Bibliometric Analysis of IASLIC Bulletin during 2006-2015

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Abstract

*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.*

Keywords

Indian Citation Index, Publication Trends, Bibliometric Analysis, Authorship pattern.

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INTRODUCTION

Bibliometric studies have been applied mainly to scientific fields and are based principally on various metadata elements like author, title, subject, citations, etc. related to scholarly publication within a discipline. This type of analysis provides useful indicators of scientific productivity, trends, the emphasis of research in various facets and researchers' preferences for publication [1]. Bibliometrics known earlier by many names from Librametry to Statistical Bibliography, the present term was coined by the Alan Pritchyard in 1969 to study quantitatively the communication pattern of published literature in a given field.

In 1948, the Father of Indian library scientist, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, coined the term "librametry", which historically appeared first and was intended to modernize the services of librarianship. Bibliometrics is analogous to Ranganathan's librametrics, the Russian concept scientometrics, informetrics, and subdisciplines like econometrics, psychometrics, sociometrics, biometrics, technometrics, chemometrics, and climetrics, where mathematics and statistics are applied to study and solve problems in their respective fields. Scientometrics is now used for the application of quantitative methods to the history of science and overlaps with bibliometrics to a considerable extent [2].

In this context, the bibliometric analysis of articles published in "IASLIC BULLETIN (2006-2015)" would be useful to reveal the latest publication trend, citation details, major contributing organizations, countries contribution and most contributing institutions. Further, the analysis would provide useful guidelines for journal editors, librarians, researchers, information scientists and others involved in economic, social and research policy formulation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are:

- To examine the year-wise distribution of papers;
- To examine the most prolific authors;
- To examine the volume-wise distribution of contributions and to find the average number of citations per volumes;

- To examine the average length of articles and average number of citations per
- To examine the types and number of publications cited in the contributions of the journal and
- To know the geographical distribution of the publications.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applicable in the current study is bibliometric scrutiny, which is used to analyses in detail the bibliographic attributes of the articles published in the IASLIC BULLETIN from January 2006 to September 2015. Ten volumes (Vol. 51 to 60) containing 39 issues and 204 articles were considered for the analysis. The information like authors, citations, length of the paper, states, institutions etc. are extracted from Indian Citation Index in MS Excel spreadsheet and further, manual coding was done.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The table 1 presents the year wise distribution of articles with citations. A total of 204 documents were produced by the journal from 2006-2015 with highest publication in the year 2010 (25 articles) and lowest in the year 2015 (13 articles). A total of 66 citations were recorded to the articles published in the period of 2006-2015. Average citations rate per article was 0.325 and per year 6.6 and h index of 03.

The table 2 shows that distribution of articles (Issue-wise). Volume No. 55 shows the highest number of total articles. The second highest position is occupied by Volume Nos. 59. It is followed by volume 56, 57 and 51.The lowest number of total articles in volume 60.

contribution in the journal;

Table1: year wise distribution of articles

Year	No. of Contri-bution	% of 204	No. of Citation	Average citations per article	H Index
2006	21	10.29	7	0.33	Results found: 204 Total times cited: 66 Average citation / item: 0.325 Average Citations per Year: 6.6 h-index: 3
2007	20	9.80	15	0.75	
2008	20	9.80	11	0.55	
2009	20	9.80	12	0.60	
2010	25	12.25	11	0.44	
2011	22	10.78	5	0.23	
2012	22	10.78	4	0.18	
2013	18	8.82	1	0.06	
2014	23	11.27	0	0.00	
2015	13	6.37	0	0.00	
Total	**204**	100.00	**66**	**0.325**	

Table 2: Issue wise distribution of articles

Issue	Volume											
	51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**	**Total**	**% of 204**
March	3	4	2	7	7	4	4	4	6	4	45	22.06
June	6	5	7	2	6	6	7	5	6	5	55	26.96
September	5	7	5	5	6	7	5	4	5	4	53	25.98
December	7	4	6	6	6	5	6	5	6	0	51	25.00
Total	**21**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**25**	**22**	**22**	**18**	**23**	**13**	**204**	**100.00**

A total 204 articles were contributed by 334 authors to the journal with average of 1.61 authors per article. The majority of the articles were contributed by single authors 94 with 46.08%, followed by two authors 90 with 44.12% and remaining 9.80% of the articles were written by three authors.

