

Bibliometric Analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology for the Year 2010-2014

Soumen Teli¹ and Asish Maity²

Library Professional Trainee, Central Library IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal, India¹
Library Professional Trainee, Central Library IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal, India²

Abstract

DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is one of the premier journals of library and information science being published on bimonthly basis, by Defense Science Documentation Centre, New Delhi, in India. This paper presents bibliometric analyses of DJLIT during 2010-2014. The present study was carried on 282 research articles published in 'DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, during the period 2010-2014. The present study covers various parameters like year wise growth pattern of articles, authorship patterns, Geographical distribution of articles etc.

Keywords: Bibliometric Study, DESIDOC, DJLIT, DRDO

Introduction

The term bibliometrics was first defined by Pritchard (1996) as “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media”. It involves the analysis of a set of publications characterized by bibliographic variables such as the author(s), the place of publication, the associated subject keywords, and the citations. The Present study is confined to DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (ISSN: 0974-0643 eISSN: 0976-4658) is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal. It endeavours to bring recent developments in information technology, as applicable to library and information science. It was formerly known as 'DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology (DBIT) since 1981 each volume having six issues. Issues are published in the month of January, March, May, July, September, and November from the year 1981-2015 it has successfully published 35 volumes. DJLIT is one of the leading journals in the field of Library and information Science in India. The Journal covers original research and review articles related to IT which is applied to library activities, services and products. The Journal is indexed by Scopus, LISA, LISTA, EBSCO Abstracts/Full-text, Library Literature and Information Science Index/Full-text, The Informed Librarian Online, DOAJ, Open J-Gate, Indian Science Abstracts, Indian Citation Index, Full text Sources Online, WorldCat, Proquest, and OCLC. The user can access the journal at publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This paper has the following objectives:

- To study year-wise distribution of papers
- To study volume-wise distribution of paper
- To study average number of paper per year

- To study authorship pattern of the papers
- To study Reference distribution pattern of articles
- To study geographical distribution of the articles state wise and country wise
- To study Major contributors of articles

SCOPE

The present study analyses the contribution of volume 30-34 (Year 2010-2014) of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology

Methodology

DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology was used as a source journal. The data for the study was downloaded from the website of DESIDOC journal (<http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit>) for 5 years from volume 30 (2010) to volume 34 (2014). The data consists of year of publication with its volume number, name of the author with their geographical location, total count of authors, and number of references cited by the article were collected. Data was analyzed to meet the objectives mentioned above.

Analysis

Table 1 Year-wise article distribution pattern

Year	Vol No	Issue	No. Of Articles (Issue Wise)						Total publications & (%)	Average Article per issue
			Issue No 1	Issue No 2	Issue No 3	Issue No 4	Issue No 5	Issue No 6		
2010	30	6	7	8	7	8	11	6	47 (16.67%)	7.83
2011	31	6	8	8	7	14	9	10	56 (19.86%)	9.33
2012	32	6	10	4	12	12	11	10	59 (20.92%)	9.83
2013	33	6	11	9	9	11	9	11	60 (21.28%)	10.00
2014	34	6	9	11	10	10	10	10	60 (21.28%)	10.00
	Total	30	45	40	45	55	50	47	282 (100)	

