

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE IASLIC BULLETIN DURING THE PERIOD 2020 TO 2023

Jawed Akhtar

Research Scholar

Library and Information Science

Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali, Rajasthan

jawed\rmlnlu@gmail.com

Dr. Shesh Mishra

Faculty

Library and Information Science

Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali, Rajasthan

shesh2709@gmail.com

Abstract: This study uses bibliometric analysis to examine the publishing patterns in the IASLIC Bulletin over four years, from 2020 to 2023. The investigation included up to 92 papers that were published throughout this time. The magazine publishes quarterly issues in March, June, September, and December. The study uses quantitative techniques to investigate the journal's topic focus, author contributions, and publication trends throughout this time frame. Essential metrics, such as publication frequency, citation analysis, and collaboration patterns, are examined to offer insights into the changing landscape of library and information science research, as represented in the bulletin. The results show how research goals have changed significantly, multidisciplinary approaches have emerged, and individual authors and institutions have contributed. This analysis serves as a resource for potential future research areas and attempts to improve knowledge about scholarly communication in the discipline. By charting these patterns, the study highlights how library and information science are changing and provides researchers and practitioners with a valuable tool for understanding the field's present and future orientations.

Keywords: Library and Information Science, Bibliometrics, Authorship pattern, Source of Information, Bibliometric Analysis, IASLIC Bulletin

1.0 Introduction

An official publication of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres, the peer reviewed IASLIC Bulletin is dedicated to advancing and disseminating the basic and applied knowledge of library and information science in a way that is understandable to professional colleagues who share an interest in the field both domestically and internationally. Established in 1956, the IASLIC Bulletin was first released (Shukla & Bhatt, 2022).

The bulletin is published every three months, with the March issue marking the start of a new volume. Indian Science Abstracts, Indian Library Science Abstracts, Guide to Indian Periodical Literature, Library and Information Science Abstracts, and INSPEC are among the publications that abstract or index the IASLIC Bulletin. (Gayan & Singh, 2021).

The etymology of the term "bibliometrics" is intriguing. It comes from the Latin word "biblio," which means "book," and the Greek word "metrics," which means "measurement." In his 1970 publication, Derek de Solla Price pointed out an intriguing pattern: researchers in the hard sciences frequently reference more recent studies in their writing. Furthermore, some scientific areas have a shorter time lag between publication and citation than other subjects. Price underlined that citations are a gauge of usefulness rather than just an indicator of a work's calibre. (Mondalab & Roy,

2021).

Eugene Garfield expanded on the idea of citation analysis in 1972. Garfield, frequently recognised as the founder of citation analysis research, carried out a great deal of study in several social and natural scientific fields. His research highlighted the valuable information that can be gleaned from citation analysis, which advances our knowledge of scholarly impact and communication. (Partap, 2015).

Glover and Bowen (2004) highlight bibliometrics' adaptability: They contend that there are several applications for bibliometrics and citation analysis techniques. Taking a "macro-view" of research output is one important application. According to this, bibliometrics can assist us in comprehending general trends and patterns in research conducted within a subject or discipline. Data analysis and multidirectional techniques are essential: The sentence highlights that there is no one-size-fits-all method in bibliometrics. These technologies allow researchers to examine documents, authors, or both and then analyse the data using the proper statistical and mathematical techniques. (Gupta, Kumbar, & Gupta, 2013).

The application of bibliometrics in genetic engineering research is demonstrated by Lo (2010). This reference illustrates the use of bibliometrics in a particular discipline. In Lo's study, journal articles were analysed using bibliometric techniques to evaluate the impact and productivity of genetic engineering research. Information management is informed by bibliometrics: Libraries, information centers, and other organizations can get essential insights from examining publications and citations. By using this information, resources can be allocated more efficiently, and information sources can be handled better. (Nederhof, 2021).

Alan Pritchard first used the word "bibliometrics" in 1969. It describes the application of statistical techniques to the quantitative assessment of scientific articles. Understanding and managing the information transfer process in academic communication is the aim of bibliometrics. It is now a crucial tool for evaluating the significance of research, spotting trends, and comprehending patterns of scholarly communication. (Tende, 2021).

