SRELS Journal of Information Management: A Bibliometric Analysis

Dheeraj Singh Negi
Assistant Librarian
Lingayas Vidyapeeth University
Dheerajnegi3@gmail.com

Nishant Kumar Pandey
Research Scholar, MGCUB
nishantpnd4@gmail.com

Kunal Gaurav
Library Trainee
IIT BHU
kunalgaurav651@gmail.com

Abstract

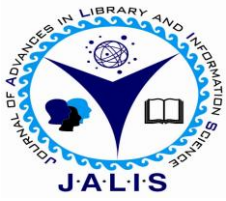
The paper is based on thebibliometric analysis of 30 issues of SRELS Journal of Information Management published during 2016 to 2020. Each issue published 9.74% research output by and large. Of the total 248were were retrieved from 30 issues of five volumes with an average of 46.15 from SRELS journal in the period 2016-2020, in which year 2016 has got the highest number of publications i.e., 64 (22.02%) with an average article of 7.5 per issue,by two authors with 132 (47.65%), followed by single author with 81 (29.24%) and three authors with 44 (15.88%). Volume number 53 has the highest contribution BidyathiDutta (7) contributed the highest number of publications in SRELS. volume no. 53 from the year 2016 has recorded highest average of 28.05 reference per article.

Keywords

Bibliometrics; Scientometrics; Content Analysis; SRELS Journal of Information Management; Indian LIS journal

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1. Introduction

Bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods to analyse books, articles and other publications. Bibliometric methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science. The sub-field of bibliometrics which concems itself with the analysis of scientific publications is called scientometrics. Citation analysis is a commonly used bibliometric method which is based on constructing the citation graph, a network or graph representation of the citations between documents. Many research fields use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers, the impact of a particular paper, or to identify particularly impactful papers within a specific field of research. Bibliometrics also has a wide range of other applications, such as in descriptive linguistics, the development of thesauri, and evaluation of reader usage.The SRELS Journal of Information Management was founded in 1964 by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and was known as 'Library Science with a slant to Documentation'. The title of the journal was changed to Library Science with a slant to Documentation and Information Studies from Vol.25 in 1988 and then to 'SRELS Journal of Information Management' from Vol.37 in 2000.

The journal is peer reviewed and publishes scholarly as well as articles of practical use in the fields of library and information science and services.

SRELS Journal of Information Management aims

1. To improve the library and information services in India
2. To train library and information service personnel
3. To promote the provision of efficient library and information service
4. To apply research results of library and information studies
5. SRELS Journal of Information Management is published bimonthly (February, April, June, August, October and December). The journal completed 50 years in 2013

2. Review of Literature

There are a lot of studies on bibliometrics and scientometrics. However, the present study is based on the research output of one of the renowned Indian journals. Hence the studies concerning the bibliometric analysis of particular journal or group of

