

INDIAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION, LIBRARY & SOCIETY (2004-2016): A STUDY BASED ON INDIAN CITATION INDEX

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Abstract

In this study, an attempt is made to investigate the scholarly articles published in the journal i.e., "Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society", which are indexed in the Indian Citation Index from 2004 through 2016. For the analysis of the study, 292 records have been taken up for evaluation. Necessary Bibliometric and citation measures are applied to analyze different publication parameters. It is found that the contribution of the articles to the journal is not consistent, and an average of 23 articles has been published every year. Research articles are the major contributions (260) which covered 89.04% of the overall contributions followed by Case Study (3.08%), and Short Communications (2.74%) and Editorials (2.40%). Ranked list of authors is prepared and presented in respective tables. The leading author is Ramesh L with 15 articles that got 1st Rank followed by Ramesh LSRCV with 11 articles with 2nd Rank. Out of 292 records, only 30 records 7.53% are cited and 92.47% of records are uncited. The 14 records are

self-cited. In the year 2012 Research Impact Indicator Value is more i.e, 0.085 followed 0.049 and 0.043 RII Values. But JCI is not available for this journal.

Keywords: Indian Citation Index, Bibliometric Analysis, Citation Analysis Citation, Self-Citation, Research Impact Indicator, Journal Citation Index,

1. Introduction:

Journals form the backbone of research activities. Their regular and usually frequent publication ensures that material contained between their covers is almost invariably, more up-to-date than that contained in book form. Journals play an important role in scholarly communication. Scholarly communication is the process by which scholars and scientists conduct their research works and results known to the world. So Assessing the Journals is very important. "The true barometer of Assessing the quality and quantity of a journal is the Citation Index. The Quality of work can rightly be judged through the number of citations that it gets. Therefore, a certain piece of articles or research paper carrying more number of citations get more impact than the work carrying less number of citations. Therefore, we always refer to some indexing and Abstracting databases like Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar to know the impact factor of a particular Journal, a particular Author, a particular article. Indian Citation Index (ICI) is also an Indexing and Abstracting Database developed by "The Knowledge Foundation" with the required support of M/s Diva Enterprises Pvt. Ltd...

In the present study, the "Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society" is analyzed to have an understanding of the year-wise distribution of contributions, type of document published and to identify the Authors who have contributed more articles. Also, analyze the journal in terms of Journal Current Index and Research Impact Indicator, Citation and percentage of uncited records.

2. Objectives of the Study:

- To identify the quantity and compile a list of contributions to the journal "Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society" during 2004-2016.
- To map the year-wise distribution of articles.
- To know the forms-wise distribution of records.
- To identify and prepare the ranked list of authors.
- To identify the Citations, Self-citations, and Uncited articles %.
- To find out the Journal Current Index (JCI) and Assess Journal Research Impact Indicator (RII).

3. Scope and Limitations of the Study

The present study based on the records published in the Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society, which are indexed in the Indian Citation Index database during the period 2004-2016.

4. Methodology:

Indian Citation Index is an Indexing and Abstracting Database, developed by "The Knowledge Foundation" with the required support of M/s Diva Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. ICI Database covering nearly 1000 top Indian scholarly journals encompassing all disciplines of knowledge. ICI Database enables access and empowers the user to search, track, and measure and collaborates in sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities to turn raw data into powerful knowledge one that needs.

The data for this study downloaded from the Indian Citation Index database. For downloading the data, the advanced search option is used. The data of the "Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society" extracted for the period 2004-2016. In addition, the

same data was entered on the excel sheet and the data is subject to analysed as per the objectives of the study.

Journal Citations, self-citations, and percentage of Uncited Articles details directly extracted from the Indian Citation Index. Journal Current Index (JCI) and Journal Research Impact Index (RII) for the years 2004-2016 also directly extracted from the Indian Citation Index database. In the ICI database, there is an option called a Journal analyser to analyse the above JCI and RII.

Journal Current Index (JCI) is a measure and an Indicator of how topical, Urgent and hot work published in a journal is. This index reveals the contemporariness of the Journal's scope, Coverage, and articles selected for publication in Journal. It also indicates the high quality of parameters followed for the selection of manuscripts received for publication in a journal. A better score of JCI can be a reflection on the quality of peer review and editing system being followed for articles to be published in a Journal.