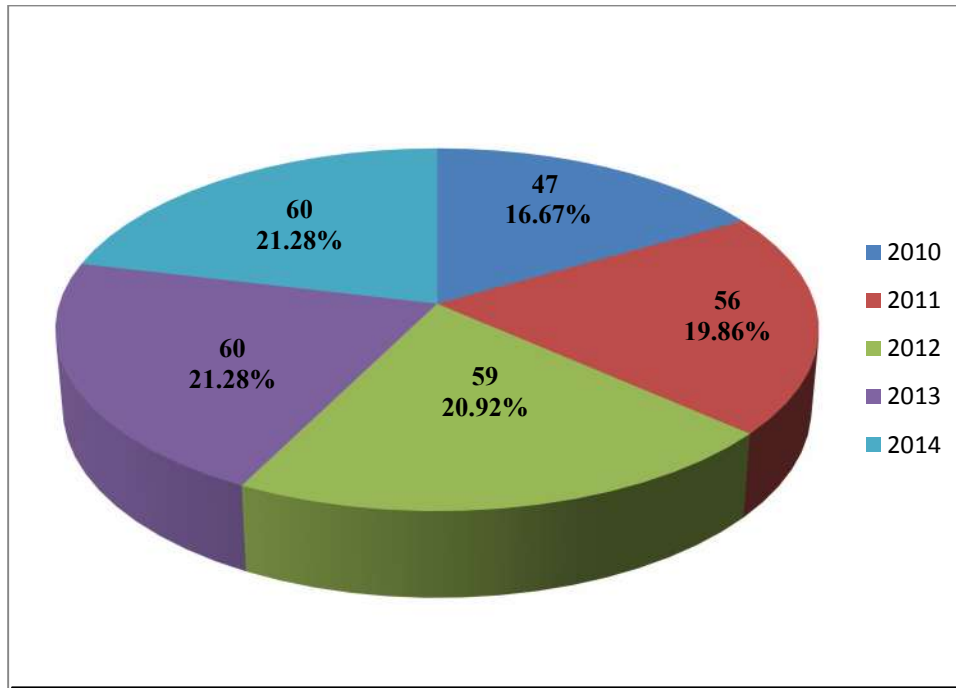
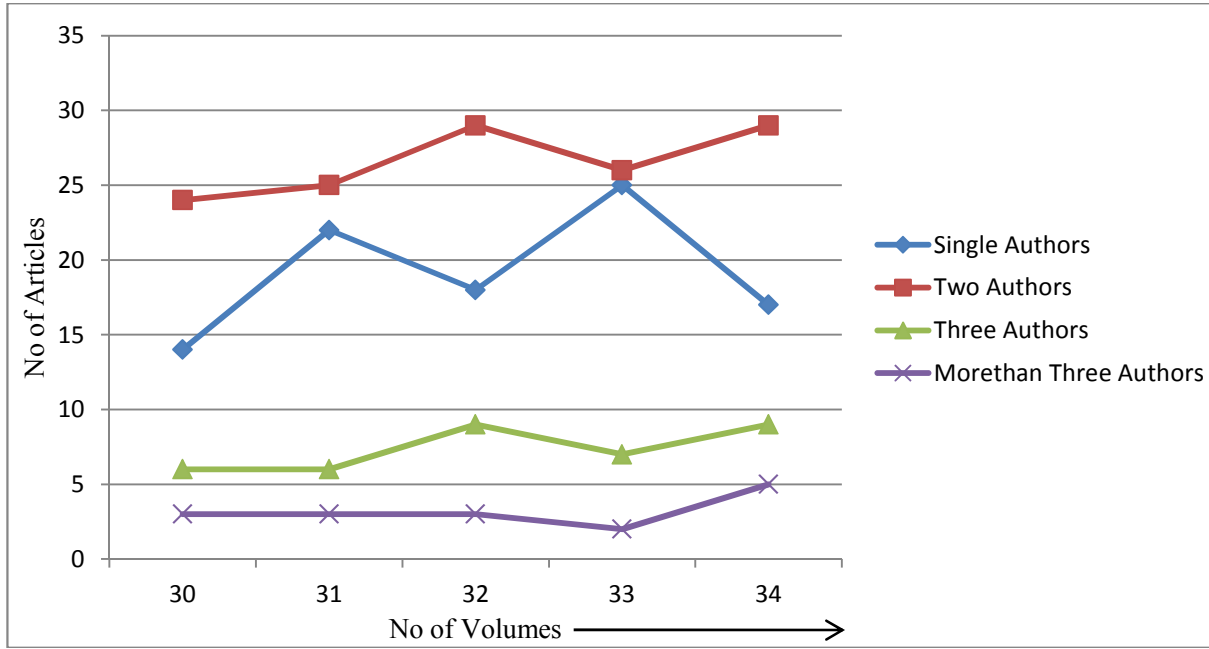


Table 1 Shows that total 282 articles were published from the year 2010-2014 and maximum number of articles published in volume 33 (2013) and 34 (2014). There is almost steady increase in the number of articles published in each volume.

