

International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology (2011-2015): A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

The present study is a Bibliometric Analysis of International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology from 2011-2015. The analysis covers the authorship pattern of articles published, yearwise publication of papers, statewise distribution of articles, citation pattern and credibility of authors. The results show that majority of the articles i.e. 90% are contributed by either single author or two authors. It has been revealed that maximum number of articles i.e. 147 are published between 5-7 pages.

Keywords : Bibliometric Analysis; Citation Analysis; Quantitative Methods.

“Bibliometrics” is still considered as one of the most fascinating field of study among the library and information scientists. The study is popular because it helps to improve scientific documentation, information and communication activities by quantitative analysis of library collections and services. Besides its specific uses in the libraries, it also assists to contribute to a better understanding of the mechanism of scientific research as a social activity, a quantitative analysis of the generation, propagation and utilization of scientific information aspect. It is also being used as one of the techniques to evaluate and study the scientific works. It is surprising to note that till 1968 there was not even a single article on “Bibliometrics” which has got immense uses in various fields of study. But soon after that in 1980s quite a large number of works were published on the subject mostly in the form of journal articles. Historically, bibliometrics had its origin in the West and it was developed from the statistical studies of bibliographies. Specifically the technique was evolved by the efforts of earlier 20th century documentation to apply mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliometric units. However, the validity of data obtained through bibliometric studies

continues to be debated despite general acceptance of the accuracy and objectivity of bibliometric technique. The most basic bibliometric technique still in use involves counting and categorizing the publications as regards to their type, country of origin and ranking of journals on the basis of their use by the scientists in a specific field of study.

International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology (IJIDT), is peer-reviewed Quarterly Journal published on behalf of M.M. University, Mullana-Ambala. IJIDT publishes papers of original research work related to information- management, dissemination, communication, networking, information systems and technologies, knowledge and data management, record and archives management, integrated library systems, e-contents/ e-books/digital collections, digital preservation, artificial intelligence etc. The journal is published quarterly in the months of March, June September and December.

This journal is indexed with Google-Scholar, DOAJ, Library Literature & Information Science Index (H.W. Wilson) EISRJC, J-Gate, Proquest, Ulrich's International Periodical Directory, Scirus, EBSCO, INSPEC, NewJour, k-hub, AcademicKeys etc.

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Objectives of the Study

The following objectives are laid down for the present study:

1. To determine the authorship pattern of the articles published during 2011-2015.
2. To find out the year wise publication of articles during the said period.
3. To assess the state wise distribution of contributors
4. To study the citation pattern of papers.
5. To examine the distribution of papers according to pages.
6. To assess the credibility wise distribution of papers.

Methodology

The data collected from the 20 issues of five years (2011-2015) comprises 260 articles published in International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology. All the articles are evaluated for number of authorship pattern, year wise distribution of articles. Geographical distribution and citation pattern of articles.

Review of Literature

A literature review is actually an attempt to identify, locate and synthesize completed research report article book and other material relevant to the specific problem of a research topic has pointed out the importance of related literature as follows:

The survey of the literature is crucial aspect of the planning of the body and the time spend in such a survey invariably in wide investment. Chhatar (2014) analyses publication and citation patterns in the Journal of Information Literacy (JIL) an open access journal from 2007-2012. The results show that the number of research articles 68 (51.9%) is highest among other types of publications such as book reviews 36 (27.49), conference papers 27 (20.61%), etc. Bansal (2013) presents a bibliometric analysis of the journal to assess the pattern of growth of the research output published in the journal, pattern of authorship and geographic distribution of output, subjects covered and citation analysis of the references attached to the papers and change in them over two different periods (2001-2006) and (2007-2012). Kumar (2014) The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) provides open access to scientific and scholarly journals, that meet high quality standard by exercising peer review and is free to all from the time of publication based on the Budapest

open access initiative. Using 36 fully open access electronic journals published uninterruptedly since 1991-2013 in the field of Gender studies. Siddiqui (2013) analysis of the Journal Annals of Library and information Studies for the period of 2006-2010. The study demonstrates and elaborates on the various aspects of the Journal, such as its distribution of article by year, authorship patterns distribution of contributions by institution, subject distributions, geographical distribution of contributions, citation patterns, types of publications cited and ranks of journals cited.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Authorship Pattern

As per the formula given by K. Subramanyam to determine the degree of collaboration in qualitative terms, the present study followed the same formula which is as follows:

$$C = \frac{NM}{NM + NS}$$

Where C = Degree of Collaboration

NM = Number of Multi Authored Papers

NS = Number of Single Author papers

In the present study

$$NM = 25$$

$$NS = 20$$

Hence

$$C = \frac{25}{25 + 20} = \frac{25}{45}$$

$$C = 0.55$$

Thus, the degree of collaboration in IJIDT is 0.55 which shows the dominance upon single authors.

