



A Bibliometric Analysis of Library Herald: 2015-2020

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Abstract

The paper brings out the results of a bibliometric analysis of Library Herald for the period of 2015-2020. The data was extracted from all the volumes published during the selected period. This study focuses on the intellectual output of scholars who published in Library Herald in volume number 53 to 58. This paper covers chronological distribution of contributors, geographical distribution of contributors, most prolific institutions, most prolific authors, authorship pattern and pattern of citations. The result showed that out of 233 articles the maximum articles i.e. 126 (54.31 %) are having contributions pattern of single author.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Authorship pattern, Library Herald, Library and Information Science, India

0. Introduction

Library Herald is a peer reviewed scholarly research journal which is being published by Delhi Library Association (DLA). It began this publication in 1958. It is one of the oldest journals in India which deals with the subject of Library and Information Science. Library Herald publishes original contribution in the field of Library and Information Science. It also incorporates research reports and includes reviews of important Indian and foreign publications. Special issues on various aspects of Library and Information Science are also published from time-to-time. The frequency of the Library Herald is quarterly. Since, 2010, it is accessible online through the interface of Indianjournal.com.

Vellaichmay & Jeyshankar (2015) stated that Bibliometrics study is regarded as one of the crucial areas of research in the field of Library and Information Science. Research publications are the embodiments of the intellectual thought contents expressed in published literature whose key objective is to transmit innovative ideas or information to any specific field of knowledge towards the further development of a subject or a discipline. The very basic attribute of bibliometrics governing the relationships between information items and activities has thus made librarian and statisticians to conduct the bibliometric studies as indicated by Kumar (2014).



In this context, the bibliometric analysis of papers published in *Library Herald* during the period of 2015-2020, would be useful to reveal the latest publication trend, citation details, major contributing organizations, countries contribution and most contributing institutions. Further, the analysis would provide useful guidelines for journal editors, librarians, researchers, information scientists and others involved in economic, social and research policy formulation.

1. Literature Review

It has been noticed that a number of studies have been carried out on bibliometric study of journals. Singh and Kumar (2021) studied a Bibliometric Study of *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (2010-2019)*. The study indicated that maximum number *i.e.* 258 (47.60%) articles are double authored, followed by single author 172 (31.73%) articles.

Garg, Lamba and Singh (2020) conducted a bibliometric analysis of papers published during 1992-2019 in *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*. According to this study, the most prolific authors, B.M. Gupta (CSIR-NISTADS) topped the list while B. R. Babu (University of Madras, Chennai) had the highest value of Citations of Paper (CPP) and Relative Citation Impact (RCI). A study of *Library Herald: A Bibliometric Study (2003-2012)* was conducted by Singh and Bebi (2014). This study reveals the Nosrat Riahinia from Tehran has contributed maximum (16) articles followed by K. P. Singh, University of Delhi.

Another study conducted by Parameshwar, Goutami and Patil (2016) on *Publication Trends in Library and Information Science: A Bibliometric Analysis of Library Herald* for the period from 2006 to 2015. According to this study total 392 authors contributed with an average of 1.75 authors per article. The majority of the article was contributed by the joint authors. Most of the articles were prepared by consulting 1-10 references and majority of the article page length was between 6-10 pages.

The present study is in continuation of the earlier studies on *Library Herald* carried out by Riahinia (2009) who did a citation study on *Library Herald* from the period 2003-2007, Thanuskodi (2011) research work on *Library Herald Journal: A bibliometric study, Library Herald Journal: A bibliometric Study* conducted by Kumar (2014) and the study conducted by Singh (2014) on *Library Herald: A Bibliometric Study (2003-2012)*.

2. Methodology

For the study all the volumes for the period of six years *i.e.* 2015 to 2020 were consulted. The extracted data was analysed in MS Excel Sheet. These data includes the name of authors and the affiliation, year of publication of the papers, and citation received by each paper. Data was



analysed to meet the objectives mentioned as below. A complete count method of output and citations has been used for the analysis of the data. Under this method, each country or state or institution or authors in multi-authored papers are given unit credit for their contributions, unlike first author count. The method of complete count inflates the number of contributions and citations. In the present case also, the actual number of papers was 232, which has increased to 374 using the method of complete count.

