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## A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION STUDIES JOURNAL (2010-2014)

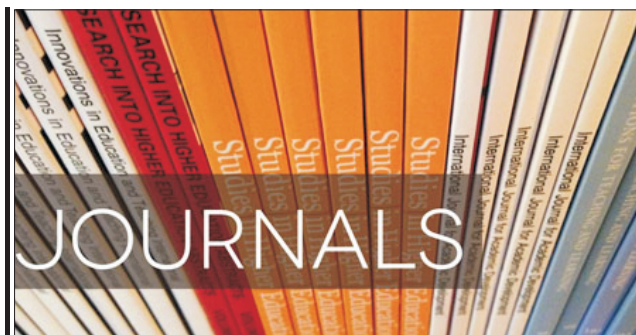
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### ABSTRACT

**T**his study is to recognize the number of articles published in the journal "Information Studies" from the year 2010-2014. The present study covers the number of article papers published from 2010-2014 (five years), the authorship patterns and average length of paper published etc. The research method adopted is bibliometrics. All the points discussed in the study will be helpful for its further development. The analysis showed that only 6 (7.22%) research paper were contributed by more than four authors. The study also reveals that out of 83 research papers only 4 (4.81%) research papers have no citation. 18 authors from foreign country contributed in the Journal Information Studies during the period.



**KEYWORDS:** *Information Studies Journal, Authorship Pattern, Bibliometrics.*

### INTRODUCTION:

The term "Bibliometrics" was coined by Pritchard in 1969. Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Bibliometric methods are most often used in the field of library and information science, and have wide applications in other areas. In fact, many research fields use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers, or the impact of a particular paper. The use

of statistical methods in the analysis of a body of literature to reveal the historical development of subject fields and patterns of authorship, publication and use. Bibliometrics also includes the study of the number of publications in a given field or productivity of literature in the field for the purpose of comparing the amount of production during different periods or the amount product in different subdivisions of the field. This kind of study is made by a count of the papers, books and other writings in the field or often by a count of these writings which

have been abstracted in specialized abstracting journals. The present study was undertaken to know the nature and contents of articles in the Journal "Information Studies"

Information studies selected as a source of journal for the present study, is one of the leading journal published in India in Library and Information Science. It is published four times a year in January, April, July and October is sponsored by the Ranganathan centre for Information Studies (RCIS) Madras. It publishes original articles in all areas of Information Science, Informatics and telematics covering the technical, economic, social, policy and professional aspects. In addition to full articles and short papers, the periodical will carry news about RCIS and international news in

the information field as well as book reviews and notices with print ISSN 0971-6726 and online ISSN 0976-1934.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Singh, Rakhi and Rajani Mishra (2013) conducted a bibliometric study on IASLIC Bulletin. Research paper present the analysis of 158 contributions of the journal during 2004-2010. Studies year wise distribution, authorship pattern of contributions, institute wise distribution of contributions, state wise distribution of contributions, length of articles, study of citations and distribution of citations, state wise distribution of contributions (year wise). Concludes that most of the contributions of this journal are contributed by one authors and state wise distribution shows that most of the contributions are contributed from West Bengal. Analysis of 1600 has been carried out.

Parameshwar S, (2016) analysed a bibliometric study on IASLIC Bulletin during 2006-2015 The paper brings out the results of a citation analysis of the journal titled "IASLIC BULLETIN" for the period from 2006 to 2015. The data were downloaded from the Indian Citation Index database. The paper analyzes a citation study of 204 Articles were published from 2006 to 2015 in the IASLIC BULLETIN. The paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year-wise, issue wise, authorship patterns, institutions-wise publication of contributions, country wise, state wise publication of articles.

Hussain, Akhtar., Fatima, Nishat and Devendra Kumar(2011) conducted a bibliometric analysis of the Electronic library journal. The aim being to offer a summary of research activity in library and information science and characterize its most important aspects. The paper analyzes a bibliometric study of 578 articles were published during the period January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2010 in the Electronic Library journal. The paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year-wise distribution of articles, category-wise classification of papers, subject-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, and institutions-wise distribution of contributions. Special issues of the Electronic Library brought out during 2000-2010, and prolific authors during 2000 to 2010 have been analyzed.

## 3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study were

1. To study year-wise distribution of research articles.
2. To study issue-wise distribution of research articles.
3. To study state-wise distribution of contribution of the articles.
4. To study authorship pattern.
5. To study the average length of research articles.
6. To study the contributions with or without references.
7. To identify contributions about book reviews.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in the study is bibliometric analysis to find out the bibliographic features of the articles and citation analysis of the references provided at the end of each article published in Information Studies journal from 2010-2014. For the study relevant data were collected and recorded. The data related to 83 articles in Information Studies volume 16 in 2010 to volume 20 in 2014.

