

BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ‘WORLD DIGITAL LIBRARIES’: AN ANALYSIS FROM BEGINNING TO 2021

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Abstract: In this electronic era there is awareness of the advantages of quantitative evaluation. The Science is concerned that Bibliometric indicators are must for evaluation of documents, file or any text. In this paper authors begin with a brief history of Bibliometric and followed y trace its origins and define its role in the evaluation of articles. The studies present a variety of Bibliometric indicators, noting their uses and their limitations. The aim of the study is to highlight both the strengths and weakness of Bibliometric indicators.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Authors, World Digital Libraries, Digital Library and Library & Information Science.

1.0 Introduction

The Bibliometric is a research method mostly used in library and information science and is a quantitative study of various aspects of literature on a topic. It is used to identify the pattern of publication, authorship and the secondary journal coverage to gain insight into the dynamic of growth of knowledge in the areas under the consideration. Pritchard coined the term “Bibliometric” in 1969. Bibliometric was defined as the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and journal articles. Bibliometrics as a specific measurements and indicators and purpose is to measure the output of scientific and technological research through data. Bibliometric techniques have evolved over time and are continuing to do so the counting of papers with attribution by geographical area, by institutions and author. It is combine to give more detailed and more effective measurements and the results are presented in various forms like that mapping, in order to depicts the relationships between participants and expand the means for analysis of documents.

1.1 About Journal

World Digital Libraries: An International Journal is an international peer reviewed bi-annual journal in the field of Library and Information Science. It is published by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) which is published in both printed and electronic formats in the month of June and December every year since 2008. Presently this journal is covered under the UGC care list.

2.0 Methodology

The methodology applied in the present study is Bibliometric analysis that is used to study in detail the bibliographic features of the particular journals articles published in “World Digital Libraries” from 2008-2021. For this the relevant data are collected and recorded in separate file. Then they are tabulated and analysed for making observations for the Bibliometric research study.

3.0 Significance of the study

The periodicals are the indicators of literature growth in the field of knowledge and it is emerged as the main trace for transmit knowledge. Because of to the escalating cost of the periodicals and lack of adequate library budgets the selection of any particular periodical for library should be done more carefully. That’s why the library authorize are forced to reduce the number of periodical subscriptions. Bibliometric analysis has huge applications in the LIS field in identifying the research trends in the subject, core journals, etc. so that the frame new subscription policies develop for day before. These studies will be helpful for librarians to plan a better collection development in their library.

4.0 Objectives of the study

1. To analysis of articles published from 2008-2021 only about the “World Digital Libraries”.
2. To identify the number of contributions in published articles.

3. To determine the year-wise distribution of articles in that particular journal only.
4. To study the authorship pattern.
5. To study the subject coverage of articles in that journals.

5.0 Data Analysis

All the details such as year of publication, author(s), title, Indian/Foreign etc. of all the articles published from 2008 to 2021 were recorded for the following analysis:-

Table 5.1: Year-wise Publication of Articles

| Year | Number of Issues | Issues | | Articles |
|--------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | June Issue | December Issue | |
| 2008 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 11 (7.30%) |
| 2009 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2010 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 15(10.00%) |
| 2011 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 12(8.00%) |
| 2012 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12(8.00%) |
| 2013 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2014 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2015 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2016 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2017 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2018 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2019 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2020 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2021 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 (6.67%) |
| Total | | 76 (50.67) | 74(49.33) | 150(100%) |

Table 5.1 shows that the maximum 15 (10%) article published in year 2010 and highest article (8) published in the second issue of this year. It is found that 12 (8%) article published in year 2011 including 7 articles in first issue and 5 in second issues, followed by 12 (8%) article in year 2012 including 6 articles in each issue. It revealed that 11 article are published in 2008 having 6 articles in first issue and 5 articles in second issue. The study shows that from 2013 to till time 10 articles published in every year and 5 articles are contributed in each issue. It is also observed that 50.67% articles published in June issue and 49.33% in December issue.

