

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE JOURNALS FROM 2008-2014: A STUDY BASED ON INDIAN CITATION INDEX

R. Senthilkumar*, G. Ulaganathan**

Abstract *This article attempts to examine a total of 2837 research papers published in the field of LIS and their corresponding citations and self citation as indexed and subsequently reported in Indian Citation Index (ICI). It reveals the details of 17 Indian Library Science Journals with regard to their rank, year wise distribution of number of publications, record of citations, self-citations and other parameters. Moreover, the paper provides the key publishing attributes of major Indian LIS journals that are very much useful to the teachers, students and research scholars of LIS.*

Keyword: *Citation Analysis, Citation Index, LIS Journals, Ranking of Journals, Citation Counts*

INTRODUCTION

The true barometer of assessing the quality and quantity of a journal is the Citation Index. While discussing citation, one needs to understand what a citation is? Simply, when another refers other works in his/her article, we call the article referred is cited. In other words the citation is called as the previous work which is referred in the present work. The quality of a given work can rightly be adjudged through the number of citations that it gets. Therefore, a certain piece of article or research paper carrying more number of citations get more impact than the work carrying less citations. Therefore, we always refer to some indexing and abstracting databases like Scopus, Web of Science, or even Google Scholars to know the impact of a journal, a particular article or a particular author. Indian Citation Index which was initiated by Diva Enterprises is just an indexing and abstracting database. This study attempts to analyze authors in LIS Journals ranging from 2008-2014.

INDIAN CITATION INDEX

“Indian Citation Index (ICI) is an abstracts and indexing database for multidisciplinary objective information/knowledge contents from more than 1000 top Indian scholarly journals. It has well defined policy for searching, evaluating and finding the citations of articles. It is useful for evaluating Indian authors for their subject expertise for identifying more citations. It is regularly updated for current

and full-fledged online database. The research scholars mostly use these data for citing their work with the previous work and give citation and references. Like other indexes, ICI is also enables one to move back in time to previously published papers. But uniquely one can also look forward in time to determine who has subsequently cited an earlier piece of research (Dhanavandan and Tamizhchelvan, 2014)”. Moreover, ICI provides link to the both cited and citing papers so that authors can find the details of both the works simultaneously.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Potter (1981) defines bibliometric study as “the study and measurement of the publication patterns of all forms of written communication and their authorship”. Nicholas and Ritchie (1978) view that, “bibliometric studies provide information about the structure of knowledge and how it is communicated?” Moreover, bibliometric studies are normally employed to evaluate the academic research output, the quality of the journal, impact and influence of articles, authors, and assorted parameters. Though there has been substantial growth of literature on bibliometric studies during the last decade, the authors focus on some of the pertinent literature that relate to the present study.

In a most interesting study Mooghali (2011) et al analyzed records of three premiere indexes namely, “Social Science Citation Index”, “Science Citation Index”, and “Arts and Humanities Citation Index”, and projected how the field of

* Librarian (SG) & Head (Research), Department of Library and Information Science, Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

** LIS, Research Scholar Ph.D (PT), Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous), Coimbatore & Librarian, Dr. SNS. Rajalakshmi College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.
Email: ulaganathan200619711@gmail.com

“scientometrics” evolved between 1980 to 2009. The pattern of growth of literature in the field of Nanoscience during 1990 to 2009 was reported by Karpagam et al. (2011). In the similar vein, Abramo (2011) exercised bibliometric techniques on some national level research assessment. Lapon-Kandishein and Prebor (2011)’ bibliographical research on Hebrew printing also needs mention. In the similar light bibliometric studies by veterans like Krampen, Eye and Schui (2011), Kumar Suchetan(2012) and others also presented findings on different directions.

Dhanavandan and Tamizhchelvan (2014) studied research productivity and citations of universities in south Tamil Nadu from 2009 to 2013 based on Indian Citation Index (ICI). In extension to Dhanavandan and Tamizhchelvan’s study, the present study covers in its scope a different time slot of publication ranging from 2008 to 2014.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The authors intend to examine the impact and influence of

leading LIS journals in India through the window of Indian Citation Index. Hence, the current study keeps the following key objectives in its ambit of discussion:

- To ascertain the distributions of LIS journals by publishers as recorded in Indian Citation index
- To know the strength of research papers published in LIS Journals
- To comprehend distributions of citations and their corresponding self citations by publishing years
- To analyses the journals JCI and RII.

METHODOLOGY

The study employs the method of citation analysis based on the data of LIS Journals published from 2008 to 2014 as recorded in Indian Citation Index database. All the essential bibliometric indicators are used to analyze different key facets like distribution of LIS journals based on citations, distributions of journals based on self citations and similar items.