2.0 About IASLIC

A non-profit organisation headquartered in India, the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) promotes advancement in special librarianship in India. In alternate years, the IASLIC organises general and special meetings, conducts short-term training courses, and supports and coordinates research and studies. It also holds conferences and seminars on current issues in library information services and other related fields chosen as topics for discussion. Journals, monographs, manuals, newsletters, papers, proceedings, and reports are among its other publications. Within its purview, the Association continuously works to enhance the standard services of libraries of all types. Still, it also makes a concerted effort to improve the pay and standing of library employees. It unites information and library staff from various government and non-governmental organisations. By doing this, the IASLIC represents all professions.

IASLIC proposed the creation of the Joint Council of Library Associations of India (JOCLAI), particularly for those at the national level, to foster cooperation and coordinated action on issues of shared interest. The national meetings of each IASLIC and ILA coincide with the JOCLAI sessions. A Code of Ethics for the Indian library profession has been developed by it. (IASLIC, 2024).

3.0 Review of Literature

Some critical literature reviews related to bibliometric analysis are appended below:-

A bibliometric analysis of the "Library Herald" journal from 2006 to 2010 is provided in this article. "The analysis's main subjects include the number of publications, authorship trends, the distribution of articles by subject, the average number of references per article, the kinds of documents mentioned, the distribution of cited journals by year, and more. Each analysis highlights the journal's advantages and disadvantages, which will help it expand further." The results showed that 66 (47.83%) of the 138 papers were written by joint authors, while 72 (52.17%) were written by a single author. The analysis finds that India accounts for 89.85% of the donations, with the remaining 10.5% coming from international sources (Thanuskodi, 2011). Examine the development of big data and artificial

intelligence (AI) research in information systems (IS) from 1997 to 2022. With two primary topical clusters—problem domain-specific AI and organizational-specific AI—it reveals that IS is the most referenced field. The study also identified essential writers, publications, and organizations. It also identifies research gaps and offers possible directions for future big data and AI studies in IS (Dwivedi, Nerur, & Balijepally, 2023). Identifies important subjects, significant writers, and new study fields by analyzing studies published in the Library Herald between 2017 and 2021. The study uses bibliometric techniques to find well-known authors and highly cited papers, exposing changing library and information science research trends. From digital libraries to information retrieval, the analysis demonstrates the depth and breadth of scholarships, offering insightful information for future research directions and partnerships (Halder, 2023). It focuses on 8979 citations and investigates how 23 PhD theses at ICFAI University in Dehradun used information sources. Bibliographic form, authorship pattern, geographic distribution, the distribution of citations from Indian and international authors, and chronological distribution are among the criteria that are examined in this analysis. The results can be used to improve research and educational opportunities by informing the creation of library collections and user services. The study offers valuable implications for library administration and advances our understanding of how PhD researchers acquire information (Biswas, Roy, & Modak, 2021). Examines citations from doctorate theses from 2007 to 2016 to determine authorship trends in chemistry. Journals are the most often mentioned document type, with books coming in second. With 87.27% of citations going to work with several authors, multi-authorship is common. Research groups produce more work with two to five writers and six to ten authors. The preference for recent research over older ones indicates a trend toward embracing the most recent developments in the subject (Gayan, 2021). Examines 144 papers with 1915 citations published in the International Journal of Digital Library Services (IJODLS) between 2015 and 2017. 2015 saw the most significant number of articles published, suggesting greater awareness. The bulk of citations were from journals, and single-author citations predominated. "Annals of Library and Information Studies," the most cited journal, received the most citations from India (Medhi & Sarmah, 2021).

4.0 Objectives

A bibliometric examination of publications published in the IASLIC Bulletin between 2020 and 2023 is the aim of this project. The study specifically seeks to:

- To Examine publication patterns, such as the quantity and regularity of articles published throughout the designated time frame.
- To Examine authorship pattern.
- To Examine how authors and institutions collaborate to identify patterns in multidisciplinary collaborations and research.
- To Contribute to future research orientations and practice by offering insights into how academic communication in library and information science is changing.

5.0 Statement of the Problem

A thorough examination of the articles published in the IASLIC Bulletin between 2020 and 2023 must be improved despite the journal's growing significance as a forum for sharing library and information science research. This knowledge gap restricts our comprehension of the Bulletin's thematic evolution, authorship dynamics, and publication trends. Furthermore, it becomes challenging to identify influential works and measure the influence of research in the field without evaluating citation patterns and collaboration trends. Therefore, a systematic bibliometric analysis is needed to clarify these elements, provide a more comprehensive picture of academic communication in library and information science, and guide future research paths.

6.0 Scope of the Study

This research is limited to works that were published between 2020 and 2023. Only published works that fall within the categories of books, journal articles, book chapters, reviews, case studies, and any other available form will be included in the study. The total number of citations received by the articles

from 2020 to 2023 will be considered.