journals have been taken into account while taking a review of earlier studies. A few studies have been discussed as below. Gupta &Hasan (2018) in their study revealed that during the period 2002-2016, 200 documents were published; the maximum number 19 (9.50 per cent) papers were published in 2010 with highest number of average growth rate (AGR) 58.33 per cent. More than 50 per cent articles were produced with single authorship pattern. The minimum average author per paper (AAPP) was 0.92 in the year 2002 and maximum 2.07 in the year 2013. The highest figure of degree of collaboration (DC) was observed in the year 2013 and the lowest value 0.08 in the year 2002. The average DC was calculated as 0.43. The maximum collaborative index (CI) 4 was seen in 2003 and minimum 2 in 2002 and 2009. The average CI was measured as 2.35. With regard to country wise distribution of articles, 81.65 per cent contributions are from India, 6.33 per cent by U.S.A and 3.48 per cent by UK. The overseas contribution in Indian journals was found to be less. Thangamani, Palaniappan, &Vinoth Kumar (2018) carried out bibliometric analysis of 255 issues of 59th volume which contained 13499 bibliographical records during 2013 to 2017. The highest number of articles 2944 (21.81%) were found in the year 2015 while least number of articles 2605 (19.3%) were seen in the year 2013. Authorship pattern revealed that 52.3% articles were contributed by solo author. Degree of collaboration predicted the dominance of single authorship thus indicating that authors preferred to produce their work lonely. Interestingly, the most prolific author is anonymous with 987 contributions, 209 citations and h-index of 6. Witze, A and Callaway E appear at the second and third position with 179 and 142 contributions respectively. The author like Ledford H although is at the fourth position in terms of contributions, yet he has got the maximum (701) citations with h-index of 13. However, ranking of author on the basis of h-index produced different results. By this way, Wang J stood as the most prolific authors. He produced only 54 articles but received 17031 citations and his h-index was 41. Overall 377343 references were found appended to the citing articles. Most of the contributions 5815 (43.07%) were from USA followed by England 1714 (12.69%) and Germany 1174 (8.69%). University of California contributed 980 records standing first in case of institution wise contributions. With regard to frequency of keywords, the word 'expression' was found with 359 records, the word 'Evolution' was found with 329 records and the word 'Activation' was observed with 235 records. Nature's impact factor was calculated as 56.47 in 2015, 41.03 in 2016 and 25.95 in 2017. The future growth of this journal in 2020 is calculated as 13629.5 and in 2025 it is expected as 27259 Anwar, Muhammad (2018) analysed the contribution of Pakistani authors to 'Library Philosophy and Practice'from 2009 to 2017 by using the technique of bibliometrics. Overall, 86 papars were published in the source jounal by Pakistani authors in which maximum 20 (23.25%) papers were published in 2012, followed by 16 (18.60%) in 2013 and 14 (16.27%) in 2011. Most of the papers (45.34%) had the page length of 11 to 15. Collaborative authorship dominated the athorship pattern. In all 26 institutions from Pakistan were responsible for 86 research papers in which Islamia University Bahawalpur (40) and University of Punjab, Lahor (39) contributed most significantly. RubinaBhatti has secured the first position as the most prolific author followed by Khalid Mohmood (19) and FarzanaShafique (10). With regard to foreign collaboration Pakistani authors seemed far behind as only 8 paper were produced in such a way. Saudi Arabia was found as the leading collaborator with 3 papers. The paper written by Ansari, M. N. and Zuberi, B. A. in 2010 entitiled'Use of Electronic Resources among Academics at the University of Karachi' received most of the citations (55). Bapte, Vishal (2017) in his study did bibliometric analysis of the 4821 cited documents appended to the 295 articles published in DJLIT during 2011-15. The study revealed that there is dominance of single authorship with 1912 (39.65%) citations followed by two authors with 1152 (23.89%) citations, three authors with 456 (9.45%) citations and more than three authors with 386 (8%) citations.

3. Purpose of study

The study has been carried out with the following Purpose-

1. To measure the quatitative output of the articles published in the source journal
2. To study the category wise distribution of papers
3. To find out quatitative distribution of citations
4. To study the authorship pattern
5. To study the subject facets of article published in the source journals
6. To find out Georaphical Distribution of contribution
7.

4. Methodology

The scope of the present bibliometric study was limited to the journal SRELS Journal of Information Management. The bibliographical details of citing articles and citations was collected from the website of i-scholar which is maintained by Informatics Publishing Ltd. Bangalore, India. All the necessary details was put into excel. The printed issues were also consulted in case of necessity. The data in the excel was further anlysed for analysis and interpretation and draw the conclusions. References were arranged according APA style as per Microsoft Word 2010.

5. Data Collection and Analysis

Table 1: Volume wise distribution of articles in SRELS

Year	Vol. No	Issue	Issue No 1	Issue no 2	Issue no 3	Issue no 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Total Publication %	Average article per issue
2016	53	1-6	9	11	12	12	11	9	64(25.80)	10.66
2017	54	1-6	7	8	8	8	8	8	47 (18.95)	7.83
2018	55	1-6	8	8	8	8	8	8	48 (19.35)	8.00
2019	56	1-6	8	8	8	8	8	7	46 (18.54)	7.66
2020	57	1-6	8	7	7	7	7	7	43 (17.33)	7.16
		30	**40**	**42**	**43**	**43**	**41**	**39**	**248**	

Table 1. The table shows that a total of 248 articles were retrieved from 30 issues of five volumes with an average of 46.15 from SRELS journal in the period 2016-2020, in which year 2016 has got the highest number of publications i.e., 64 (22.02%) with an average article of 7.5 per issue, followed by 2016 and 2020 .

