

DESIDOC JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Dr. Vilas P. Ubhale¹, Mr. Anant M. Thorat²

¹Research Guide, Salunkabai Raut Arts and Commerce College, Vanoja, Tal-Mangrulpir, Dist.Washim

²Research Scholar, KES CD Deshmukh College Roha

Email- vpubhale@gmail.com

Abstract

The present study provides detailed bibliometric investigation of 267 articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during the period 2018-2022. The study analyses the various bibliometric parameters such as, chronological distribution of articles and references, geographical distribution, distribution of Intellectual output, and pagination pattern. DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is one of the most popular journals of library and information science being published in India. It is brought out by Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC), a constituent establishment of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). DJLIT has completed 30 years of its publication in 2021. This paper presents bibliometric analyses of DJLIT during 2018-2022. The analysis covers various parameters like growth pattern, content coverage, authorship patterns, subject-wise distribution of articles, etc.

Keywords : Bibliometric study, DESIDOC, citation analysis, authorship pattern

Introduction

The term “Librametry” was first introduced in ASLIB conference held at Leamington Spa by DR. S. R. Ranganathan in 1948. He utilized this idiom for statistical approach regarding the library and its services, but the practice of using the quantitative technique for measuring records earlier than Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was known as “Statistical Analysis”. The term “Statistical Analysis” was in common use earlier than the term “Librametry”. In 1917 Cole and Eales graphically mapped the literature and called the method of evaluation as “Statistical Analysis”. In 1923 Hulme studied the literature and referred the term as “statistical bibliography”. Afterward, the term was coined as “bibliometrics” by Pritchard (1969). He states that “bibliometric is a set of methods to quantitative analysis, scientific and technological literature” . This article focuses on bibliometric study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology (DJLIT) and this study reveals year wise growth of published articles from different countries, institutions, universities, etc. DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology is open access, peer-reviewed, and bi-monthly journal. This journal publishes review papers, original research papers as well as a study on many aspects related to the development of the LIS field. The journal also covers IT aspects that applied in library activities, services and products.

About Of DESIDOC

Started in 1981, DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is a peer-reviewed, double-blind, open access, bi-monthly journal that publishes original research and review papers related to library science and IT applied to library activities, services, and products. Major subject fields covered include: Information systems, Knowledge management, Collection building & management, Information behaviour & retrieval, Librarianship/library management, Library & information services, Records management & preservation, etc. It is meant for librarians, documentation and information professionals, researchers, students and others interested in the field.

Review of Literature

Sarwesh Pareek (2013) published an article on “A Bibliometric analysis of the literature of IFLA Journal during 2001-2010”. His study reveals the output of IFLA journal for 10 years. The best part of this paper is that it also shows the data regarding contributors from the different geographical area, the result is that out of 387 authors, 71 authors are from the USA i.e. (18.35 percent), UK 46(11.89 percent), South Africa 25(6.46 percent,) Canada and Germany 14(3.62 percent) each, are top five contributors.

Bapte (2017) examined 4821 citation appended to papers published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology (DJLIT) during 2011-2015. The author found that “dominance of single authorship with 1912 (39.68%). 1152 (23.89%) citation with two authors, i.e. 456 (9.54%) citations with three authors and 386 (8%) citations with more than three authors. The Degree of Collaboration of this study was 0.51. Verma and Brahma (2018) compared DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) and SRELS Journal of Information Management (SRELS) in terms of distribution of articles, authorship pattern of articles, geographical distribution, and major contributors to the two journals. The study revealed that SRELS published more articles than DJLIT. SRELS published less number of foreign authored papers than DJLIT. More references were cited in DJLIT compared to SRELS.

Rubinandhini and Gomathi (2015) examined the articles published from 2005 to 2014 in the Annals of Library and Information Studies. The study discussed the authorship pattern, citation exploration, publication efficiency index, article word counts, and year-wise distribution of citations. The paper evaluates the geographical distribution of scripts with time series analysis of articles contributed during the above mentioned period. Mondal and Saha (2015) analyzed the bibliometric aspects of the Journal of the Indian Library Association. The study covered 115 articles published from 2008-2014. The authors found that the significant articles published in the journal to Users Study (17.4%), followed by ICT and Library Automation (11.30%). The study also found that the authors from only two countries i.e., India (98.96%) and Thailand (1.04%) contributed to the Journal.

