

Bibliometric Analysis of KELPRO Bulletin is a biannual peer- reviewed academic journal, 2011–2021

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents a bibliometric analysis research productivity of the Journal titled “KELPRO Bulletin” for the period from 2011 to 2021. The analysis covers mainly the year-wise distribution of publications output, Issue -wise distribution of publication, Authorship Pattern, geographical distribution of authors, page lengths of the article in the Kelpro bulletin journal. The KELPRO Bulletin Journal data is downloaded from the KELPRO Bulletin's journal website and arranged in the excel sheet and then tabulated for further interpretation. The maximum researchers preferred to publish their research papers in the form of Articles and majority of the publications from two authored. The analysis showed that 221 papers were published in the journal KELPRO Bulletin from 2011 to 2021. The maximum was 25 (11.31%) articles published in 2017 and the minimum 17 (7.69%) articles were published in 2011, 2012 and 2014. out of the total number of 221 contributions, only 73 (33.03%) were contributed by single authors, while the highest contribution by two authors, was 129(58.37%) contributions.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometric, Year wise Distribution of Contributions, KELPRO Bulletin, India.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics was first used by Alan Pritchard in a paper published in 1969, titled "Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics?" He defined the term as "the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication."

A bibliometric method is used in the field of library and information science, where statistical methods are used to analyze books, articles, and other publications. A bibliometric method is used to analyze books, articles, and other publications. In bibliometrics, you can determine which journals to publish in based on the journal impact factors.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD (2003) describe, 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.

2. SOURCE JOURNAL

The KELPRO Bulletin is a biannual peer-reviewed academic journal dedicated to the Department of Library and Information Sciences since 1997 with registration number 67733/97. This is an official publication of Kerala Library Professionals Organization (KELPRO), Thiruvananthapuram, and Kerala, India. The journal's primary goal is to serve library professionals through the rapid publication of theoretical and empirical studies on various aspects of library and information science. KELPRO bulletin with ISSN 0975- 4911 focuses on providing an educational platform for librarians, researchers, faculty, and other academics to publish their contributions and make publications available at affordable costs.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rajendran Pillai (2005), conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles and citations from the 1997-2004 Kelpro Bulletin. This study included an analysis of all articles and citations from the KELPRO BULLETIN. It can be concluded from this study that the journal has produced the most contributions related to computer applications in library and information science during the study. The journal has published 121 articles during the period of study and most of the contributors are single authors with 58.68%.

Manoj kumar Sinha, Sangita Paul, Manoj kumar Verma (2019), evaluated the KELPRO BULLETIN through a bibliometric analysis. Within this study, bibliometric analysis of articles of Kelpro Bulletin from the year 1997-20014 has been carried out. This study reveals that the journal has the highest number of contributions in the area of computer application in library and information science during the period of study. The journal has published 270 articles during the period of study and most of the contributors are single authors with 50.0%

Dr. Parameshwars , Dr P G Tadasad (2017), evaluated the KELPRO BULLETIN through a bibliometric analysis. Within this study, bibliometric analysis of articles of Kelpro Bulletin from the year 2004 to 2015 has been carried out. This study reveals that the journal has the highest number of contributions in the area of computer application in library and information science during the period of study. The journal has published 163 articles during the period of study. A total of 273 authors contributed in this journal and majority of the articles are published by multiple authors (54.60%).

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study intends to analyze the publication trends in KELPRO Bulletin during the period 2011 to 2021.

The key objectives of the study are:

1. To analysis the year-wise articles published in the KELPRO Bulletin (2011-2021)
2. To study the Issue-wise distribution of articles.
3. To study the Total no of contributors
4. To study the authorship pattern of the contributors.
5. To study Authorship Pattern Single/ joint
6. To study the geographical distribution of authors
7. Country wise Distribution of Authors
8. Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian States).

9. To study the Lengths of articles.

10. Distribution of Year wise References.

The investigation is based on the articles published in the journal i.e. KELPRO Bulletin is a biannual peer- reviewed academic journal devoted to Library and Information Science discipline for the period of eleven years (2011-2021) volume 15 to volume 25. A total of 221 articles are published during this period and all the bibliometrics data collected and arranged in the excel sheet and then tabulated for further interpretation.

