DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology: A Bibliometric Analysis from 2018 - 2022

Pooja Verma [1] and Dr. Shesh Mishra [2]
Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science[1]
Research Supervisor & Faculty of Department of Library and Information Science[2]
Banasthali Vidhyapith, Niwai, Rajasthan, India

Abstract: *The present study Bibliometric analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) covers the 276 articles in five years from 2018-2022. The investigators attempted to reveal the year wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern of articles, citation pattern, country wise distribution of articles and average number of citation per year etc. Results showed that, in the year 2018, highest 61(22.10%) articles were published out of 276 articles in 5 years. Average numbers of citations per year are 181.08. In geographical distribution of articles, India has contributed highest 229 articles.*

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Authorship Pattern, Citation Pattern

I. INTRODUCTION

In the twenty-first century, everyone uses information technology, which makes life easier for everyone. Access to information sources is made easier by these technologies (Weiser, 1991). The main platform for scholarly knowledge dissemination and communication in these sources is journals. India publishes numerous journals in the social and scientific sciences. Formerly known as the DESIDOC Bulletin of Library and Information Technology Journal, the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) is one noteworthy title. One of India's leading journals in the field of library and information science, DJLIT was founded in 1981. Peer-reviewed, double-blind, open-access, it is published bimonthly. Original articles and review papers are featured in this journal, which focuses on the use of information technology in library operations, services, and products. Its main areas of study are knowledge management, information systems, building and managing collections, information behavior and retrieval, librarianship and library management, library and information services, and records manage.

Scopus, Web of Science (Emerging Source Citation Index), Dimensions, LISA, LISTA, EBSCO, J-Gate Plus, Proquest, Library Literature and Information Science Index/Full-text, The Informed Librarian Online, Indian Science Abstracts, Indian Citation Index, WorldCat, and Google Scholar are just a few of the respectable databases that have the journal indexed. As of 2022, the journal's SNIP (source normalized impact per publication) is 0.580, its SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) is 0.281, and its Scopus Citescore is 2.0. The online version of the journal can be accessed directly through its website (https://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/ index.php/djlit/issue/view/694).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Mohamed, M. A., Mohamud, I. H., Sahal, A. M., & Farah, M. A. (2024) Between 2000 and 2023, bibliometric study discovered 1,133 articles and 25,456 citations. The number of publications on human resource management strategies has steadily increased, reaching a peak in 2020 with 110 papers and 2,278 citations. Ten countries have contributed to this area, with the United States being the most productive, with 127 articles and 5,157 citations.

Samanta , S. & Dillip K. (2023) This study aims to evaluate the International Journal of Innovation Science (IJIS) publication trends between 2011 and 2020 and to provide a bibliometric profile of the journal. A total of 487 authors contributed 271 publications to IJIS between 2011 and 2020. With 89 publications, the United States topped the list, followed by China with 26 and India with 29. Within IJIS, the collaboration index ranged from 0.36 to 0.94.

Author **Bal Ram and Sandeepa Yadav (2022)** investigate the authorship pattern of the articles, degree of author's collaboration, length of articles, the ranking of authors of the "DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology" during 1981–2018. A significant growth rate and citation pattern found of the journal. It is found that maximum 70 (7.07%) articles published in 2012 and B. M. Gupta was contributed 41 articles (2.33%) followed by C.K. Ramaiah 23 articles in the journal.

Singh and Kumar (2022) investigate the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during the period 2010– 2019 and try to investigate chronological distribution of articles and references, geographical distribution, distribution of Intellectual output and pagination patterns. The results reveal that 258 (47.60%) articles are double authored, 28.59% of the published papers remained un-cited, year 2012 is most productive year with 64 publications.