Table 2 Volume wise authorship pattern of articles

Year	Vol No	Single author	Two authors	Three authors	More than three authors	Total
2010	30	14	24	6	3	47
2011	31	22	25	6	3	56
2012	32	18	29	9	3	59
2013	33	25	26	7	2	60
2014	34	17	29	9	5	60
	Total	96	133	37	16	282



From Table 2 we can see there are 96 single author articles, 133 two author articles, 37 three author articles, 16 more than three author articles. Table-2 gives a better and clearer picture of the authorship distribution pattern. Out of 282 articles 133 are joint author publications in the DJLIT during the period of 2010-2014. Data indicates that the two authored papers are maximum.

Table 3 Geographical distribution of contributions of articles

Sl no.	Name of the country	Total No. of contributions & (%)
1.	India	467
2.	Nigeria	12
3.	Singapore	7
4.	Greece	7
5.	Turkey	4
6.	Belgium	3
7.	Saudi Arabia	3
8.	Spain	3
9.	Portugal	2
10.	Oman	2
11.	Australia	2
12.	Bangladesh	2
13.	South Africa	2

14.	Argentina	2
15.	Germany	2
16.	USA	2
17.	Virginia	1
18.	Malaysia	1
19.	Switzerland	1
20.	Thailand	1
21.	Sovenia	1
22.	U.K	1

Table no 3 shows a list of all countries from where contribution originated. The top five countries were India, Nigeria, Singapore and Turkey among the top five countries India has the maximum number of contribution.

Table 4 State wise contribution of articles from India

Sl no.	Name of the State	Total No. of contributions & (%)
1	New Delhi	118
2	Maharashtra	67
3	Karnataka	63
4	Andhra Pradesh	29
5	Kerala	27
6	Punjab	27
7	Tamil Nadu	19
8	Uttar Pradesh	19
9	Orissa	19
10	West Bengal	14
11	Gujarat	12
12	Jammu & Kashmir	10
13	Rajasthan	7
14	Pondicherry	7
15	Sikkim	6
16	Chandigarh	6
17	Himachal Pradesh	5

18	Jharkhand	4
19	Madhya Pradesh	3
20	Uttarakhand	3
21	Meghalaya	2
	total	467

Table 4 shows how Indian contributors were geographically distributed. It is found that maximum contribution of articles belonged to New Delhi (118), followed by Maharashtra (67), Karnataka (63), and Andhra Pradesh (29).

Table 5 Reference distribution pattern of articles

Year	Vol No	No Of Article	No. Of References (Issue Wise)						Total References & %	Cumulative Reference	Avg Ref Per Article
			Issue No 1	Issue No 2	Issue No 3	Issue No 4	Issue No 5	Issue No 6			
2010	30	47	47	55	144	96	225	71	690 (15.10)	690	14.68
2011	31	56	98	207	139	241	165	166	1016 (22.24)	1706	18.14
2012	32	59	97	163	236	166	156	119	937 (20.51)	2643	15.88
2013	33	60	107	133	256	135	140	221	992 (21.71)	3635	16.53
2014	34	60	118	215	156	136	142	167	934 (20.44)	4569	15.57
	Total	282	467	773	931	774	828	744	4569		

Table 5 shows that total 4569 references were cited in 282 articles. Volume no 30 has recorded 14.68 references each article, the lowest in table and the volume no 31 has recorded 18.14 references each article, the highest in table.

Table 6 Major contributors of articles

Author contribution Author name	Total contribution
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B.M. Gupta	10
Adarsh Bala	7
K.P. Singh	5
Pratibha Gokhale	5
Rajendra Kumbhar	4
K. Nageswara Rao	4
K.C. Garg	4
S. Thanuskodi	4
M.P. Satija	4
Paramjeet Kaur Walia	3
V.G Talawar	3
Suresh Kumar	3
Ritu Gupta	3
Sunil Kumar Satpathy	3
Shri Ram	3
28 Authors	2
170 Authors	1

Table 6 depicts the ranking of authors. There are a total 282 authors who contributed in the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) journal from the year 2010-2014. It is found that B.M. Gupta is the leading author contributing 10 articles followed by Adarsh Bala 7 articles securing the second position. K.P. Singh and Pratibha Gokhale contributed 5 articles and ranked third.

Conclusion

DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is one of the premier journals of library and information science has successfully completed 35 years of publication. It has got worldwide recognition and is steadily growing journal.

The following general conclusion can be drawn from the results of this study. Total 283 research articles published in 'DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, during the period 2010-2014

and 21 foreign countries have published their research results in this particular journal. The maximum number of contribution are two authors.

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