

DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology: A Bibliometric Study During 2010-2024

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the publication trends of scholarly papers in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology from 2010 to 2024. The result showed that 851 articles were published during the study. The study examined various aspects such as the authorship pattern, year-wise distribution of publications, degree of collaboration, author productivity pattern of contribution, year-wise authorship pattern of publication, and category-wise classification of paper contribution. The study identifies the author who published the most articles during the study period. Additionally, the paper analysed the category-wise classification of paper contributions and examined the year-wise distribution of publications. The study revealed the authorship pattern during the study. The study found most articles are contributed by two authors, followed by single and more than three authors. The study also revealed the total number of papers published in the Journal from 2010 to 2024. This bibliometric study provides an in-depth analysis of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) from 2010 to 2024. The co-authored papers dominate the journal's output, reflecting a collaborative research approach. The journal's content has evolved to encompass a wide range of topics within LIS, including digital libraries, information retrieval systems, and knowledge management. This thematic diversification aligns with global trends and reflects the journal's responsiveness to emerging issues. While the majority of contributions are from Indian authors, there is a noticeable increase in international collaborations, particularly from countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. This trend highlights the journal's expanding global reach and relevance. The DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology has demonstrated significant growth and evolution over the past 15 years.

Keywords: Bibliometric; Information technology; Knowledge; LIS education

1. INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is a research field involving the statistical analysis of texts and information. It is derived from two words: "biblio" and "metrics". "Biblio" is a combination of the Latin and Greek words "biblion", which means book or paper, while "metrics" indicates the science of meter, or measurement. The term "Bibliometrics" was first coined in 1969 by Pritchard. The bibliometric study reveals trends in literature growth and usage, connects diverse branches of knowledge, enhances research productivity and assess authors impact. Bibliometrics is an emerging area of research in library and information science. This paper explores a bibliometric study of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Tech for the years 2010-2024, which has been used as a source for bibliometric research.

The study reveals a dynamic and evolving landscape of LIS research in India. The journal has demonstrated consistent growth in publication volume, with a notable increase in collaborative authorship, reflecting a shift towards interdisciplinary and team-based research approaches. Geographically, contributions have been

predominantly from Indian institutions concentrating in metropolitan regions, indicating the journal's role in fostering national scholarly communication. The thematic focus has expanded to encompass contemporary issues such as digital information systems, data analytics, and information policy, aligning with global trends in LIS research. In conclusion, It publishes original research and review articles in library science and information technology, focuses on key areas such as information systems, knowledge management, collection development, information behavior and retrieval, librarianship, library services, and records management and preservation. The DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) established in the year 1981, is a reputable, peer-reviewed, open-access journal publishing original research and reviews in library science and information technology applied to library services. Indexed in major databases like Scopus and Web of Science the journal maintains high standards by rejecting manuscripts lacking originality or scientific rigor. DJLIT has established itself as a pivotal journal in the Indian LIS landscape, and with continued emphasis on quality research and global engagement, it holds promise for further academic influence in the coming years.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Banani and Sanjay¹ study focused on mapping knowledge in higher education, specifically in the Library and Information Science (LIS) discipline. The study examines the quality journal list published by the University Grant Commission (UGC) and the initiatives the UGC took to maintain higher education standards in India. The study explores publication trends and visualizes networks of keyword co-occurrence, co-authorship among countries, citation and co-citation patterns of authors and countries, and bibliographic coupling analysis in the context of plagiarism². Gaur and Kumar³ study provides a detailed analysis of the Journal of Informatics from 2007 to 2021, focusing on changes in its impact factor and SCImago journal ranking as well as publication growth patterns. It highlights that article output peaked in 2013, 2016, and 2017.

The research identifies the most prolific authors, institutions, and countries, predominantly from Europe, and evaluates their citation impact through citation per paper and relative citation impact metrics. The analysis of publication output from 2007 to 2021 reveals an inconsistent growth pattern in the Journal of Informatics. The research contributions on scientific writing, at the levels of journals, institutions, and countries, have highlighted key themes. Additionally, it examines ethical violations in scientific writing and explores ways to prevent them⁴. Research has shown that papers focusing on regional languages were identified from different journals. Between 1990 and 2022, publications on regional languages consistently increased at an average annual growth rate of 9.05%. The peak occurred in 2019 followed closely by 2017 and 2022⁵. Raghuramapatrani⁶ conducted a study to explore the evolution of literature in the big data field.

The study focused on performance analysis and scientific mapping of articles. The findings revealed that big data was the most popular keyword and European countries and India had many publications in this area. The highest number of publications on big data was in China, followed by the US, India, the UK, and South Korea. Tayappa and Bankapur⁷ analysed the Journal of the Indian Library Association between 2015 and 2021.

The study aims to identify publication trends in scholarly papers published during this period. The results showed that 203 articles were published in the journal. Analysing the 323 articles in the Journal of Indian Prosthodontic Society (JIPS) reveals that most publications resulted from collaborative research, highlighting a high degree of collaboration⁸. Sahu and Parabhoi⁹ explained the current trends in Library and Information Science (LIS) publications in India. A total of 1,357 documents indexed in the Scopus database during the study period were reviewed. The study found that the highest number of publications, 342 (25.2%), appeared in the year 2018. The most preferred source for publication was the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology. It was also observed

that Indian LIS professionals predominantly engaged in collaborative research. The most frequently used keywords in these publications were scientometrics, bibliometrics, India, and authorship patterns. Chauhan and Mahajan¹⁰ conducted a bibliometrics study of LIS papers published in India for the period 1951–2010. Data is extracted from the Science Citation Index (SCI) and categorised into six decade-long blocks. In addition to research papers, the study also examines the production of Ph.D. degrees in LIS during the same period. The average annual growth rate of Ph.D. production was 31.05 %, while the overall annual growth rate of library and information science publications stood at 26.07 %. An empirical study by Dora and Anil Kumar¹¹ analysed library and information science publications in India from 2004 to 2015. The study reported that a total of 3,713 research papers were published across 14 journals.

