	12	2016
7	Knowledge Management and the Role of Academic Libraries	Himanish Roy	12	2015
8	Electronic resources for university library and its advantages	M Bhardwaj, S Sharma	11	2015
9	Publication productivity analysis of University of Mysore: a study	N Shree Rekha, H Jabeen	10	2017
10	Electronic resources use by faculty members of engineering college libraries in RTM Nagpur University area: A study	MB Ghangare	10	2016
11	Status of Online Resources in Selected Deemed University Libraries in Andhra Pradesh	K Ramakrishna, C Sasikala, R Gowridevi	10	2015
12	Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal–Economic Affairs	K Palanivel, C Baskaran	9	2018
13	A study on managing koha open-source library management system in the university library, central university of Kerala	P SenthilKumaran, KP Sreeja	9	2017
14	Indigenous material of preserving manuscripts in library	D Patidar, A Soni	9	2016
15	Study of security system used in college libraries	KN Kumbhar, DK Veer	8	2016

CONCLUSION

International Journal of Research in Library Science (IJRLS) is an international quarterly peer-reviewed journal in the area of library science and information science during the period of study in which 270 contributions were published. The maximum was 80(29.62%) articles published in 2021 and the minimum 4 (1.48%) articles were published in 2019. Out of the total number of 270 contributions, only 96 (35.555%) were contributed by single authors, while the highest contribution by two authors, was 115 (42.592%) contributions. The study further finds that most of the contributions are from India 441 (85.468%). Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are the leading contributor in terms of geographical distribution with 83. The most cited work is the Mobile library services and technologies published in 2016 with 37 citations, followed by Library Automation: an overview published in 2015 with 36 citations.

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