7.0 Research Methodology

The study examines the academic publications published by the IASLIC Bulletin between 2020 and 2023. “A total of 1356 journal citations from 92 papers published throughout the specified period were gathered from the open-access source publication's archives while keeping the study's goals in mind.” The acquired information was entered into an MS Excel worksheet to prepare the data for further analysis.

8.0 Analysis and Findings

“All the details, such as authors, title, year of publication, pagination, etc, of all articles published from 2020 to 2023 were recorded for the following analysis.”

8.1. Year-wise Distribution of Article

Table 1. Year-wise Distribution of Article

S. No.	Year	Vol.	No. of Iss.	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1.	2020	65	1-4	21	22.82
2.	2021	66	1-4	25	27.17
3.	2022	67	1-4	22	23.91
4.	2023	68	1-4	24	26.10
Total				92	100

Table 1 shows the contributions from various years, volumes, and issues is given in this table. Most donations were made in 2021 and 2023, while the fewest were made in 2020. A total of 93 contributions were noted overall.

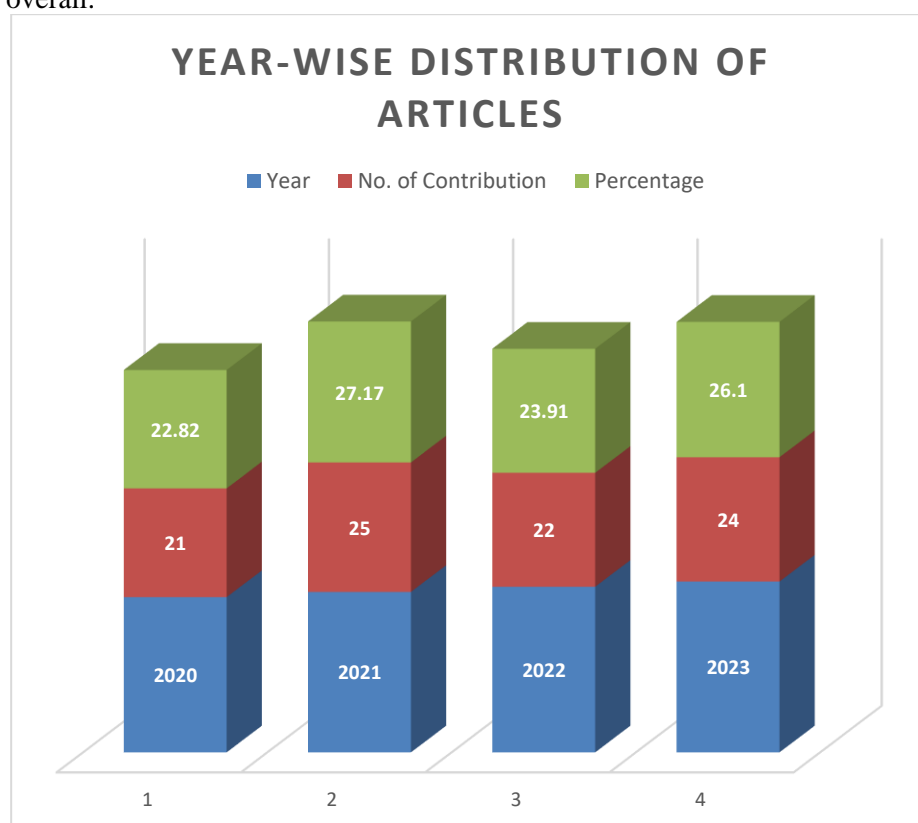


Fig. 1. Year-wise Distribution of Article

8.2. Authorship Pattern

Table 2. Authorship Pattern

S. No.	No. of Author(s)	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1.	Single Author	27	29.34
2.	Two Authors	50	54.34
3.	Three Authors	11	11.95
4.	More than three Authors	04	4.37
Total		92	100

An overview of the contributions' distribution across various authorship patterns is provided in Table 2. Two authors contribute more than any other group, followed by single writers and three authors, which is an intriguing observation. Works with more than three writers account for the least fraction.

