Citation Analysis of International Journal of Library and Information Studies on the Impact Research of Google Scholar: 2011-2015

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Abstract - *Now days Citation analysis is very popular Bibliometric measurement of any journals, scientists and correlation of citations. This study investigates the citation and authorship patterns of International Journal of Library and Information Studies on the basis of Google Scholar. Google scholar has covers the broad areas of the scholarly literature out of world. This study is a part of google scholar, which covers the field of LIS. This article gives the Study found that inside a five years term (between2011-2015) 20 articles are 118 times cited in the GS. Only single article of "Velmurugan, C" cited 14 times. IJLIS and few library science journals are indexing in GS; it is smarter to file different journals moreover.*

Keyword: International Journal of Library and Information Studies, Google Scholar, Citation Analysis, Google Metrics, Bibliometric, Scientometrics.

1. Introduction

Google Scholar is that the biggest scholarly search tool and most powerful programme around the world, which developed by Anurag Acharya. Google Scholar is an associated programme of Google. it's an implausible tool permitting researchers to find a good array of scholarly literature on the online, together with scholarly journals, abstracts, peer reviewed articles, theses, dissertations, books, preprints, PowerPoint shows and technical reports from universities, educational establishments, skilled societies, analysis teams, and preprint repositories round the world. As such, it's become an entry to accessing scholarly data on the online. A day a lot of scholarly data is out there on-line and that we still discover new reasons to want access to the current data. Google scholar also caters the information about the author's collective works in the form scholarly content.

In the future, Google Scholar could also be used as citation analysis tools, which live the impact issue of personal articles as perform of the amount of citations it receives from future authors. Additionally, any author could licitly want to work out whether or not his/her personal work has been criticized or utilized by others on the net. Authors have an interest in knowing whether or not anyone has cited their works and/or whether or not alternative researchers in their fields have commented on them. Google Scholar facilitates this sort of feedback within the pedantic communication cycle the net. No matter the year that the article was printed, Google Scholar permits researchers to spot wherever that article was cited. Researchers will find recent articles that have cited the actual article.

International Journal of Library & Information Studies (IJLIS) an online journal is an open access, quarterly journal that publishes original research and review papers related to recent trends due to technological development in the field of library and information science related to library activities, services, and products. The papers included focus on aspects of exploring, applying, and evaluating new theories and technologies to create better automated libraries and enhanced library services using IT. Topics covered include Altmetrics, Archives & Special Collections, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Cloud Computing – LIS, Data Curation – LIS, Knowledge Management, Librametrics, Library Science LIS – Allied Subjects, Marketing & Public Relations, Marketing of LIS, Scientometrics, Social Networks – LIS, Total Quality Management, Virtual Reference Services, Visualising Libraries, and Web 2.0 – LIS, Webometrics and others interested in the field of LIS. The readers get user experience on the application of IT in libraries and information centres, and the analysis of underlying trends and their potential effects.

2. Literature Review

Chai, K. H. and Xiao, X. (2012) - The purpose of this paper is to investigate the core themes of design research by analyzing citations of papers in the journal Design Studies. It also aims to find out the evolution and future trends of design research. Employing a bibliometric and network analysis, the paper analyses citations and co-citations from design Studies. Instead of using the standard analysis method of aggregating author co-citations, this study conducts the analysis at the individual publication level. Research limitations/ recommendations: Due to the limitation of the Scopus database, this study only managed to extract articles with full citations in Design Studies from 1996 to 2010. Further studies could also include articles from 1979 to 1995 by either using some character recognition software or manually extracting them. The study identifies the core themes centered on design process and design cognition. In addition, it also reveals that the research method protocol analysis has become more popular in recent years among researchers. The main contribution of this paper is the use of a network analysis technique to analyses 12 107 citations in the 459 articles published in Design Studies between 1996 and 2010. Unlike previous review papers which relied heavily on the qualitative observations and reflections of the authors, this paper is the first comprehensive quantitative analysis in this field.

Noruzi (2005) in his study provided a new method of locating potentially relevant articles on a given subject by identifying subsequent articles that cite a previously published article. An important feature of Google Scholar is that researchers can use it to trace interconnections among authors citing articles on the same topic and to determine the frequency with which others cite a specific article, as it has a "cited by" feature. This study also compares the citation counts provided by Web of Science and Google Scholar for articles in the field of "Webometrics." It makes several suggestions for improving Google Scholar. Finally, it concludes that Google Scholar provides a free alternative or complement to other citation indexes.