Journal Research Impact Indicator (RII) calculation is similar to Impact Factor envisaged first by Eugene Garfield and thereafter followed by all National and International citation tools (databases). Based on RII we can determine Journal's relative standing/Ranking in a subject or overall too among all indexing journals in a citation database (ICI).

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

5.1 Year-wise Distribution of Articles in the Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society during 2004-2016

Sl No.	Year	Articles	%
1	2004	25	8.56
2	2005	22	7.53

3	2006	18	6.16
4	2007	26	8.90
5	2008	21	7.19
6	2009	25	8.56
7	2010	22	7.53
8	2011	25	8.56
9	2012	21	7.19
10	2013	27	9.25
11	2014	14	4.79
12	2015	29	9.93
13	2016	17	5.82

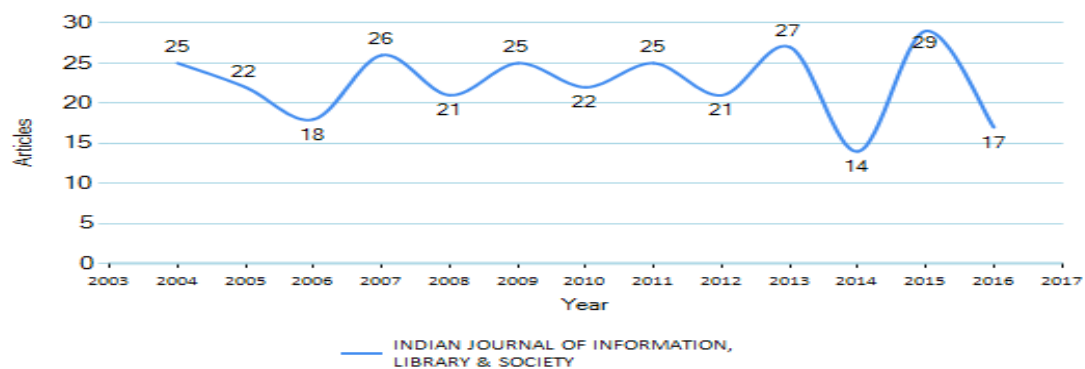
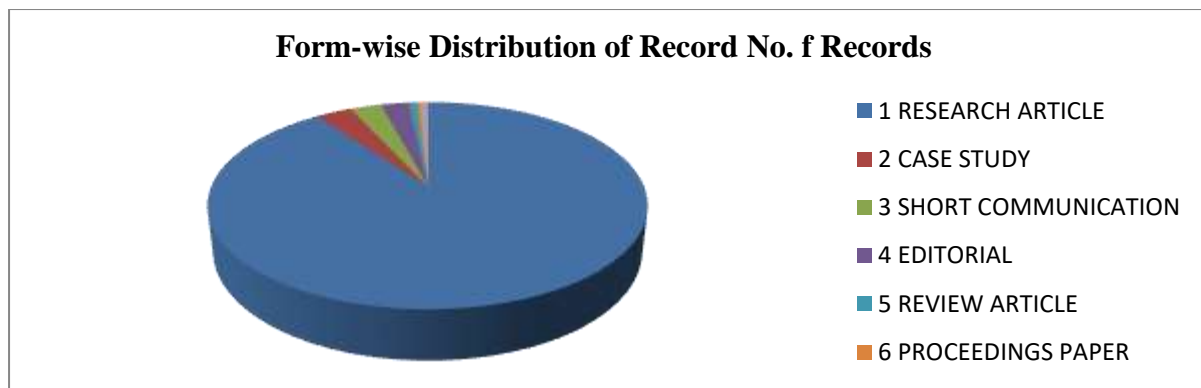


Table 1 reflects the number of research papers published from 2004 to 2016. The study shows that the highest numbers of 29 papers are published in the years 2015 and 27 papers published in 2013 followed by 26 and 25 papers in the years 2007 and 2011, 2009 & 2004. The lowest numbers of 14 papers are published in the years 2014 and 17 papers in the year 2016 and 18 in 2006. In all, 292 records were published during the period 2004-2016. The journal on average published 7-8 papers per issue. The number of papers published each year is nearly not consistent. Nevertheless, in the years 2015 and 2013 the number of papers published is a little high.

