

LIBRARY HERALD: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY FOR THE PERIOD OF 2017-2021

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ABSTRACT

This report investigates the Library Herald-bibliometric Journal's analysis from 2017 to 2021. Bibliometrics is the quantitative assessment of publications via the use of statistical and mathematical methods. This report investigates the Library Herald-bibliometric Journal's analysis from 2017 to 2021. This report used bibliometrics to investigate the status and development patterns of library herald journals. Data for the period 2017-2021 was gathered by downloading the journal's articles from its website. The analysis focuses on the year-by-year distribution of publications, authorship patterns, and article length, among other things. This study looked at 181 total articles with authors during this time span. The most fruitful year discovered is 2021, with 50 (27.62%).

Keywords: Bibliometric Study, Research Productivity, Research Output, Publication Trends, Library Herald

1. INTRODUCTION

The subject of Library & Information Science began in India in the 1910s, with the foundation of the Department of Library & Information Science at the University of Delhi in 1946. fostering an active training and research environment DB Krishna Rao received his first PhD from the Department of Library & Information Science in 1957, titled "Facet Analysis and Depth Classification of Agriculture," under the direction of Dr. SR Ranganathan. Ordinary Library & Information Science literature has been decorated by numerous researches published in journals, conferences, seminars, books, technical reports, and so on, and of theses, journals have contributed to the publishing of the greatest number of new investigations in the area. Many study articles have revealed that writers desire to have more of their work published in journals. Nonetheless, the number of journal publications has increased. Journals have a significant influence on researchers and their academic lives since they serve as a means of communication among researchers and serve as a record of it for future use.

The Journal Library Herald represents a legacy of eminent Library & Information Science professionals Dr S R Ranganathan, Prof. CP Vashishth, Shri Krishan Kumar, Shri PN Kaula, NK Goil, and others in terms of their effort in establishing the Delhi Library Association and publishing the Library Herald. It is important to note the descriptive bibliometric indicators of the journal to comprehend the qualitative and quantitative elements of Library Herald. This research attempts to assess the literature in the journal Library Herald (2017-2021). The study's purpose is to statistically characterize the literature. The purpose of this Library Herald bibliometric study is to express and analyze the research interests and pattern of formal communication of research papers published in the Library Herald journal. Early bibliometric studies began in the early twentieth century, and Coles and Eales dubbed it "Statistical Bibliography." Later, Ranganathan invented the word "Librametry" to describe the quantitative aspects of libraries. Alan Pritchard used the word "bibliometrics" in 1969 to describe the application of mathematical and statistical approaches to books and other forms of communication. Bibliometrics is the quantitative study of literary elements such as writings, papers, books, and information. It tracks a variety of factors, including the number of publications, the expansion of literature, and the systematic use of library databases.

2. NEED OF THE STUDY

The development of any field of discipline is determined by research papers published in the periodical. Journals are used to convey the new research. Numerous journals distribute/transmit primary information, throughout the globe. The periodicals indicate the growth of any discipline. The journal "Library Herald" is one such prominent journal in the library and information science field.

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Various study has been conducted on the bibliometric analysis of the Library Herald. But this study is focused on the first two decades after the enunciation of the journal. There are numerous areas where bibliometrics provides insights into subjects, notably identifying core journals, most prolific authors, and country of publication. Many of these indicators have been applied to the study. Given the multifield application of bibliometrics, the results from this study will help the librarians or library authorities to plan a better collection development. Bibliometrics aid in acquiring insight into freshly emerging material as well as discovering similarities and differences between previously existing content, such as that of library science and commerce. It is the quantitative evaluation or statistical analysis of a collection of linked literature that describes and observes the growth and change of literature in a certain field of study. (Shukla and Verma, 2018) Bibliometrics is used to measure the quantitative analysis of research publication and to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the research and interdisciplinary research originated, classified and interlinked the use of bibliometrics become apparent. It helps illustrate the influence of scholarly publication on the researchers; to locate the strength and gaps in research and it indicates the further areas of research; to locate the core journals, most reputed authors and institutions of any field. It gives the analysis of an individual's pattern of research and provides the research impact on individuals. It assists researchers to determine the literature for their study and suitable journals to publish their research.

3. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are several organizations in India dedicated to the publication of the highest quality and authentic work. The Delhi Library Association was founded as an organization dedicated to the preservation of the quality and standards of Library and Information Science research, as well as the quality of Library and Information Science professionals. As part of its mission, the Delhi Library Association holds several seminars and conferences, and journals are published, with the magazine Library Herald assisting in the maintenance of the quality and level of research in LIS Library Herald is a peer-reviewed publication published quarterly by the Delhi Library Association, one of India's main library groups. The first study publication, titled "Document, Documentation, and Standardization," was published in April 1958 by Dr. SR Ranganathan. With an experienced editorial team, the magazine publishes consistently in January, April, July, and October of each year. (Singh and Bebi, 2014)

The statistical examination of books, journals, scientific publications, and authors is referred to as bibliometrics. The fundamental early metrics for such statistical analysis were word Frequency analysis, Citation analysis, and the Number of publications of writers. According to the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), Science Citation Index, after the '90s, bibliometrics evolved from basic statistical bibliographical research to a different and distinct field of study (SCI). (Karanatsiou, Misirlis & Vlachopoulou, 2017) "A journal is a collection of articles (much like a magazine) published regularly throughout the year. Journals assemble the latest research, and journal articles are produced by professionals for experts. They might be published in print, online, or both." (University of British Columbia) Journals are significant in academic life for reasons other than providing a medium of communication and a permanent record. The majority of research results are in journal articles, and a researcher's productivity and success are heavily influenced by the quantity and location of publications he or she generates. Journals have evolved into an essential component of the academic infrastructure. They play a crucial part in professional paths, both financially and in terms of appointments. (Rallison, 2015) Bibliometric methods are the most often used approach in the field of library and information science, however other disciplines of researchers utilize distinct bibliometric patterns to assess the influence of related research. (Chellappandi and Vijaykumar, 2018)

4. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The present study has been undertaken to analyse the following aspects:

- i) To measure the total research productivity.
- ii) To, analyse the year-wise distribution of research.
- iii) To identify length of the articles.

5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study entitled “Library Herald 2017-2021: A Bibliometric study.” has several objectives to study the various quantitative and qualitative aspects of the journal Library Herald. The study would be carried upon the issues published 2017-2021. Library Herald is a quarterly journal and publishes 4 issues per year. The study comprising of the articles published in the journal Library Herald in various dimensions such as their types, collaboration pattern, topical mapping etc. The stretch of the present study is confined to the research papers contributed in the journal Library Herald.

6. METHODOLOGY

The data for this study came from contributions published in the Library Herald journal from 2017 to 2021. The study's data comes directly from the journal. The pieces were available in print. The title, number of citations, and other details about each work published were recorded in excel sheets. Following that, the data was analysed to achieve the goals as mentioned above.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The Present study conducted, defines the bibliographic details of the journal, ‘Library Herald’ from 2017 to 2021. The given data explains Year-wise distribution of articles, and their affiliations, Authorship pattern of research articles, Institution-wise contribution of articles, and Length of pages of research articles.

Table 1. Year Wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	Percentage
2017	55	34	18.78
2018	56	37	20.44
2019	57	32	17.67
2020	58	28	15.46
2021	59	50	27.62
Total		181	100

Table 1 shows the number of contributions made to the library herald journal during the period of study. It was found that a total of 181 articles were published during 2017-2021. The highest number of articles 50 (27.62%) were published in vol. 59 in the year 2021 and the lowest number of articles 20 (15.46%) were published in vol. 58 in 2020.

Table 2. Author Productivity of Research Articles

S. No.	Year of Publication	Number of Publication	Number of Authors	Average Publication Per Author*	Productivity Per Year
1	2017	34	48	1.41	0.70
2	2018	37	65	1.75	0.56
3	2019	32	60	1.87	0.53
4	2020	28	41	1.46	0.68
5	2021	49	98	2	0.50
Total		180	312	8.49	2.97

Average Authors per Paper (AAPP) = Number of Authors / Number of Papers

*Productivity per Author = Number of Papers / Number of Authors

Table 2. displays statistics on author productivity, revealing that the overall average number of authors per publication is 8.49, with an average productivity per author of 2.97. In 2021, the largest number of author productivity i.e. 98 (2.0) was published.

Table 3. Length of Pages of Research Articles

S. No.	Year	Page Range (Article Length)						
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31≤
1	2017	8	4	11	7	4	-	-
2	2018	7	8	16	5	1	-	-
3	2019	1	6	16	6	1	1	1
4	2020	8	4	5	8	3	-	-
5	2021	1	7	23	12	3	2	
Total		25	31	71	38	12	3	1

Table 3 shows the length of papers published in the Library Herald journal over the research period. The majority of the articles published during the research period had page lengths ranging from 11-15 pages, with a minimum of 26-30 pages published. Only single item with page length more than 31 pages were discovered.

8. CONCLUSION

The study discovered that between 2017 and 2021, a total of 181 articles were published. The most articles (50, or 27.62%) were published in vol. 59 in 2021, while the fewest (20, or 15.46 %) were published in vol. 58 in 2020. The majority of articles had page lengths ranging from 6 to 10 pages.

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