## 5. DATA ANALYSIS

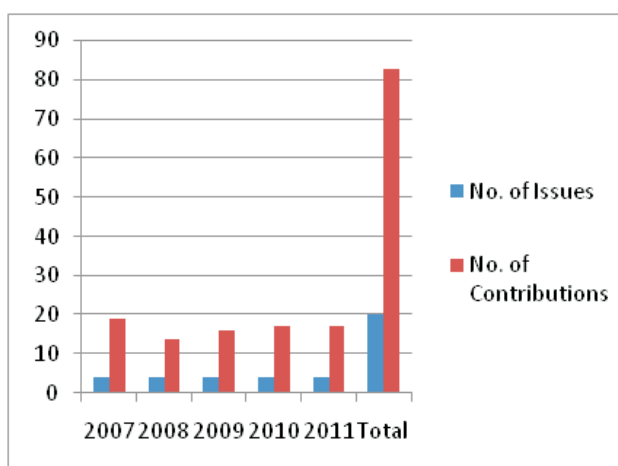
### 5.1 Distribution of Articles

The year wise distribution of articles is given in Table no.1 and Fig. no.1. The Information Studies Journal published 83 research article papers in 20 issues of 5 volumes during the period of study. The journal on an average has published 17 research article papers per year. The maximum number of contributions was in 2010 and the minimum in 2011.

**Table 1:Year-wise Distribution of research Articles**

Sl. No.	Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	Total no. of Contributions
1	2010	16	4	19
2	2011	17	4	14
3	2012	18	4	16
4	2013	19	4	17
5	2014	20	4	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>83</b>

**Fig. no. 1: Graphical representation of Year-wise Distribution of research articles**



**5.2 Issue-wise Distribution of research Articles**

Table 2 depicts the issue-wise distribution of articles. The maximum number of research papers i.e. 27.71% were published in the issue no. 2 while 26.50% research article papers were published in the issue no. 4

Sl. No.	Year	Issue-wise research articles published			
		1	2	3	4
1	2010	4	6	5	4
2	2011	3	4	3	4
3	2012	4	4	4	4
4	2013	4	4	4	5
5	2014	5	5	2	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>24.09</b>	<b>27.71</b>	<b>21.68</b>	<b>26.50</b>

**5.3 Authorship Pattern**

Table 3 interprets the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of the study. The maximum number of research papers were contributed by the two authors i.e. 35(42.16%) articles. Further, by single authors with 31(37.34%), followed by three authors authors with 11(13.25%) and four authors with 6(7.22%). It is evident from the table that out of 83 research articles published in Information Studies Journal single authors contributed 31(37.34%) articles while rest 52 (62.66%) articles were contributed by the joint authors. A total of 158 authors contributed during the period of study.

**Table 3: Authorship Pattern**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Authors				Total
		1	2	3	4	
1	2010	4	9	6	-	40
2	2011	1	10	1	2	32
3	2012	5	9	1	1	30
4	2013	8	6	2	1	30
5	2014	13	1	1	2	26
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>(37.34%)</b>	<b>(42.16%)</b>	<b>(13.25%)</b>	<b>(7.22%)</b>	

**5.4 Book Review**

Table 5 shows that in one single issue i.e. in volume 20. Number 2, 2014 issue is having 1 single review was published.

Sl.No	Year	No. of Book Review				Total
		1	2	3	4	
1	2010	-	-	-	-	-
2	2011	-	-	-	-	-
3	2012	-	-	-	-	-
4	2013	-	-	-	-	-
5	2014	-	1	-	-	1

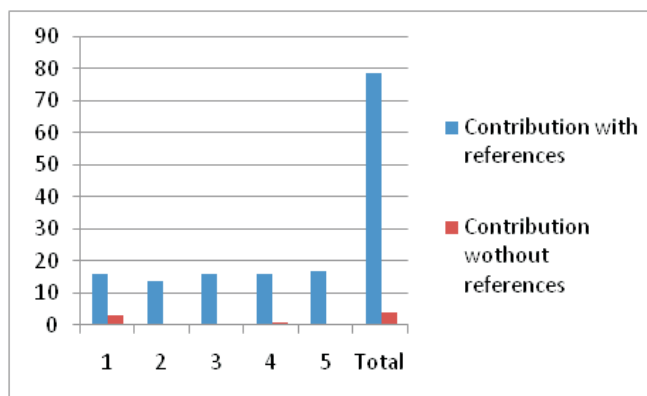
**5.5 Number of References**

Data in table 6 and Fig. 2 shows that 79(95.18%) papers have given references.