5.2 Form-wise Distribution of Records

Sl No.	Type of Documents	No. f Records	% of 292
1	Research Article	260	89.04%
2	Case Study	9	3.08%
3	Short Communication	8	2.74%
4	Editorial	7	2.40%
5	Review Article	2	0.68%
6	Proceedings Paper	1	0.34%
7	Research Method	1	0.34%
8	Special Article	1	0.34%



ICI Indexes all substantive items of R & D nature published in a Journal and all these items further categorized into 14 types of Documents. Table 2 reveals the composition of the materials published in a journal covered in ICI Database. In this Journal, the majority contributions are in the form of journals Research Articles (260) which covered 89.04% of the overall contributions followed by Case Study (3.08%), and Short Communications (2.74%) and Editorials (2.40%). In the Journal Research Articles are in the highest number. Hence, we can conclude that the researchers highly prefer to publish research publications in the form of journal articles than in other forms.

5.3 Ranking List of Authors:

Sl No.	Author	No. f Records	% of 292	Rank
1	Ramesh L	15	5.14%	1
2	Ramesh LSRCV	11	3.77%	2
3	Doraswamy M	9	3.08%	3
4	Rajendran L	9	3.08%	3
5	Veeranjaneyulu K	9	3.08%	3
6	Dhiman Anil	8	2.74%	4
7	Hada Kapil	7	2.40%	5
8	Kuffalikal Chitra	7	2.40%	5
9	Raju AVSS	7	2.40%	5
10	Ramesh L	7	2.40%	5
11	Saravanan T	7	2.40%	5
12	Raju A	6	2.05%	6
13	Dominic J	5	1.71%	7
14	Naga Raju AVSS	5	1.71%	7
15	Nirmala P	5	1.71%	7
16	Singh Sewa	5	1.71%	7
17	7 Authors	4	9.59%	8
18	25 Authors	3	25.75%	9
19	39 Authors	2	26.52%	10
20	228 Authors	1	77.52%	11

Table 3 represents the list of top authors who have contributed their articles during the period of the study. 315 authors are contributing 292 articles to the Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society during the period 2004-2016. The leading author is Ramesh L with 15 articles that got first Rank followed by Ramesh LSRCV with 11 articles with second Rank and Doraswamy M, Rajendran L and Veeranjaneyulu K who have contributed 9 articles each and occupied 3rd position. Dhiman Anil contributed 8 articles and got 4th position. As many as 25, 39 and 228 authors have contributed 3, 2 and 1 articles respectively.

5.4 Year-wise distribution of Records based on citations and Self-citations from 2004-2016

Sl No.	Year	Articles	Citations	Self-Citations
1	2004	25	5	1
2	2005	22	7	1
3	2006	18	7	4
4	2007	26	2	0
5	2008	21	2	2
6	2009	25	1	1
7	2010	22	1	1
8	2011	25	2	1
9	2012	21	1	1
10	2013	27	0	0
11	2014	14	1	1
12	2015	29	1	1
13	2016	17	0	0