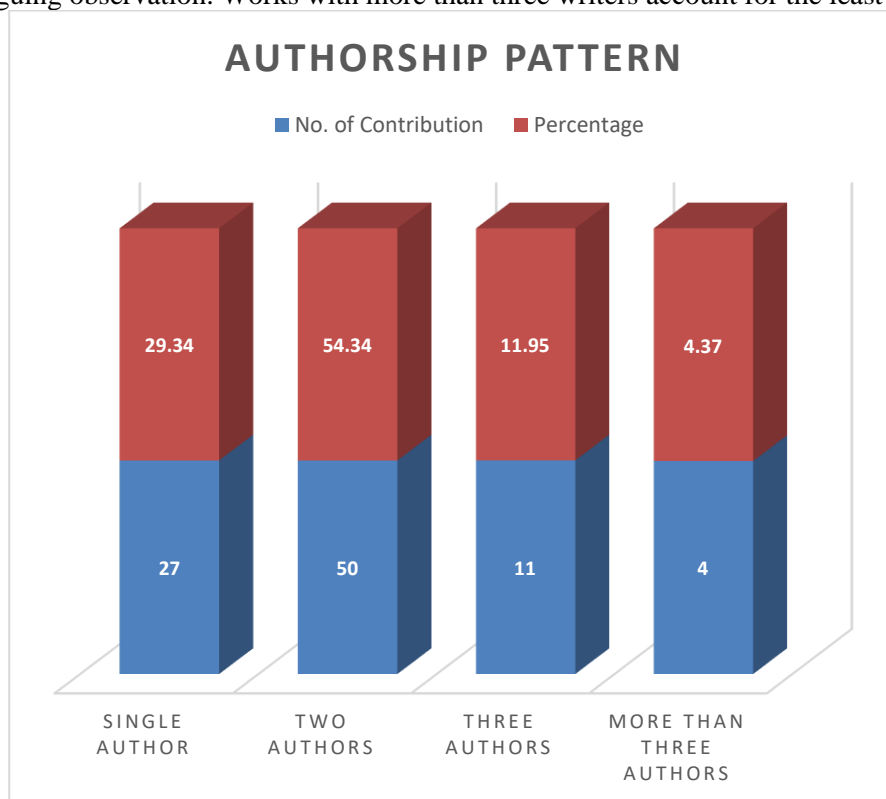


Fig. 2. Authorship Pattern

8.3. Authorship Pattern of Contributions (Volume-wise)

Table 3. Authorship Pattern of Contributions (Volume-wise)

S. No.	Year	Vol. No.	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	More than three Authors	Total
1.	2020	65	9	12	0	0	21
2.	2021	66	5	16	3	1	25
3.	2022	67	3	12	5	2	22
4.	2023	68	10	10	3	1	24
Total			27	50	11	4	92

The distribution of contributions across various authorship patterns for each volume is shown in this table. Interestingly, most contributions have two authors, with single-author and three-author contributions coming in second and third, respectively. The lowest percentage is found in works with more than three writers.

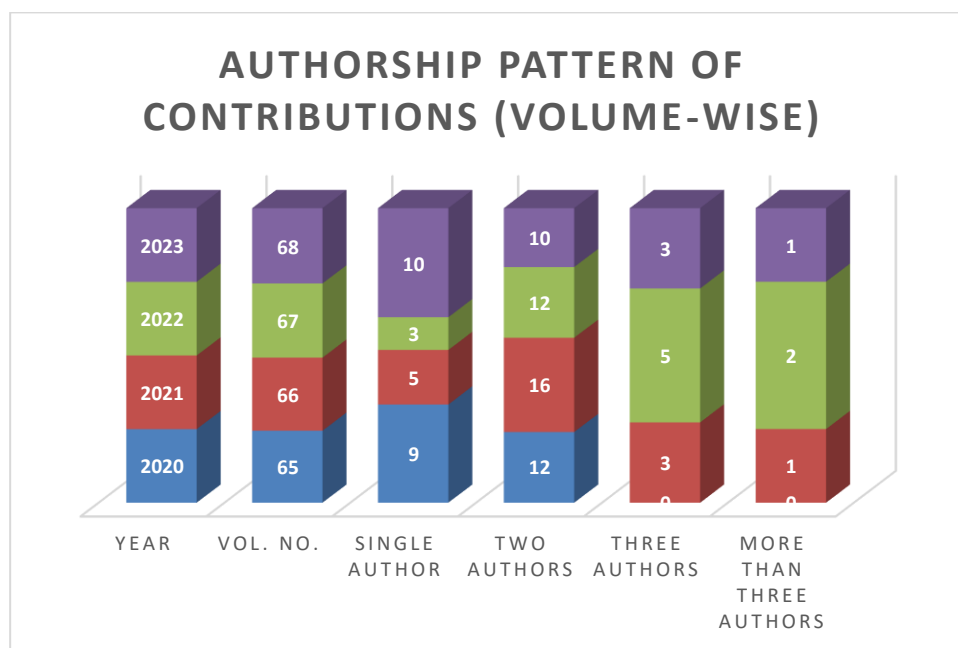


Fig. 3. Authorship Pattern of Contributions (Volume-wise)