Deshmukh analyzed 4141 citations appended to articles published in 'Annals of Library and Information Studies' during 1997 to 2010. He found that maximum citation, i.e., 2258 (54.34%) were from journals in which source journals leaded with 11.12%. The half life of LIS literature was found to be 9 years for journals and 14 years for books respectively. The ratio of single authorship was more in the case of books (70.52%) as compared to journals (52.7%).

Karin L. Griffin (2016) – It was found that the serials with the highest frequency weight depended, in part, on the period studied. The findings also showed that 84.2 per cent of the serial citations were represented by four Library of Congress classification areas: education (L); social sciences (H); medicine (R) and philosophy, psychology and religion (B). In addition, it was found that EdD students cited serials aged 10 years or less more than other sources of information materials.

3. Objectives of the study

- To find out chronological order of cited papers of International Journal of Library & Information Studies by Google Scholar.
- To find out highly cited papers of International Journal of Library & Information Studies.
- To find out highly cited authorship patterns of International Journal of Library & Information Studies.

4. Methodology

In recent years many research scholars, authors and journals are indexing in Google Scholar (GS) because of fee indexing service. . Besides this, the search can be performed at a modest speed. It has own limitations, although, there are severe criticisms of Google Scholar, it is increasingly becoming popular among LIS and other professionals as a highly efficient information source and services. The owners of the IJLIS journal manually indexing in GSe journal at https://scholar.google.co.in/citations?user=Xf5DMIIAAAAJ&hl=en

Remote Sensing Literature in SCOPUS Database: A Bibliometric Analysis. S Vijaylakshmi, R Ambuja International Journal of Library and Information Studies 3 (1), 70-86	4	2013
Indian Journal of Chemistry: A Scientometric Analysis. S Nattar International Journal of Library and Information Studies 1 (1), 7-15	4	2011
Research Productivity and Citations of Authors in University of Madras: A Study V Uma, S Dhanavandan International Journal of Library and Information Studies 5 (2), 10-15	3	2015
A Scientometric analysis of Nuclear Power Generation Research: A Study. MN Venkatesan, S Thanuskodi International Journal of Library and Information Studies 4 (3), 65-75	3	2014
Importance of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD,s) on Internet: a survey of Indian ETD repository Shodganga. MI Bhat, MV Mudhol International Journal of Library and Information Studies 4 (2), 53-61	3	2014
Research Growth Trend And Author Collaboration Of Alagappa University In India During 1999-2011. C Baskaran International Journal of Library and Information Studies 3 (1), 57-64	3	2013
Competencies for LIS Professionals in the Working Environment: Analysis and Dimensions. S Ajeemsha, M Madhusudhan International Journal of Library and Information Studies 2 (4), 18-25	3	2012
Digital Reference Service in University Libraries: A Case Study of the Northern India. NK Singh International Journal of Library and Information Studies 2 (4), 1-17	3	2012
Impact of Information and Communication Technology on Library and its Services of S.U. Patel University Library. HJ Patel, MG Patel International Journal of Library and Information Studies 2 (3), 33-41	3	2012

5. Data Analysis

Table1. Year-wise number of cited articles

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Article(Cited)	Percentage (%)
1	2011	23(3)	13.04
2	2012	26(6)	23.08
3	2013	47(6)	12.77
4	2014	62 (3)	4.84
5	2015	71(2)	2.82

Table-1 demonstrates the Year-wise number of Cited Articles, the greater part 6(26) (23.08%) of the articles cited to in the year 2012; 3(23) (13.04%) cited to article published in 2011 followed by 6(47) (12.77%) in the year 2013; 3(62) (4.84%) were published in 2014 and 2(71) (2.82%) article in 2015. By and large of 4 (20%) articles are cited to each year.

