SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY HERALD JOURNAL

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Abstract:

The paper presents a Scientometric analysis of 151 articles , published in 5 volumes ,during the year 2009-2013 of the Journal of Library Herald. The Result indicate that in all the years under the coverage of the study , the result showed that out of 151articals single author contributed 95 (62.25%) article while the rest 57 (36.85%) articles were contributed by joint authors. Study reveals that most of the contributions are from India with 75.49 % and the rest 24.50% only from foreign sources. Average number of citation per article is 7.98 .

Keywords: Scientometric, Online Information Review, Authorship Pattern, Geographical Distribution, Citation.

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Introduction

Scientometric is the science of measuring and analyzing science . In practice , scientometrics is often done using bibliometrics that is measurement of (Scientific) Publications. In 1960, Vassily V. Nalimove had coined the term scientometrics. Modern scientometrics is primarily based on the work of Derek J. de Solla Price and Eugene Garfield . The latter founded the Institute of scientific Information (ISI) , which carries out scientometric analysis.

Scientometric studies broadly constitute quantitative analyses of scientific literature to reveal the latest developments in various fields and the patterns of geographical distribution of science and scientific productivity of individual nation.

Source Journal

Library Herald (ISSN 0024-2292) is a quarterly organ of the Delhi Library Association which has recently completed 53 successful Volumes. The Association place on record the honorary editorial service rendered by Prof. C. P. Vashishth, Dr. Sunil Kumar and R. K. Sharma for Library Herald . It is the leading journal in Library Herald which is of international level.

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Objective of the Study

The following objectives have been formulated for the present study . The objectives of the study are to determine the following.

- To sketch the volume wise distribution & to find out the per capita of productivity per volume.
- To find out geographical distribution.
- To find out highly contributed authors in journal.
- To examine the authorship pattern.
- To find out the research productivity count of the contributions at international levels.
- To observe the quantum of page in different volumes.
- Distribution of citations.

Methodology

The bibliographic data pertaining to each of the 123 records in each of the Issues of volumes 3-7 of the journal have been counted and analyzed fulfilling the objectives of the study.

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Data Analysis

1) Distribution of Contributions (volume wise)

The distribution of contributions is shown in table No.1

Table No.1

Distribution of Contributions

	Vol .No	No. of Issue	No. of Contributions	Percentage
2009	47	4	39	25.82
2010	48	4	25	16.55
2011	49	4	25	16.55
2012	50	4	41	27.15
2013	51	4	21	13.90
Total		**20**	**151**	**100**

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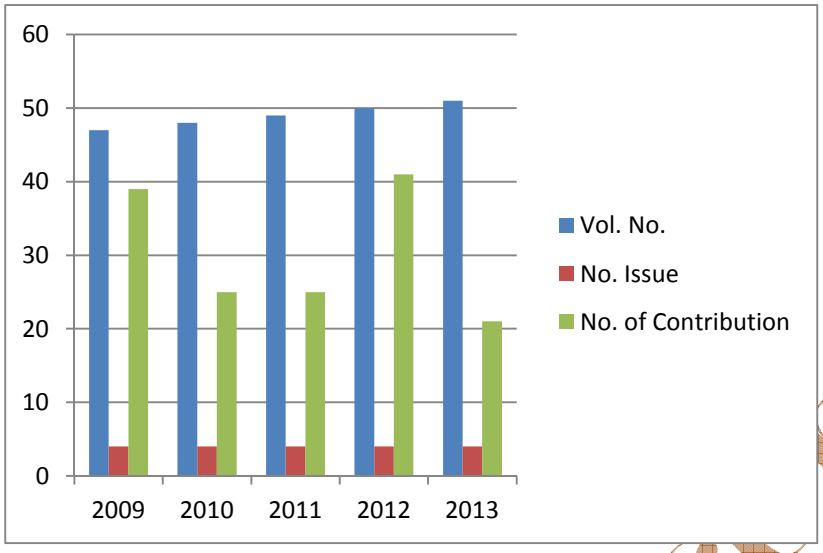

Figure No. 1

Table No.1 and Figure No.1 shows the distribution of contribution volume- wise , table No.1 depicts that out of 151 contributions, 39 (25.82) contributions were contributed in 2009, 25 (16.55) of them were contributed in 2010, however 25 (16.55) of them were published in the year 2011, and 41 (27.15) of them were contributed in the year 2012, and the rest of 21 (13.90) contribution were contributed in the year 2013. It is inferred from the table no.1 that of the distribution of contributions from 2009-2013 the level of the percentage of distribution has decreased. A notable attribute of the study is that the year 2012 Shows the maximum number of contributions.

