

Journal of Information Management.

ISSN: 2348-1765 (Print), ISSN: 2348-1773 (Online)

Volume 2, Number 2 July (2015), pp. 59-66

© Society for Promotion of Library Professionals (SPLP)

[http:// www.splp](http://www.splp)

---

## **Desidoc Journal of Library and Information Technology during 2010-2014: A Bibliometric Analysis**

Mr. Kundan Jha

Assistant Librarian

Hon'ble Judges Library

High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur, 495220

E mail ID [kundanjha101@gmail.com](mailto:kundanjha101@gmail.com)

Ms. Tejaswini Gupta

Research Scholar (M.Phil.)

Department of Library & Information Science

Dr. C. V. Raman University, Bilaspur (C.G.)

E mail ID [tejaswinigupta10@gmail.com](mailto:tejaswinigupta10@gmail.com)

---

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper mainly describes about the number of articles published in the journal, "Desidoc Journal of Library and Information Technology" during the year 2010-2014. This paper analysis the year wise distribution of articles, details of paper cover page, authorship patterns, references, and subject wise break-up of the journals.*

**KeyWords:** Bibliometrics Study, International Journal, Library Science, Information Science, Desidoc Journal of Library and Information Technology.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The journals are the indicators of literature growth in any subject field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Due to the escalating cost of the journal and lack of adequate library finance and budgets the selection of any specific journal for a library should be done more carefully. Therefore, the library authorities are forced to reduce the number of journal and periodical subscriptions. Bibliometric study has many applications in the Library and Information science field in identifying the research trends in the specific subject, core journals, etc. and thereby framing new subscription, acquisition policy for tomorrow. These studies will be helpful for librarians to plan a better collection development in library.

Bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to publications (from *Biblos*: book and *Metron*: measurement). The terms bibliometrics were introduced by Alan Pritchard in 1969. Bibliometric study is a simple statistical method of bibliography counting to evaluate and quantify the growth and development of a subject. This paper mainly describe the bibliometrics study of international journal of information dissemination and technology, its rise and growth as a core and primary research journal in the field of library and information science in India.

## **2. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The journals and periodicals are indicator of literature growth in any field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Due to the escalating cost of the periodicals and lack of adequate library budgets the selection of any particular journal for a library should be done more carefully. Therefore, the library authorities are forced to reduce the number of journal subscriptions. Bibliometric analysis has many applications in the Library and Information science field in identifying the research trends in the subject, core journals, etc. and thereby framing new subscription policy for tomorrow. These studies will be helpful for librarians to plan a better collection development.

The proposed study intends to identify the “*DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology during 2010-2014: A Bibliometric Analysis*” with the following objective, assumption, scope and limitations.

## **3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The objectives of the present study are:

- Analyze the articles issue wise published in the journal *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology* during 2010-2014.
- To study the authorship pattern of the papers.
- To study the year wise number of references cited during 2010-2014.

- To study the issue wise number of references cited during 2010-2014.
- To study the average length of papers.
- To study subject-wise distribution of the papers.

#### **4. ASSUMPTION**

In order to authenticate the present study it is aimed to test the following assumption:

- (i) The Library & Information Science student, Researcher and faculty use more and more use DJLIT.
- (ii) A Research trends in Library & Information Science is Changing tremendously.

#### **5. METHODOLOGY**

DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology were used as a source journal for the study. From this study use that is 282 articles, from 30 to 34 volumes, i.e., 2010-2014 were scanned to collect the data. Quantitative and inferential methods have been used for evaluating the data and analyzed data was downloaded on MS Excel sheets. Data was analyzed to meet the objectives mentioned above. For studying several parameters mentioned under the objectives the data has been divided into two periods i.e. 2010-2012 and 2013-2014. Complete count method has been followed for the analysis of the data.

#### **6. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

This study gives an integrated picture of research trends in the field of library and information science by providing Bibliometrics study.

The study is Limited only for DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) in the field of Library and Information Science.

#### **7. DJLIT: AN OVERVIEW**

DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT), is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal that endeavors to bring recent developments in information technology, as applicable to library and information science. It is meant for librarians, documentation and information professionals, researchers' students and others interested in the field. It is published bimonthly. It was formerly known as 'DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology (DBIT)'. The Journal invites original research and review papers related to information technology as applied to library activities, services and products.

## 8. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

During the Year 2010 to 2014, 282 Article were published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. Table-1 Shows the details of the articles published and distribution of articles issue wise from the year 2010 to 2014. The number of articles published in 2013 was the highest 61 articles. The least number of articles were published in 2010 only 47 articles.

