

A Bibliometric Analysis of LIBRI Journal (2001-2009)

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(Received on 03 December 2011 and accepted on 15 March 2012)

Abstract: The present study deals about the bibliometric analysis of 221 papers of LIBRI Journals during the year 2001 to 2009. The study focuses on various aspects of LIBRI journal such as its year-wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, subject-wise distribution of papers, geographical distribution, citation pattern and length of papers. The study shows that out of 221 papers single authors contributed 124 (56.10%) articles while rest of 97 (43.90%) were contributed by joint authors. Subject-wise distribution is maximum (37%) in the field of Public/Digital/Academic Libraries. India ranks at 11th position with 4 publications which shows its lower share in this journal. The average number of citation per article and the mean page length of all the papers during the year 2001 to 2009 are found 2.004 and 11.10 respectively. All the studies will be helpful for its further development.

Keywords: Authorship Pattern, Bibliometric Analysis, LIBRI Journal

1. INTRODUCTION

Bibliometric analysis is a method to describe patterns of publication and explains about input and output resources in terms of organizational structure. Bibliometric studies have been applied mainly on various metadata elements like author, title, subject, citations, etc. related to scholarly publication within a discipline. According to Huang *et al.* (2006), bibliometric data has been used to describe and evaluate countries, universities, research institutes, journals, specific research topics and specific disciplines [1]. Sengupta (1974) has defined bibliometrics as organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication pattern of macro and micro communication along with authorship by mathematical and statistical calculations.

Since journals are one of the most significant means for scholarly communication in any discipline, bibliometric analysis of any scholarly journal portrays the scientific productivity, trends and emphases of research in a discipline.

II. LIBRI JOURNAL

LIBRI: International Journal of Libraries and Information Services is published by K. G. Saur Verlag (ISSN: 0024-2667) An imprint of Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co. KG, München. The journal publishes all original papers in the field of library and Information Science fields Abstracted or indexed in: Social Sciences Citation Index/Research Alert, Current Contents: Social & Behavioral Sciences, Library &

Information Science Abstracts, Information Science Abstracts and Library Literature.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of bibliometric analyses have been done during the last three decade to evaluate the research productivity of LIS journals in terms of author productivity, subject & geographical distributions and their citations.

In 2004, Uzun conducted a study of the patterns of foreign authorship of articles in 5 leading journals in the field of information science and scientometrics [2]. In 2006, Sin also conducted a study using 20 LIS journals to know about their authorship patterns [3]. In 1991, Buttler studied the library periodical literature, content and authorship of some LIS Journals.

A bibliometric study has been done by Mukherjee, B (2009) covering the JASIST (Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology) during the period 2000–2007 [7]. In his study he focuses on mainly 3 elements: articles, authors and citations.

In 2000, a bibliometric study has been done by Dhiman about the Ethnobotany Journal for the period of ten years [4]. A similar study has also been done by Hazarika, Goswami, and Das in the year 2003 for the journal Indian Forester [5]. In 2011, Thanuskodi studied the Library Herald Journal bibliometrically for the period of five years from 2006 to 2010.

A scientometrics analysis of 829 articles published in Indian Journal of Physics has also been done by Nattar, S during the year 2004 to 2008. In his study he showed that highest numbers of papers are written by co-authors and contributions of paper in this journal from India is slightly more than from other foreign countries [8].

A. Senthamilselvi, S. Srinivasaragavan, M. Surulinathi and G. Amudha identified the number of articles published in the Journal, "IEEE Transaction on Power Electronics" from the year 1999-2010. The popularity of the journal IEEE Transaction on Power Electronics shows an upward trend as more and more authors round the globe are contributing to this journal [9].

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objectives of the present study covering the contents of "LIBRI Journal" from 2001 to 2009 are:

1. To find out year-wise distribution of papers;
2. To study the authorship pattern of the papers;
3. To find out the subject-wise distribution of papers;
4. To indicate geographical distribution of papers;
5. To examine the research output in terms of length of papers and the number of citations received.

V. METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this paper have been accessed from Web of Science published by Thomson Scientific. The basic data relating to total publications during 2001-2009, has been collected in the month of November 2011 using Web of Science. In the field of the publication name search option the word "LIBRI" was written. Additionally in the publication year field year group 2001-2009 was used. All the searched results were saved in text files and then imported into Micro Soft-Excel to organize and analyze the data for study.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING OF RESULTS

As shown in Table I, journal articles were found to be the most prominent form of communicating research results. Journal articles were the most numerous type of contributions with 195 contributions (88.23%) followed by proceedings papers with 19 contributions (8.59%), editorial materials with 4 (1.80%) and reviews papers with 3 (1.35%).

