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## **Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science During 2012 – 2017: A Bibliometric Study**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of the study is to know the year wise distribution of article, country & state wise distribution and author productivity. In this study found that the highest numbers of the articles 69 (20.53%) Published in the year 2017 and lowest numbers of the articles 38 (11.30%) Published in the year 2012. Out of 653 contributors. highest numbers of the contributors 127 (19.44%) contributed in the year 2017 and lowest numbers of the contributors 74 (11.33%) contributed in the year 2012. The highest contributions are from Tamilnadu 229 (69.60%) with first rank and lowest contribution are from Rajsthan, Gujrat, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Goa, J& K, New Delhi & Assam 1 (0.30%) with 9<sup>th</sup> rank. The highest numbers of the contributions are from Nigeria 3 (42.85%) with first rank and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Espana, United Arab Emirates, Dubai and Bangladesh. 1 (14.28%).*

**Key words:** Bibliometric study, Journal of Advances in Library and information science.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Journal of Advances in Library and information science (JALIS) is a UGC listed International online open access peer reviewed quarterly journal field in the Library and information science (ISSN: 2277-2219). It publishes four issues every year (March, June, September & December) from Tamilnadu, India. The honorary editor of this journal is Dr. M. Tamizhchelvan, Gandhigram Rural Institute – Deemed University, Gandhigram and Dr. S. Dhanavandan, central University of Tanilnadu, Thiruvarur. the purpose of this journal is to published original research papers field in the Library & Information science. The term Bibliometric was first used by Alan Pritchard in 1969. Bibliometric Methods is a statistical Analysis of the books & journal. Currently it methods is very popular field in the Library & Information Science.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Asifa jan & Ridwana (2017)** in their study Bibliometric study of Indian journal of fisheries (1999- 2012) found that highest numbers of Articles 101 (11.63%) published in the year 2012 and lowest numbers of Articles 28(3.22%) published in the year 2008. Out of 15296 citations Volume No.59 has highest 2329 (15.22%) citation and Volume No.55 has lowest 388 (2.53%). The highest numbers of 184(23.05%) contributions contributed from kerala and lowest numbers of 1(0.13%) contribution contributed from Sikkim, Pondichery and Arunachal Pradesh. **E.S. Kavitha (2017)** in their study “ Authorship pattern and collaboration of physics during the year 2012 – 2016 : A Scientrometric study found that the highest number of the Articles 647 (26.1%) were published in the year 2016 and lowest

number of the Articles 379 (15.3%) published in the year 2012. Maximum number of the Articles 16884 (79.76%) were published by more than five Authors. the highest contributions contributed by authors with English Language 2463 (99.5%) and lowest contributions contributed by authors with Spanish Language 1 (0.0%). The degree of collaboration was 0.97 during study period. **P. Raghunatha Reddy (2014)** in their study “ A Bibliometric study of Ph- D. Awarded thesis in the Department of Telugu Studies of Shrivenkateshwara university during the study period 1964 – 1988. Found that during study period Total 97 Ph- D thesis Awarded in the Department. The highest number of the Ph – D thesis 46(47.42%) awarded between the years 1948 – 1988.and lowest Ph – D thesis 5 (13.41%) awarded between the years 1969 – 1973. and 1 thesis guided each by B. Laxminarayana, K. Enoch, S.S.R. Murty & K.J.M. Murthy. Maximum 35 (36.08%) Ph - D Thesis were produce in poetry.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The Present Study based on Bibliometric Analysis. for this study data downloaded from [www.jalis.in](http://www.jalis.in) (JALIS) During 2012 – 2017. then data were collected and calculated with MS - Excel.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The main objective of this Study are as following

- To know the Year wise Distribution of Article
- To know the year wise author productivity
- To know the State wise Distribution of Article
- To know Country wise Distribution of Article
- To find out year wise distribution of cited document
- To know Page length of the Article

## **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

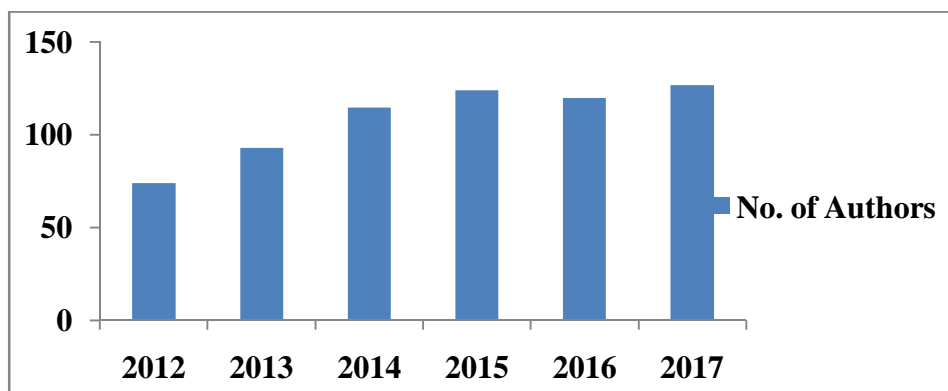
**Table – 1 year wise Distribution of Article**