Table 1. LIS Journals Indexed in ICI

S. N	Name of the journal	ISSN	Publisher	Starting Year
1	Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)	Print:0972-5423, Online:0975-2404	NISCAIR	1954
2	<i>DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT)</i>	Print: 0974-0643 Online: 0976-4658	Indianjournals.com	2008
3	Library Progress (International)	Print: 0970-1052	Bulletin of Pure & Applied Sciences	1981
4	PEARL	Print:0973-7081	Indianjournals.com	2007
5	SRELS Journal of Information Management	Print:0972-2467	Indianjournals.com	2000
6	Collnet Journal of Scientometrics And Information Management	Print:0973-7766	Taru Publications	2007
7	Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society (IJLS)	Print:0971-4286	Bharati Publications	1988
8	International Library Movement	Print:0970-0048	ILM Foundation,	1974
9	Journal of Library and Information Science	Print:0970-714X	University of Delhi, Department of Library and Information Science	1976
10	Library Herald	Print:0024-2292	Indianjournals.com	1958
11	IASLIC Bulletin	Print:0018-8441	Scientific Publishers	1956
12	Information Studies	Print:0971-6726	Indianjournals.com	1995
13	Journal of Library and Information Technology	Print:0975-6183	Dr. C K Sharma	2005
14	KELPRO	Print:0975-4911	The Kerala Professionals organisations	1977
15	Electronics Information & Planning	Print:0304-9876	Dept. of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and IT Electronics	1973
16	International Journal of Information and Computing Science	Print:0972-1347	Dr. Dilip Kr. Chakraborty	1998
17	International Journal of Information Processing	Print: 0973-8215	I K ,IPH (P)Ltd.	2007

The authors include in the study, only LIS Journals that are indexed in Indian Citation Index from 2008 to 2014. The publications before 2008 are excluded from the purview of research.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

As depicted in Table 1, Out of 17 journals indexed in ICI, Annals of Library and information Studies (ALIS) one of the leading Indian LIS journal started its publication in the year 1954 by NISCAIR, New Delhi followed by *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT)*.

Table 2 shows that a total of 2837 articles from 17 library and information Science journals have so far been published and subsequently indexed in Indian Citation Index. SRELS Journal of Information Management is reported to have published highest number of 387 articles followed DJLIT (365 articles) PEARL (277 articles). It is found that the year 2013 is reported to have produced as many as 440 in totals in comparison to other publishing years.

Table 3 depicts that publications of 17 journals have so far received a total of 1034 citations from 2008 to 2014. As expected, Annals of Library and Information Science has received the highest number of 339 citations followed by

Table 2: Distribution of LIS journals indexed in ICI from 2008-2014 vs articles

S. N.	Name of the Journal	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	% & Rank
1	ALIS	35	34	43	36	27	37	24	236	8.32 V
2	DJLIT	44	42	43	54	64	59	59	365	12.87 II
3	Library Progress (International)	28	22	24	32	9	27	12	154	5.43 VII
4	PEARL	43	48	44	43	29	34	36	277	9.76 III
5	SRELS Journal of Information Management	48	43	58	59	64	68	47	387	13.64 I
6	Collnet Journal of Scientometrics And Information Management	18	15	15	16	23	20	34	141	4.97 X
7	IJILS	21	25	22	25	21	27	14	155	5.46 VI
8	International Library Movement	21	15	19	19	22	21	5	122	4.30 XI
9	Journal of Library and Information Science (JLIS)	12	15	13	12	19	6	---	77	2.71 XV
10	Library Herald	18	22	26	24	13	22	24	149	5.25 IX
11	IASLIC Bulletin	20	20	26	22	22	18	23	151	5.32 VIII
12	Information Studies	18	14	16	15	15	16	11	105	3.70 XIII
13	Journal of Library and Information Technology	11	11	7	11	10	16	11	77	2.72 XIV
14	KELPRO	7	14	15	16	17	22	18	109	3.84 XII
15	Electronics Information & Planning	1	1	7	---	--	--	--	9	0.32 XVII
16	International Journal of Information and Computing Science	9	5	10	8	10	8	--	50	1.76 XVI
17	International Journal of Information Processing	39	38	40	38	39	39	40	273	9.63 IV
Total (%)		393 (13.85)	384 (13.53)	428 (15.09)	430 (15.16)	404 (14.24)	440 (15.51)	358 (12.62)	2837 100	100