Lamba and Madhusudhan (2019) mapped the topics of papers published in DJLIT during 1981- 2018. The review of literature indicates that the above mentioned studies have analysed data that varied between five to twelve years and no study has analysed the data covering a period of 28 years reported in the present study. Bapte and Gedam(2019) concluded in their study entitled “SRELS Journal of Information Management: A Bibliometric Study”. The SRELS Journal of Information Management published 526 papers during 2010-2018. Each volume published almost 58 articles. Each issue published 9.74 research papers on the whole. 1790 cited documents were found the authors contributing to the source journal did not use too many source to justify their study. The average citation rate of almost 14 is not so great. Kannan and Thanuskodi (2019) studied “Bibliometric Analysis of Library Philosophy and Practice: A study based on Scopus Database”. According to this study the Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice is a top ranking open access journal in the field of Library and Information Science. The geographical coverage of Journal is high with 46 foreign countries coverage. It is a popular journal of international researchers, which constitutes 22.11% publications of Indian authors.

Padme Satish L. and Khaparde Vaishali (2016)[7] studies on “Bibliometric analysis of online information review journal”. This study presents data on the distribution of articles on the basis of year and issue along with this, it's also discussed Geographical Distribution of the contributors of articles as well the data reveals that 609 articles were contributed by researchers from 41 countries. Out of 41 countries, 408 i.e. 67% of articles were contributed by five countries and they are Taiwan, Spain, USA, China, and Korea. Left 37 countries contributed 33% of the total contributed articles.

Lijina P (2018)[8] has published an article under the topic “A Bibliometric Study of International Journal of Library and Information Science”. The study focuses on issue wise distribution of articles from 2012 to 2017. The study reveals that there is issue wise variation in a number of articles from 4 to 17. The maximum number of articles 17 (10.56%) is in the issue no.3 of 2016 and the lowest number 4 (2.48%) is in the 2nd issue of 2012 and 4th issue of 2017. This paper also highlights the state wise contribution of articles; the data shows the number of articles published from Tamil Nadu (73.91%). Kerala (11.18%) and Karnataka (10.56%) are in the second and third position. There exists a great difference between Tamil Nadu and the rest of the states regarding the number of articles.

Gidhvi et al. (2020) studied the “Citation patterns followed in Research papers of the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology”. The study indicated that the most cited author of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology was Gupta, B.M. the study also highlighted that highest number of citations was single authored (51.59%), and 6.72% citations were from books and only 55.07% citations were from journals. Sahu and Parabhoi (2020) analyzed in the study “Bibliometric Study of Library and Information Science Journal Articles during 2014 2018: LIS

Research Paper© 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, **UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal**

Research Trends in India” that the majority of the 342 (25.2%) papers published in the year 2018. Favorite source for publications was DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. Similarly, LIS Indians professional more likely to published research papers collaboratively. Further noted that most frequently used keywords were Scientometric, Bibliometric, India and authorship patterns, etc. This study reviewed 1357 documents from 2014-2018 indexed in the Scopus database. Further, the study result revealed that out of 1357, journal articles 824 articles received a total 4490 citation whereas 533 publications had no citation received.

Objectives of the Study

This paper has the following objectives:

- To study year-wise distribution of papers,
- To study authorship pattern of the papers,
- To study average length of the papers,
- To study major contributors
- To study institute-wise distribution of papers.
- To analyse country wise distribution

Scope and Limitations

The scope of the present study covers articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, a peer review, bimonthly, open access journal. The specific period of the study was limited to 05 years i.e. 2018-2022.

Methodology

DILIT was used as a source journal for the study. Issues from 38 to 42 from 2018-2022 were scanned to collect the data. Quantitative and inferential methods have been used for evaluating the data.

Data Analysis

The data has been collected based on the objectives of this article and presented accordingly with the help of MS-Excel application software in tabular format. The number of papers published during 2018-2022 is 267 comprising research and review papers as well as short communications. Guest Editorials and Indexes were published in special issues have been excluded from this study.

6.1 Year-wise Distribution of Papers

Table 1 shows the number of papers published in DJLIT during 2018-2022. It is evident from the Table that during 2018-2022 was not regularly published in stipulated time period, the journal has been published regularly six issues every year. Table also shows that highest number of paper published in 2018, (22.64%). And minimum papers (18.49%) published in 2021.