8.4. Distributions of Citation

Table 4. Distributions of Citation

S. No.	Year	Vol.	Iss. No.	No. of Citation	Percentage
1.	2020	65	1-4	365	26.91
2.	2021	66	1-4	343	25.29
3.	2022	67	1-4	243	17.94
4.	2023	68	1-4	405	29.86
Total				1356	100

Table 4 indicates that volumes 65-68 have 1356 citations appended to the 92 articles. Out of 1356 citations, volume 68 has the highest number, i.e., 405 (29.86%), and Vol. 67 has the lowest number, i.e. 243 (17.94%).

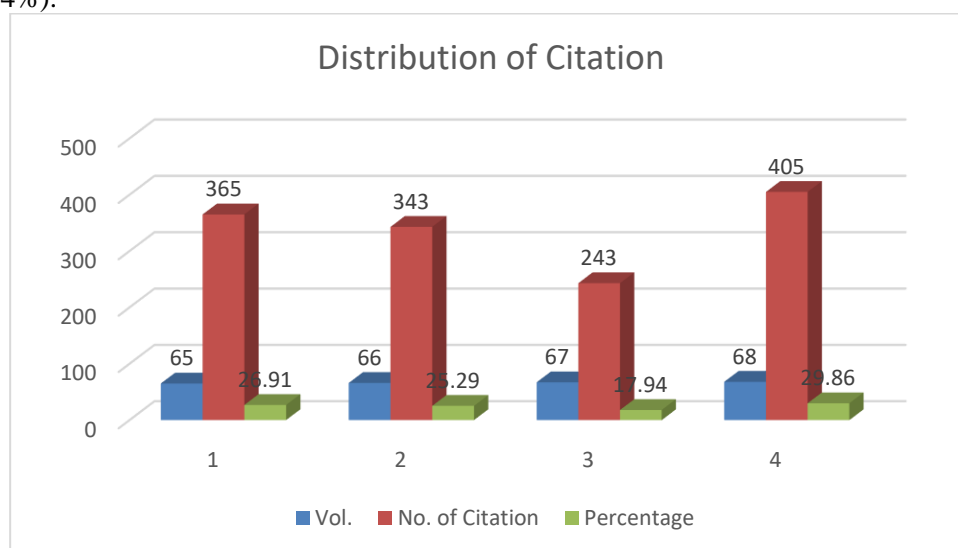


Fig. 4. Distributions of Citation

8.5. Rage-wise Distribution of Citation

Table 5. Rage-wise Distribution of Citation

S. No.	Citation Range	No. of Article	Percentage
1.	1 - 10	33	35.86
2.	11 - 20	39	42.39
3.	21 - 30	13	14.14
4.	31 - 40	4	4.34
5.	41 - 50	3	3.27
Total		92	100

After analyzing Table 5, it is proved that out of 92 articles, 39 (42.39%) come in the 11-20 references range. Then, in the range of 1-10, there are 33 (35.86%) articles; in 21-30, 13 (14.14%) articles; In the range between 31-40, there are 4 (4.34%) articles; and in the range between 41-50, there are only 3 (3.27%) articles.