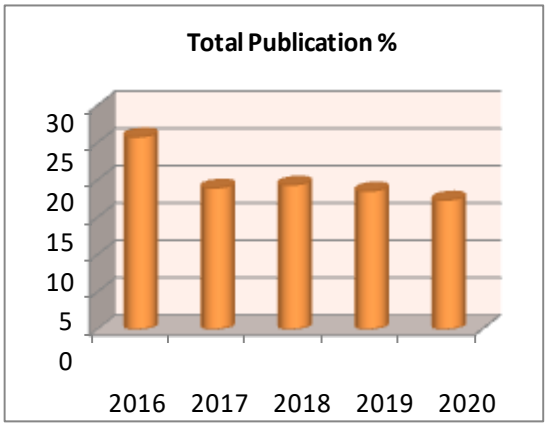


Table 2: Volume wise authorship pattern of articles in SRELS

Year	Vol. No	Single author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four	Five	Total
2016	53	25	25	8	6	-	64
2017	54	18	22	6	1	-	47
2018	55	15	24	8	-	1	48
2019	56	14	23	8	1	-	46
2020	57	10	27	5	1	-	43
		81	**132**	**44**	**11**		**248**

Table 2- shows the data based on volume wise authorship pattern of articles during the periodof study. The table illustrates that from SRELS journal, the articles for the whole five years were also contributed by two authors with 132 (47.65%), followed by single author with 81 (29.24%) and three authors with 44 (15.88%). Volume number 53 has the highest contribution i.e., 64, in which most contributions was fewer than two authors 2020 (27). maximum contribution under two authorship pattern of articles with 132 (47.65%).

Table 3: Issue wise article distribution pattern of authors of SRELS

Sl No	Author Type	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Total Articles and %	Cumulative Artide and %
1	Single	16	8	17	15	13	13	82 (33.06 0	82(33.06)
2	Two	17	23	21	2	24	15	121(48.79	203 (81.85)
3	Three	5	8	5	16	1	10	35(14.11)	238 (95.96)

4	Four	1	3	-	1	3	1	9(3.62)	247 (99.59)
5	Five	1	-	-	-			1(0.40)	248 (100)
		40	42	43	43	41	39	248	

Table 3 clearly shows that out of 248 articles, 166 are joint author publications that means 70.75% articles are published in the were on co-authorship pattern during the study period (2016-2020).

Table 4: Top Ten Country Geographical Distribution of contribution

Sl. No	Name of Country	Total No of Contribution (%)	Total No of Contributors (%)	Rank
1	India	224(89.24)	416	1
2	Africa	9(3.58)	18	2
3	Sri Lanka	6(2.39)	7	3
4	Saudi Arabia	3(1.19)	6	4
5	New Zealand	3 (1.19)	3	5
6	Iran	2 (0.79)	2	6
7	Bangladesh	2 (0.79)	4	7
8	China	1 (0.39)	2	8
9	Indonesia	1(0.39)	3	9
	Total	251 (100)%	461	

Table:- 4 delimitates the number of article contributions SRELS contributed by various countries to during the period of 2016-2020, accordingly ranking of the countries was done based on total number of contributions from the particular country. Table clearly explain that in SRELS, after India 224 (89.24%), Africa stands next with 9 (3.58%) contributions and Sri Lanka 6(2.39%) contributors, Saudi Arabia with 3(1.19%) contributions.