S. NO.	Year	Volume	Article	Percentage %
1	2012	1	38	11.30%
2	2013	2	45	13.39%
3	2014	3	59	17.55%
4	2015	4	62	18.45%
5	2016	5	63	18.75%
6	2017	6	69	20.53%
<b>Total</b>			<b>336</b>	<b>100%</b>

A perusal of Table-1 Show the year wise distribution of articles during 2012 – 2016. The highest numbers of the articles 69 (20.53%) Published in the year 2017 followed by 63 (18.75%) Published in the year 2016. 62 (18.45%) Published in the year 2015. 59 (17.55%) Published in the year 2014. 45 (13.39%) Published in the year 2013. 38 (11.30%) Published in the year 2012. As a results found that The highest numbers of the articles 69 (20.53%) Published in the year 2017 and lowest numbers of the articles published 38 (11.30%) Published in the year 2012.

**Table – 2 Year wise Author Productivity**

S. NO.	Year	Volume	Article	No. of Authors	Percentage %
1	2012	1	38	74	11.33%
2	2013	2	45	93	14.24%
3	2014	3	59	115	17.61%
4	2015	4	62	124	18.98%
5	2016	5	63	120	18.37%
6	2017	6	69	127	19.44%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Fig: 2 Year wise Author Productivity**

The data analysis of the Table- 2 indicates that out of 653 contributors, highest numbers of the contributors 127 (19.44%) contributed in the year 2017 followed by 124 (18.98%) contributed in the year 2015, 120 (18.37%) contributed in the year 2016, 115 (17.61%) contributed in the year 2014. 93 (14.24%) contributed in the year 2013 & 74 (11.33%) contributed in the year 2012. As a result found that out of 653 contributors, highest numbers of the contributors 127 (19.44%) contributed in the year 2017 and lowest numbers of the contributors 74 (11.33%) contributed in the year 2012.

**Table- 3 State wise distribution of Article**

Rank	Name of State	Years & Article						Total	%
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
1	Tamilnadu	35	37	38	38	42	39	229	69.60%
2	Karnataka	0	3	7	6	11	8	35	10.63%
3	Maharashtra	0	3	3	1	3	6	16	4.86%
4	Utter Pradesh	0	0	1	4	0	3	08	2.43%
5	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	3	0	2	07	2.12%
6	kerala	0	0	4	2	0	0	06	1.82%
7	Punjab	1	0	1	2	0	0	04	1.21%
7	Mizoram	0	0	0	2	2	0	04	1.21%
8	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	2	02	0.60%
8	Haryana	0	2	0	0	0	0	02	0.60%
8	Pondicherry	1	0	0	1	0	0	02	0.60%
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	2	02	0.60%
8	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	2	02	0.60%
8	Telangana	0	0	0	1	0	1	02	0.60%
9	Rajsthan	1	0	0	0	0	0	01	0.30%

9	Gujarat	0	0	1	0	0	0	01	0.30%
9	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	01	0.30%
9	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	01	0.30%
9	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1	01	0.30%
9	J & K	0	0	1	0	0	0	01	0.30%
9	New Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	01	0.30%
9	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	1	01	0.30%
	<b>Total</b>							<b>329</b>	<b>100%</b>

The Data Analysis of Table 3 Show the state wise distribution of article of India. The highest contributions are from Tamilnadu 229 (69.60%) with first rank Followed by Karnataka 35(10.63%), Maharashtra 16 (4.86%), Utter Pradesh 8 (2.43%) Andhra Pradesh 7 (2.12%), Kerala 6 (1.82%), Pujab & Mijoram 4 (1.21%), West Bengol, Harayan, pondichery, Himachal pradesh, Arunachal pradesh & Telangana 2 (0.60%), Rajsthan, Gujrat, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Goa, J& K, New Delhi & Assam 1 (0.30%). with 9th rank.