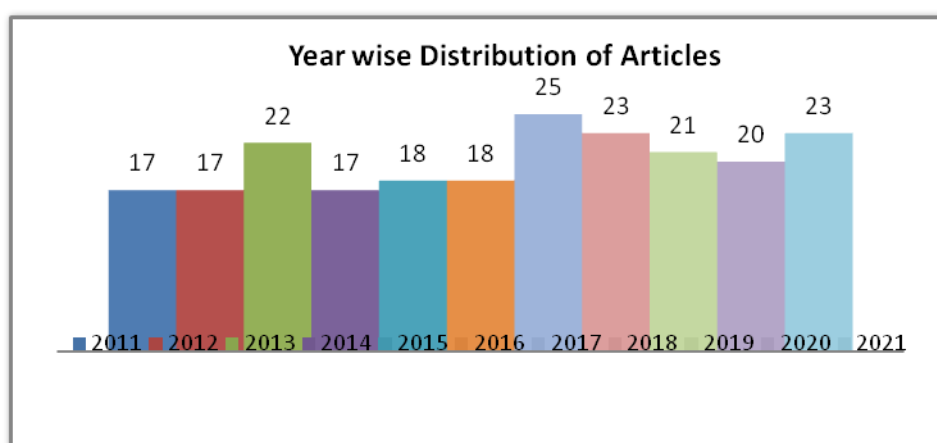
5. DATA ANALYSIS

Year wise Distribution of Articles

Table 1 Show the distribution of articles that appeared in the source journal during 2011-2021. Here it is shown that a total of 221 articles were published in 22 issues of 11 volumes. The maximum no of articles i.e. 25 (11.31%) were published in 2017, followed by 23articles (10.40%) in 2018, and 2021. The lowest number of articles published was 17 (7.69%) in the year 2011, 2012 and 2014.

Table 1 Year wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No. of Articles	% age
2011	15	2	17	7.69
2012	16	2	17	7.69
2013	17	2	22	9.95
2014	18	2	17	7.69
2015	19	2	18	8.14
2016	20	2	18	8.14
2017	21	2	25	11.31
2018	22	2	23	10.40
2019	23	2	21	9.50
2020	24	2	20	9.04
2021	25	2	23	10.40
Total	11	22	221	100%

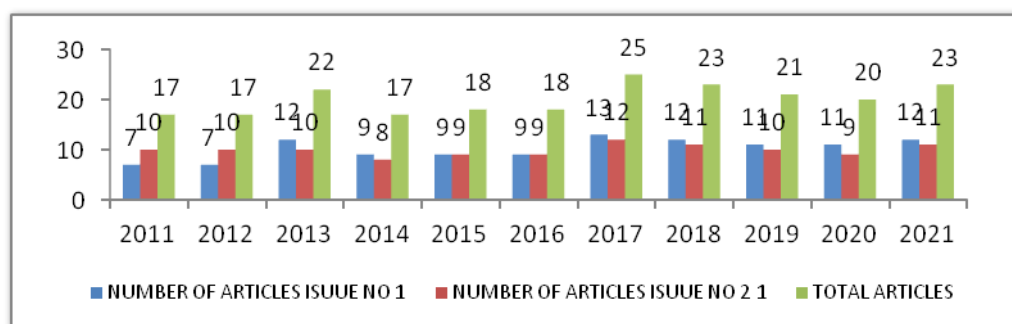


Issue-wise distribution of articles

Table 2 Shows the distribution of articles (Issue-Wise) published in the source journal during the period 2011-2021. Here it is shown that a total 221 articles have been published in 22 issues of 11 volumes. The maximum articles, i.e., 25 (11.31%) were published in volume number 21, followed by 23 articles (10.40%) in volume number 22 and 25. The lowest number of contributions published was 17 (7.69%) in volume number 15, 16 and 18.

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		
2011	15	2	7	10	17	7.69
2012	16	2	7	10	17	7.69
2013	17	2	12	10	22	9.95
2014	18	2	9	8	17	7.69
2015	19	2	9	9	18	8.14
2016	20	2	9	9	18	8.14
2017	21	2	13	12	25	11.31
2018	22	2	12	11	23	10.40
2019	23	2	11	10	21	9.50
2020	24	2	11	9	20	9.04
2021	25	2	12	11	23	10.40
			112(50.67)	109(49.32)	221	100%