Table 2. Year-wise Cited Papers

S.No.	Year	No. of Article	No. of Times Cited	Percentage
1	2011	3	15	12.71
2	2012	6	43	36.44
3	2013	6	41	34.75
4	2014	3	12	10.17
5	2015	2	7	5.93

Table-2 demonstrates the year-wise cited to papers; fundamentally 20 articles were cited to 118 times by and large each article cited to 6 times. There is great reaction of reference 6 article cited to 43(36.44%) times in 2012; 6 articles were 41 (34.75%) times Cited to in 2013; 3 articles 15 (12.71%) times cited to in 2011; again 3 articles were 12(10.17%) times cited to in 2014; 2 articles 7(5.93%) times cited to in 2015.

Table 3. Authorship Pattern

S.No.	Pattern	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Single Author	6	30
2	Two author	11	55
3	Three Author	2	10
4	Four Author	1	5
5	Total	20	100

Table 3 shows that the two authors are most regular in all publications. In any case, IJLIS measurements has normal number of authors are 1.8% for every paper. The journal having two authors delivered 11(55%) articles following single authors was 6 (30%) articles; three authors were 2(10%) articles; four authors were 1 (5%) article were delivered in IJLIS Journal.
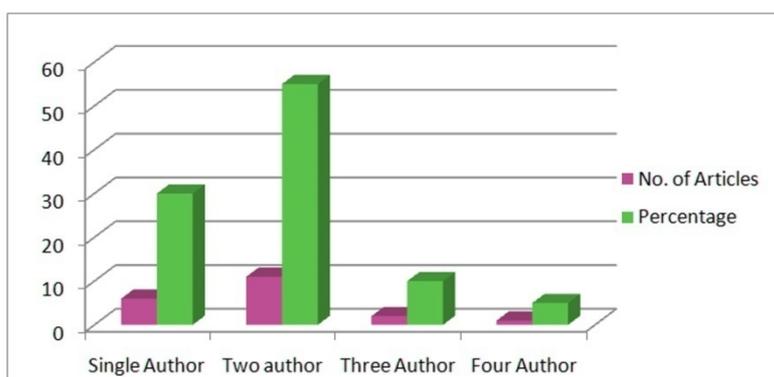
Table 4. Highly Cited Papers With Single Author Articles

S.No.	Author	Volume	Year	No. Times Cited	Percentage
1.	Velmurugan, C	3	2013	14	41.18
2.	Das, HK	2	2012	6	17.65
3.	CR Kumar	5	2015	4	11.76
4.	Nattar , S	1	2011	4	11.76
5.	Baskaran C	3	2013	3	8.82
6.	Singh NK	2	2012	3	8.82
7.	Total			34	100

Table-4 obviously showed that researchers in various orders have diverse reference rehearses. The dominant part of single writer Velmurugan, C article delivered 14 (41.18%) references in the year 2013 from Google Scholar. Das, HK article created 82(6.97%) references in 2008; "Hulser, RP" article created 69(5.86%) references in 1997 and "Sumitha, E" article created 66(5.61%) references in 2011. Remaining creator references appeared in the table-4, number of references created creator against section and the year. Subsequently, the normal number of references got by a paper differs from subject to subject. Examination of exceedingly refered to papers uncovers that a huge larger part of such papers managed the sub-train of measurements.

6. Finding:

- It demonstrates the Year-wise number of Cited Articles, the greater part 6(26) (23.08%) of the articles cited to in the year 2012 whereas minimum 2(71) (2.82%) article were cited in 2015.
- It demonstrates the year-wise cited to papers; fundamentally 20 articles were cited to 118 times. Maximum 6 article cited to 43(36.44%) times in 2012 and minimum 2 articles 7(5.93%) times cited to in 2015.
- It shows that the two authors are most regular in all publications. In any case, IJLIS measurements has normal number of authors are 1.8% for every paper. The journal having two authors delivered 11(55%) articles and four authors were 1 (5%) article was delivered in IJLIS Journal.
- It analysis indicates that the two authors' contribution 11(55%) articles is more predominant than the single authors or three to four authors.
- According to this study dominant part of single writer Velmurugan, C got the 14 (41.18%) references in the year 2013 from Google Scholar.

7. Conclusion:

This study is based on the analysis of 20 articles which is cited in 118 times by google scholar from 2011-2015 of International Journal of Library and Information Studies. It provides the degree of relation between articles, authors, etc. Although, there are criticism of GS in terms of currency, accuracy and coverage, still it's the sole viable possibility for citation analysis. However, as this study shows, it is important to evaluate citations over multiple papers and other journals also.

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