Table 5.2: Authorship Pattern

| Year | Number of Authors | | | | Total |
|------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Single | Two | Three | More than three | |
| 2008 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 (7.30%) |
| 2009 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2010 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 15(10.00%) |
| 2011 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 12(8.00%) |
| 2012 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 12(8.00%) |
| 2013 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2014 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2015 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2016 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2017 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 10 (6.67%) |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 2018 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2019 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2020 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 10 (6.67%) |
| 2021 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 10 (6.67%) |
| Total | 62(41.33%) | 51(34%) | 28(18.67%) | 9(6%) | 150(100%) |

Table 5.2 shows the pattern of the authorship like single author, two authors, three authors and more than 3 authors. The study found that maximum number of articles have single authors i.e. 62 (41.33%) having 8 (12.90%) articles published in 2012 year. It is found that 51(34%) articles are two authors in which maximum 7(13.72%) articles published in 2020. 28(18.67%) articles are three authors in which highest 4(14.28%) articles published in 2011. The study also found that 9 (6%) articles are more than 3 authors in which maximum are 2 (0.22%) published in 2018.

Table 5.3: About Authorship

| Year | Foreign | Indian | Total |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 2008 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 2009 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 2010 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| 2011 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| 2012 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 2013 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 2014 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 2015 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 2016 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 2017 | 00 | 10 | 10 |
| 2018 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 2019 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 2020 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| 2021 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Total | 53 (35.33) | 97 (64.67) | 150 (100) |

Table 5.3 shows that about authorship of foreign and Indian and the study found that in highest numbers of author are Indian i.e. 97 (64.67) included maximum numbers of authors contributed in 2017 issues that are 10. 53 (35.33) foreign authors are contributed in the journal and maximum contributed in the issues of 2011 i.e. 9 foreign authors.

Table 5.4: Institution wise contribution of articles

| Year | Name of the Institutions | | | | | Total |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Universities | Colleges | Institutes | Business Schools | Library Professionals | |
| 2008 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 2009 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 2010 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| 2011 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| 2012 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| 2013 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| 2014 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2015 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2016 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2017 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2018 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2019 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2020 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2021 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Total | 105(70%) | 7(4.67) | 26(17.33) | 10(6.67) | 2 (1.33) | 150(100) |

Table 5.4 shows that 70% articles are contributed by Universities, followed by Institutions 17.33% and 6.67% articles from Business schools. The study also found that 4.67% articles received from Colleges and only 1.33% articles contributed by library professionals.

Table 5.5: Subject-wise Distribution of Articles

| Year | Subjects | | | | | Total |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Electronic Resources | Digital | Copyright | Security Aspects | Multiple Access | |
| 2008 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| 2009 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 2010 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 |
| 2011 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| 2012 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| 2013 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 2014 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 2015 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| 2016 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| 2017 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| 2018 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 2019 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| 2020 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 2021 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| Total | 50 (33.33) | 50 (33.33) | 2 (1.33) | 1 (0.68) | 47 (31.33) | 150 (100) |

Table 5.5 shows that 33.33% articles related to electronic resources and about digital libraries respectively and 31.33% articles which were related to multiple accesses. It is also found that 1.33% articles were related to copyrights and 0.68% articles are about security aspects.

6.0 Findings of the study

1. Maximum articles published in year the 2010.
2. The study found that 41.33 % articles have single authors.
3. 64.67% articles author are Indian and 35.33% from the foreign countries articles included maximum numbers of authors contributed in 2017 issues that are 10.
4. Majority (70%) articles were contributed by Universities authors.
5. It is found that 33.33% articles related to electronic resources and digital libraries respectively.

7.0 Conclusion

“World Digital Libraries” journal was a reputed and UGC care listed journal which was stated in 2008. In this period the journal has tried to keep up its main aim as most of the articles published from universities authors. The journal published 150 articles from 2008 to 2021 and majority of articles were related to digital library and about electronic resources.

8.0 References

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