**Table-1: Details of the articles published issue wise**

Year	Vol. No.	Issues	Total No. of Articles & Publication of articles Issue wise						Total publications & (%)	Average Articles per issue
			Issue No 1	Issue No 2	Issue No 3	Issue No 4	Issue No 5	Issue No 6		
2010	30	06	07	08	07	08	11	06	47 (16.67%)	07.83
2011	31	06	08	08	07	13	09	10	55 (19.50%)	09.17
2012	32	06	10	04	12	12	11	10	59 (20.92%)	09.83
2013	33	06	12	09	09	11	09	11	61 (21.63%)	10.17
2014	34	06	09	11	10	10	10	10	60 (21.28%)	10.00
Total			282						100%	

Table-2 Show details of authorship patterns out of 282 papers, 121 (34.67%) have been contributed by single author, 160 (45.85%) by two authors, 48 (13.75%) have been contributed by three authors, 16 (04.58%) has been four author and 04 (01.15%) has been five or above author.

**Table2: Details of authorship patterns of papers**

Year	Vol. No.	Issues	No. of author					Total (Year Wise)
			Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Five or above Authors	
2010	30	06	14	24	06	01	02	47
2011	31	06	20	25	07	02	01	55
2012	32	06	24	30	10	01	01	66
2013	33	06	45	53	16	07	00	121
2014	34	06	18	28	09	05	00	60
Total (Author Wise) & Percentage			121 (34.67%)	160 (45.85%)	48 (13.75%)	16 (04.58%)	04 (01.15%)	349 (100%)

Table-3 Show the details of references distribution pattern include in the articles year wise. These were published in year 2010-2014. In year 2010 the total number of

articles published are 47 and total numbers of references are 720 (15.53%), in 2011 the total numbers of articles published are 55 and total numbers of references are 1010 (21.79%), in 2012 the total numbers of articles published are 59 and total numbers of references are 987 (21.29%), in 2013 the total numbers of articles published are 61 and total numbers of references are 994 (21.44%), and in 2014 the total numbers of articles published are 60 and total numbers of references are 925 (19.95%).

**Table3: Details of references distribution pattern include in the articles year wise**

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	Total No. of Reference (Year Wise)						Total publications year wise & (%)
			Issue No 1	Issue No 2	Issue No 3	Issue No 4	Issue No 5	Issue No 6	
2010	30	47	55	144	99	96	255	71	720 (15.53%)
2011	31	55	97	206	138	240	164	165	1010 (21.79%)
2012	32	59	97	163	236	166	156	169	987 (21.29%)
2013	33	61	107	133	256	135	141	222	994 (21.44%)
2014	34	60	118	215	147	136	142	167	925 (19.95%)
Total (Year Wise)		282							4636 (100.00%)

Table-4 Show the details of references distribution pattern include in the articles issues wise. These were published in year 2010 and 2014. From 2010-2014 total number of references in Issue No.-1 are 474 (10.22%), Issue No.-2 are 861 (18.57%), Issue No.-3 are 876 (18.90%), Issue No.-4 are 773 (16.67%), Issue No.-5 are 858 (18.51%), and Issue No.-6 are 794 (17.13%),

**Table-4: Details of references distribution pattern include in the articles issue wise**

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	Total No. of Reference (Issue Wise)					
			Issue No 1	Issue No 2	Issue No 3	Issue No 4	Issue No 5	Issue No 6
2010	30	47	55	144	99	96	255	71
2011	31	55	97	206	138	240	164	165
2012	32	59	97	163	236	166	156	169
2013	33	61	107	133	256	135	141	222
2014	34	60	118	215	147	136	142	167
Total (Issue wise)		282	474 (10.22%)	861 (18.57%)	876 (18.90%)	773 (16.67%)	858 (18.51%)	794 (17.13%)

Table-5 Show that 19.50% of papers cover 01-05 pages, followed by 65.96% of papers covers 06-10 pages, followed by 11.35% of papers covers 11-15 pages, followed by

02.84% of papers covers 16-20 pages and followed by 00.35% paper covers 21-25 or above pages. Table-6 Indicate subject wise pattern of articles. Out of 282 articles, 60 were based on ICT, Electronic Resources; Online Information System next comes Bibliometrics, Infometrics, Scientrometrics, Webometrics, and Citation Study with 48 articles. Next comes Information Need & Information Seeking Behaviors with 41 articles.