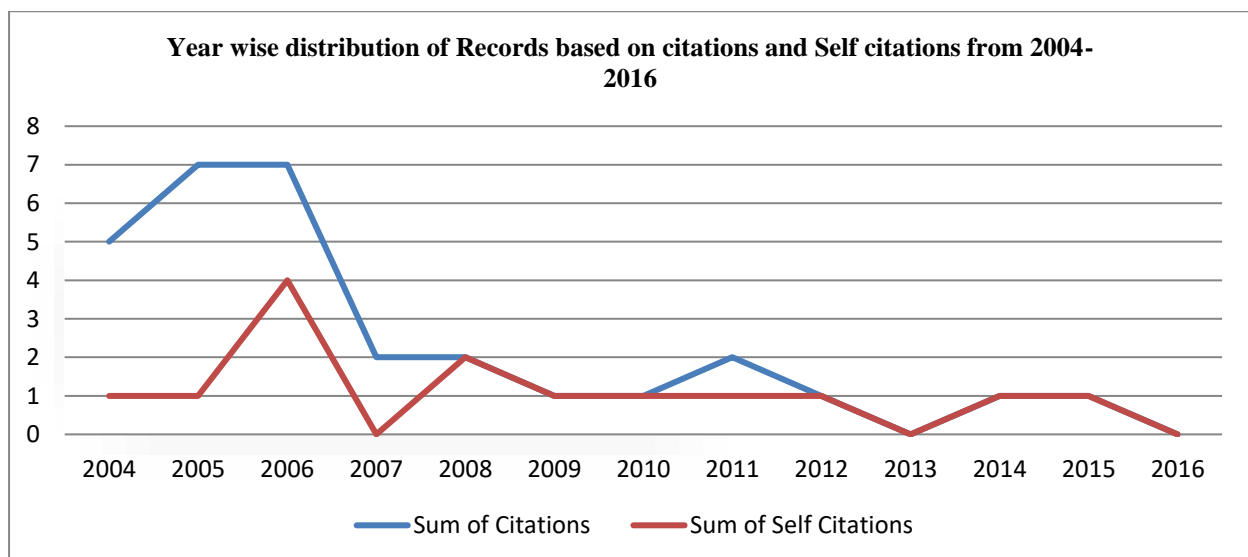


Table 4 shows the Citations and Self Citation of the “Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society journal in Indian Citation Index “for the years from 2004 to 2016. Out of 292 records in the journal have 30 citations and 14 self-citations from 2004 to 2016

were identified. In the years, 2005 and 2006 highest citations (7) identified. Moreover, in the year 2004, only 5 citations were identified. However, in the years 2013 and 2016 there is no citation identified. In the year 2006 highest 4 self-citations are identified.

5.5 Cited and Uncited Articles Details:

Articles	Citations	Self-Citations	Uncited
292	30	14	92.47%

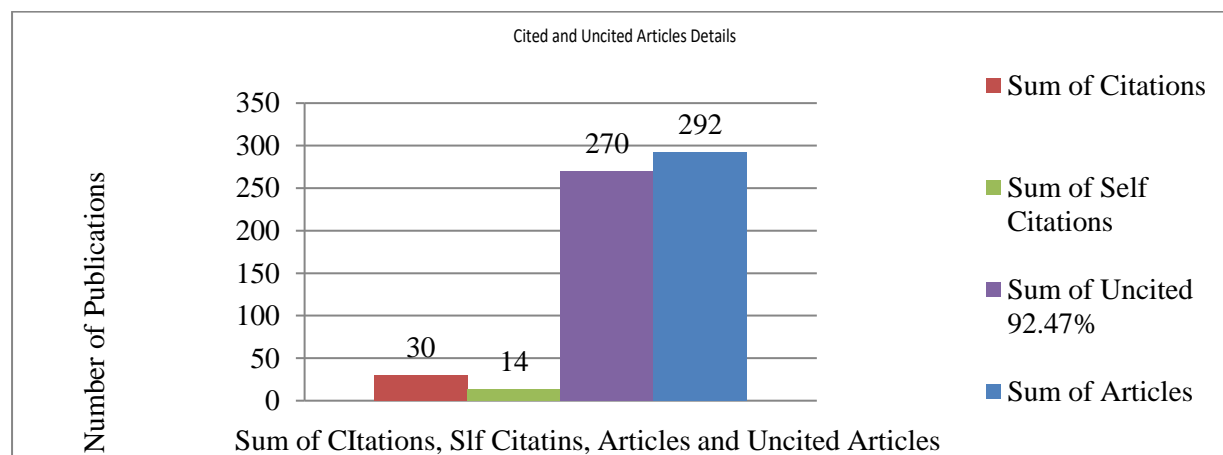


Table 5 explains the anatomy of a Journal in terms of total articles published, citations received to all published articles, numbers of self-citations and percentage of uncited articles. “Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society” which is indexed in the Indian Citation Index database from 2004-2016, Out of 292 records only 30 records 7.53% are cited and 92.47% of records are Uncited. The 14 records are self-cited.