Table 1 shows that during the five years of publications (2011-2015) the maximum number of articles i.e. 121 (48%) were written by one author, followed by 107 (42%) were contributed by two authors. Whereas only 16 (6%) and 9 (4%) articles were authored by three and more than three authors respectively. Hence, we can say that the majority of the research papers published in International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology (IJIDT) are written by one and two authors.

Table 2 shows year wise distribution of articles. It reveals that the maximum number of papers were published in 2014 which is 59 (22.69%) followed by 2012 and 2013 in which 55 articles were published in both these years. However, the least number of

articles were published during 2011 which is only 45 (17.30%). It is also observed that on an average 20 articles were published in each year.

Table 3 describes the length of papers published in IJIDT during the five years (2011-2015). It shows that the maximum pages of articles were published

during 2014 which were 337 (23.59%) followed by 312 in the year 2012. The minimum number of pages were found during 2011, which were found 254 (17.78%). It has also been observed that during the five years period the total number of pages in 260 articles were 1428 i.e. 18 pages per issue.

Table 1: Authorship Pattern

No. of Authors	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total Papers	Percentage
One	20	25	20	38	18	121	47.80
Two	17	22	22	20	26	107	42.20
Three	6	2	6	0	2	16	6.32
> Three	2	6	1	0	0	9	4.00
Total	45	55	49	58	46	253	100.00

Table 2: Year Wise Distribution

Year	No. of Articles	Percentage
2011	45	17.30
2012	55	21.15
2013	55	21.15
2014	59	22.69
2015	46	17.69
Total	260	100.00

Table 3: Length of Papers

Year	No. of Articles	Length of Papers	Average Papers/ Articles
2011	45	254	17.78
2012	55	312	21.84
2013	55	250	17.50
2014	59	337	23.59
2015	46	275	19.25
Total	260	1428	100.00

Table 4: Citation Pattern

Year	No. of Articles	Total Citation	Average No. of Citation paper
2011	45	512	11.37
2012	55	666	12.10
2013	55	611	11.10
2014	59	599	10.15
2015	46	586	12.73

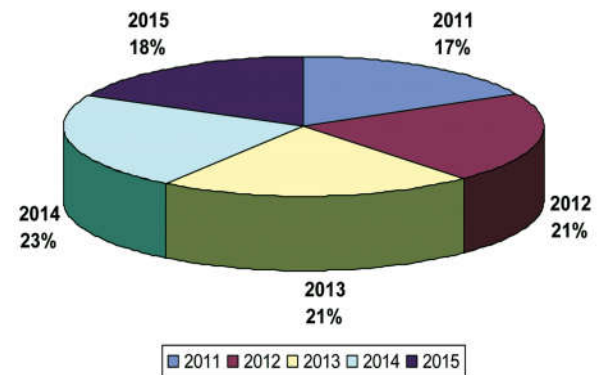
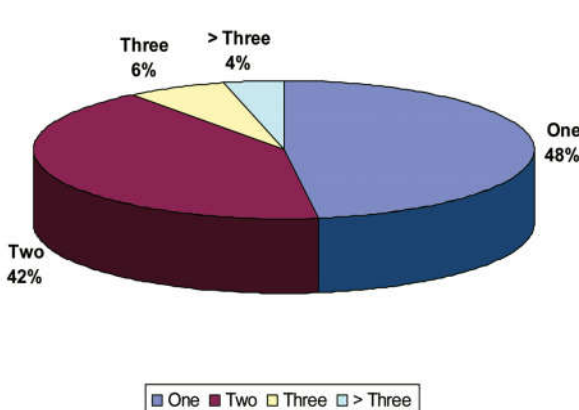


Fig. 1:

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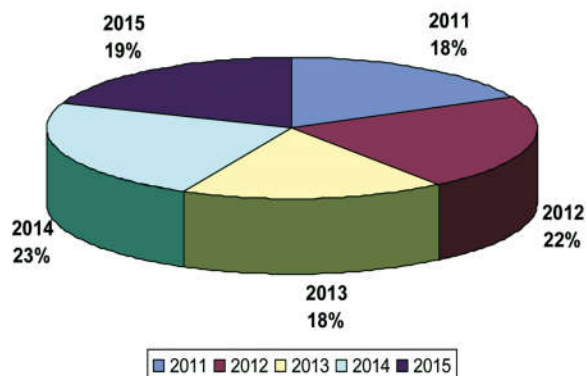


Fig. 3:

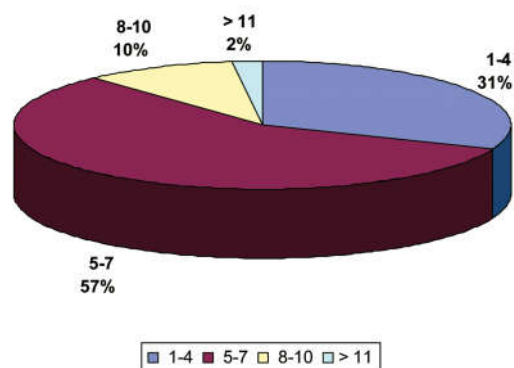


Fig. 4:

Table 5: Distribution of Papers according to Pages

No. of Pages	Contribution in year					Total Papers	Percentage
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1-4	16	14	17	16	13	76	31
5-7	19	31	34	37	24	142	57
8-10	10	9	3	5	8	25	10
>11	0	0	1	1	2	4	2
Total	45	76	55	59	47	247	100

Table 6: Credibility wise Distribution of Papers

S. No.	Credibility of Authors	Contribution in year					Total No. of Papers
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1.	Faculty Member	14	10	10	9	11	54
2.	Librarian	12	18	13	14	10	57
3.	Dy. Librarian	1	3	5	4	4	17
4.	Asstt. Librarian	6	12	5	7	11	41
5.	M.Phil/Ph.D. Scholars	6	6	6	7	13	38
6.	Others	10	8	6	10	9	43
	Total	49	57	45	51	58	260

Table 7: State wise Distribution of Papers

S. No.	Name of State	Contribution in year					Total Papers	% age
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1.	Assam				1		1	0.3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	2	1	2	9	3.4
3.	Delhi	5	3	2			10	4.0
4.	Gujarat		2	1	2	1	6	2.3
5.	Haryana	4	6	4	5	3	22	8.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2		1	1	6	2.3
7.	Jharkhand		1				1	0.3
8.	Jammu & Kashmir		1	1	3	2	7	3.0
9.	Karnataka	2	12	8	5	9	36	13.0
10.	Kerala	2	2	1	2	4	11	4.2
11.	Maharashtra	3	5	3	5	5	21	8.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2			1	4	2.0
13.	Mizoram				1		1	0.3
14.	Manipur				1	1	2	0.7
15.	Odisha	3	3	1			7	3.0
16.	Punjab	11	11	6	2	7	37	14.2
17.	Rajasthan	1	1	3		2	7	3.0
18.	Sikkim		2			1	3	1.1
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	5	6	3	20	8.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	5	1	2	14	5.0
21.	Uttarakhand	1	2				3	1.1
22.	West Bengal	4	3	1	2	2	12	5.0
23.	Other countries	10	2	1	2	5	20	8.0
	Total	57	68	44	40	51	260	100

Table 4 shows the citation pattern of the cited documents. It reveals that the maximum citation were found in 2012 which were recorded as 666 in total 55 papers published during the year, followed by 611 citations in 55 papers which were published in 2013. The least number of citations were recorded in 45 papers published in 2011, which were only 512. The average number of citation per papers in 2011 was 11.37% in 2012 it was recorded 12.10 in 2013 it was 11.10 and in the years 2014 and 2015 the average number of citation per papers were recorded 10.15 and 12.73 respectively.

Table 5 depicts the distribution of papers according to the numbers of pages. It is found that the maximum research papers i.e. 142 were published in between 5 to 7 pages during 2011-2015, followed by 76 papers published in between 1 to 4 pages. Only four papers during the five years period (2011-2015) were published in more than 10 pages. 25 papers were published in 8 to 10 pages during the period. It is also noticed that maximum papers i.e. 37 were published in 2014 and were spread in 5 to 7 pages.

Table 6 analysis the credibility wise distribution of papers. It shows that maximum number of research papers i.e. during the five year period (2011-2016) were contributed by Librarians, followed by 54 papers by faculty members. It is also noticed that the least number of papers i.e. 17 were contributed by Dy. Librarians. Very surprisingly that 38 research papers were authored by M.Phil./Ph.D. scholars in IJIDT during the said period of five years.

Table 7 reveals that the papers have emanated from 22 Indian states and some are from other countries as well. The geographical distribution of papers has been decided on the basis of the affiliation and address of the first author. From the data analysis it is observed that the highest number of publications are from Punjab with 37 (14.2%) papers. Next come Karnataka with 36 (13%) papers followed by Haryana with 22 (8.4%) papers. Maharashtra ranks fourth in the list with 21 (8.0%) papers. It may be noted that the first four states are responsible for 43.6% of among 22 states. It is also noticed that the least number of papers i.e. only one paper was emanated by Assam and Jharkhand.

Major Findings

The maximum number of articles i.e. 121 (48%) were written by one author, followed by 107 (42%) were contributed by two authors. Whereas only 16 (6%) and 9 (4%) articles were authored by three and more than three authors respectively.

1. The maximum number of papers were published

in 2014 which is 59 (22.69%).

2. The maximum pages of articles were published during 2014 which were 337 (23.59%) followed by 312 in the year 2012. The minimum number of pages were recorded during 2011, which were found 254 (17.78%).
3. The maximum citation were found in 2012 which were recorded as 666 in total 55 papers published during the year, followed by 611 citations in 55 papers which were published in 2013.
4. The maximum research papers i.e. 142 were published in between 5 to 7 pages during 2011-2015, followed by 76 papers published in between 1 to 4 pages.
5. Maximum number of research papers i.e. during the five years (2011-2016) period were contributed by Librarians, followed by 54 papers by faculty members.
6. The papers have emanated from 22 Indian states and some are from other countries as well.

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