Table 5: State wise contribution of articles from India along with authorship pattern of SRELS

Sl. No	Name of State	Single author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Five Author	Total Contribution and %	Total Contributor
1	Karnataka	38	30	8	4	1	79(18.80)	79
2	West Bengal	43	29	5			78(18.33)	78
3	Maharashtra	19	12	3			35(8.33)	35
4	Utterpradesh	15	12	5			32(7.61)	32
5	New Delhi	13	12	4			29(6.90)	29
6	Tamil Nadu	13	7	1		1	21(5.00)	21
7	Rajasthan	12	6	1		1	19(4.52)	19
8	Punjab	11	4	1	1		16(3.80)	16
9	Haryana	7	7	1	-		14(3.33)	14
10	Orissa	8	4	-	-		13(3.09)	13
11	Kerala	6	5	-	-		10(2.38)	10
12	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	2	-		8(1.90)	8
13	Mizoram	3	3	1			7(1.66)	7
14	Gujarat	5	3	-	-		7(1.66)	7
15	Meghalaya	4	1	-	-		7(1.66)	7
16	Assam	4	2	1	-		6(1.42)	6
17	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	1	-		6(1.42)	6
18	Pudcherry	4	2	-			6(1.42)	6
19	Telangana	4	1	-			5(1.19)	5
20	Goa	1	2	-			5(1.19)	5
21	Chhattisgarh	2	3	-			5(1.19)	5
22	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	-			5(1.19)	5
23	Bihar		-	-			2(0.47)	2
24	Uttarakhand	1	1	-			2(0.47)	2
25	Tripura	1	1	30	5	3	2(0.47)	2

26	Himachal Pradesh	1	1				2(0.47)	1
							420	420

Table 5:- The table shows the ranking of states of India based on total number of contributions from particular state. It is especially clear that India being the host country, maximum articles published in SRELS during the period of 2016-2020 are from India itself, in which mainly of the articles are joint author publications. A total number of 26 places from India have also contributed in SRELS. Karnataka emerged at top with 79 (18.80%) contributions , followed by West Bengal with 78 (18.33%) contributions and New Delhi with 29(6.09%) contributions fifth rank.

Table 6: Major contributors and pattern of article distribution in SRELS

Sl. No.	AuthorName	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total contri-bution&(%)	Rank
1	BidyathiDutta	2	5	-	-	-	7	1
2	SukumarMondal	4	1	-	-	-	5	2
3	N. S.Harinarayana	2	2	-	-	-	4	3
4	M.Krishnamurthy	1	3	-	-	-	4	4
5	ArijitDas	2	2	-	-	-	4	5
6	ChamaniGunasekera	4	-	-	-	-	4	6
7	B.M. Gupta	1	1	1	-	-	3	7
8	S.M.Dhawan	1	2	-	-	-	3	8
9	RaymondOngus	2	1	-	-	-	3	9
10	B.B. Chand	3	-	-	-	-	3	10
11	SoumenTali	3	-	-	-	-	3	11
12	RatnaBandyopadhyay	-	3	-	-	-	3	12
13	PijushkantiPanigrahi	-	1	2	-	-	3	13
14	AkhileshK. S.	3	-	-	-	-	3	14
15	BaluMaharana	-	3	-	-	-	3	15
16	K. N.BalasubramanyaMurthy	-	3	-	-	-	3	16
17	ArindamSarkar	3	-	-	-	-	3	17
18	UdayanBhattacharya	-	3	-	-	-	3	18
19	DavidBainbridge	3	-	-	-	-	3	19
20	AbhijitChakrabarti	2	-	-	-	-	2	20
21	JagjitSingh	1	1	-	-	-	2	21
22	V.Uma	1	1	-	-	-	2	22
23	RitaGupta	-	-	2	-	-	2	23
24	B.Sutradhar	-	2	-	-	-	2	24
25	SatyaRanjanSahu	1	1	-	-	-	2	25