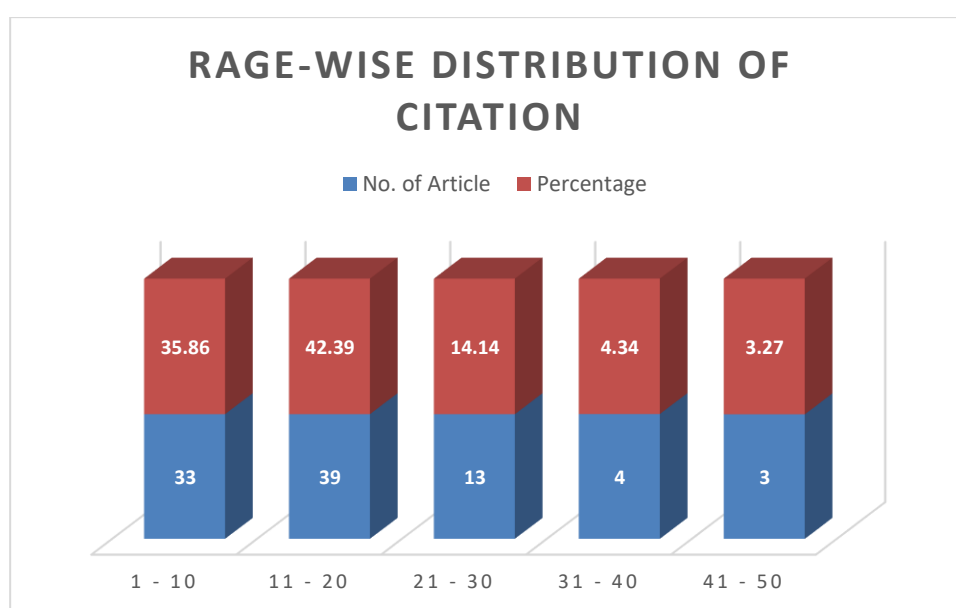


Fig. 5. Rage-wise Distribution of Citation

9.0 Conclusion

Examining the "IASLIC Bulletin" publication offers essential insights into the contributions and developments in the discipline. In keeping with the journal's publication location, it's noteworthy that two-authored articles are more common. "Your remark that volumes 1-4 address almost every facet of the library and information science demonstrates the journal's all-encompassing approach to the field." Applying bibliometric methods for various assessments and forecasting objectives emphasizes how crucial quantitative analysis is to comprehend and develop discipline. The journal appears to have a strong national focus, as seen by the 92 papers it published during the study period, the bulk of which focused on library and information science and were written by Indian writers. The limited foreign contribution may warrant more research, possibly examining this pattern's causes and potential strategies to promote greater global cooperation. The importance and relevance of the publication in the academic community are demonstrated by the high citation counts from 2020 to 2023. Academic journals need to do this bibliometric study to evaluate their impact and plan for expansion. "To track trends, spot new areas of interest, and adjust to the changing landscape of library and information science research, IASLIC Bulletin would benefit from periodically carrying out this analysis."

10.0 References

1. Biswas, R., Roy, T., & Modak, S. (2021). Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses in Science and Social Sciences Submitted to ICFAI University, Dehradun during 2012–2020. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 29-33.
2. Dwivedi, R., Nerur, S., & Balijepally, V. (2023). Exploring artificial intelligence and big data scholarship in information systems: A citation, bibliographic coupling, and co-word analysis. *International Journal of Information Management Data Insights*, 3(2), 100185.
3. Gayan, A. M., & Singh, S. K. (2021). Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses In Chemistry: A Study of Tripura University. *Journal of Indian Library Association*, 57(1), 78–91.
4. Gayan, M. A. (2021). Citation analysis of Mathematics: a scientometric study based on PhD theses, Tripura University. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 18-24.
5. Gupta, B., Kumbar, B. D., & Gupta, R. (2013). Social Science Research in India: A Scientometric Analysis of Publications, 2001-10. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 33(6), 442-450.
6. Halдар, S. (2023). Research In Library Herald During 2017-2021: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 14-19.
7. IASLIC. (2024, November 9). IASLIC. Retrieved from Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres: <http://www.iaslic1955.org.in/Default.aspx?PageId=126>
8. Medhi, S., & Sarmah, M. (2021). Citation Analysis on The Articles Published In International Journal of Digital Library Services(IJODLS) During 2015-2017. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 26-31.
9. Mondalab, S., & Roy, B. K. (2021). Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses in History and Law Submitted to the University of Burdwan. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 66(3), 179–187.
10. Nederhof, A. J. (2021). Bibliometric monitoring of research performance in the social sciences and the humanities: A review. *Scientometrics*, 66(1), 81-100.
11. Partap, B. (2015). Current Trends in Library and Information Science Research in India 2008–2013: A Study. *Library Progress (International)*, 35(2), 107.
12. Shukla, A., & Bhatt, R. K. (2022). Citation analysis of doctoral theses in the field of commerce and financial studies awarded by University of Delhi: A study. *Library Herald*, 60(2), 153–176.
13. Tende, F. B. (2021). Philosophical Alignments in Social Science Inquiry: A Scoping Review. *Asian Journal of Management*, 12(3), 346-350.
14. Thanuskodi, S. (2011). Library Herald Journal: A Bibliometric Study. *Researchers World*, 2(4), 68.