Table 1. Year-wise distribution of papers during 2018-2022

Year	Vol. No	No. of issues	No. of papers
2018	38	06	60
2019	39	06	50
2020	40	06	52
2021	41	06	56
2022	42	06	49

6.2 Authorship Pattern

Table 2 shows the authorship pattern of the papers published in DJLIT during 2018-2022. highest numbers of papers (47.94%) were from double author and lowest number of papers (4.49%) published by more than four authors. Single authors contribution is 22.09% and after that three authors contributed 17.60%. Four authors also contribution was 7.86%. The Table also shows year-wise authorship pattern.

Table 2. Authorship pattern of papers published in DJLIT during 2018-2022

Authors	Contributions	%
One	59	22.09
Two	128	47.94
Three	47	17.60
Four	21	7.86
More Than Four	12	4.49

6.3 Length of Papers

Table 3 shows the length of papers published during 2018 to 2022. Of the 267 papers, the largest number of length of paper is 6-10 pages and found that 132 (49.43%) papers published in this format. And only 2 (0.74%) papers were published in more than 20 pages. Table describes the length of papers.

Table 3. Length of papers published in DJLT during 2018-2022

No of Pages	No. of Papers	%
1-5	80	29.96
6-10	132	49.43
11-15	38	14.23
16-20	15	5.61
More than 20	2	0.74
Total	267	100

6.4 Institution-wise Distribution of Papers

Table 4 shows institution-wise distribution of papers published in DJLIT during the period under study. Authors from various university departments were 36.46%, government research institutions authors 23% private research institutions authors 31% and Lis professionals 8% and others (who did not mentioned there institute or departments) 2%. respectively.

Table 4. Institution wise Distribution of papers

Institutions	%
Universities/ Colleges	36%
Government Research Institutes	23%
Private Research Institutes	31%
Library Professionals	8%
Others	2%

6.5 Major Contributors

Analysis was also made about the frequently contributing authors to the journal in terms of number of articles (Table 5). Accordingly, Manorama Tripathi and Chennupati K Ramaiah both contributed 7 times during the study period. Vishal D. Bapte contributed 6 times, and 45 authors contributed two times. Table 5 describes the top contributing author for the Journal during the period covered by the study.

Table 5. Major contributors

Name of The Contributors	No. of Contributions	%
Manorama Tripathi	7	2.62
Chennupati K Ramaiah	7	2.62
Vishal D. Bapte	6	2.24
Priyanka Singh	5	1.87
Mohamed Haneefa	5	1.87
Manoj Kumar Verma	5	1.87
J P Singh Joorel	5	1.87
Sunil Kumar	4	1.49
Kruti Trivedi	4	1.49
Jagdish Arora	4	1.49
Hiteshkumar Solanki	4	1.49
Dhiman Mondal	4	1.49
Brij Mohan Gupta	4	1.49

B .M. Gupta	4	1.49
Anup Kumar Das	4	1.49
Anil Kumar Nassa	4	1.49
Abhishek Kumar	4	1.49

6.6 Geographical Distribution of Contributions

Table 6 presents the distribution of papers published in the journal during 2018-2022 by different countries. Based on the complete count of articles, it is observed that 22 countries contributed 267 articles, including India. India contributed highest 202 (75.65%), Indonesia contributed 15 (5.61%) and Iran contributed 12 (4.49%) these are the top three countries contributed in this list. Table 6 described that country wise contribution.

Table 6. Geographical distribution of output

Country Name	No. of Contributions	%
India	202	75.65
Indonesia	15	5.61
Iran	12	4.49
Nigeria	6	2.24
South Africa	6	2.24
Sri Lanka	3	1.12
Spain	2	0.74
Zambia	2	0.74
Russia	2	0.74
Bangladesh	2	0.74
Columbia	2	0.74
USA	2	0.74
Fiji	2	0.74
Italy	1	0.37
Malaysia	1	0.37
Korea	1	0.37
Philippines	1	0.37
France	1	0.37
Jordon	1	0.37
Romania	1	0.37
Brazil	1	0.37
Iraq	1	0.37

Conclusion

The Journal has completed 30 years of its publication. During these years it has kept pace with the improvement in its content coverage or adoption of latest publishing technology, or the fast emerging Web publishing scenario. The Journal has a remarkable change after 2006. The number of papers published increased substantially. The average length of papers was 6-10 pages, which is an ideal length for research articles. Papers from double authors is very high. Out of 267 articles 202 published by Indian authors. Authors from government research institutes and universities / colleges were the main contributors. Subscription of DJLIT is continuously increasing, despite its availability as an open access journal on the Web. It has been successful in its primary objective of information dissemination in the field of LIS. DJLIT has emerged as a core journal of US and a platform for knowledge sharing, especially among the students of LIS.