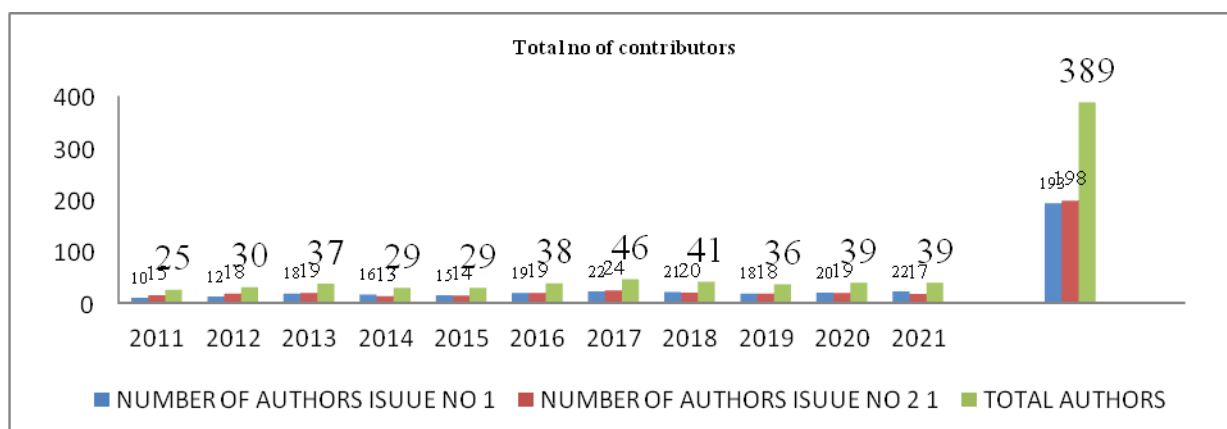


Total no of contributors

Table 3 Shows that a total no of 389 authors contributed in this source journal during the period 2011-2021. In this table, it is shown that there were 389 authors who contributed to 22 issues in 11 volumes. The maximum authors, i.e., 46 (11.82%) are found in volume number 21, followed by 41 authors (10.53%) found in volume number 22. The lowest number of contributors 25 (6.42%) is recorded in volume number 15.

Table 3 Total no of contributors

YEAR	VOLUME NO.	NUMBER OF AUTHORS		TOTAL AUTHORS	AVERAGE ARTICLE PER VOLUME
		ISSUE NO 1	ISSUE NO 2		
2011	15	10	15	25	6.42
2012	16	12	18	30	7.71
2013	17	18	19	37	9.51
2014	18	16	13	29	7.45
2015	19	15	14	29	7.45
2016	20	19	19	38	9.76
2017	21	22	24	46	11.82
2018	22	21	20	41	10.53
2019	23	18	18	36	9.25
2020	24	20	19	39	10.02
2021	25	22	17	39	10.02
		193(49.49)	198(50.89)	389	100%

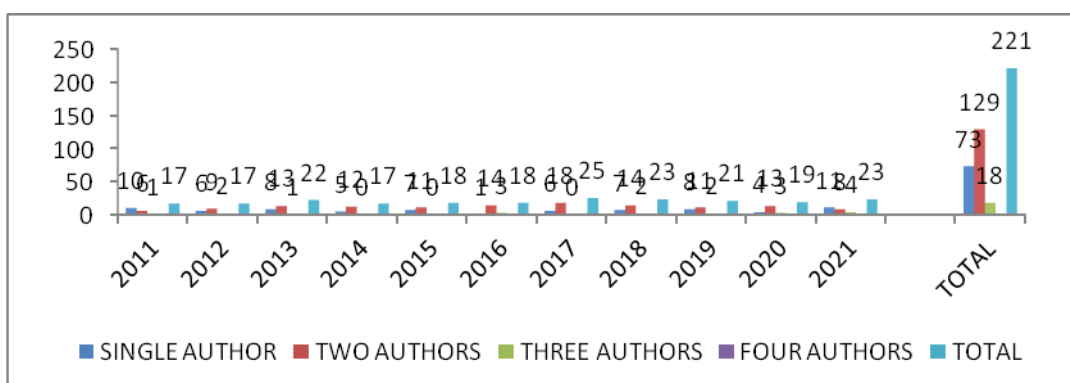


Authorship Pattern

Table 4 Shows that a total no of 389 authors contributed in the source journal. The authors were classified into five groups (i.e. single author, double author, three authors, and four authors. From the table, it is observed that the journal has more articles written by two authors (129) followed by a single author (73), three authors (18) and four authors contributed only 1 publications.