2) Distribution of contributions (Issue wise) .

The distribution of contributions is shown in table No.2

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Table No.2

Distribution of Contributions (issue wise)

Month	**Volume Number**					
	2009(47)	2010(48)	2011(49)	2012(50)	2013(51)	**Total**
March	6	7	7	7	6	33
June	6	7	7	6	6	32
Sept.	5	4	5	25	3	42
Dec.	22	7	6	3	6	44
Total	**39**	**25**	**25**	**41**	**21**	**151**

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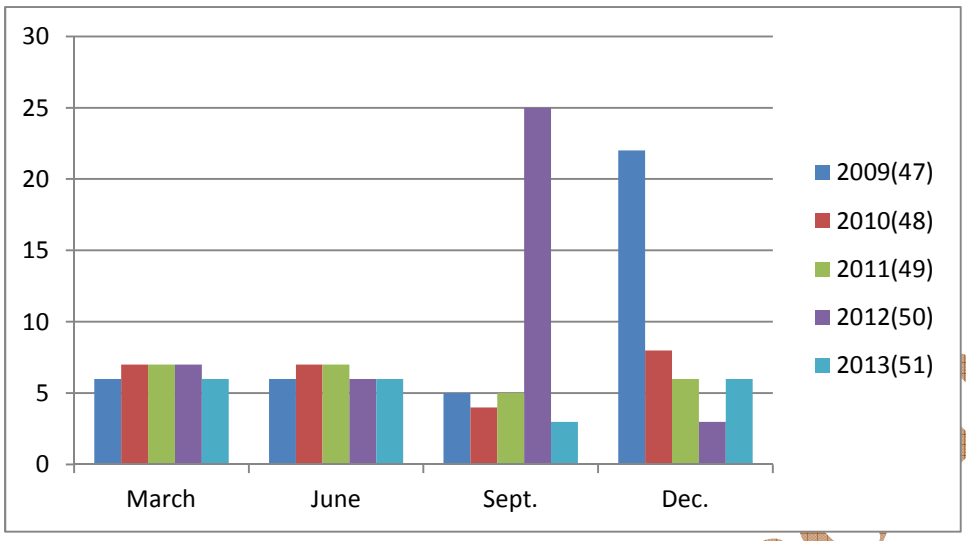

Figure No. 2

Table No.2 shows the distribution of contributions (Issue –wise). Table no.2 shows published in year of Journals volume no. 50(41) shows the highest number of total contributions.

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3) Authorship Pattern of Contributions

The authorship pattern of contributions is shown in Table No.3 .

Table No.3

Authorship Pattern of Contribution

No. of Authors	No. of Contribution	Total No. of Author	Percentage
Single Author	94	94	62.25
Two Author	37	74	24.34
Three Author	18	54	11.84
Four Author	1	4	0.66
Five Author	1	5	0.66
Total	**151**	**231**	**100**