Garg, K.C. & Lamba, Manika (2020) The study analyses papers published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) using bibliometric techniques for the period of 1992-2019 (28 years) and citations received by these papers until 20th March 2020 as reflected by Google Scholar. The study examined the pattern of growth, geographical distribution of the articles; identified the prolific authors & institutions, and their output; and the pattern of citations of the papers and identified most cited authors. The findings indicate that the highest number of articles was published during 2012-2015 followed by 2016-2019. The distribution of output by countries indicates that 39 countries contributed 1,698 articles, including India. Indian authors published the highest percentage (86.1 %) of articles followed by USA and had the highest value of CPP and RCI. Authors affiliated to different institutions of Delhi contributed the most (30.7 %) followed by Karnataka (13.1 %) and Maharashtra (10.5 %). Among the institutions, DRDO-DESIDOC and CSIR-NISTADS topped the list. Among the 26 most prolific authors, B.M. Gupta (CSIR-NISTADS) published the maximum number of articles. However, B.R. Babu (University of Madras, Chennai) had the highest value of CPP and RCI. During the studied period, 1,698 papers obtained 15,538 citations, of which 248 (14.6 %) articles did not receive any citation.

Batcha , M Sadik & Ahmad , Muneer (2018) DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) formerly known as DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology is a peer-reviewed, open access, bimonthly journal. This paper presents a Scientometric analysis of the DESIDOC Journal. The paper analyses the pattern of growth of the research output published in the journal, pattern of authorship, author productivity, and, subjects covered to the papers over the period (2013-2017). It is found that 227 papers were published during the period of study (2001-2012). The maximum numbers of articles were collaborative in nature. The subject concentration of the journal noted is Scientometrics. The maximum numbers of articles (65 %) have ranged their thought contents between 6 and 10 pages. The study applied standard formula and statistical tools to bring out the factual result.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study is based on several sets of objectives, which hasbeen given below:
- To examine the year-wise growth and citationspattern of DESIDOC Journals of Library andInformation Technology during 2018–2022.
- To Find Most Productive authors and articles.
- To analyse the keyword and research trends inLibrary and Information Science.
- To examine geographical distribution of journal.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Over the years of 2018-2022, a total number of 276 articles of DESIDOC journal of library and information technology have been downloaded from the SCOPUS database. The required data of all the articles pertaining to the bibliographic analysis, such as no. of articles, geographical distribution articles, address of authors, and number of citations used per article etc., were recorded for observation and analysis. The collected data was organized and presented using MS-Excel spread sheet.

V. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Year wise distribution of articles:

Table 5.1: Year wise distribution of articles

Year	No. of Publication	%age
2018	61	22.10
2019	54	19.57
2020	55	19.93
2021	59	21.38
2022	47	17.03
Total	276	100

The highest number of 61 articles published in the year 2022 at a rate of 22.10%. The lowest numbers of articles are published in the year 2022 having 47 articles at a rate of 17.03%. The average number of publications per year is 55 articles.
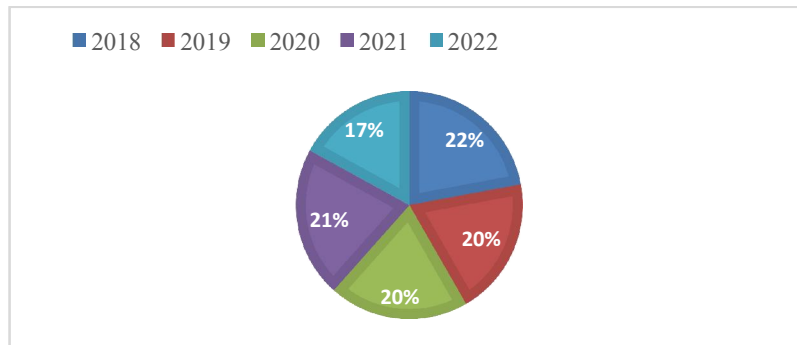