References

1. Bansal, A. (2016). Creating awareness of publications through marketing: Case study of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT). *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 36(2), 98-103. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.36.2.9714>
2. Bapte, V. (2017). *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT): A Bibliometric Analysis of Cited References*. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*, 37(4), 264-269. doi: <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.37.4.107123>.
3. Bapte, V., & Gedam, J. S. (2019). *SRELS Journal of Information Management: A Bibliometric Study*. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 3035. Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/3035>

4. Chaparwal, N., Teli, N.K., & Rajput, P.S. (2020). Mapping of research papers in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science 2010-2019: A Bibliometric Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 4343. Retrieved from [https:// digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4343](https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4343)
5. Donthu, N., Kumar, S., & Pattnaik, D. (2020). Forty-five years of Journal of Business Research: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 109, 1-14. [https:// doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.10.039](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.10.039)
6. Garg, K C, & Anjana, A K (2014). Journal of Intellectual Property Rights: A Bibliometric Study. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 34(1), 66-73. doi: <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.34.1.5948>
7. Garg, K C, & Bebi (2014). A citation study of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) and DESIDOC Journal of Information Library & Information Technology (DJLIT). *Annals of Libraries and Information Studies* 61(3), 212-215.
8. Garg, K C, Kumar, N., & Geeta (2019). Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science: A bibliometric study. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 3687. Retrieved from [https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/ libphilprac/3687](https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/3687)
9. Garg, K C, Lamba, M, & Singh, R K (2020). Bibliometric Analysis of papers published during 1992 to 2019 in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 40(6), 396-402. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.40.06.15741>
10. Godhvi, G. G., Chavda, P., & Pandya, P. (2020). Citation Patterns followed in Research papers of the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 4226. Retrieved from [https:// digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4226](https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4226)
11. Harinath, M.B., & Singh, H. (2014). Bibliometric study of Indian Journal of International Law. *Information Studies*, 20(4) 251-262.
12. Kannan, P., & Thanuskodi, S. (2019). Bibliometric Analysis of Library Philosophy and Practice: A study based on Scopus Database. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2300. Retrieved from [https:// digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2300](https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2300)
13. Khan, I.A. (2016). Scientometric analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (2010-2014).
14. *Library Hi Tech News*, 33(7), 8-12. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LHTN-03-2016-0014>.
15. Lamba, M., & Madhusudhan, M. (2019). Mapping of topics in DESIDOC Journal of Information Library & Information Technology, India: A study. *Scientometrics*, 120(2), 477-505. doi: 10.1007/s11192-019- 03137-5
16. Mondal, D., & Saha, S. (2015). Journal of Indian Library Association during 2008-2014: A bibliometric study. *Journal of Indian Library Association*, 51(1), 27-23.
17. Pritchard, A. (1969). Statistical Bibliography of Bibliometrics? *Journal of Documentation*, 25(4), 348-349.
18. Pandita, R. (2014). DESISOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT): A bibliometric study (2003-2012). *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1038. Retrieved from [http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/ libphilprac/1038](http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1038)
19. Rubinandhini, P., & Gomathi, P. (2015). Authorship pattern on Annals of Library and Information Studies output during 2005- 2014: A bibliometric study. *International Journal of Engineering Sciences and Management Research*, 2(9), 141-151.
20. Sahu, R.R., & Parabhoi, L. (2020). Bibliometric Study of Library and Information Science Journal Articles during 2014 2018. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 40(06), 390- 395. [https://doi.org/10.14429/ djlit.40.06.15631](https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.40.06.15631)
21. Singh, S., Chauhan, S.S., & Singh, A. (2020). Bibliometric Analysis of Journal of the Indian Law Institute (JILI): A Study of Legal Scholarships published during 2000-2018. *Journal of Indian Library Association*, 56(3), 76-87.
22. Singson, M., Deo, P.S., & Kadiresan, N.(2019). Comparative Citation Analysis of Select Indian Open Access LIS Journals. *IASLIS Bulletin*, 64(2), 83-89.
23. Verma, M.K., & Brahma, K. (2018). Bibliometric Analysis of SRELS Journal of Information Management and DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT): A Comparative Study. *Library Progress (International)*, 38(1), 59-71.