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Analysis of Contributions in International Journal of Information Library and Society

B.Vimala
Librarian, Emerald Heights College for Women, Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu, India
E-Mail: vimala363@gmail.com

Abstract - **The Bibliometric analysis has been conducted with 98 contributions published in the journal selected between a period of 2012 and 2018. The analysis covers mainly on each article, year wise distribution of contributions, and number of authorship, volume wise authorship and the single and multi-authored papers. The highest number 65 (66.33 %) articles were contributed by joint authors and the rest of 33 (33.7%) articles contributed by a single author. The degree of collaboration is 0.66. The result revealed that the highest number of contributions,i.e.,20 (20.4 %) were published in the year 2018.**
Keywords: **Open Access, Authorship Pattern, IJILS, International Journal of Information Library and Society, Bibliometric Study**

I. INTRODUCTION

The modern information science does not rely on assumptions or opinions. The present generation reasons out everything only after rational and critical analysis. To accept or reject a new service, quantitative evidences are required. The subjective judgment of the past is replaced by objective research on the basis of survey methods. In a typical library or information system, the librarians survey the users of information individually and collectively. It is the unit of analysis, where the individual reader's information need is essential. This is another kind of user study which looks at the problem from the standpoint of information as a unit, its nature, quantity, age and the extent to which it is used.

Pritchard is credited with coining the term "BIBLIOMNETRICS" that describes "all studies which seek to quantify the process of written communication." He defined it as, "the application of mathematical method to books and other media of communication." Fairthorne defined bibliometrics as the "quantitative treatment of properties of recorded discourse and behavior appertaining to it." Hawkins in 1977 interpreted bibliometrics as "quantitative analysis of the bibliographical features of a body of literature. More recently, Potter defined Bibliometrics as the "study and measurement of the publication patterns of all forms of written communication and their authorship." According to ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science, Bibliometric and similar studies involve "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". The scope of Bibliometrics according to Simon, studying the relationship within a literature (e.g. Citation studies) or describing a literature".

Bibliometrics is analogous to Ranganathan's 'Librametrics', Russian 'Scientometrics', FID's Informatics' and also to some other well established sub-disciplines like 'Econometrics', 'Psychometrics', 'Sociometrics' and 'Biometrics' where mathematical and statistical calculus have been systematically applied to study and solve problems in the field of library science, history of science, Information Science, Economics, Psychology, Sociology and Biology respectively.

II. FOCUS OF THE STUDY

This attempt is to examine the review of a few works relating to various aspects of bibliometric studies. The bibliometric studies are carried out representing various dimensions of research in this field. Hence, a proper assessment of bibliometric studies is highly essential. This type of analysis enables the researcher to identify the research gap.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the authorship pattern, year wise distribution of the contributions of the journal
2. To examine the average length of articles in the journal
3. The proportion of single v/s multi authored papers in library science.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for this study is searching on international journal of information library and society. The journal is available in open access. The data are collected from International Journal of Information library and Society from the year 2012 to 2018 for this study.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ghouse Modin N Mamdapur et al (2011**)** analyzed articles in Baltic Astronomy published during the years 2000 to 2008 with regard to distribution of contributions, the authorship pattern of contributions, distribution of references, analysis of length of papers, etc. Out of 8489 references appended,

1521 (17.92 percent) appeared in the year 2004. The degree of collaboration for the period 2000-2008 was 0.89. Authors have primarily relied on journals followed by books, conference proceedings and reports. The Authors from USA have contributed maximum number of papers compared to other countries and India stood 21st in the ranked list. Astrophysical Journal topped the ranked list of journals cited by the authors followed by Astronomy and Astrophysics. It can be concluded that the top 20 journals cited by the authors cover almost 87.60 percent of references and also indicates that collaborative research was prevalent in astronomy research.

Jayaraman, S *et al.,* (2011) aim at analyzing the research output performance of library philosophy and practice on library science subjects. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc.

Kannappanava and Roopashree (2011) discuss about the information use pattern of Indian Geneticists. The study found that journals are heavily cited when compared to other forms of documents. It was evident from the study that the trend was towards team research. Multi authors lead after single author. The United States contributes a number of articles on this subject. Around 48% of the journals cited are from The United States. It was observed from the study that the number of journals cited in the period between 1996 and 2000 followed by 2001-2006 and 1990-1995. Therefore, it can be deduced that current literature was more important for research in this subject field. It was observed from the study that "Genetics" was the most heavily cited journals followed by "Science" and both are from The United States. The Indian journal, Journal of Genetics stood in the 14th place. Cited literatures were as old as 174 years old.

Rajinikantha *et al.,* (2009) shows how bibliometric studies help to identify the pattern of publication, favored authorship, and citation and /or secondary journal coverage, for such features can provide an insight into the dynamics of the subject under consideration and lead to a better organization of literature. In most cases Bibliometric studies have been carried out in well – established subject areas. In this Bibliometric study the journal of surveying, engineering has been selected as the source journal and found that there was a need to encourage research in the areas of imaging techniques, aerial photography, quality country, and aerial surveys.

