

RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF LIBRARY PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS (2012-2021)

Dr Sanjiv Kadyan

Associate Professor

Dept. of Library & Information Science, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

Email ID: sanjivkadyan3@gmail.com

Abstract: This study examines the research output of the Library Philosophy and Practice from 2012 to 2021. The well-known Scopus database from Elsevier was used for extracted the data. Biblioshiny and MS-Excel were also utilized for the data analysis. The authors' collaboration was visualized using the VOSviewer program. To assess the journal's research output, a variety of bibliometric measures were used, including the distribution of publications by year, the Annual Growth Rate (AGR), and collaboration between authors, institutions, and countries. The data showed that total 4608 publications were made during that time. There was variation in the number of publications per year. The most substantial number of contributions (1605 publications) was discovered in 2021. Furthermore, with 34 publications, Shahzad, K. is the most prolific author.(24.1%). Moreover, "bibliometric" is the most commonly used authors keyword.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Library Philosophy and Practice, Research productivity, Scopus

1.0 Introduction

Journals serve as that field's academic road map. Studies published in these publications highlight issues, new advances, and alternative viewpoints in a given topic. One of the most crucial indicators for assessing research production is bibliometric analysis. The current study employs a bibliometric analysis of the Library Philosophy and Practice because that discipline's journals are thought to be sensitive indicators of the latest trends.

The bibliometric study is an important area of library and information science (Vellaichamy & Jeysankar, 2015; Singh, 2017). It is widely used to summarise the most representative results of a set of bibliographic documents (Martínez-López et al., 2018). The term "Bibliometrics" is a combination of two words: "biblio" and "metrics" (Sengupta, 1992; Osareh, 1996). E.W. Hulme used statistical bibliography in 1923 to describe quantitative methods in libraries. In 1969, Alan Pritchard's essay "Bibliometrics or Statistical Bibliography" in the December edition of the Journal of Documentation was the first to use the term. With the work of Lotka, Bradford, and Zipf, who noted patterns in word frequency, author productivity, and journal production, it thrived in the early 20th century. Eastern European nations have employed bibliometric techniques to monitor scientists and science. H. Egghe and B.C. Brookers are two prominent information scientists who came from the field of bibliometrics.

2.0 Overview of the Journal of the Library Philosophy and Practice

The University Libraries of the University of Nebraska--Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA, own and publish the peer-reviewed electronic journal Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) (ISSN 1522-0222). Articles examining the relationship between library practice and the underlying theory and philosophy are published by LPP. These include descriptions of successful, creative, or experimental library processes, techniques, or initiatives in all areas of librarianship, put in the context of applied research, as well as investigations of contemporary, historical, and developing theories of librarianship and library practice. This renowned journal is indexed in various databases like Scopus, J-Gate Plus, ProQuest, Web of Science, Dimensions, LISA, Indian Science Abstracts, LISTA, EBSCO, Library Literature and Information Science Index, Indian Citation Index, Google Scholar, and many other prestigious databases are also indexing it.

In 2021, *Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP)* recorded an **Impact Score** (or Impact Factor) ranging between **0.64 and 0.651**, indicating a moderate level of citation activity. The journal achieved an **h-index of 25**, meaning that at least 25 of its articles had been cited 25 times or more, reflecting a solid academic impact over time. The

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) for 2021 was **not reported**. Meanwhile, the journal's CiteScore was approximately **0.4**, suggesting that, on average, each article received less than one citation per year. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/>

3.0 Review Of Related Literature

Donthu et al. (2021) carried out a bibliometric analysis of four decades' worth of articles published in the International Journal of Information Management. It was discovered that single-authored publications predominated in the journal's publishing over the first two 5-year periods (1980–1984, 1985–1989). Between 1980 and 1984, the proportion was 78.95%; between 2014 and 2019, it was 7.78%.

Singh, Varma, and Singh's (2021) examined the Journal of Informetrics' (JOI) research performance, presenting the results in 13 selected years between 2007 and 2019. In 2007, at least 33 articles (3.37%) were published, and in 2017, up to 106 articles (10.84%) were published, according to the study. The majority of the papers, according to the analysis, were written by numerous authors. As a percentage among 58 countries, the United States was the only one to donate (12.40%). Research indicates that annual fluctuations in the quantity of articles are frequently the source of the Journal of Informetrics' (JOI) performance.