Table 3: Authorship Pattern

Authorship	Year												
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Total**	**%204**	**Total Authors**
One author	8	13	6	7	17	12	8	8	13	2	94	46.08	**94**
Joint authors	12	6	11	10	7	8	9	9	10	8	90	44.12	**180**
Three authors	1	1	3	3	1	2	5	1		3	20	09.80	**60**
Total	**21**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**25**	**22**	**22**	**18**	**23**	**13**	**204**	100.00	**334**

Table 4: Year wise references citations

Year wise cited references	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% of 204
1-10	14	11	13	13	14	8	10	8	11	4	106	51.96
11-20	4	8	6	5	9	10	10	7	10	6	75	36.76
21-30	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	17	8.33
31-40	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.47
>41	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1.47
Total	**21**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**25**	**22**	**22**	**18**	**23**	**13**	**204**	**100.00**

Table 4 gives details of the number of references cited by the authors in their papers. Out of the 204 papers, 106 (51.96%) have 1-10 references, followed by 75 papers (36.76%) with 11-20 references, 17 papers (8.33%) with 21-30 references, 3 papers (1.47%) with 31-40 references and 3 papers (1.47%) with more than 41references.

Table 5 shows that ten volumes have 2370 references were cited in 204 articles making it on average 11.62 references per article. Out of 2370 reference citations vol. 56 has the highest numbers i.e. 313 (avg. of 14.23%), next on the list is vol. 58 with 13.17% and vol. 53 has the lowest 8.44%.

Table 5: Cited reference distribution pattern

Year	Volume	No. of Articles	Total references (%)	Avg. references per article
2006	51	21	228 (09.62%)	**10.86**
2007	52	20	198 (08.35%)	**9.90**
2008	53	20	174 (07.34%)	**8.70**
2009	54	20	200 (08.44%)	**10.00**
2010	55	25	271 (11.43%)	**10.84**
2011	56	22	313 (13.21%)	**14.23**
2012	57	22	281 (11.86%)	**12.77**
2013	58	18	237 (10.00%)	**13.17**
2014	59	23	253 (10.68%)	**11.00**
2015	60	13	215 (09.07%)	**16.54**
Total	**10**	**204**	**2370 (**100.00%)	**11.62**

Table 6: Length of articles

Pages	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% of 204
1-5	2	3	5	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	**24**	**11.76**
6-10	13	13	7	9	17	10	10	3	11	3	**96**	**47.06**
11-15	4	1	4	5	6	5	10	9	9	5	**58**	**28.43**
16-20	2	2	2	3		3	1	3	1	3	**20**	**9.80**
21-25	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	**5**	**2.45**
26&above	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0.49**
Total	**21**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**25**	**22**	**22**	**18**	**23**	**13**	**204**	**100.00**

Table provides page count data that majority of papers 46 (47.06%) have length between six to ten pages followed by 58 (28.43%) articles with page length of 11-15 pages, 24 (11.76%) articles with 1-5 only one paper has 26 and above.

Table 7: Prolific Authors

Rank No	Author name	Author Contribution	% of 204
1	Jena Puspanjali	5	**2.45**
2	Gupta Sangita	4	**1.96**
3	Jena Kamal Lochan	3	**1.47**
4	Mukharjee Bhaskar	3	**1.47**
5	Bhattacharya Udayan	3	**1.47**
6	Kumar T K	3	**1.47**
7	Mahapatra Rabindra	3	**1.47**
8	Swain Dilip	3	**1.47**
9	Tripathi Aditya	3	**1.47**
10	Thirumagal A	2	**0.98**
Total		**32**	**15.69%**

Table 7 reveals that among the 334 authors Jena Puspanjali published 5 articles which is recorded as the highest number of articles with 2.45% and he secure the first rank in the study of IASLIC BULLETIN, followed by Gupta Sangita published 4 articles with 1.96% and secured IInd rank, and Thirumagal A contributed 2 articles with 0.98%.

Table 8: Category wise classification of papers

Sl.No	Document type	Records	% of 204
1	Research Article	195	95.59
2	Case Study	05	2.45
3	Editorial	2	0.98
4	Short Communication	2	0.98
Total		**204**	**100.00**

Table 8 focuses that the category wise classification of the papers published during period from 2006 to 2015. The study reveals that the maximum number of articles published as under the category of research paper (article) i.e. 195 (95.59%), whereas 5 (2.45%) articles published under the case study followed by case editorial and short communication 2 (0.98%).