Table 3. Distribution of LIS Journals based on Citations from 2008-2014

S. N.	Name of the journal	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	% & Rank
1	ALIS	71	106	76	44	24	14	4	339	32.79 I
2	DJLIT	50	40	56	55	20	19	5	245	23.69 II
3	Library Progress (International)	12	5	8	9	2	4	0	40	3.87 VI
4	PEARL	3	11	8	12	1	0	0	35	3.38 VII
5	SRELS Journal of Information Management	40	36	24	25	22	11	0	158	15.28 III
6	Collnet Journal of Scientometrics And Information Management	15	6	7	12	9	3	0	52	5.02 V
7	IJILS	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	0.39 XI
8	International Library Movement	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10 XIII
9	JLIS	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	0.87 IX
10	Library Herald	7	5	10	3	4	3	0	32	3.09 VIII
11	IASLIC Bulletin	11	12	11	3	3	0	0	40	3.87 VI
12	Information Studies	17	18	14	9	5	2	0	65	6.29 IV
13	Journal of Library and Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	KELPRO	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	0.39 XI
15	Electronics Information & Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	International Journal of Information and Computing Science	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0.29 XII
17	International Journal of Information Processing	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	0.68 X
Total		237	245	218	176	93	56	9	1034	100
%		22.92	23.69	21.08	17.02	9.00	5.42	0.87	100	

DJLIT with 245 citations. Interestingly, only five journals have so far received more than 50 citations.

It is evident from Table 4 that a total of 269 self citation have been reported from all the publications of 17 journals during 2008 to 2014. It is found that ALIS has a slightly more number of self citations than other (78 self citations) followed by DJLIT (54 self citations) and Srels Journal of Information Management (51 self citations). However, in all fairness, it is deduced that the amount of self citations reported in individual journals are very less.

It is found from Table 5 that Annals of Library and Information studies has the highest Journals Citations Index (0.866) followed by Information Studies (0.458) and Collnet Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management (0.238). Furthermore, it is inferred that journals with greater value of JCI has the more impact than its contemporary journal having less JCI value. Surprisingly, out of 17 journals indexed in Indian Citation Index, only five journals have received JCI value.

It is found from Table 6 that Research Impact Indicator of

Table 4. Distribution of LIS Journals based on Self Citations from 2008-2014

S. N.	Name of the journal	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	% & RANK
1	ALIS	14	24	11	13	5	9	2	78	29.00 I
2	DJLIT	13	6	9	13	5	5	3	54	20.07 II
3	Library Progress (International)	8	1	4	3	2	3	0	21	7.81 IV
4	PEARL	0	5	1	3	1	0	0	10	3.72 VII
5	SRELS Journal of Information Management	7	11	9	12	10	2	0	51	18.96 III
6	Collnet Journal of Scientometrics And Information Management	14	2	0	0	3	1	0	20	7.43 V
7	IJILS	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1.12 XI
8	International Library Movement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	JLIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.37 XIII
10	Library Herald	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	6	2.23 VIII
11	IASLIC Bulletin	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	5	1.86 IX
12	Information Studies	4	2	3	3	1	0	0	13	4.83 VI
13	Journal of Library and Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	KELPRO	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.37 XIII
15	Electronics Information & Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	International Journal of Information and Computing Science	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.74 XII
17	International Journal of Information Processing	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.49 X
Total		66	56	43	50	29	20	5	269	100
%		24.54	20.82	15.99	18.58	10.78	7.43	1.86	100	

Table 5. Distribution of LIS Journals JCI

S.N.	Name of the journal	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	% & Rank
1	ALIS	0	0	0.700	0.056	0	0.027	0.083	0.866	37.23 I
2	DJLIT	0.023	0	0	0.056	0.016	0.051	0.051	0.197	8.47 V
3	Library Progress (International)	0.107	0	0	0.031	0	0.111	0	0.249	10.71 IV
4	PEARL	0	0.021	0	0	0	0	0	0.021	0.90 VIII
5	SRELS Journal of Information Management	0.021	0	0	0	0.047	0.044	0	0.112	4.82 VI

6	Collnet Journal of Scientometrics And Information Management	0.278	0	0	0	0	0.050	0	0.328	14.10 III
7	IJILS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	International Library Movement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	JLIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Library Herald	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	IASLIC Bulletin	0	0.050	0	0.045	0	0	0	0.095	4.08 VII
12	Information Studies	0	0.071	0.062	0.133	0.067	0.125	0	0.458	19.69 II
13	Journal of Library and Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	KELPRO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Electronics Information & Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	International Journal of Information and Computing Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	International Journal of Information Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0.429	0.142	0.762	0.321	0.130	0.408	0.134	2.326	100
%		18.44	6.11	32.76	13.80	5.59	17.54	5.76	100	-

Table 6. Distribution of LIS Journals Research Impact Indicator (RII)