5.6 Journal Current Index and Journal Research Impact Indicator (Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society)

Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society during 2004-2016			
Sl No.	Year	Journal Current Index(JCI)	Journal Research Impact
1	2004	0	*
2	2005	0	*
3	2006	0	0.043
4	2007	0	0.025
5	2008	0	0.045
6	2009	0	0.021
7	2010	0	*
8	2011	0	0.021
9	2012	0	0.085
10	2013	0	*
11	2014	0	*
12	2015	0	0.049
13	2016	0	0.07

* RII is not available for this year

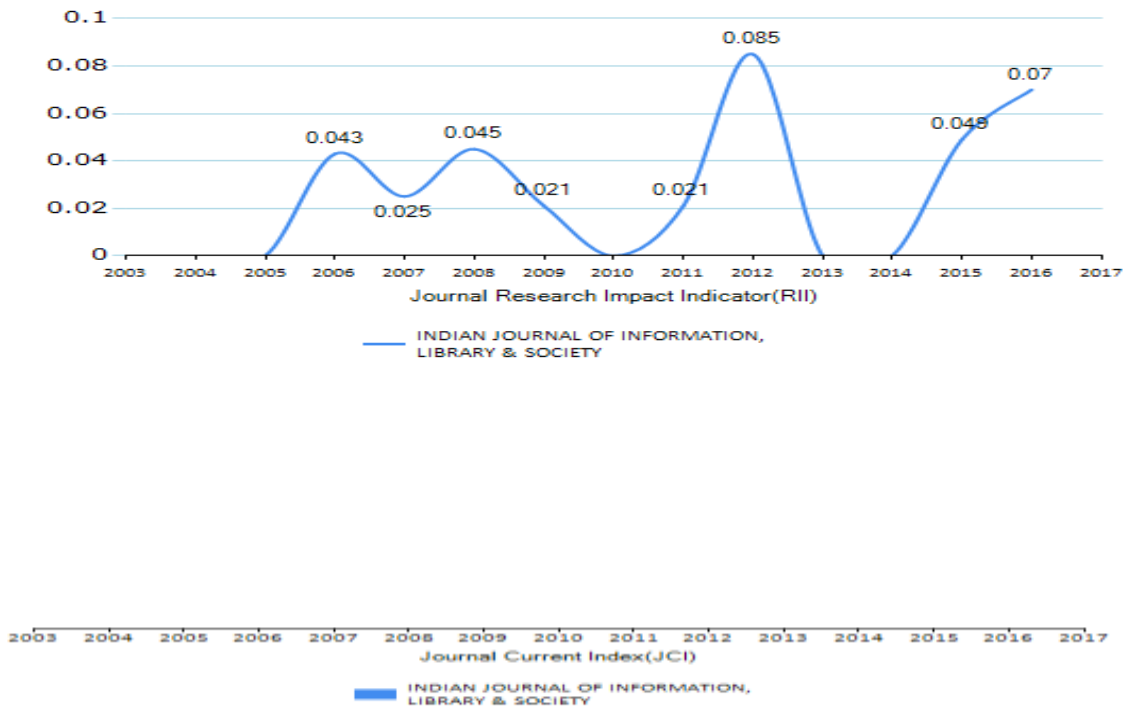


Table 6 shows the Journal Citation Index (JCI) and Research Impact Indicator (RRI) of the Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society which are indexed in the Indian Citation Index from 2004 to 2016.

In the year 2012 Research Impact Indicator Value is more that is 0.085 followed by 0.049 and 0.043 RII Values.

JCI is not available for this journal.

6. Conclusion:

The Quality of the journal is based on some of the important factors like the Journal Impact factor, Research Impact indicator, Journal Current Index, h-index. Once again, these factors depend on the number of citations received for particular research work. Here one of the major results identified as a percentage of uncited articles is 92.47%. Only 7.53% of the works are received citations. There is a lacking, for providing citations to other articles that the author cited. In addition, Journal's current index is 0. In addition, RRI is very less and 0 in some of the years. Therefore, while selecting the articles for publishing the peer review process can conduct carefully and citing the previous work is more important.

From the year 2006 to 2013, 292 contributions are available. Nevertheless, It is found that contributions of articles to the journal each year are not consistent it is varying, and on an average 23 articles have been published every year. The majority contributions are in the form of journals Research Articles (260) which covered 89.04% of the overall contributions. The most leading author is Ramesh L with 15 articles that got 1st Rank followed by Ramesh LSRCV with 11 articles with 2nd Rank. One of the important factors is out of 292 records, only 30 records 7.53% are cited and 92.47% of records are Uncited.

The 14 records are self-cited. In the year 2012 Research Impact Indicator Value is more than 0.085 followed by 0.049 and 0.043 RII Values. But JCI is not available for this journal. Journal h-index is 2.

7. References:

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