3. Objectives

The major objectives of the study are as follows:

- Study the enlargement of articles published in *Library Herald* during the specific six years i.e., 2015-2020.
- Scrutinize the geographical distribution of articles in terms of countries and Indian States.
- Identify the most prolific institutions and authors.
- Observe the pattern of authorship.
- Examine the pattern of citation.

4. Results and Analysis

The results of the analysis on several parameters mentioned under the objectives have been described below.

5.1 Chronological Distribution of Contributions

The data presented in table 1 reflects that the highest articles published in year 2017 to 2018 i.e. 44 articles in one volume. The lowest number of articles published in year 2016, Volume number 54. It is also noticed that number of articles published in year 2015, 2017 and 2018 is higher than the average of articles published in six years i.e. 38.6% per volume.

Table 1
Distribution of contributions according to year and volume

Year (volume)	Number of articles	%
2015 (53)	40	17.2
2016 (54)	33	14.2
2017 (55)	44	19.0
2018 (56)	44	19.0
2019 (57)	34	14.7
2020 (58)	37	15.9
Total	232	100

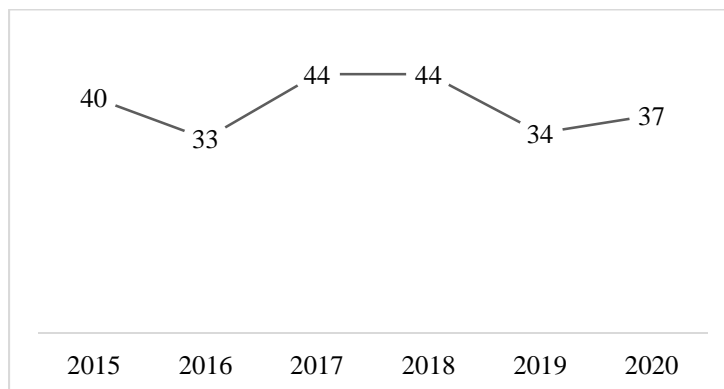


Fig.1: Pattern of articles published

5.2 Geographical Distribution of Contributions and Impact of their Output

Table 2 present the distribution of papers published in journal during 2015-2020, contributed by different countries. It has been observed that 10 countries contributed a total of 374 articles, based on the complete count of articles. India has contributed maximum articles i.e. 331 (88.5%) followed by Iran 25 (6.7 %). It is noticed that this journals is being published in India, so the maximum articles are contributed from India as per author’s observation. The minimum contribution of article is 1 (0.3%) each from Canada, Italy, Spain and U.K.

Table 2
Geographical distribution of output

Country	TNP	%
India	331	88.5
Iran	25	6.7
Saudi Arabia	5	1.3
Nepal	4	1.1
Nigeria	3	0.8
USA	2	0.5
Canada	1	0.3
Italy	1	0.3
Spain	1	0.3
UK	1	0.3
Total	374 *	100

* The method of complete count inflates the output. Hence, the publication is more than the actual numbers.



5.3 Distribution of output by the Indian States

Table 3 mentioned 14 Indian States and Union Territories (UT) that contributed total 331 articles during the period of 2015-2020. It has been noticed that the Union Territory of Delhi has contributed highest articles i.e. 149 (45%) of the publications followed by Maharashtra 30 (9.1%) articles and Karnataka 20 (6.0%) articles subsequently. According to the table Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh had contributed 13 (3.9%) articles from each state. The Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab has contributed 7 (2.1%) articles from each state.

Table 3
Distribution of output by Indian States and Union Territories

#	States	TNP	%
1.	Delhi	149	45.0
2.	Maharashtra	30	9.1
3.	Karnataka	20	6.0
4.	Kerala	17	5.1
5.	West Bengal	16	4.8
6.	Gujarat	13	3.9
7.	Uttar Pradesh	13	3.9
8.	*Telangana/Andhra Pradesh	8	2.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	2.1
10.	Punjab	7	2.1
11.	Mizoram	6	1.8
12.	Odisha	6	1.8
13.	Assam	5	1.5
14.	Haryana	5	1.5
	Sub total	302	91.2
	**Other 9 states	29	8.8
	Total	331	100

*Telangana and Andhra Pradesh clubbed together as Telangana was bifurcated from Andhra Pradesh.

**Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, & Uttarakhand (4 each), Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Pondicherry & Tamil Nadu (3 each), and Tripura (1).



5.4 Most Prolific Institutions

It has been noticed that the research output received from different 374 institutions situated in India and abroad. The University of Delhi has contributed maximum 45 (12%) articles, followed by Kharazmi University; Iran contributed 17 (4.5%) articles. As per this table Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai had contributed 12 (3.2%) articles from each institution, followed by CSIR-NISCAIR, New Delhi and Cochin University of Science and Technology; Kerala had contributed 10 (2.7%) articles from each institution respectively.

Table 4
Distribution of output by institutions

#	Name of the institution	TNP	%
1.	University of Delhi, Delhi	45	12.0
2.	Kharazmi University, Iran	17	4.5
3.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi	12	3.2
4.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	12	3.2
5.	*CSIR-NISCAIR, New Delhi	10	2.7
6.	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kerala	10	2.7
7.	Delhi Library Association, New Delhi	8	2.1
8.	Gulbarga University, Karnataka	6	1.6
9.	*IIT Delhi, New Delhi	6	1.6
10.	Central University of Gujarat, Gujarat	5	1.3
11.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	5	1.3
12.	Mizoram University, Mizoram	5	1.3
13.	Banaras Hindu University, UP	4	1.1
14.	Banasthali University, Rajasthan	4	1.1
15.	*CSIR-NISTADS, New Delhi	4	1.1
16.	*IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal	4	1.1
17.	Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia	4	1.1
18.	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran	4	1.1
19.	Visva-Bharati University, West Bengal	4	1.1
	Sub total	169	45.2
	Other 156 institutions	205	54.8
	Total	374	100

*CSIR: Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, NISCAIR: National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, NISTADS: National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, IIT: Indian Institutes of Technology.



5.5 Most Prolific Authors

It has been noticed that in total 474 authors had contributed their intellectual output in the form of articles during the period of 2015-2020. The table 5 represents the contribution of articles. The majority of the authors i.e. 303 (81.0%) had contributed less than 3 articles. Nine authors had contributed 3 (0.8%) articles each and three authors had contributed 4 (1.1%) each.

K.P. Singh, University of Delhi had contributed the maximum 14 (3.7%) articles followed by K.C. Garg, CSIR-NISTADS, New Delhi contributed 7 (1.9%) articles.

Table 5
Highly prolific authors

Author	Institution	TNP	%
Singh, K.P.	University of Delhi, Delhi	14	3.7
Garg, K.C.	CSIR-NISTADS, New Delhi	7	1.9
Sen, B.K.	Bibliometrics Expert Committee, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India	6	1.6
Singh, Rajesh	University of Delhi, Delhi	5	1.3
Riahinia, Nosrat	Kharazmi University, Iran	4	1.1
Kumar, Shailendra	University of Delhi, Delhi	4	1.1
Zeinali, Vahide	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran	4	1.1
Vashishth, C.P.	Delhi Library Association, New Delhi	3	0.8
Chadha, R.K.	Parliament of India, New Delhi	3	0.8
Verma, M.K.	Mizoram University, Mizoram	3	0.8
Satiya, M.P.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	3	0.8
Sharma, R.K.	Delhi Library Association, Delhi	3	0.8
Shukla, Archana	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi	3	0.8
Khanchandani, Vanita	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi	3	0.8
Yadav, A.K.S.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	3	0.8
Salimi, Zahra	Kharazmi University, Iran	3	0.8
Sub total		171	19.0
Other authors contributing papers in the range of 1-2		303	81.0
Total		474	100



5.6 Authorship Pattern

The authorship pattern of the articles published during 2015-2020 is presented through table 6. It has been observed that the maximum articles (126 i.e. 54.31%) are contributed by the single author, followed by two authors contribution is 83 (35.78 %) articles subsequently. This table reveals that 23 (9.91 %) articles are contributed by multi-authors.