26	SoumenKayal	2	-	-	-	-	2	26
27	BaisakhiDas	-	2	-	-	-	2	27
28	MohammadBagherNeghban	2	-	-	-	-	2	28
29	ShankarReddyKolle	2	-	-	-	-	2	29
30	T.H.Shankarappa	-	2	-	-	-	2	30
31	ConstantineMatokeNyamboga	-	-	2	-	-	2	31
32	AdityaTripathi	-	1	1	-	-	2	32
33	NazirAhmadGanai	2	-	-	-	-	2	33
34	BhaskarMukherjee	1	1	-	-	-	2	34
35	SudipRanjanHatua	-	2	-	-	-	2	35
36	LavjiN.Zala	2	-	-	-	-	2	36
37	K.C.Garg	2	-	-	-	-	2	37
38	Bebi	1	1	-	-	-	2	38
39	ManojKumarVerma	1	-	1	-	-	2	39
40	BijayanandaPradhan	2	-	-	-	-	2	40
41	AbdullahAlmobarraz	2	-	-	-	-	2	41
42	TanmoyMondal	2	-	-	-	-	2	42
43	SukanyaMondal	1	1	-	-	-	2	43
44	SaumenAdhikari	2	-	-	-	-	2	44
45	ShivShakti Ghosh	2	-	-	-	-	2	45
46	B.SubhashReddy	-	1	1	-	-	2	46
47	DineshK.Gupta	1	1	-	-	-	2	47
48	NeelamKabra	1	1	-	-	-	2	48
49	K. P. Singh	1	1	-	-	-	2	49
	Total	**68**	**51**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**129**	

Table 6:- Above table shows the major contributors and pattern of article distribution of the journal during the period of 2016-2020. Tablediscloses thatBidyathiDutta (7) contributed the highest number of publications in SRELS. After second is SukumarMondal contributed (5) Article submission and third rank is N. S. Harinarayana Number of article (4) and fouth rank is Arijit Das total number of article (4).

Table 7: Reference distribution pattern in SRELS

Year wise	Vol No	No of article	Issue No 1	Issue no 2	Issue no 3	Issue no 4	Issue no 5	Issue no 6	Total Numer Reference	Comulative Reference And %	Average
2016	53	64	179	117	249	193	181	195	1114(28.05)	1114(28.05)	17.40
2017	54	47	121	164	147	93	102	121	748(18.82)	1862 (46.85)	15.91
2018	55	48	109	111	92	110	137	157	716(18.01)	2578(64.87)	14.91
2019	56	46	85	142	127	149	79	72	654(16.45)	3232(81.32)	14.21
2020	57	43	95	123	192	120	84	128	742 (18.67)	3974 (100)	17.25
	Total	**248 (6.24)**	**589 (14.82)**	**657 (16.53)**	**807 (20.30)**	**665 (16.73)**	**583 (14.67)**	**673 (16.93)**	**3974**		**108.51**

Table 7 shows the reference distribution pattern published in SRELS in the period of 2016-2020. The table is illustrates that total number of 3974 references were cited from 248 articles during the period of 2016-2020 which makes an average reference of 14.51 in SRELS and volume no. 53 from the year 2016 has recorded highest average of 28.05 reference per article, on the basis of reference distribution issue wise pattern, issue 3 has recorded total number of 807 references constituting 20.30%, followed by issue 6 with 673 (16.93%) references.

5. Conclusion

On the basis of above analysis:-
The SRELS Journal of Information Management published 526 papers during 2016-2020. Each volume published almost 43 articles. Each issue published 7.74 research papers on the whole. Of the total 248 documents, 91.95% were published as the articles. The proportion of book reviews and obituaries though noticeable, articles dictated as the major source for expression by the authors. Again conceptual papers, viewpoints, review papers were missing among the type of documents.Thehighest Single , Double, three Authors, . Volume wise authorship pattern of articles Vol. 53 year 2016. India is top Total Contribution articlecountry in the world 224 (89.24)% and Africa second highest county 9 (3.58)% of total contribution. The state wise contribution Kamataka is top rank total Article 79 (18.33) % and second is west Bengal 77 (18.33) % total contribution, third is Maharashtra 35 (8.33) contribution article. BidyathiDutta is top author of SRELS journals during the 2016-2020 . Author was published a total (7) article in single author with (2) and two authors with (5) article published in 2016-2020. After second rank is Sukumar Modal with (5) article contribution , Third is N S hrinarayana with (4) Article contribuation in SRELS journal. Total Number References are 3974 and average 14.50, The Volume 53 year 2016 the highest Number of references 1114(28.05) % total number of References.

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