Figure 5.1.Year Wise Distribution of Articles

5.2 Citation Patterns of the Articles:

Table: 5.2 Citation Patterns of the Articles

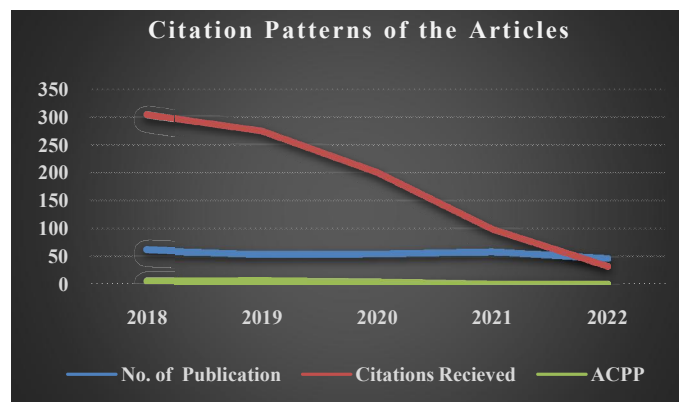| Year	No. of Publication	Citations Received	% of Citations	ACPP
2018	61	303	33.33	4.97
2019	54	274	30.14	5.07
2020	55	200	22.00	3.64
2021	59	99	10.89	1.68
2022	47	33	3.63	0.70
Total	276	909	100	16.06

Figure 5.2.Citation Analysis

Over the 276 publications in 5 years, a total of 909 citations have been appended. The no of citations per article is varying from year to year. In the year 2018 it is 303, whereas 274in the year 2019, 200 in the year 2020, 99 in the year 2021 and 33 in the year 2022. The average number of 181.08 citations per year.

5.3 Top Ten Most Prolific Authors

Table: 5.3Authors Productivity

S. No.	Author	No. of Publication	H-Index
1	Gupta, B.M.	20	6
2	Ramaiah, C.K.	17	4
3	Dhawan, S.M.	11	5
4	Gupta, R	9	5
5	Tripathi, M	9	4

As revealed by analysing data in table 5.3 the Most Productive Authors: Gupta, B.M. contributed Maximum 20 articles in Journal, 2nd maximum contributions made by Ramaiah, C.K. 3rd maximum by Dhawan, S.M., than 4th max. by Gupta, R as indicated in figure 5.3.
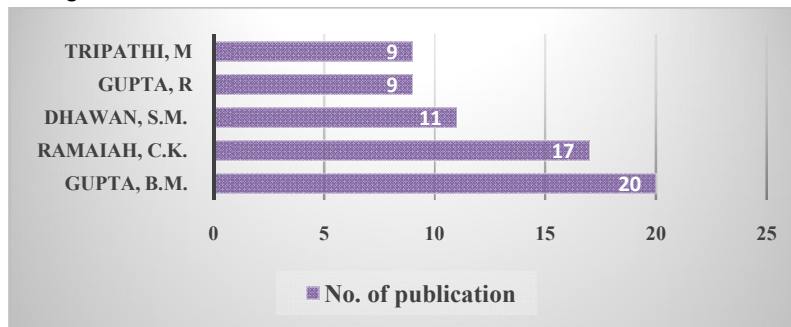

Figure 5.3. Author's Productivity

Keyword Analysis

The data sourced in Table No. 5.4 shows the frequency of occurrence of words in documents of DESIDOC Journal during 2018-2022.

Table: 5.4 Keyword Occurrence

S.No.	Keyword	No. of Occurrence
1	Bibliometrics	41
2	E-Resources	32
3	Academic Libraries	29
4	Digital Library	24
5	Social Media	22

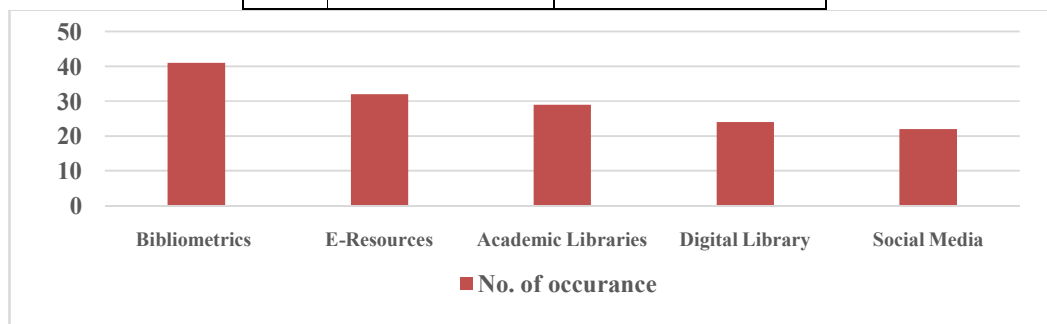**Figure 5.4. Keyword Analysis**

The keyword bibliometrics found the most occurred keywords with 41 occurrences whenever terms E-Resources with 32 is second most occurring terms followed by Academic Libraries (29).