YEAR	VOLUME NO.	Number of Authors Contributed				TOTAL
		SINGLE AUTHOR	TWO AUTHORS	THREE AUTHORS	FOUR AUTHORS	
2011	15	10	6	1	-	17
2012	16	6	9	2	-	17

2013	17	8	13	1	-	22
2014	18	5	12	-	-	17
2015	19	7	11	-	-	18
2016	20	1	14	3	-	18
2017	21	6	18	-	1	25
2018	22	7	14	2	-	23
2019	23	8	11	2	-	21
2020	24	4	13	3	-	19
2021	25	11	8	4	-	23
TOTAL		73	129(258)	18(54)	1(4)	221(389)
		(33.03)	(58.37)	(8.14)	(0.45)	100%

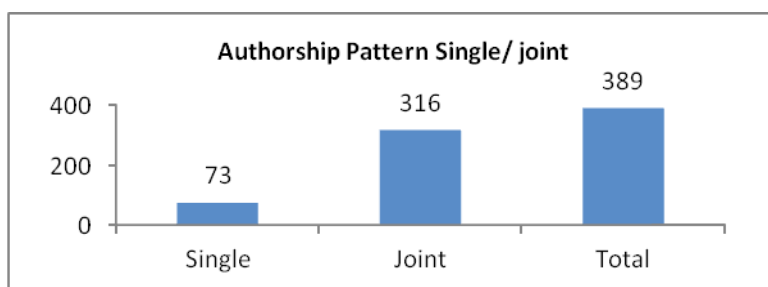


Authorship Pattern Single/ joint

Table 5 shows the contribution of the single and joint authors during the period of study. The study found that the maximum number of publication published by joint authors was 316, followed by single authors who appeared 73.

Table 5 Authorship Pattern Single/ joint

Sl. No	Authors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Single	73	18.76
2	Joint	316	81.24
	Total	389	100%

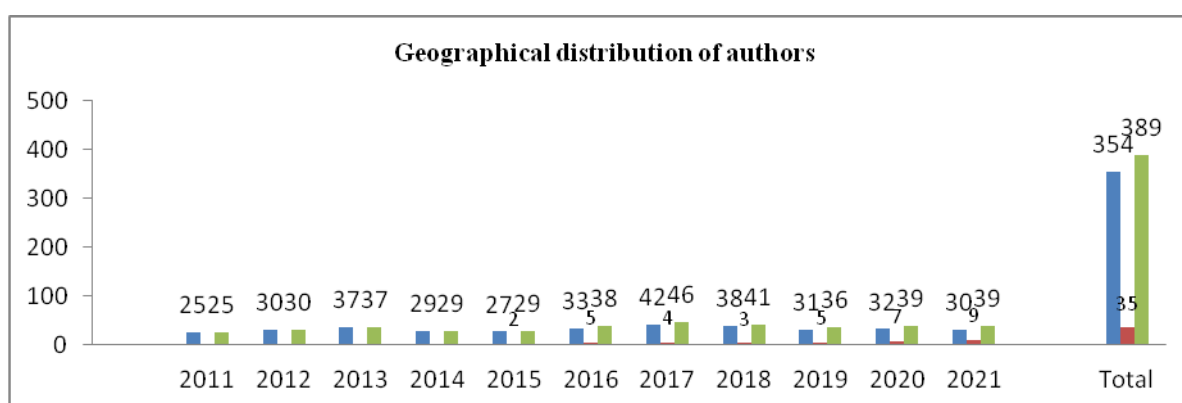


Geographical distribution of authors

Table 6 shows the contribution of the India and foreign authors during the period of study. The study found that the maximum number of publication published by Indian authors was 354, followed by foreign authors who appeared in 35.

Table 6 Geographical distribution of authors

Geographical contribution			
Year	India	Foreign	Total
2011	25		25
2012	30		30
2013	37		37
2014	29		29
2015	27	2	29
2016	33	5	38
2017	42	4	46
2018	38	3	41
2019	31	5	36
2020	32	7	39
2021	30	9	39
Total	354(91.00)	35(8.99)	389(100%)

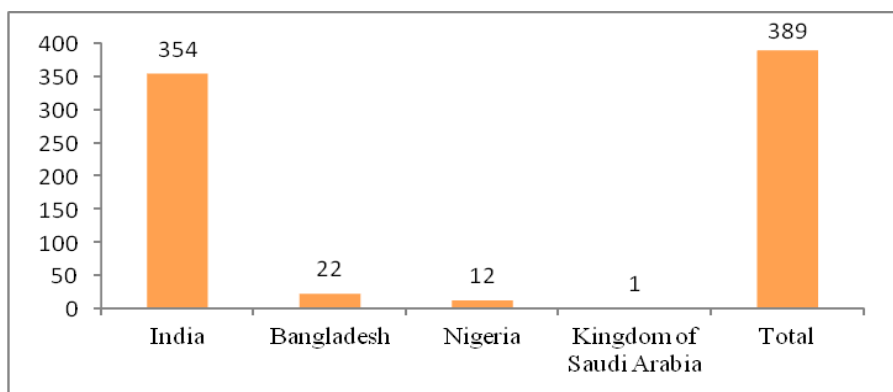


Country wise Distribution of Authors

Table 7 shows the author's countrywise distribution. The maximum number of contributions from India is 354 (91%), Bangladesh 22 (5.65%), Nigeria 12 (3.08%) and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 1 (0.25%) contributions.