**Table 6: Year-wise contribution with references and without references**

Sl. No.	Year	Contribution with References	Contribution without References
1	2010	16	3
2	2011	14	-
3	2012	16	-
4	2013	16	1
5	2014	17	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>79(95.18%)</b>	<b>4(4.81%)</b>

**Fig. no. 2: Graphical representation of Year-wise contribution with references and without references**



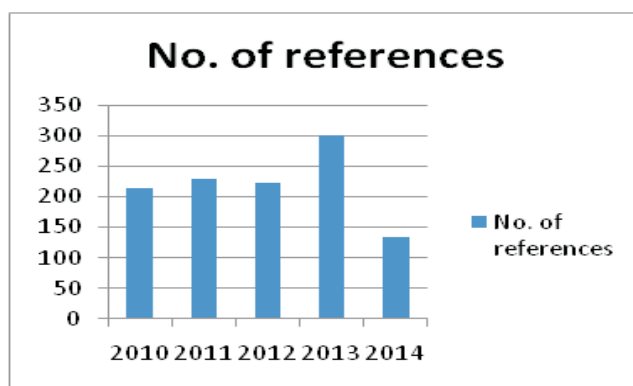
5.6 Number of References

Data in table 7 and Fig. 3 shows the total number of references in articles published from 2010 to 2014. The highest number of 301 being in year 2013 followed by year 2011,2012, 2010 and 2014 with 229, 223, 213, 133 references respectively.

Table 7: Year-wise distribution of References

Sl. No.	Year	No. of References				Total
		1	2	3	4	
1	2010	49	58	52	54	213
2	2011	68	45	82	34	229
3	2012	36	46	73	68	223
4	2013	109	59	62	71	301
5	2014	12	33	26	62	133

Fig. no. 3: Graphical representation of Year-wise distribution of references



5.7 Distribution of Authors by Country

Table 8 and Fig.4 depicts the contribution of articles by country during the period (2010-2014) under the study. It is observed that only 18 authors from foreign contribute in the journal during the five years. Out of 158 authors 140(88.60%) are from India followed by foreign country authors with 18(11.39%).

Table 8: Country-wise distribution of Authors

Sl.No	Name of the Country	No. of Authors	Percentage
1	India	140	88.60
2	Foreign Country	18	11.39

Fig. no. 4: Graphical representation of Country-wise distribution of Authors





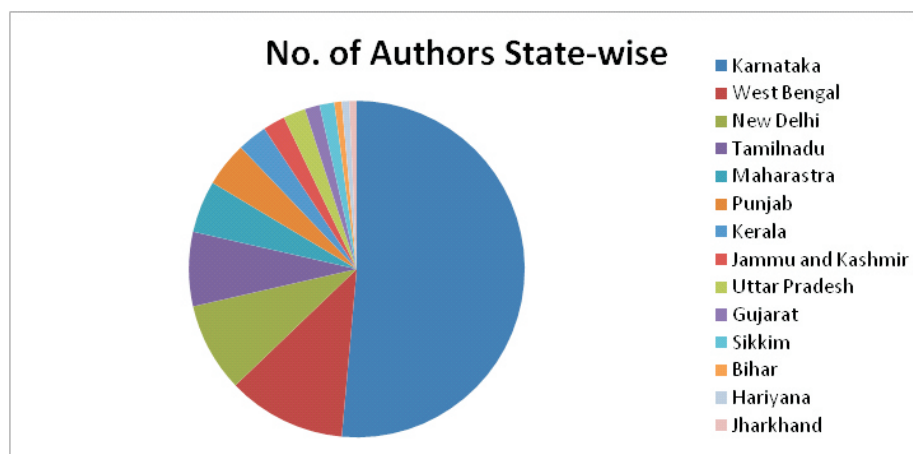
### 5.8 Distribution of Authors by State-wise

Table 9 and fig. 5 shows the contributions of Indian authors by state-wise during the study. Karnataka, West Bengal, New Delhi, Tamilnadu and Maharastra state top the list with 117, remaining authors from 9 states contributed 41.

**Table 9: Distribution of Indian Authors by State**

Name of the State	No. of Authors	Rank
Karnataka	72	1
West Bengal	16	2
New Delhi	12	3
Tamilnadu	10	4
Maharastra	7	5
Punjab	6	6
Kerala	4	7
Jammu and Kashmir	3	8
Uttar Pradesh	3	9
Gujarat	2	10
Sikkim	2	11
Bihar	1	12
Hariyana	1	13
Jharkhand	1	14

**Fig. no. 4: Graphical representation of distribution of Indian Authors by**



### CONCLUSION:

Information Studies has a history of 24 years, of which this study examined the contributions for five years (2010-2014). In this short period the journal has tried to keep up its main aim of acting as a medium of communication of LIS professionals. The majority of the articles were contributed by Joint authors and most of the authors were Librarian, Assistant librarian, faculty members or researchers affiliated with academic or research institutions out of 20 issues published during 2010-2014. A maximum number of reference i.e in 2013 issue by 29 authors in LIS professionals.

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