A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF INDIAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION LIBRARY AND SOCIETY DURING 2012 – 2016

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ABSTRACT

The papers present Bibliometric study of Journal of Information Library and society during 2012 to 2016. This study analysis the different aspect of the journal with statically such as- year wise Distribution of article, cumulative total of article, Authorship Pattern, State wise distribution of article, Page lengths of the article and Types of Cited Documents. It found that out of 141 articles. The maximum 35 (24.82%) articles Published in the year 2016 and the minimum 21 (14.89 %) articles Published in the year 2014. Also out of 233 contributors. 71(30.47%) Articles were contributed by single authors, 104(46.63%) contributions by two authors, 54(23.17%) contributions by three authors, and 04(1.7%) 24 contributions by four authors. the highest 252 (24.34%) Document cited in the year 2012 and lowest 108 (10.43%) Document cited in the year 2013.

Key words: Bibliometrics study, Journal of Information Library and society.

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1. INTRODOCTION

Periodical are one types of very useful information sources of library it's provide new knowledge, new theory & thought, research trends & development to users regarding any discipline. In this context the Indian journal of information library & society are well known quarterly research journal field in the library and information science. It journal started from 1988. It publish June & December every year from Cuttack Odisha. The editor of the journal is Param bhushan Dr. Bana bihari Shukla and Advisory editorial board chairman Professor V. V. Kulkarni. it journal published original research papers and survey report field in the Library Management, ICT Appalication in libraries, Electronic Information resources, Bibliometrics, Knowlwdge Management and E- Consourtium etc. the purpose of this journal is disseminate new ideas and research output to globe community. field in the Library in Information science.

The term Bibliometric was first used by Alan Pritchard in 1996. Bibliometric study is a statistical Analysis of books and journals field in the Library & Information Science.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kamble and Pradeepa(2015) studied on bibliometric Analysis of Hematology during 2004 – 2013 as a result they found the highest numbers of publication 28,283 (11.30%) were published in year 2013. Maximum Numbers of the publication 778 (0.31%) contributed by Martinelli G. with first rank and 597 (0.24%) publication contributed by Kim Hj with 10th rank. Krishnan and Raja (2015) Analyzed the research productivity of journal of optics with a Scientrometric study. he found Maximum Number of the article published 51 (20%) in the year 2012. and Minimum numbers of the Article published 24 (10%) in the year 2010 and the journal article 1197 (42.4%) highest cited by the contributors. Betageri (2015) studied bibliometric Analysis of the journal of the Dairying food and home sciences from 2003 – 2012. he found maximum numbers 65(12%) of the article published in the year 2012 and minimum numbers 42 (8%) of the article published in the year 2004. Regarding citation the volume number 31 of 2012 having highest citation with 731 (14%) and volume number 26 of 2007 having lowest citation with 384 (7%). Most of the article 283 (52%) have 1-4 pages length, 225 (42%) have 5-8 pages length & 34 (6%) have 8 – above pages length. Bapte (2017) Analyzed 4,821 citation appended to papers published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology (DJLIT) during 2011 – 2015 he found that dominance of single authorship with 1912 (39.68%). 1152 (23.89%) citation with two authors 456 (9.54%) citation with three authors and 386 (8%) citation with more than three authors. the Degree of collaboration of this study was 0.51. Dr. B. M. Gupta was most prolific author with 52 citations. Dr. K. C. Garg second and Dr. B.S. Kademani were third position respectively.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The Scope of the present study confined with Indian journal of Information Library& society period 2000 to 2014. The limitation of the Study are that it does not consider any other journals of library and information science.