Srimurugan and Nattar (2009) examined the article published in online D-Lib magazine. For authorship trend, contribution of teaching and professional, country-wise contribution, degree of collaboration and productivity within different facets of digital / electronic libraries. The study carried out in this paper has found that collaborative research was given priority over solo research. The degree of collaboration was found to be 0.625. This study further reveals that most of the contribution comes from the USA and Germany while facet-wise distribution of articles depicts that most of the articles cover digital libraries and Preservation followed by metadata cataloguing.

TABLE I YEAR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Vol.No.	No. of Issues	No. of Contribution	Total no. of Contribution	%
2012	1	1	7	15	15.3
		2	8		
2013	2	1	7	15	15.3
		2	8		
2014	3	1	8	16	16.4
		2	8		
2015	4	1	6	12	12.2
		2	6		
2016	5	1	5	10	10.2
		2	5		
2017	6	1	5	10	10.2
		2	5		
2018	7	1	8	20	20.4
		2	12		
Total				98	100

The distribution of 98 contributions published from 2012-2018.maximum number of articles i.e 20 (20.4%) was published in 2018 and the minimum number of contributions i.e 10 (10.2%) in 2016, 2017.

TABLE II AUTHERSHIP PATTERN OF CONTRIBUTIONS

No of Authors	Total no. of Contributions	%
One	33	33.68
Two	51	52.04
Three	13	13.26
More than three	1	1.02
Total	98	

A total of 33 (33.68%) contributions out of 98 have been contributed by a single author, 51 (52.04%) contributions by two authors, 13 (13.26%) contributions by three authors and 1(1.02%) contribution by more than three authors.

TABLE III AUTHERSHIP PATTERN OF CONTRIBUTIONS (VOLUME WISE)

Vol. No.	No. of Contribution	1 Author	%	2 Author	%	3 Author	%	More than 3 authors	%
1	15	3	9.1	9	17.65	3	23.1	-	-
2	15	5	15.15	7	13.73	3	23.1	-	-
3	16	6	18.18	7	13.73	2	15.4	1	100
4	12	4	12.12	7	13.73	1	7.7	-	-
5	10	5	15.15	5	9.8			-	-
6	10	4	12.12	5	9.8	1	7.7	-	-
7	20	6	18.18	11	21.56	3	23.1	-	-
Total	98	33		51		13		1	

Authorship pattern of contributions volume wise. It indicates that out of the 33 contributions of single authors,volume 3 and 7 has the highest number, i.e. 6 (18.18%) and Vol 1 have the lowest number, i.e. 3 (9.1%) contributions.Out of 51contributions by two authors, Vol 7 has the highest i.e 11 (21.56%) and Vol 5 and 6 has the lowest number i.e (9.8%)contributions.Out of 13 contributions by three authors Vol 1,2 and 7 highest 3(23.1%) .Out of 1 contribution by more than three authors volumes 3 have one.

It is observed from the above table that there are 51 (52.04%) articles written by two authors, 33 (33.68%) articles written by one author and 13 (13.3%)article written by three authors. The highest number of articles written by two authors.

TABLE IV SINGLE AUTHORED V/S MULTI AUTHORED PAPERS

Year	No. of Contribution	Single Author	Multi Author
2012	15	3	12
2013	15	5	10
2014	16	6	10
2015	12	4	8
2016	10	5	5
2017	10	4	5
2018	20	6	14
		33(33.7%)	65 (66.3%)

The proportion of single authored papers and multi authored papers in the field of library science in India. It indicates that the percentages of multi authored papers are more than that of single authored paper.they are 66.32% and 33.67% respectively.

VI. DEGREE OF COLLABORATIONS

The formula given by K. Subramanyam is useful for determining the degree of collaboration in quantitative terms. The study followed the same formula which is mathematically put as.

Where C = Degree of Collaboration
NM= Number of Multi authored papers ,NS= Number of Single authored papers
In the present study
NM=65
NS= 33
C=NM/NM+NS

The degree of collaboration with an International journal of information library and society is 0.66 which clearly indicates its dominance upon individual contributors.

TABLE V LENGTH OF ARTICLES IN YEAR WISE

Year	No. of Contribution	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15
2012	15	5	8	2	-
2013	15	8	7	-	-
2014	16	7	8	-	-
2015	12	4	8	-	-
2016	10	6	4	-	-
2017	10	4	6	1	-
2018	20	6	10	3	1
Total		40 (40.8%)	51 (52.2%)	6 (6%)	1 (1%)

The details above the page length of the contributions. Out of 98 contributions, 40 contributions have a page length of 1-5 pages while 51 contributions have a length of 6-10 pages. There is only one contribution that has page length between 16-20 pages.

It is observed that 51 (52.2%) of articles are written in 6-10 pages 40 (40.8%) of articles are written in 1-5 pages 6(6%) articles are written in 11-15 pages .And above 15 pages, articles written are rare. The highest numbers of articles are written 6-10 pages.

VII. CONCLUSION

A publishing trend totally depends on the productivity pattern of the authors. Today we see that team research is visible in almost all the branches of knowledge. The present study also reveals that the trend towards collaborative research is increasing in the library science discipline.

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