Table 10: Institution wise distribution of contributions (top 10)

No	Institution	No of Record	Top ten ranked institution	% of 204
1	Jadavpur University (JU)	12	19.05	5.88
2	Banaras Hindu University (BHU)	10	15.87	4.90
3	Utkal University (UU)	8	12.70	3.92
4	Bangalore University (BU)	5	7.94	2.45
5	Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)	5	7.94	2.45
6	Sambalpur University (SU)	5	7.94	2.45
7	University of Calcutta (UC)	5	7.94	2.45
8	University of Kalyani (UK)	5	7.94	2.45
9	Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU)	4	6.35	1.96
10	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (MSU)	4	6.35	1.96
Total		**63**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9 shows that institution wise distribution of articles. Out of 204 contributions majority of 12 (5.88%) articles have been contributed by Jadavpur University, followed by Banaras Hindu University 10 (4.90%), Utkal University 8 (3.92%), and Bangalore University, ALU, SU, UC and University of Kalyani contributed 5articles each.

Table 10: Country wise distribution of contributions

No	Country	Records	% of 204
1	India	197	**96.57**
2	Italy	2	**0.98**
3	USA	2	**0.98**
4	UK	2	**0.98**
5	Bangladesh	1	**0.49**
Total		**204**	**100.00**

The country wise contributions are provided in the table 10. Of 204 articles were contributed by 5 countries, 197 (96.57%) articles were contributed by the India alone. And remaining countries are contributed only 7 articles.

Table 11: State wise distribution of contributions (top 10)

Rank No	State	Record count	Top ten ranked state	% of 204
1	West Bengal	51	28.98	25.00
2	Uttar Pradesh	24	13.64	11.76
3	Orissa	18	10.23	8.82
4	Tamil Nadu	16	9.09	7.84
5	Delhi	16	9.09	7.84
6	Karnataka	14	7.95	6.86
7	Maharashtra	12	6.82	5.88
8	Punjab	9	5.11	4.41
9	Kerala	9	5.11	4.41
10	Gujarat	7	3.98	3.43
Total		**176**	**100.00**	**86.27%**

The top ten states that had maximum contributions to the IASLIC BULLETIN are presented in the table 11. The West Bengal is the most contributed state with 51 articles (25.00%), followed by Uttar Pradesh with 24 (11.76%) articles found second place, and Gujrat has published 7 articles. These ten states had contributed 176 articles, which accounts for 86.27% of the articles. The top ten most cited articles with their details are presented in the table 12. Out of ten articles, four articles published in 2007, two in 2008, 2009 and 2010. The articles citations ranged between 3 to 4 citation counts. Out of ten articles 50 percentage of articles related to bibliometric study.

Table 12: Highly cited top ten papers

Rank No	Title of the paper	Authors	Year	Citations
1	RFID in libraries	Hussain Akhtar	2007	3
2	Teachers approach to internet and online information resources	Saravanan P; Mary A Lawrence	2007	3
3	Indian journal of marketing : A bibliometric study	Amudha S; Baskaran N; Mary A Lawrence	2009	3
4	Bibliometric analysis of research publications of Department of Chemistry, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	Kaur Amritpal; Aggarwal Sangeeta	2010	3
5	Citations in the physics doctoral dissertations : An obsolescence study	Pillai C V Rajan; Sudhier K G Pillai	2007	3
6	se of search engines for retrieval of scholarly information: A case study	Biradar B S; Rajashekhar G R; Kumar BT Sampath	2008	3
7	Webometric analysis of Institutes of National Importance in India	Shukla Akhandanand; Tripathi Aditya	2009	3
8	Bibliometric analysis of Ph D theses in botany	Shukla Anil Kumar; Goswami Prashant; Sharma Umesh	2010	2
9	Investigations in collaborative research trends among Indian cotton scientists (1996 - 2005)	Dixit Swati; Katare V V	2007	2
10	Reading habits of teenagers in Burdwan Town : A study	Mondal Partha Sarathi	2008	2

CONCLUSION

In this paper, I analysed bibliometrics characteristics of 204 articles published in the IASLIC BULLETIN in 2006-2015. Trend shows the some fluctuation from 2006-2015 and 66 citations were recorded for the articles with an average of 0.325 per article. Top ten highly cited articles analysis indicates most of the articles were concerned with bibliometrics / scientometrics field of study in library and information science.

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