Singh et al. (2021) conducted a bibliometric analysis between 2012 and 2020 for the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT). This survey found that the largest proportion of research publications—12.99%—were published in 2012, while the smallest percentage—9.98%—took place in 2020.

Garg, K.C. & Lamba, Manika (2020) Using bibliometric methodologies, the study examines papers published in the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) for the 28-year period 1992–2019 and the citations these papers earned up until March 20, 2020, as shown by Google Scholar. The study looked at the growth trend, the geographic distribution of the articles, the most cited authors, the pattern of citations for the papers, and the prolific authors and institutions and their output. The results show that the years 2012–2015 had the most articles published, followed by 2016–2019. According to the output distribution by nation, 39 nations—including India—contributed 1,698 articles. DRDO-DESIDOC and CSIR-NISTADS were the most prominent institutions on the list. B.M. Gupta (CSIR-NISTADS) published the most articles out of the 26 most prolific authors. The University of Madras, Chennai's B.R. Babu, however, had the highest CPP and RCI values. Of the 1,698 papers that received 15,538 citations during the study period, 248 articles (14.6%) received none at all.

Baker, Kumar, and Pandey (2020) determined the most frequent authors, associated institutions, and nations by analyzing the bibliometric data of the Managerial Finance Journal from 1996 to 2019. To analyze productivity and stature, they employed approaches such as co-authorship analysis, bibliographic coupling, and keyword analysis. According to the report, the publication publishes 60–70 articles a year and is getting more citations. Stock markets, corporate governance, banking, financial decision-making, and initial public offers are among the main topics.

4.0 Objectives Of The Study

The key objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To identify the year-wise distribution of publications and citations with Annual Growth Rate (AGR) and Cumulative Index (CI);
- 2) to find out the top 10 most productive authors;
- 3) to find out the top collaborating institutions, the top 10 most contributing countries;
- 4) Moreover, to analyse the occurrence of keywords.

5.0 Research Methodology

5.1 Data Source : A bibliometric analysis of scholarly output published in the covering 2012 to 2021 was conducted using the Scopus database. Scopus is one of the largest databases of citations and bibliographic information. The researchers used the Scopus database (<http://www.scopus.com/>) to retrieve the data.

5.2 Search Strategies

To trace out all the research publication output of the journal during the selected period, the search string used for retrieving the details is "SRCTITLE (library AND philosophy AND practice) AND PUBYEAR > 2011 AND PUBYEAR < 2022 AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")). A total of 4608 publications were collected during the selected period.

6.0 Results And Discussions

6.1 Year-wise distribution of publications with AGR and CI: The distribution of research articles published in Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) by year is displayed in Table 1, which also provides information on the 4608 articles published between 2012 and 2021. 2021 saw a maximum of 1605 articles (34.83%) published, with 2019 coming in second (21.63%). Over time, the dispersion of publications by year has grown. Additionally, it displays the cumulative index (CI) and the variable annual growth rate (AGR).

Table 1. Distribution of Research Publications with AGR & CI

S. No.	Year	NP	%(NP)	AGR	Cumulative	Cumulative%
1	2012	193	4.18	0	193	4.18
2	2013	176	3.81	-8.8	369	8
3	2014	155	3.36	-11.93	331	7.18
4	2015	130	2.82	-16.12	285	6.18
5	2016	118	2.56	-9.23	248	5.38
6	2017	140	3.03	18.64	258	5.59
7	2018	270	5.85	92.85	410	8.89
8	2019	997	21.63	269.25	1267	27.49
9	2020	824	17.88	-17.35	1821	39.51
10	2021	1605	34.83	94.78	2429	52.71
	Total	4608	100	Average Publication Per Year = 460.8		