S. N.	Name of the journal	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	% & Rank
1	ALIS	0.189	0.355	0.333	0.312	0.241	0.571	0.359	2.36	24.91 I
2	DJLIT	0	0	0.105	0.212	0.289	0.254	0.228	1.088	11.48 III
3	Library Progress (International)	0.078	0.058	0.040	0	0	0.122	0.028	0.326	3.44 VIII
4	PEARL	0	0.066	0	0.011	0.080	0.042	0.016	0.215	2.27 X
5	SRELS Journal of Information Management	0.090	0.107	0.099	0.069	0.077	0.220	0.136	0.798	8.42 V
6	Collnet Journal of Scientometrics And Information Management	0	0.067	0.121	0	0.065	0.410	0.047	0.710	7.49 VII
7	IJILS	0.045	0.021	0	0.021	0.085	0	0	0.172	1.82 XII
8	International Library Movement	0	0	0	0.029	0	0	0	0.029	0.31 XVI
9	JLIS	0	0.043	0.037	0	0.080	0	0	0.160	1.69 XIII
10	Library Herald	0.098	0.200	0.150	0.063	0.120	0	0.171	0.802	8.46 IV
11	IASLIC Bulletin	0.050	0.175	0.275	0.109	0.021	0.091	0	0.721	7.61 VI
12	Information Studies	0.031	0.258	0.188	0.400	0.258	0.300	0.032	1.467	15.48 II

13	Journal of Library and Information Technology	0.067	0	0	0.056	0	0	0	0.123	1.30 XIV
14	KELPRO	0	0.043	0.048	0.034	0	0	0.128	0.253	2.67 IX
15	Electronics Information & Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	International Journal of Information and Computing Science	0	0	0.071	0	0.111	0	0	0.182	1.92 XI
17	International Journal of Information Processing	0	0.017	0.026	0.013	0	0	0.013	0.069	0.73 XV
Total		0.648	1.410	1.493	1.329	1.427	2.010	1.158	9.475	100
%		6.84	14.88	15.76	14.03	15.06	21.21	12.22	100	

Annals of Library and Information Studies (2.36) remains at the top followed by Information Studies (1.467) and DLJIT (1.088). Interestingly, the only journal namely, Electronics Information & Planning does not have any Research Impact Indicator.

CONCLUSION

As there have been more than 100 LIS journals published in India, only 17 have been indexed in ICI. Though front ranking journals have gone online, many journals across the country are published in print only format and in most cases the continuity of the publication is at stake. Some journals are published very infrequently for which the journal editors have not opted to make it online and subsequently indexed in ICI. Interestingly, some other journals which are published regularly have not yet been indexed in Indian Citation Index. It should be noted that when a given journal is indexed or abstracted in different indexing and abstracting databases, the influence and impact of that journal goes on in higher order. In other words, the value of a certain journal is judged in terms of its publication pattern and indexing system whether it is indexed in Web of Science, Scopus, ICI, or any other databases. Therefore, it is recommended that more number of LIS Journals especially published from India should be indexed in Indian Citation Index.

REFERENCES

- Nicholas, D., & Ritchie, M. (1978). *Literature and Bibliometrics*. London: Clive Bingley.
- Potter W. G. (1981). Introduction to bibliometrics, *Library Trends*, 30(5). Retrieved from: http://www.myjournal.my/filebank/published_article/17760/4.pdf
- Mooghali A. et al. (2011). Scientometric Analysis of the Scientometric Literature, *International Journal of Information Science and Management*, 9(1), 19-31.
- Karpagam, R., Gopalakrishnan, S., Natarajan, M., & Ramesh, B. B. (2011). Mapping of Nano science and nanotechnology research in India: a scientometric analysis, 1990-2009, *Scientometrics*, 89(2), 501-522.
- Abramo, G. (2011). National research assessment exercises: a comparison of peer review and bibliometrics rankings. *Scientometrics*, 89(3), 929-941.
- Lapon-Kandelshein, E., & Prebor, G. (2011). Bibliographical research in the study of Hebrew printing: a bibliometric analysis, *Scientometrics*, 88(3), 899-913.
- Krampen G., Eye, A., & Schui G. (2011). Forecasting trends of development of psychology from a bibliometric perspective, *Scientometrics*, 87(3), 687-694.
- Kumar, S., Tiwari C., & Deepu M. (2012). Contribution to Indian sociology: A Bibliometric study, Language in India, 2012.
- Dhanavandan, S., & Tamizhchelvan, M. (2014). Research Productivity and Citations of Universities in South Tamil Nadu from 2009 to 2013: a study based Indian Citation Index (ICI). *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 4(2), 109-116.