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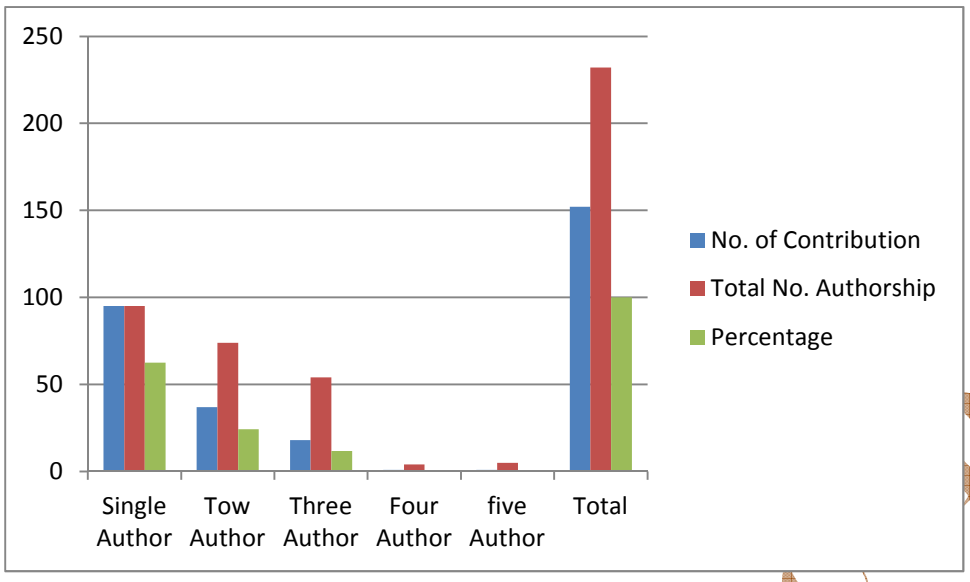

Figure No. 3

Table No.3, Fig No 3 depicts the authorship pattern of contributions out of total 151 contributions, single author has contributed 62.25% percent of the total articles. 24.50% percent of the contributions were published with two author articles, a three author has contributed 11.92% percent of the total articles, 0.66% percent of the contributions were published with four authors, 0.66% percent of the contributions were published with five author. A significant note of the study is that the majority of the articles are contributed by Single Author.

4) Authorship Pattern of Contributions (Volume –wise)

The authorship pattern of contributions is revealed in table in 4 given below.

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Table No.4

Authorship Pattern of Contribution (Volume –wise)

Vol. No.	Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Five Author	Total
2009 (47)	29	7	3	-	-	39
2010 (48)	12	10	3	-	-	25
2011 (49)	12	9	4	-	-	25
2012 (50)	33	5	2	1	-	41
2013 (51)	8	6	6	-	1	21
Total	**94**	**37**	**18**	**1**	**1**	**151**
Percentage	**62.25**	**24.50**	**11.92**	**0.66**	**0.66**	**100**

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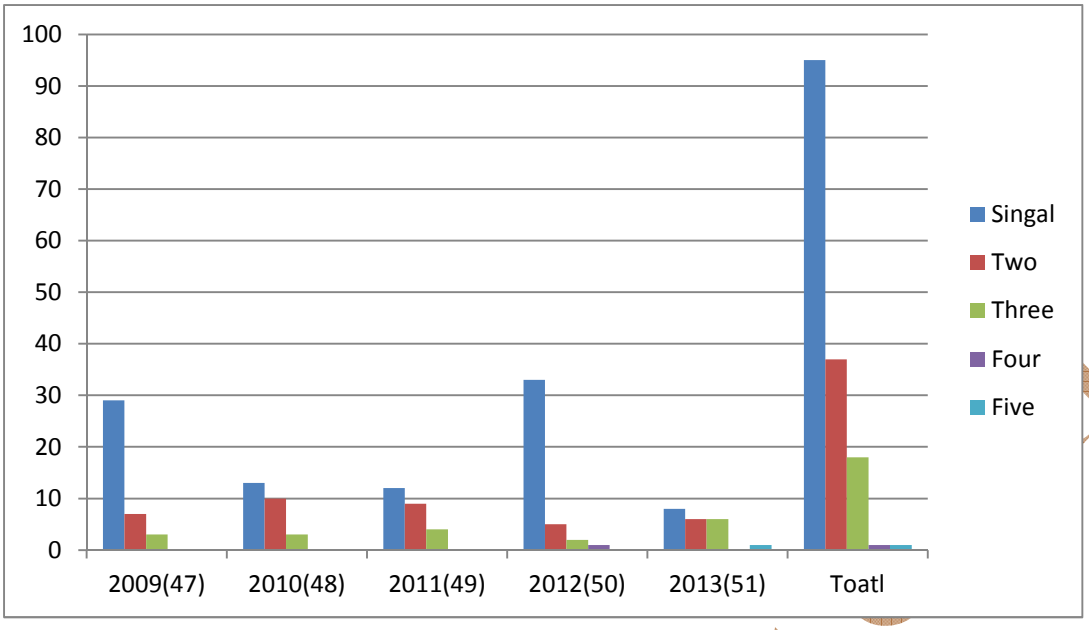

Figure No. 4

Table No.4 and Fig No 4 Shows the authorship pattern of contributions. volume-wise regarding contributions by a single author, volume no.50 records the highest percentage, However the two author contributions, vol. No.48 shows the maximum percentage where as the three author contributions , vol. No.51 depicts the highest percentage. So it may be concluded that Single authors contributions has the maximum percentage.

