



Bibliometric Analysis of Pearl: Journal of Library and Information Science

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Abstract

The present bibliometric study is focused on the findings of Pearl: Journal of Library and Information Science during the period of 2015-2017. In the study 134 articles are analysed on diverse parameters i.e. chronological distribution of articles, authorship pattern, topic and nature of article, length of article and citation pattern. Maximum articles are published under joint authorship pattern and a very large majority of articles 219(92.79%) published by Indians and maximum contributors are teachers from various universities. Maximum researcher papers are written on ICT related topic and survey method is used for data collection. The average reference per article is 1-10 and page length is 6-10 pages.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Authorship Pattern , Journal Productivity , Pearl , Reference Pattern

1. Introduction

Pearl: Journal of Library and Information Science is a primary and authentic source of information to the information seekers in the field of library and information science. It is serving the community of library science and encouraging the researcher to promote the research in the area of library science. It is a quarterly(March , June , September , December) published journal published by University Library Teacher's Association of Andhra Pradesh , Hyderabad since 2007 in both print and e-print form. This Journal is listed in UGC approved Journal and is having place in the indianjournals.com list also.

2. Review of Literature

Padmavathi and Veerabasavaiah (2015) analysed 300 research contributions of 30 issues of Pearl : A Journal of library and information science from vol. 1 to 8 during the period 2007-2014. The analysis covered various parameters like growth pattern , authorship pattern , distribution with regards to subject , designation and geographical area. The paper of Choudhary and Singh (2018) is the outcome of NSIT publications during 2006-2015. The study examines the many aspects like formats of research output, authors productivity, growth pattern of output, productivity per capita , transformative activity index of 1184 publications from nine departments of NSIT. Verma and



Brahma (2018) investigated the articles published in two journals of library science i.e; SRELS Journal of Information Management and DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Science (DJLIT). The study examined the like growth pattern, authorship pattern, major contributors, distribution with regards to subject, references and geographical aspects. The study found that SRELS journal has 306 publications which more than DJLIT (286).

3. Objectives

The present study is an attempt to investigate the following objectives:

- To study the authorship pattern of the publication
- To study year –wise contribution of the publications
- To study the number of author-wise contributions.
- To study the subject –wise distribution of publications.
- To study the institution-wise and country -wise distribution of authors.
- To study the number of pages and references per publication

4. Scope of the Study

Pearl: Journal of Library and Information Science has been selected as an area of study. In the present study, total 134 articles from twelve issues during 2015-2017 have been selected.

5. Methodology

A total of three volumes were selected for the present study. All the details like number of articles and authors, year of publications, institutions, designations, pages, and references of all articles have been used for the analysis.

6. Analysis of Data

Table1
Year and Issues wise distribution of article

Sr No.	Year	Article contributions				Total	%age
		Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec		
1	2015	9	8	12	8	37	27.61 %
2	2016	9	11	9	13	42	31.34 %
3	2017	8	16	15	16	55	41.04%
Total	3year	27	35	36	37	134	99.99%

Table 1 depicts the growth of LIS literature and its distribution over the years from 2015-2017 in Pearl. According to Table with in 2015-2017, the highest rate of publications in the year 2017(55articles), 41.04% and lowest in 2015(37 articles) 27.61% was observed.



Table 2
Authorship Productivity of research contributions

Sr No.	Year	Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	More than Three Author	Total
1	2015	15	15	5	2	68
2	2016	15	22	5	0	74
3	2017	23	25	7	0	94
Total	3years	53	62	17	02	236

Table 2 provides details about authorship pattern of articles volume wise. Table shows that total 236 authors contribute for 136 articles during 2015-2017. It also clears that the number of joint authors increased in every volume and authors have no interest to contribute articles with more than three authors, as it is clear from the volumes of the year 2016 and 2017.