TABLE I LIBRI (2001–2009): NUMBERS OF ITEMS PUBLISHED (ALL TYPES)

Type of items	No. of items published	%
Articles	195	88.23
Proceedings Papers	19	8.59
Editorial Materials	4	1.80
Review Papers	3	1.35
Total	221	100

Table II shows the distribution of papers in the LIBRI Journal by the year. The journal published 221 papers during the year 2001-2009. Out of 221 papers the highest number of papers were published in the year 2003 and 2008, contributing 28 papers (12.66%) followed by 26 papers in the year 2002 & 2004(11.76%) and 25 papers in the year 2009 (11.31%). The minimum number of papers (9.04%) were published in the year 2005.

TABLE II YEAR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PAPERS

Year	Volume	No. of Papers	%
2001	51	23	10.40
2002	52	26	11.76
2003	53	28	12.66
2004	54	26	11.76
2005	55	20	9.04
2006	56	22	9.95
2007	57	23	10.40
2008	58	28	12.66
2009	59	25	11.31
Total	9 Years/ 9 Vol.	221	100

Table III reveals the authorship pattern of the papers published during the period of study. Out of 221 papers the maximum number of papers 124 (56.10%) had been published by single authors. This is followed by two authors with 63 papers (28.50%) and three authors with 21 papers (9.50%). The Table IV showed that out of 221 papers single author contributed papers (56.10%) while the rest 97 papers (43.90%) were contributed by joint authors.

Table V shows that majority of contributions had been done upon the area of Academic/Public/Digital libraries (16.74%) followed by Information Seeking Behaviour and User Study (13.57%), Information Resources and Services (9.50%), Bibliometric/Scientometrics and Information Literacy each with 16 papers (7.23%), Library management (6.78%), Knowledge Management and ICT & Internet each with 13 papers (5.88%), Information Retrieval (IR) with 12 papers (5.42%) and Web OPAC with 10 paper (4.52%).

Table VI portrays that most of the contributions are from foreign countries with 217 papers (98.13%) and rest of 221 papers that is only 4 papers (1.87%) are from Indian sources. It is found that USA contributes the highest number of papers (50) in its share followed by England with 32 papers (15.02%), South Africa with 29 papers (13.61%) and Canada with 12 papers.(5.63%).The lowest share of papers is contributed with 2 papers by Austria (0.93%). India ranks at 11th position with 4 publications.

As indicated in Table VII the 220 articles (out of 221 articles one article is not indexed by Web of Science) published in LIBRI Journal received 441 citations. Articles published in 2002 received the highest number of citations (98 citations) followed by articles published in 2005 (82 citations), in 2001 (76 citations) where as the lowest one was recorded in 2009 (10 citations). Overall, the average number of citation per article is 2.004.

TABLE III AUTHORSHIP PATTERN IN PUBLISHED PAPERS BY THE YEAR (2001-2009)

Authors	Year									No. of Papers	%
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Single Author	8	19	16	16	12	14	12	13	14	124	56.10
Two Authors	10	4	8	7	3	7	7	10	7	63	28.50
Three Authors	4	1	2	3	2	0	4	3	2	21	9.50
Four Authors	1	2	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	11	4.97
Five Authors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.90
Total	23	26	28	26	20	22	23	28	25	221	100

TABLE IV AUTHORSHIP PATTERN IN PUBLISHED PAPERS BY THE YEAR (2001-2009)

Authorship	Year										Total	%
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009			
Single	8	19	16	16	12	14	12	13	14	124	56.10	
Joint	15	7	12	12	8	8	11	15	11	97	43.90	
Total	23	26	28	26	20	22	23	28	25	221	100	

TABLE V SUBJECT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PAPERS

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Papers	%
1	Libraries/Academic/Digital/Public	37	16.74
2	Bibliometric/Scientometrics/Webometrics	16	7.23
3	Classification & Cataloguing	7	3.16
4	Copyright Issue and IPR	4	1.80
5	ICT and Internet	13	5.88
6	Information Literacy	16	7.23
7	Information Resources and Services	21	9.50
8	Information Seeking Behaviour and User Study	30	13.57
9	IR(Information Retrieval)	12	5.42
10	Knowledge Management	13	5.88
11	Library Management	15	6.78
12	Library Policy	8	3.61
13	Research Method	3	1.35
14	Web OPAC/OPAC	10	4.52
15	Others	16	7.23
	Total	221	100

Table VIII reveals the length and range of page length of articles published in LIBRI during the period 2001–2009. Out of 220 articles, 93 articles (42.27 %) had between 6 to 10 pages, 88 articles (40%) had between 11 to 15 pages and 21 articles (9.54%) had between 16 to 20 pages. There was only 1 article (0.45 percent) with pages 26 to 30. The

arithmetic mean of page length of all articles ranges from 10.24 to 12.16. The mean page length is highest (12.16) in the year 2009 and lowest (10.24) in the year 2004. The mean page length of all the papers during the year 2001 to 2009 is 11.10.