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5) Geographical distribution of contributions at International level

The geographical distribution of contribution International level is show in Table No.5.

Table No.5

Geographical distribution of contribution at International level

Country	Contribution	Percentage
India	114	75.49
Iran	19	12.58
Nigeria	13	8.60
Bangladesh	2	1.32
Nepal	1	0.66
France	1	0.66
Malaysia	1	0.66
Total	151	100

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Table No.5 shows the geographical distributions of contributions at International level 75.49% of contributions came from India; 12.58% percent of contributions came from Iran; 8.60% percent of contributions came from Nigeria; 1.32% percent of contributions came from Bangladesh; 0.66% percent of contributions came from Nepal, France, and Malaysia However, it is inferred that our of the above mentioned

maximum contribution from India, Iran & Nigeria give partiality far research when compared to India. that of the most contributions are from India with 75.49% and the rest 24.50% only from foreign sources.

6) Types of publications cited (volume wise)

The types of publication cited volume –wise is displayed in he table no.6

Table No.6

Type of Publication cited (Volume –wise)

Vol. No.	Books	Journals	Proceedings	Others	Total
2009(47)	12	82	10	16	120
2010(48)	56	90	36	41	223
2011(49)	77	105	22	75	279
2012(50)	39	87	19	79	224
2013(51)	44	208	39	86	377
Total	**228**	**572**	**126**	**297**	**1213**
Percentage	**18.79**	**47.15**	**10.38**	**24.48**	

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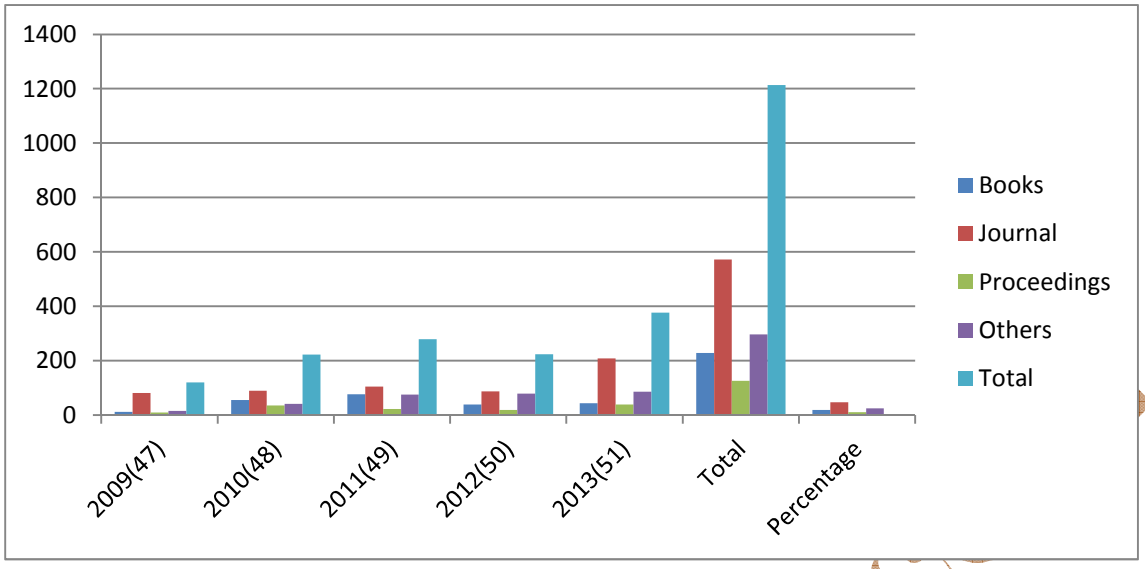

Figure No. 6.