Table 3
Subject-wise distribution

Sr No	Subject	Total	%age
1	ICT(Internet Survey/re-engineering/Mobile technology/IT/WWW/ Web2.0/Library 2.0/ e-resources/ e-books/ Online e-Journal / MOOC / DOAJ/Predatory Journal /online resources/Library Automation Webometric/Webscale Discovery / Information Services/Sources/Computer-mediated Communication/ Information Literacy / Cloud Computing/ Big Data/ Digital Object Identifier Digital Resource Management/ Digital Preservation/ Digital Divide/Digital Shift/ Knowledge Management)	56	41.79%
2	Library Services(Thesaurus/ Library Consortia / Circulation/ Broadcasting Services/ Collection development/ References Services /Digital reference Services/ Indexing and abstracting services/ Reference Management)	16	11.94%
3	Users Studies (User's Satisfaction/ Information Seeking Behavior/Reading Habit/ Visually challenged Library users/ student development/ / Newspaper Reading Habit)	12	8.9%
4	Research Collaboration/ LIS Research Trends	11	8.20%
5	Library(Personal Library/ School Library/ Public Library/Public time-lag/ University/ Library Virtual Library/ Green Library/ Corporate Library/ Digital Library)	10	7.46%
6	Librarianship(Professional ethics/LIS Employability/ Career Advancement / Career Information Centre)	09	6.71%
8	Bibliometric Study/ Quantitative Analysis	06	4.47%
9	Open Access Publishing/e-content/ Content Management	04	2.98%
10	HRM/IPR/TQM/ Institutional Repositories (IRs)	04	2.98%
11	Social Media /SNSs	04	2.98%
12	Disaster Management	01	0.74%
13	Plagiarism	01	0.74%
	Total	134	99.88%

Table 3 presents the distribution of research contributions in LIS core subject. Out of 134 research contributions, the highest number of research articles 56(41.79%) on ICT, followed by library Services with 16(11.94%), Users Study 12(8.9%) and research trends with 11(8.20%). Articles on library related area with 10(7.46%) , Librarianship 9(6.71%) . Bibliometric study 6(4.47%) and Open Access publishing with related topics and HRM/IPR/TQM/ Institutional Repositories (IRs) , Social Media /SNSs have four-four publication with 2.98%. Disaster Management and Plagiarism each with one publication 1(0.74%).

Table 4

Distribution of publication by nature of record / type of documents

Sr No.	Nature of Record	Total	%age
1	Survey	49	36.56 %
2	Research Paper	35	26.11%
3	Conceptual Paper	18	13.43%
4	Bibliometric/ Scienometric Study	13	9.70%
5	Case Study	10	7.46%
6	Quantitative/Content Analysis/ Descriptive/ Comparative/ Analytical Study	05	3.73%
7	Review/Overview	04	2.98%
	Total	134	99.97%

Table 4 focuses on nature/ type of article published in Pearl: Journal of Library and Information Science during 2015-2017. According to analysis maximum articles 49(36.56%) published under survey, and second major category of publication is research papers 35(26.11%). 18(13.43%) are conceptual papers and 13(9.70%) are bibliometric/scientometric studies. Whereas 5(3.73%) articles under Quantitative/Content Analysis/ Descriptive/ Comparative/ Analytical Study. There were four articles published under Review / Overview articles i.e. 2.98%.

Table 5

Designation wise distribution

Sr No	Designation	Total	%age
1	Teacher	80	33.89%
2	Librarian/ Chief Librarian/ Head/Dean/School Librarian	40	16.94%
3	Research Scholars	29	12.28%
4	Assistant Librarian	26	11.01%
5	University Librarian	14	5.9%
6	Deputy Librarian	13	5.5%
7	Scientist/ Information Scientist	12	5.08%
8	Senior Library Assistant. / Library Assistant.	07	2.96%
9	Library Trainee/Ref. Librarian/ Documentation/	06	2.54%