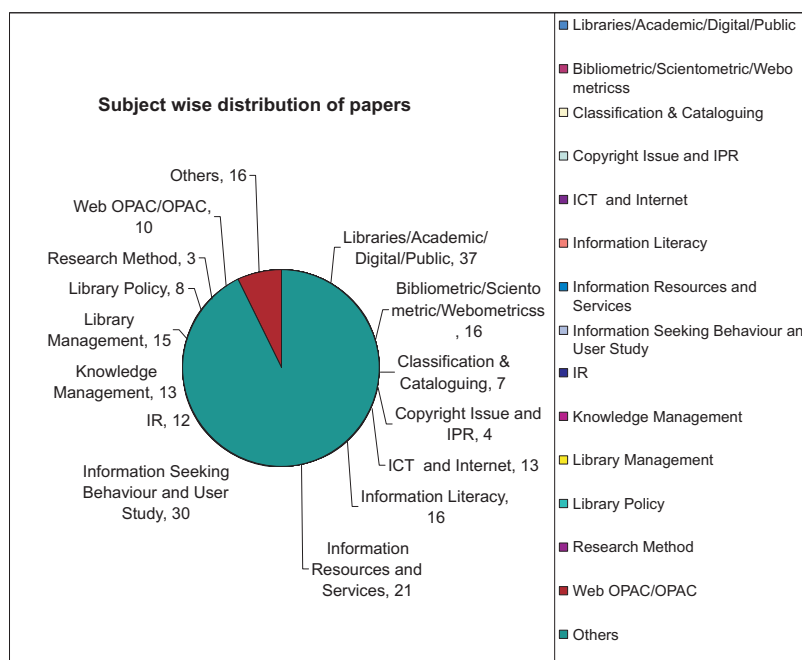


Fig. 1 Subject-wise distribution of papers

TABLE VI GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PAPERS

Rank	Name of Country	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1	USA	50	23.47
2	ENGLAND	32	15.02
3	SOUTH AFRICA	29	13.61
4	CANADA	12	5.63
5	SCOTLAND	10	4.69
6	SPAIN	8	3.75
7	TURKEY	7	3.28
8	IRAN	6	2.81
9	AUSTRALIA	5	2.34
10	PEOPLES R CHINA	5	2.34
11	INDIA	4	1.87
12	SINGAPORE	4	1.87
13	SOUTH KOREA	4	1.87
14	SWEDEN	4	1.87
15	TAIWAN	4	1.87
16	BOTSWANA	3	1.40
17	GERMANY	3	1.40
18	ISRAEL	3	1.40
19	KUWAIT	3	1.40
20	MALAYSIA	3	1.40
21	NETHERLANDS	3	1.40
22	NIGERIA	3	1.40
23	TRINID TOBAGO	3	1.40
24	UGANDA	3	1.40
25	AUSTRIA	2	0.93
Total		213	100

TABLE VII LIBRI (2001–2009): ARTICLES
PUBLISHED, BY CITATION PATTERN

Year	Papers	Total Citation	% of Total	Average No of Citations/paper
2001	23	76	17.23	3.30
2002	26	98	22.22	3.76
2003	28	46	10.43	1.64
2004	25	44	9.97	16.7
2005	20	82	18.59	4.1
2006	22	39	8.84	1.77
2007	23	12	2.72	0.52
2008	28	34	7.70	1.21
2009	25	10	2.26	0.4
Total	220	441	100	2.004

Note: Out of 221 articles, one article is not indexed by Web of Science

TABLE VIII ARTICLES PUBLISHED, BY NUMBER OF PAGES AND MEAN PAGE LENGTH

Year	Page Range						No. of Papers	Total Pages for Papers	Mean Page Length of Papers
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30			
2001	1	10	10	2			23	242	10.52
2002	5	6	12	2	1		26	273	10.50
2003	4	9	12	3			28	289	10.32
2004	1	13	10	1			25	256	10.24
2005		12	4	3	1		20	229	11.45
2006		6	15	1			22	262	11.90
2007	1	13	5	2	1	1	23	264	11.47
2008	2	12	11	3			28	303	10.82
2009		12	9	4			25	304	12.16
Total	14	93	88	21	3	1	220	2442	11.10
%	6.36	42.27	40	9.54	1.36	0.45	100		

Note: Out of 221 articles, one article is not indexed by Web of Science

VII. CONCLUSION

LIBRI journal has published 221 articles during the period of study. It may be concluded that maximum number of contributions are single author with 124 papers (56.10%). The study also shows that highest number of papers published in the area of Academic/Digital/Public libraries with 37 papers (16.74%). From the data collected for the present study, it may be seen that the Indian contribution in foreign journal is

significantly less (1.87%). This shows that there is a urgent need to put efforts by library and information professionals, researchers and library scientists to make significant contribution to foreign journals. More attention should be given from the author community to increase their productivity level in foreign periodicals. It is quite evident that technological infrastructure and research funds are basic prerequisites to overcome this problem.

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