#NP=Number of Publications, AGR=Annual Growth Rate, CI=Cumulative index

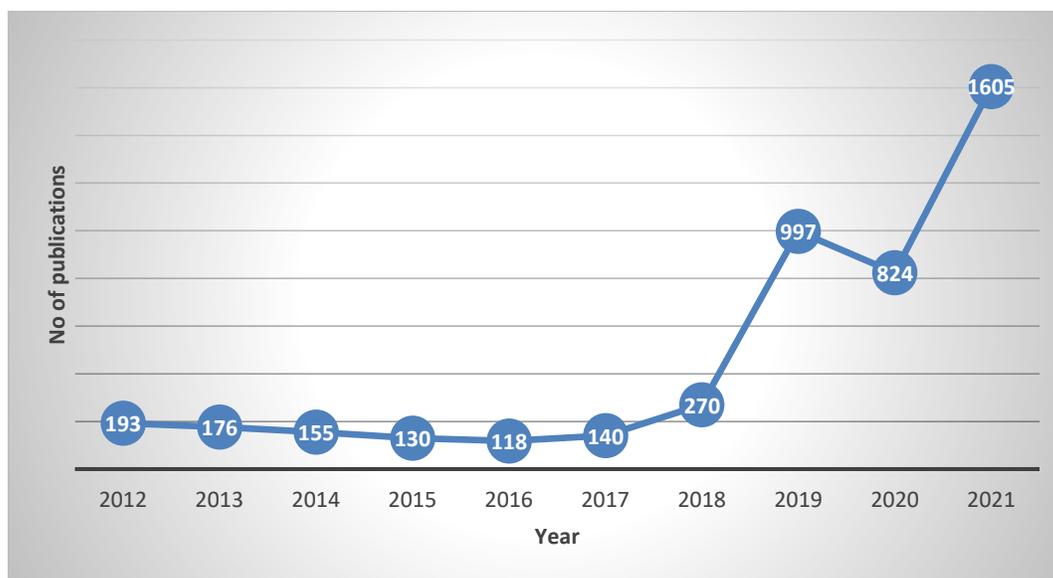


Figure 1. Year-wise publications

6.2 Top 10 Most Prolific Authors : The top ten authors by number of publications during the chosen study period are listed in Table 2. With 34 publications, Shahzad, K. was the most productive author among the group, contributed 0.73% in the total publications. Bhatti, R., followed with 29 publications, and Thanuskodi, S., with 28

publications. Figure 2 showed the network visualisation of the authors contributions in terms of no of publications using VOSviewer software.

Table 2. Top 10 Most Productive Authors

Sr. No.	Name of Author	NP	(%) of TP
1	Shahzad, K.	34	0.73
2	Bhatti, R.	29	0.62
3	Thanuskodi, S.	28	0.6
4	Thirumagal, A.	24	0.52
5	Jeyshankar, R.	23	0.49
6	Anyim, W.O.	20	0.43
7	Mandal, S.	20	0.43
8	Rusydiana, A.S.	20	0.43
9	Surulinathi, M.	19	0.41
10	Batcha, M.S.	18	0.39

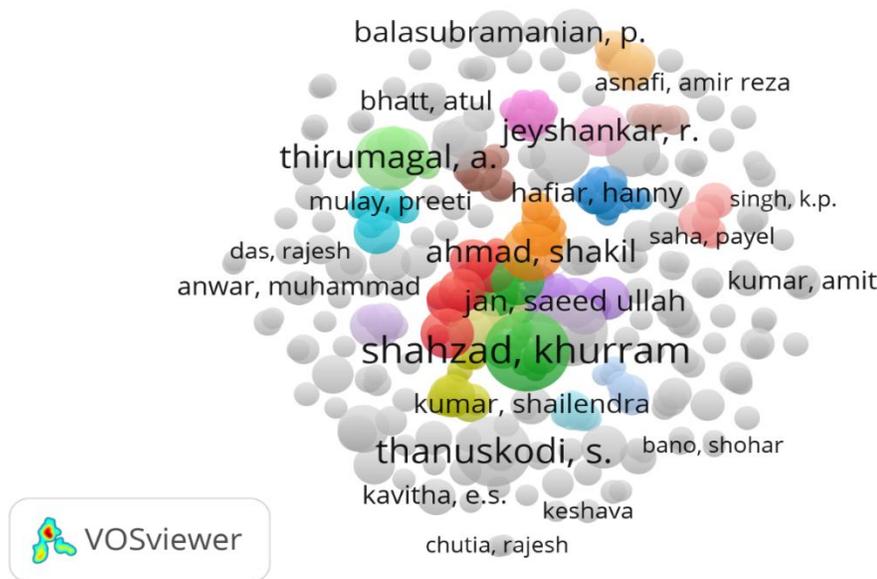


Figure 2. Network visualisation of the authors contributions in terms of no of publications using VOSviewer