Table 6
Authorship Pattern

Year (volume)	Single Author	Two Authors	Multi Authors	Total
2015 (53)	24	12	4	40
2016 (54)	12	15	6	33
2017 (55)	33	10	1	44
2018 (56)	20	17	7	44
2019 (57)	11	21	2	34
2020 (58)	26	8	3	37
Total (%)	126 (54.31)	83 (35.78)	23 (9.91)	232 (100)

4.7 Pattern of Citations

The Citation impact is deliberate by counting the number of times these are cited by other articles. The high levels of citation to a scientific publication are interpreted as signs of scientific influence, impact, and visibility. The below mentioned table 7 represent the citation distribution of papers published in the *Library Herald* during the period of 2015-2020.

The below table 7 represent the citation distribution of papers published in the *Library Herald* during the period of 2015-2020. Total 374 papers received 233 citations. Out of 374 papers the majority of papers i.e. 270 (72.2%) did not receive any citations. The table indicates that 33 articles have received the maximum 66 citations and 7 articles received 48 citations respectively.

Table 7
Distribution of citations

Number of citations	Number of papers	Total citations
1	44 (11.8)	44
2	33 (8.8)	66
3	7 (1.9)	21
4	11 (2.9)	44



5	2 (0.5)	10
6-8	7 (1.9)	48
Uncited	270 (72.2)	0
Total	374 (100)	233

4.8 Highly cited papers

The table 8 mentions 8 papers which received 4 or more citations since their publications. Out of the 8 highly cited papers seven papers contributed from India and rest one from Saudi Arabia. It has been noticed that out of eight, two (2) papers from Karnataka, one (1) from Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, Mumbai and Saudi Arabia.

Table 8
Highly cited papers

#	Authors and bibliographic details	Affiliation	Citations
1.	Sanjeeva, M., & *Powdwal, S. Library herald, 55(4), 2017, 467-487	VES College of Arts Science and Commerce, Maharashtra & *SNDT Women's University, Maharashtra	8
2.	Koley, S., & *Sen, B.K. Library Herald, 54(2), 2016, 174-190	Durgapur Institute of Advanced Technology & Management, West Bengal & *Bibliometrics Expert Committee, Dept. Sc. & Tech., Government of India	7
3.	Parameshwar, S., *Goutami & **Patil, D.B. Library Herald, 54(3), 2016, 315-330	Gulbarga University, Karnataka, *City Central Library, Karnataka, & **Gulbarga University, Karnataka	6
4.	Velmurugan, V.S., & *Amudha, G. Library Herald, 53(2), 2015, 121-141	Kalasalingam University, Tamil Nadu & *VHNSN College, Tamil Nadu	5
5.	Biradar, B.S., & Kumar, D.V. Library Herald, 53(2), 2015, 107-120	Kuvempu University, Karnataka	4
6.	Sudhier, K.G., & *Anitha, C.K. Library Herald, 53(2), 2015, 152-167	University Of Kerala, Kerala & *Sree Buddha College of Engineering for Women, Kerala	4
7.	Yadav, A.K.S., &	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	4



Vohra, Niharika
Library Herald, 54(1), 2016,
64-81

8. Waris, A., Ahmad, S., Isam, C., Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, 4
Abdel-Magid, M., & * Hussain, Saudi Arabia & *King Saud University,
A. Saudi Arabia
Library Herald, 55(3), 2017,
339-351
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5. Conclusion

In this paper, author analyzed bibliographic characteristics of 232 articles which were published in *Library Herald* during the period of 2015-2020. Result shows that the highest number of articles i.e. 44 published in year 2017 and 2018. India has contributed maximum number of articles 331 (88.5 %) followed by Iran contributed 25 articles (6.7%). It has been noticed that Union Territory of Delhi has contributed highest number of articles i.e. 149 (45%) of the entire publications. The University of Delhi is most prolific institutions, as it has been observed that 45 (12%) articles were contributed during the selected period. Dr. K. P. Singh, University of Delhi has contributed the maximum 14 (3.7 %) articles followed by Dr. K. C. Garg, CSIR-NISTAD; New Delhi who has contributed 7 (1.9%) articles.



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