**Table 5: Details of paper cover page include in the articles**

No. of pages	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	Percentage (%)
01-05	08	10	11	16	10	55	19.50%
06-10	26	34	44	37	45	186	65.96%
11-15	10	08	03	07	04	32	11.35%
16-20	03	03	00	01	01	08	02.84%
21-25 or above	00	00	01	00	00	01	00.35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>						100.00%

Next comes Library Automation S/w, Open Source Software and LIS Education in India both 16 articles. Next comes Library Knowledge Organization and Other Title both 16 articles. Next comes Digital Library, Electronic Library, Virtual Library and Special Library (Health Science) both 12 articles. Next comes Agriculture Information System and Services with 09 articles. Next comes Academic Library, Semantic Web, and Intellectual Property Rights are 08 articles. Next comes Public Library with 07 articles. Next comes Library Management with 06 articles and Ontology have 05 articles.

**Table-6: Details of Indicate subject wise pattern of articles**

No.	Subject	No. of Paper
1	LIS Education in India	16
2	ICT, Electronic Resources, Online Information System	60
3	Public Library	07
4	Academic Library	08
5	Special Library (Health Science)	12
6	Bibliometrics, Infometrics, Scientrometrics, Webometrics, Citation Study	48
7	Library Management	06
8	Digital Library, Electronic Library, Virtual Library	12
9	Library Automation S/w, Open Source Software	16

No.	Subject	No. of Paper
10	Ontology	05
11	Semantic Web	08
12	Agriculture Information System and Services	09
13	Intellectual Property Rights	08
14	Library Knowledge Organization	13
15	Information Need & Information Seeking Behaviors	41
16	Other Subject	13
	Total	282

## 9. FINDING

- Maximum numbers of articles are contributed in the year of 2013 and total publication of 61 and percentage of these publications is 21.63%.
- Minimum numbers of articles are contributed in the year of 2010. In this year total publication of 47 papers and percentage of these publications is 16.67%.
- 34.67% proportions of articles were by single author. Total number of articles that is 121.
- 45.85% proportions of articles were by two authors. Total number of articles that is 160.
- 13.75% proportions of articles were by three authors and number of articles that is 48.
- 0.58% has been four authors and 1.15% has been five authors.
- In the year wise maximum number of references is published that is 1010 (21.79%) in the year of 2011.
- In the year wise minimum number of references is published that is 720 (15.53%) in the year of 2010.
- 65.96% paper covers 06-10 pages.
- Minimum 00.35% papers cover 21-25 pages.
- Maximum total 60 numbers of articles published in the subject of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Electronic Resources, Online Information System.
- Minimum total 05 numbers of articles published in the subject of Ontology.

## **10. CONCLUSION**

In the concluding remarks it can be emphatically put into words that publishing research result is no more confined to a particular area or region, we can see as many as researchers from foreign countries have published their research result in this particular journal during the last decade on the period of investigation. Visibility and accessibility of journals has enhanced the scope of publication.

Now day information is rapidly increasing. Bibliometrics is quantitative study of pattern of written communication of various printed and non printed reading materials. Bibliometrics help in measuring the development of research articles in different subject. There is three laws of bibliometrics Lotka's Inverse Square Law of Scientific Productivity; Bradford's Law of Scattering of Scientific Papers; and Zipf's Law of Word Occurrences Laws.

DJLIT is published by DESIDOC we have studied the DJLIT from 2010-2014. The main aim of DJLIT is to publish high quality articles for the benefit of Library and Information Science community and student.

## **References**

1. Ravichandran M., Sivaprasad G. and Manoharan K., Bibliometric Citations in Ph.d. Theses in Library and Information Science at Bharathidasan University, Tiruchi, *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, Vol. 4, (3), July-Sept. 2014, pp. 218-230.
2. Garg K.C. and Anjana A.K., *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights: A Bibliometric Study*, *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, Vol. 34, (1), January 2014, pp. 66-73.
3. Gupta Tejaswini, *A Journal of Accounting and Finance: A Bibliometrics Study*, *Research Digest*, Vol. 8 (4), Jan- March 2014, pp. 54-56.
4. Rao K. Nageswara, Sharma Rajeev Kumar, Girija Devi S. and Muralidhar S., *Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal of Propulsion and Power (1985-2013)*, *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, Vol. 34, (3), May 2014, pp. 271-276.
5. Ashok Kumar, Bansal Alka and Kanungo Purbi Dey, *Unfolding the 33 years saga of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*, *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, Vol. 61, September 2014, pp. 203-211.
6. Pandita Ramesh, *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT): A Bibliometric Study (2003-12)*, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, July 2014, pp. 10-38.
7. Gupta Tejaswini: *The Journal of Pharmaceutical Research: A Bibliometrics Study*, Conference Proceeding, *Library Towards in Digital Paradigm*, CSJM University Kanpur, ISBN 978-81-89545-99-4