**Table- 4 Page lengths of the Articles**

Page length	Page length						Total	%
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Three pages	1	3	1	00	2	0	7	2.08%
Four pages	9	7	9	13	3	7	48	14.28%
Five pages	12	13	15	15	13	20	88	26.19%
Six psges	8	11	9	13	19	17	77	22.91%
Seven pages	3	4	9	12	11	11	50	14.88%
Eight pages	4	2	6	4	10	6	32	9.52%
nine pages	0	3	4	2	1	5	15	4.46%
Ten pages	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	2.08%
Eleven pages	0	1	2	0	2	1	6	1.78%
Twelve pages	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0.89%
Thirteen pages	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.29%
Fourteen pages	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.29%
Fifteen pages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Sixteen pages	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.29%
<b>Total</b>							<b>336</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table- 4 analysis the Page lengths of the Articles during study period of Show that 7 (2.08%) articles have the length of three pages, 48 (14.28%)articales have the length of four pages,88 (26.19%) articales have the length of five pages 77 (22.91%) articales have the length of six pages,50 (14.88%) articales have the length of seven pages, 32 (9.52%) articales have the length of eight pages,15 (4.46%) articales have the length of nine pages, 7 (2.08%) articales have the length of Ten pages, 6 (1.78%) articales have the length of elean pages, 3 (0.89%) articales have the length of Twelve pages, 1 (0.29%) articales have the length of thirteen, fourteen & sixteen pages.as a result found that the highest 88 (26.19%) articales have the length of five pages & lowest 1 (0.29%) articles have the length of thirteen, fourteen & sixteen pages.

**Table – 5 Year wise distribution of cited documents**

S. NO.	Year	Volume	No of cited documents	Percentages %
1	2012	1	243	7.75
2	2013	2	318	10.14
3	2014	3	622	19.84
4	2015	4	638	20.35
5	2016	5	733	23.38
6	2017	6	581	18.53
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3135</b>	<b>100</b>

Above Table – 5 Show the year wise cited Documents by the authors of the journals. It shows that the highest 733 (23.38 %) Document cited in the year 2016 Followed by 638 (20.35%), Document cited in the year 2015, 622 (19.84%) Document cited in the year 2014, 581 (18.53%) Document cited in the year 2017, 318(10.14%) Document cited in the year 2013 and 243 (7.75%) Document cited in the year 2012.

**Table – 6 Country wise distribution of Articles**

Rank	Name of country	Years and Articles						Total	%
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
1	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	42.85%
2	Espana	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14.28 %
2	United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14.28%
2	Dubai	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	14.28%
2	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	14.28%
	<b>Total</b>							<b>7</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The Data Analysis of Table 6 Show the country wise Distribution of Articles. The highest numbers of the contributions are from Nigeria 3 (42.85%) with first rank and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Espana, United Arab Emirates, Dubai and Bangladesh. 1 (14.28%).

## FINDINGS

1. The highest numbers of the articles 69 (20.53%) Published in the year 2017 and lowest numbers of the articles published 38 (11.30%) Published in the year 2012.
2. Out of 653 contributors. highest numbers of the contributors 127 (19.44%) cotributed in the year 2017 and lowest numbers of the contributors 74 (11.33%) contributed in the year 2012.
3. The highest contributions are from Tamilnadu 229 (69.60%) with first rank and lowest contribution are from Rajsthan, Gujrat, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Goa, J& K, New Delhi & Assam 1 (0.30%) with 9<sup>th</sup> rank
4. the Page lengths of the Articles during study period of Show that 7 (2.08%) articles have the length of three pages, 48 (14.28%)articales have the length of four pages,88 (26.19%) articales have the length of five pages 77 (22.91%) articales have the length of six pages,50 (14.88%) articales have the length of seven pages, 32 (9.52%) articales have the length of eight pages,15 (4.46%) articales have the length of nine pages, 7 (2.08%) articales have the length of Ten pages, 6 (1.78%) articales have the length of elean pages, 3 (0.89%) articales have the length of Twelve pages, 1 (0.29%) articales have the length of thirteen, fourteen & sixteen pages.

5. The highest 733 (23.38 %) Document cited in the year 2016 and Lowest 243 (7.75%) Document cited in the year 2012.
6. The highest numbers of the contributions are from Nigeria 3 (42.85%) with first rank and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Espana, United Arab Emirates, Dubai and Bangladesh. 1 (14.28%).

## CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings the journal has published 336 papers during the study period. the highest numbers of the articles 69 (20.53%) Published in the year 2017 and lowest numbers of the articles published 38 (11.30%) Published in the year 2012. Out of 653 contributors. highest numbers of the contributors 127 (19.44%) cotributed in the year 2017 and lowest numbers of the contributors 74 (11.33%) contributed in the year 2012. The highest contributions are from Tamilnadu 229 (69.60%) with first rank and lowest contribution are from Rajsthan, Gujrat, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Goa, J& K, New Delhi & Assam 1 (0.30%) with 9<sup>th</sup> rank. The highest numbers of the contributions are from Nigeria 3 (42.85%) with first rank and lowest numbers of the contributions are from Espana, United Arab Emirates, Dubai and Bangladesh. 1 (14.28%).

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