2. METHODOLOGY

The present study based on Bibliometric Methods it is a stastical methods it Analyze the different aspect of books and journals such as - year wise distribution of article, Authorship Pattern, state wise distribution of article and Author, page length & Degree of collaboration etc.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this Study are as follows

- To know the Year wise Distribution of Article
- To know Yearly distribution of cumulative total of Article
- To know Authorship Pattern
- To Study State wise distribution of Article
- To know Page lengths of the Article
- To Study Types of Cited Documents

3. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRITATION

Table 1 year wise Distribution of Article

S. NO.	Year	Volume	Article	Percentage %
1	2012	25	24	17.02%
2	2013	26	31	21.98%
3	2014	27	21	14.89%
4	2015	28	30	21.27%
5	2016	29	35	24.82%
	Total		141	100%

Table -1 Show the year wise distribution of articles in the 2012 – 2016. The maximum 35 (24.82%) articles Published in the year 2016 and the minimum 21 (14.89 %) articles Published in the year 2014. The Percentages ranges varies from 14.89 % to 24.82%.

Table 2 Year wise Cumulative Distribution of Publications

S. NO.	year	Volume	Article	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative Percentage %
1	2012	25	24	24	17.02%
2	2013	26	31	55	39.00%
3	2014	27	21	76	53.90%
4	2015	28	30	106	75.17%
5	2016	29	35	141	100%
	Total		141	141	100%

The study further attempt to find out the cumulative frequency and cumulative percentage of the publications under the scope of the study and the same has been presented in the above table.

Table 3 Authorship Pattern

S. NO.	Year	Volume	No of Authors				Total
			One	Two	Three	Four	
1	2012	25	08	24	09	04	45
2	2013	26	17	20	15	00	52
3	2014	27	12	18	00	00	30
4	2015	28	11	28	15	00	54
5	2016	29	23	14	15	00	52
	Total		71(30.47%)	104(46.63%)	54(23.17%)	04(1.7%)	233

Table- 3 which is relatetd year wise authorship pattern show that out of 233 contributors. 71(30.47%) Articles were contributed by single authors, 104(46.63%) contributions by two authors, 54(23.17%) contributions by three authors, and 04(1.7%) 24 contributions by four authors.

Table 4 State wise distribution of Article

Rank	Name of State	Article					Total	Percentages %
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1	Odisha	4	5	9	8	10	36	25.53%
2	Telangana	3	2	0	14	7	26	18.43%

3	Tamilnadu	7	6	2	1	2	18	12.76%
4	Utter Pradesh	2	2	2	2	3	11	7.80%
5	Rajsthan	1	2	0	3	4	10	7.09%
5	Andhra Pradesh	1	6	2	0	1	10	7.09%
6	Karnataka	2	1	2	1	0	6	4.25%
6	Punjab	0	3	1	0	2	6	4.25%
7	Maharashtra	2	0	0	1	2	5	3.54%
8	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	0	3	4	2.83%
8	West Bengol	1	2	1	0	0	4	2.83%
9	Uttarakhand	1	0	2	0	0	3	2.12%
10	kerala	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.70%
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.70%
Total							141	100%

The Analysis of Table 4 Show the State wise distribution of Article. The highest numbers of the contributions are from odisha with first rank 36 (25.53%) Followed by Telangana 26 (18.43%), Tamilnadu 18 (12.76%), Utter Pradesh 11 (7.80%) Rajsthan and Andhra Pradesh 10 (7.09%), Karnatka and Paunjab 6 (4.25%), Maharashtra 5(3.54%), Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal 4 (2.83%), Uttarakhand 3 (2.12%) and Kerala & Goa. 1 (0.60%).

Table 5 Page lengths of the Articles

Page length	Page length					Total	Percentages %
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Two pages	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.70%
Three pages	0	1	0	2	5	8	5.67%
Four pages	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.41%
Five pages	0	2	0	4	3	9	6.38%
Six psges	1	3	2	2	3	11	7.80%
Seven pages	3	2	2	3	3	13	9.21%
Eight pages	1	3	2	3	3	12	8.51%
nine pages	1	5	1	0	3	10	7.09%
Ten pages	4	5	5	4	2	20	14.18%
Eleven pages	3	5	3	2	1	14	9.92%
Twelve pages	3	1	0	3	2	9	6.38%
Thirteen pages	3	0	1	0	2	6	4.25%
Fourteen pages	1	1	1	1	1	5	3.54%
Fifteen pages	1	1	0	1	0	3	2.12%
Sixteen pages	0	0	0	1	1	2	1.41%
Seventeen pages	0	0	1	0	1	2	1.41%
Eighteen pages	1	0	0	1	0	2	1.41%
Nineteen pages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Twenty pages	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.70%
Twenty one pages	1	0	0	0	1	2	1.41%
Twenty Two pages	1	0	0	1	1	3	2.12%
More Than Twenty one pages	0	0	3	2	1	6	4.25%
Total						141	100%