8. Panda Ipsita, MaharanaBulu and ChhatarDurllavCharan, The Journal of Information Literacy: A Bibliometric Study,International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Vol. 3 (3), March 2013, pp. 1-7.
9. Kavitha T., Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics: Bibliometrics Study, Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science, Vol. 2, (1), 2013, pp. 12-14.
10. Baskaran C., Research Productivity of Alagappa University during 1999-2011: A Bibliometric Study, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Vol. 33, (3), May 2013, pp. 236-242.
11. Bansal Alka, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology: A Bibliometric Analysis, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Vol. 33, (5), 2013, pp. 412-417.
12. Pandita Ramesh, Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) Journal: A Bibliometric Study (2002-2012), DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Vol. 33, (6), November 2013, pp. 493-497.
13. RathaBhupendra, Naidu G.H.S.AndGawde Manisha, Information Research: An International Electronic Journal: A Bibliometric Study,International Journal of Digital Library Services, Vol. 2 (1), Jan- March. 2012, pp. 1-11.
14. Rattan Gurjeet Kaur and Gupta Kamini, Bibliometric Analysis of Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science: 2007-2011, International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology, Vol. 2, (4),Oct- Dec. 2012, pp. 307-312.
15. KumbharRajendra, Trends in Classification Literature: Analysis of Literature Published during 2000 to 2009, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Vol. 32, (2), 2012, pp. 179-185
16. Sinha Bikramjit and Joshi Kirti, Analysis of India's Solar Photovoltaic's Research Output, Annals of Library and Information Studies, 2012, Vol. 59, pp.106-121.
17. Tsay Ming-Yueh,A Bibliometric Analysis on the Journal of Information Science,Journal of Library and Information Science Research, Vol. 5 (2), June 2011, pp. 1-28.
18. Deshmukh P.P., Citation Analysis of Library and Information Studies During 1997 to 2010: A Study, Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol. 58, 2011, pp. 355-361.
19. Kumar Manoj and Moorthy A.L., Bibliometric Analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology during 2001-2010, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 2011,Vol. 31,(3), pp. 203-208.
20. Raja S. and Balasubramani R., Plasmodium falciparum research publication in India: A Scientometric analysis, European Journal of Scientific Research, 56, (3), 2011, pp. 294-300.

21. Thanuskodi S., *Library Herald Journal: A Bibliometric Study*, Journal of Arts, Science & Commerce, Vol. 2, (4), Oct 2011, pp. 68-76.
22. Thanuskodi S., *Journal of Social Sciences: A Bibliometric Study*, Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 24, (2), 2010, pp. 77-80.
23. Babu B. Ramesh, Jeysankar R. and Rao P. Nageswara, *Websites of Central Universities in India: A Webometric Analysis*, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Vol. 30, (4), 2010, pp. 33-43.
24. Thulasi K and ArunachalamSubbiah, *Mapping of Cholera Research in Indian Using HistCite*, Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol. 57, 2010, pp. 310-326.
25. UtapAnyi Kevin Wan, Zainab A.N. and Anuar N.B., *Bibliometric studies on single journals: a review*, Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science, Vol. 14 (1), April 2009, p.p. 14-55.
26. Ramkrishanan J and Babu Ramesh, *Literature on Hepatitis (1984– 2003): A Bibliometric Analysis*, Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol. 54, 2007, p.p. 195-200.
27. Kherde Mohan R., “*Core Journal in the Field of Library & Information Science*” Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol. 50, (1), 2003, pp.18-22.
28. Kaur Amritpal, *ILA Bulletin 1996-2000: A bibliometric study*, ILA Bulletin, Vol. 38, (4), 2002, pp.126-134.
29. Das, A.K and Sen, B.K., *Collaboration Pattern in Computer Science Research in India: A Study*, ILA Bulletin, Vol. 37, (4), 2001, pp.143-150.
30. Dhiman A.K., *Ethnobotany Journal: A ten years Bibliometric study*, IASLIC Bulletin, Vol. 45, (4), 2000, pp.177-182.
31. Devarajan: *Bibliometric studies* (EssEss Publication, New Delhi.), 1997 pp 120-130.
32. Devarajan: *Bibliometric studies* (EssEss Publication, New Delhi.), 1997 pp 161-175.