6.3 Highly Productive Countries : In order to determine the contributions from various nations, researchers examined the scientific output. The ten nations that contribute the most are shown in Table 3. The majority of articles, or 1102 (24.10%), were published as contributions from India, according to the data analysis. Nigeria contributed the second most, with 561 (12.2%), followed by Pakistan with 191 (4.2%). South Africa and Malaysia have the fewest donations among the top ten nations.

Table 3. Top 10 Highly Productive Countries

S. No.	Country	Articles	Articles %
1	India	1102	24.1
2	Nigeria	561	12.2
3	Pakistan	191	4.2

4	Indonesia	167	3.6
5	Iran	92	2
6	USA	74	1.6
7	Ghana	63	1.4
8	Saudi Arabia	43	0.9
9	South Africa	34	0.7
10	Malaysia	21	0.5
	Total	506	96.87

Country Collaboration Map

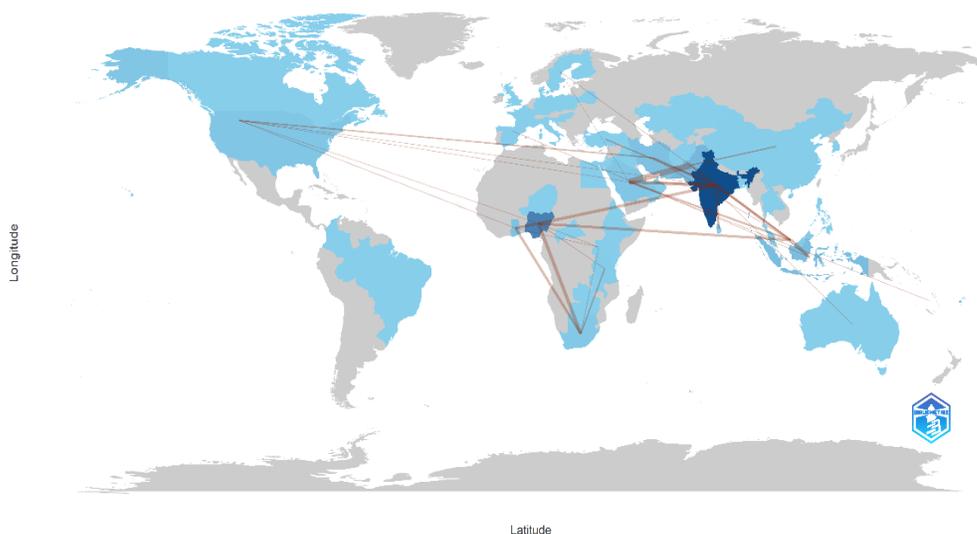


Figure 3. Collaboration among top 10 countries

6.4 Contributions of Institutes: Table 4 shows the top ten most contributing institutions during the selected period, 2012-2021. Out of 4608 total publications, it was found that the University of Nigeria contributed 156 publications, appearing as the most productive institute, followed by the University of Ibadan with 124 research publications. Symbiosis International Deemed University secured the third position with 116 publications.

Table 4. Top 10 most contributing institutions

Sr.	Name of the Institution	NP	%(TP)
1	University of Nigeria	156	3.38
2	University of Ibadan	124	2.69
3	Symbiosis International Deemed University	116	2.51
4	Symbiosis Institute of Technology	112	2.43
5	Alagappa University	97	2.1
6	University of Kashmir	81	1.75
7	Periyar University	76	1.64
8	Universitas Padjadjaran	67	1.45
9	Bharathidasan University	63	1.36