Table 7 Country wise Distribution of Authors

Sl. No.	Countries	Total Number of Authors	Percentage
1.	India	354	91.00
2.	Bangladesh	22	5.65
3.	Nigeria	12	3.08
4.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1	0.25
	Total	389	100



Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian States)

Table 8 shows that among the 354 contributions from Indian authors, Kerala state contributed a maximum of 41.90% (163), followed by Tamil Nadu state with 16.19% (63) and Karnataka with 11.56% (45). On the other side, Gujarat possess the least contribution with 1 (0.25%) contribution.

Table 8 Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian States)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Number of Authors	Percentage
1	Kerala	163	41.90
2	Tamil Nadu	63	16.19
3.	Karnataka	45	11.56
4.	Pondicherry	10	2.57
5	Punjab	10	2.57
6.	Andhra Pradesh	8	2.05
7.	Manipur	7	1.79
8.	Telangana	7	1.79
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7	1.79
10.	New Delhi	6	1.54
11.	Mizoram	4	1.02
12.	Assam	3	0.77
13.	Goa	3	0.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0.77
15.	Maharashtra	3	0.77
16.	Uttarkhand	3	0.77
17.	Haryana	2	0.51
18	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0.51
19.	Tripura	2	0.51
20.	West Bengal	2	0.51
21.	Gujarat	1	0.25
22.	Other countries states	35	8.99
	Total	389	100%

Lengths of articles

Bibliometric Analysis of KELPRO Bulletin is a biannual peer- reviewed academic journal, 2011–2021

Table 9 shows that the out of the total contributions (221) during the period of the study most of the contributions are in the ten and more pages, i.e. 163 (73.76%) and lowest contributions are in the four pages i.e., 1(0.45%).

Table 9 Lengths of articles

Length (pages)	Year											Total	%
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Two								1		1	1	3	1.35
Three											2	2	0.9
Four	1											1	0.45
Five		1		1							1	3	1.35
Six	2		1		1	1		1	1			7	3.14
Seven	1	4	2		1		1		1			10	4.57
Eight	3	3	4		2	2	2	2				18	8.14
Nine	1	3	3		1		1	3	1		1	14	6.34
Ten & More	9	6	12	16	13	15	21	16	18	19	18	163	73.76
Total	17	17	22	17	18	18	25	23	21	20	23	221	100%

Distribution of Year wise References

Table 10 provides the Reference distribution pattern published in KELPRO Bulletin journal. The table reveals that a total of 4377 references were cited from 221 articles during the period of study, in which Vol.24 (2020) has recorded highest number of 513 references with an average of (11.72%), followed by Vol.16 (2012) with second highest 500 references with average (11.42%) and Vol. 15 (2011) has recorded lowest number 193 references with average (4.40%)

Table 10 Distribution of Year wise References

Year	Vol+	Issue	References	Percentage
2011	15	Issue 1 & 2	193	4.40
2012	16	Issue 1 & 2	500	11.42
2013	17	Issue 1 & 2	405	9.25
2014	18	Issue 1 & 2	369	8.43
2015	19	Issue 1 & 2	345	7.88
2016	20	Issue 1 & 2	366	8.36
2017	21	Issue 1 & 2	491	11.21
2018	22	Issue 1 & 2	365	8.33
2019	23	Issue 1 & 2	411	9.38
2020	24	Issue 1 & 2	513	11.72
2021	25	Issue 1 & 2	419	9.57
Total	11	25	4377	100%

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

KELPRO Bulletin is a peer-reviewed academic journal published biannually during the period of study in which 221 contributions were published. The maximum number of contributions (25) was found to be published in the year 2017, while the minimum (17) in the year 2014. The maximum number of contributors during the period of study is from more than two authors with a total of 129(58.37%). The study further finds that most of the contributions are from India 354 (91.00%). Kerala is the leading contributor in terms of geographical distribution. As a result of the total number of contributions (221) during the period of study, most of them are in the ten or more pages, at 163 (73.77%), and the lowest contributions occur in the four pages, at 1 (0.45%). The number of references during this period is 4377. It was found that the most references (513) were found in the year 2020, while smallest amount (193) was found in the year 2011. there were 2 articles that did not provide proper references.

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