The data Analysis of Table- 5 Show that 1 (0.70%) articles have the length of Two pages, 8 (5.67 %) articles have the length of Three pages, 2 (1.41 %) articles have the length of four pages, 9 (6.38 %) articles have the length of five pages, 11 (7.80 %) articles have the length of six pages 13 (9.21 %) articles have the length of seven pages, 12 (9.51 %) articles have the length of thirteen and eight pages, 10 (7.09 %) articles have the length of nine pages, 20 (14.18.%) articles have the length of Ten pages, 14 (9.92 %) articles have the length of eleven pages, 9 (6.38%) articles have the length of Twelve pages 6 (4.25%) articles have the length of Thirteen pages, 5 (3.54%) articles have the length of fourteen pages, 3(2.12%) articles have the length of fifteen pages, 2(1.41%) articles have the length of sixteen pages, 2(1.41%) articles have the length of seventeen pages, 2(1.41%) articles have the length of eighteen pages, 1(0.70%) articles have the length of Twenty pages, 2(1.41%) articles have the length of Twenty one pages, 3(2.12%) articles have the length of Twenty Two pages, and 6 (4.25%) articles have the length of more than Twenty one pages.

Table 6 Year wise distribution of cited documents

S. NO.	Year	Volume	No of cited documents	Percentages %
1	2012	25	252	24.34%
2	2013	26	224	21.64%
3	2014	27	244	21.64%
4	2015	28	207	20%
5	2016	29	108	10.43%
	Total		1035	100%

A perusal table- 10 Show the year wise cited Documents by the authors of the Indian Journal of information library & society. It Indicates that the highest 252 (24.34%) Document cited in the year 2012 Followed by 224 (21.64%), Document cited in the year 2013 & 2014, 207 (20%) Document cited in the year 2015 and 108 (10.43%) Document cited in the year 2016.

4. FINDINGS

1. The maximum 35 (24.82%) articles Published in the year 2016 and the minimum 21 (14.89 %) articles Published in the year 2014. The Percentages ranges varies from 14.89 % to 24.82%.
2. Out of 233 contributors. 71(30.47%) articles were contributed by single authors, 104(46.63%) contributions by two authors, 54(23.17%) contributions by three authors, and 04(1.7%) 24 contributions by four authors.
3. The highest numbers of the contributions are from odisha 36 (25.53%) and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Kerala & Goa. 1(0.60%).
4. Majority of the articles i.e. 20 (14.18 %) have the length of Ten pages & minimum numbers of the articles 1(0.70 %) articles have the length of two & twenty pages.
5. The highest 252 (24.34%) Document cited in the year 2012 Followed by 224 (21.64%), Document cited in the year 2013 & 2014, 207 (20%) Document cited in the year 2015 and 108 (10.43%) Document cited in the year 2016.

5. CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings as a result found that during the study period 2012 – 2016 the journal has published 141. The maximum 35 (24.82%) articles Published in the year 2016 and the minimum 21 (14.89 %) articles Published in the year 2014. The Percentages ranges varies from 14.89 % to 24.82%). out of 233 contributors. 71(30.47%) Articles were contributed by single authors, 104(46.63%) contributions by two authors, 54(23.17%) contributions by three authors, and

04(1.7%) 24 contributions by four authors. The highest numbers of the contributions are from odisha 36 (25.53%) and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Kerala & Goa. 1(0.60%). Majority of the articles i.e. 20 (14.18 %) have the length of Ten pages & minimum numbers of the articles 1(0.70 %) articles have the length of two& twenty pages.

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