Most Productive Country

Table: 5.5 Geographical Distribution

S.No.	Country	No. of Records
1	India	229
2	Nigeria	17
3	Indonesia	17
4	Iran	13

Analysis of total 276 articles and 909citations represent that the average citations per year is 181.8 found during the study, India is leading county with 229 (82.97%) of publications. The Nigeria found as second most publishing country with 17 (6.15%) publications, followed by Indonesia 17 (6.15%), Iran 13 (4.71%) of publications.
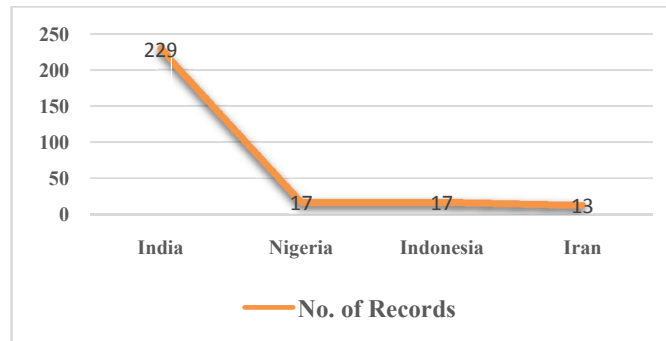

Figure 5.5. Geographical Distribution

VI. FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The findings of the study are summarized as follows.

- The publications period, year 2018 (61) to 2022 (47) shows a declining pattern.
- During the study period,276 articles published, the year 2018 most productive year with 61 (22.10%) articles.
- The higher number of citations 303 (33.33%) receive in the year 2018 and the average citation per year181.08% noted annually.
- The author Gupta, Brij Mohan received the highest number of publications (20).
- The keyword bibliometrics found the most occurred keywords with 41 occurrences whenever terms E-Resources with 32 is second most occurring terms followed by Academic Libraries (29).
- After India, Nigeria found as most publishing country with 17 (2.66%) publications followed by Indonesia 17 (2.66%).

VII. CONCLUSION

The study analysed 639 research articles published in DESIDOC journal of library and information technology, a prestigious journal within the library and information science in India, from 2018 to 2022, along with their citation patterns. The research revealed that the publication patterns of the journals in not in linear way, 2018 marked the highest publishing with 61articles, while 2022 witnessed the lowest with only 47 articles. Though, the coverage of DJLIT is international in nature, but the papers published in the journal are mainly confined to India. It is suggested that the journal should make efforts to attract contributions from authors working abroad. It may help in enhancing the reputation of the journal further. It is hoped that the present study will be of great interest to LIS professionals in India and abroad.

REFERENCES

[1]. Singh, J.; Shah, T.A. & Gul, S. (2014). Growth and visibility of LIS journals: An analytical study, Annals Libr. Inf. Stud., 61(3), 193-198.

[2]. Kumar, M. & Moorthy, A.L. (2011). Bibliometric analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology during 2001-2010.DESIDOC Journal of Information Library & Information Technology, 31(3), 203-208.

[3]. Bansal, A. (2013). DESIDOC Journal of Information Library & Information Technology: A bibliometric analysis. DESIDOC Journal of Information Library & Information Technology, 33(5), 412-417.

[4]. Lee K, Whelan JS, Tannery NH, et al.(2013). 50 years of publication in the field of medical education. MedTeach, 35, 591–598.

[5]. Sampson M, Horsley T, and Doja A. (2013). A bibliometric analysis of evaluative medical education studies:Characteristics and indexing accuracy. Acad Med, 88, 421–427.

[6]. Baker, H. K., Kumar, S., & Pattnaik, D. (2020). Research constituents, intellectual structure, and collaboration pattern in the journal of forecasting: A bibliometric analysis. Journal of Forecasting,1–26.

[7]. Kumar, R. S., &Kaliyaperumal, K. (2015). A scientometric analysis of mobile technology publications. Scientometrics Int. J. Quant. Aspects Sci. Sci., Commun. Sci. Sci. Policy, 105(2), 921-939.

[8]. Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). Bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. Journal of Informetrics, 11(4), 959-975.