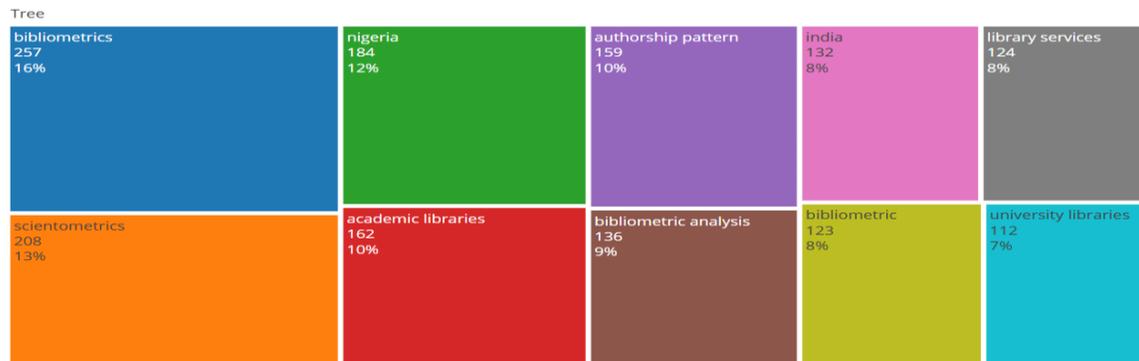


Figure 6. Treemap of the frequency of the author's keyword

7.0 Findings and Conclusions

Library Philosophy and Practice is one of the leading open-access, peer-reviewed scholarly journals in the field of library and information science (LIS). Being an open-access magazine, it has more recognition and wide coverage in the LIS field. It has released a significant number of research publications to satisfy the needs of the user community, which consists of students, academics, and LIS information professionals.

The analysis found that the most important publications occurred in 2021.

Journal papers are the main way that knowledge is shared. The University of Nigeria is the most contributing institution, while Shahzad, K. is the most prolific author. Indian authors are responsible for the majority of the publications. Thus, Library Philosophy and Practice is one of the leading journals in library information science and a publishing platform for scientists, academics, and faculty to promote their academic publication activities.

8.0 References

- i. Baker, H.K., Kumar, S., & Pandey, N. (2020). A bibliometric analysis of managerial finance: A retrospective. *Managerial Finance*, 46(11), 1495–1517.
- ii. Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Pandey, N., & Gupta, P. (2021). Forty years of the International Journal of Information Management: A bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Information Management*, 57, 102307.
- iii. K.C.Garg, **Manika Lamba**, Rahul Kumar Singh. (2020). Bibliometric Analysis of papers published during 1992 to 2019 in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*, 40(6), 396-402.
- iv. Liao, H., Tang, M., Luo, L., Li, C., Chiclana, F. & Zeng, Xiao-Jun. (2018), A Bibliometric Analysis and Visualization of Medical Big Data Research. *Sustainability*, 10(1), 166.
- v. Library Philosophy and Practice: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/>
- vi. Martínez-López, F. J., Merigó, J. M., Valenzuela-Fernández, L., & Nicolás, C. (2018). Fifty years of the European Journal of Marketing: a bibliometric analysis. *European Journal of Marketing*, 52(1/2), 439-468.
- vii. Osareh, F. (1996). Bibliometrics, citation analysis and co-citation analysis: A review of literature I. *Libri*, 46(3), 149-158.
- viii. Scopus database: <http://www.scopus.com/>
- ix. Sengupta, I. N. (1992). Bibliometrics, informetrics, scientometrics, and librmetrics: an overview. *Libri*, 42(2), 75–98.
- x. Singh, K., Singh, M., Patel, A. K., Gireesh Kumar, T.K., Nayak, S., & Patel, A. K. (2021). Research Productivity of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology: A Bibliometric Review. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 5703, 1–21. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5703>
- xi. Singh, K., Varma, A. K., & Singh, M. (2021). Research Productivity and Performance of Journals of Informetrics. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-15.
- xii. Vellaichamy, A., & Jeyshankar, R. (2015). Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Webology from 2004-2013. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 4(1), 7-13.

- xiii. Verma, N., & Singh, K. (2017). Authors' productivity and degree of collaboration in the Journal of Librarianship and Information Science (JOLIS) 2010-2016. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 7(4), 1–6.