Table No.6 It is perform that twenty issue of five volumes of the Library Herald Journal of contained 1213 citations, Based on analysis it was found that Library & Information science profession all journals articles. This is due to the fact that books are the premier vehicle of nascent information dissemination. This is followed by journals 572 (47.15%) citation & Proceedings 126 (10.38%) citation. Books 228 (18.79%) citation. The remaining 297 (24.48%) citations are from other sources, which include conference proceeding theses and dissertations personal notes etc. It is found that the researchers preferred journal articles more frequently for their research work, than any types of communication channels.

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7) Average Citation per contribution in each volume

The average citation per contribution in each volume in shown in table in no.7

Table No.7

Average Citation per contribution in each volume

Vol. No.	No. of Contribution	No. of Citation	Average
2009(47)	39	120	9.89
2010(48)	25	223	18.38
2011(49)	25	279	23.00
2012(50)	41	224	18.46
2013(51)	21	377	31.07
Total	**152**	**1213**	**7.98**

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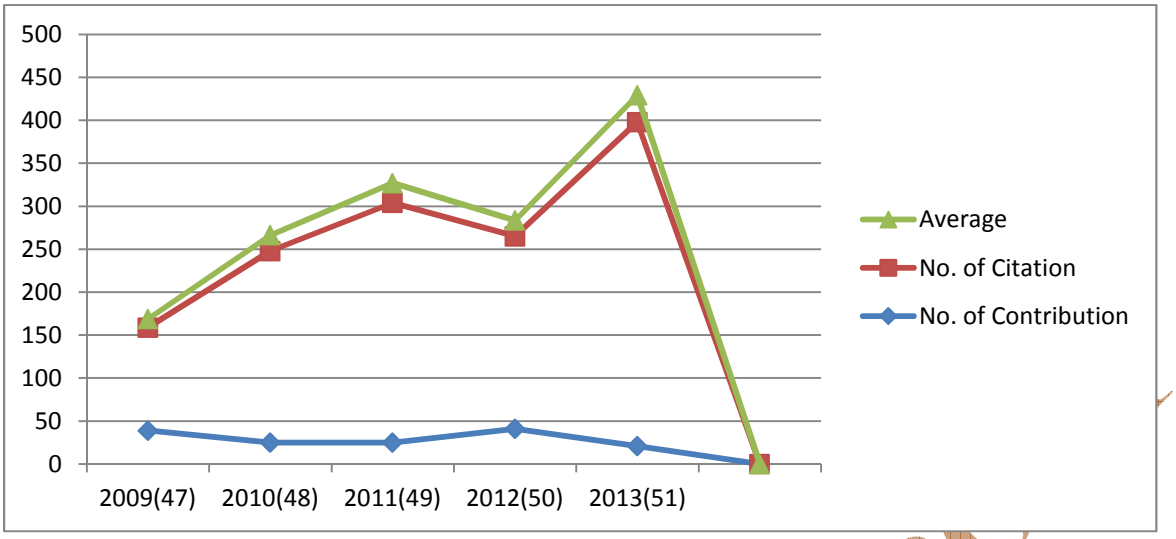

Figure No. 7.

It can be observed for average citation per contribution in each volume. Volume No.51 (31.07%) contributed 21 contribution of which highest numbers of citation appeared in vol. No.51 ,and 47(9.89%) contribution of which minimum number of citation appeared in volume no.47.

Findings

Following are the findings of the study.

- 2012 has the highest score with 27.15% followed by 2009 with 25.82%. It was 16.55% in 2010 & 2011.
- The maximum number of contributions are single authors with 94 (62.25%).
- Regarding contributions by single authors , volume 50 (2012) records the highest percentage.
- Contribution from the India get the highest score with 75.49.

- Average number of citation of per article 7.98.

Conclusion

Scientometric techniques are being used for a variety of purposes like determination of various scientific indicators, evaluation of scientific output, selection of journal s for Libraries and even forecasting the potential of a particular field. The Journal has published 151 articles during the period of the study. The Maximum numbers of contribution are Single authors with 94 (62.25%). Similarly most of the contributions are from India with 94 (62.25%) while foreign contribution is very less. Majority of the authors preferred journals as the source of information providing the highest number of citations (47.15%). Library Herald Journal is the highly preferred journal for communication by the library and information science professional.

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