	Programming Officer/ dean/Manager		
10	Library Officer/Principal Librarian / Associate Librarian	05	2.11%
11	Others	04	1.69%
	Total	236	99.9%

According to Table 5, Teachers contribute maximum research articles in Pearl during 2015-2017 which are 80(33.89%) from 236 contributors and 40(16.94%) are Librarians/ Chief Librarians/ Heads/Deans/School Librarians, 29(12.28%) Research Scholars, 26(11.01%) Assistant Librarians, University Librarians and Deputy Librarians , Scientists/ Information Scientists are very close i.e 14(5.9%), 13(5.5%), 12(5.08%). Similarly Senior Library Assistants/Library Assistants, Library Trainees/Ref. Librarians/ Documentation/ Programming Officers/ dean/Managers, Library Officers/Principal Librarians / Associate Librarians contributors are very close in number, these are 7(2.96%), 6(2.54%), 5(2.11%) and 4(1.69%) others participated .

Table 6
Institution wise distribution

Sr No	Institution	Frequency	%age
1	University	49	72.05%
2	National Institute	11	16.17%
3	College	4	5.88%
4	School	2	2.4%
5	Public Library	1	1.47%
6	Industry	1	1.47%
	Total	68	99.44%

This table depicts the institution wise distributions of articles. Majority of the authors 49(72.05%) belong to universities, 11(16.17%) are from National Institutes. 4(5.88%) contributors are from colleges and 2(2.4%) from schools. Public library and Industry published one article each with 1(1.47%)

Table 7
Geographical Distribution of Articles

Sr No	Country	Frequency	%age
1	India	219	92.79 %
2	Nigeria	9	3.81%
3	Bangladesh	2	0.84% ^
4	Saudi Arabia	2	0.84% ^
5	Iran	2	0.84%
6	Jordan	1	0.42%
7	Sri Lanka	1	0.42%
	Total	236	99.96%

The country-wise contributions are provided in table 7. Which says that 134 articles of 236 authors were contributed by seven countries, 219(92.79%) is contribution of alone Indian authors, followed by Nigeria 9(3.81%) contributions. Contribution of Jordan and Sri Lanka authors is less which is one each with 1(0.42%) contribution.

Table 8
Pages wise distribution

Sr No	Pages	Frequency	%age
1	1-5	25	18.65%
2	6-10	95	70.89%
3	11-15	13	9.70%
4	16-20	01	0.74%
	Total	134	99.98%

Table 8 provides page –count data that majority of paper 95(70.89%) have length between 6-10 pages followed by 25(18.65%) articles with page length of 1-5 pages , 13(9.70%) articles with 11-15 pages and only 01(0.74%) articles are with page length 16-20.

Table 9
Reference wise distribution

Sr No	References	Frequency	%age
1	1-10	71	52.98%
2	11-20	47	35.07%
3	21-30	13	9.70%
4	More than 30	3	2.23%
	Total	134	99.98%

Table 9 gives details of the number of references cited by authors in their papers. Out of the 134 papers, 71(52.98%) have 1-10 references, followed by 47 (35.07%) with 11-20 references, 13 papers (9.70%) with 21-30 references and three papers (2.23%) cited more than 30 references.

7. Findings and Conclusion

The following findings and conclusions can be drawn from the present study:

- It is observed that the highest number of articles 55(41.04%) were published in 2017.
- It is observed that majority 62(26.27%) of the contributors are from joint authors.
- It is clear that majority of authors preferred to write on ICT related topics with 56(41.79%).
- Most of the papers are as Survey articles with 49(36.56%) followed by research papers with 35(26.11%).
- Maximum numbers of contributors are from Teachers with 80(33.89%), mostly from Universities with 49(72.05%) and maximum contributors are also from India with 219(92.79%).
- It is clear that majority of papers have length between 6-10 pages with 95(70.89%).



- References wise distribution shows out of 134 papers with 71(52.98%) have cited 1-10 references.

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