The study also emphasised that bibliometric and scientometrics dominated the research landscape of India Lis literature during the study. Garg and Sharma¹² conducted a bibliometric analysis of Lis publications in India over ten years, examining 2,428 documents published in 19 journals between 2004 and 2015. Their study revealed that the annual growth of LIS publications is inconsistent, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.0% over the study period. The analysis identified 2,247 unique authors, although most contributed only a few articles. Notably, the SRELS Journal of Information Management accounted for the highest number of publications, with 391 articles, making it the most prolific journal in the dataset. Parabhoi, Chand, and Kumar²³ analysed 876 publications contributed by LIS faculty from North India over a 40-year period, spanning from 1978 to 2018. The study highlighted a significant finding (46 %) of these publications have not received any citations, indicating a limited scholarly impact for nearly half of the output. Among the contributors, Jagtar Singh from Punjabi University, Patiala, emerged as the most prolific author, with 79 publications to his credit. In a more recent study, Parabhoi¹³ reviewed the Google Scholar profiles of 36 academic librarians in India, offering further insights into their research visibility and citation metrics.

3. METHODOLOGY

Research journals serve as the primary medium for scientific and scholarly communication. The “DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology” has been selected as the primary source of information. The study period is from 2010 to 2024 i.e. the 14 years of journal issues are considered for this study. Bibliometric techniques will be used to analyze the citations in research articles published in the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Tech. MS-Excel and MS-Word application software will be used to develop the database and conduct the analyses.

4. OBJECTIVES

The present study has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- To analyze the authorship pattern of publications.
- To determine the year-wise distribution of articles.
- To examine the pattern of authorship productivity.
- To study the degree of collaboration among authors.
- To analyze the year-wise authorship trends during the study period.
- To categorise the contributions based on subject classifications.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Authorship Pattern

According to Table 1, during the study period, the majority of articles were written by two authors, with 400 articles (47.003 %). The second most common authorship pattern is single authors, who contributed 242 articles (28.437 %). Articles written by three or more authors accounted for 137 (16.1 %) and 72 (8.46 %) of the total, respectively.

Table 1. Authorship pattern during 2010-2024

S. No.	Authorship pattern	No. of contribution	Percentage %
1	One	242	28.437%
2	Two	400	47.003%
3	Three	137	16.1%
5	More than four	72	8.46%
		851	100%

5.2 Year-wise Contribution of Publications of Papers During 2010-2024

Table 2 shows that 2012 was the highest contribution, with 70 papers representing 8.24 % of the total. The second-highest paper contribution was in 2013, with 64 papers representing 7.5 % of the total. The third-highest number of contributions was made in 2014, with 63 papers representing 7.42 %.

Conversely, the years with the lowest number of paper contributions are 2010 and 2022, with 48 papers representing 5.6 % of the total. Issue number 4 has the largest number of contributions among other issues with a count of 156. The second highest number of contributions is in issue number 5 with 144 contributions, followed by issue number 2 with 141 contributions. The lowest contributions are in issues 1 and 6, with 136 issues.

5.3 Author Productivity Pattern Contribution

Based on Table 3, the productivity pattern of article contributions by the author is displayed. The study involved a total of 1728 authors who collectively produced 851 publications. The average number of authors per publication is highest in 2021, with a value of 2.745. The second highest average number is in 2022 with an average of 2.416, followed by 2023 and 2024.

2016 and 2019 are the lowest average authors per publication, with values of 1.509 and 1.666, respectively. Again, 2016 is the highest average publication per author, with a value of 66.23.

The second-highest average publication per author occurred in 2019 with 60 publications, followed by 57.14 in 2013, and the lowest publication is 36.41 in 2021, followed by 41.37 in 2022.

Table 2. Year-wise contribution of publications

Year	Issue-wise no of paper contributions						Total	(%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
2024	8	8	8	8	9	10	51	5.99
2023	8	8	8	15	8	8	55	6.5
2022	8	8	8	8	8	8	48	5.6
2021	9	11	7	13	9	9	59	6.95
2020	8	8	7	9	10	11	53	6.2
2019	7	12	8	9	10	8	54	6.3
2018	11	11	11	10	10	8	61	7.2
2017	10	10	11	9	10	9	59	6.9
2016	10	7	11	9	10	8	55	6.5
2015	9	8	11	10	8	8	54	6.3
2014	9	12	11	10	10	11	63	7.42
2013	13	10	10	11	9	11	64	7.5
2012	11	11	13	13	12	10	70	8.24
2011	8	9	7	14	10	10	58	6.8
2010	7	8	7	8	11	7	48	5.6
	136	141	138	156	144	136	851	100

Table 3. Author productivity pattern contribution

Year	TPP	(%)	TNA	(%)	AAPP	APPA
2024	51	5.99	118	6.83	2.313	43.22
2023	55	6.46	130	7.52	2.363	42.30
2022	48	5.65	116	6.71	2.416	41.37
2021	59	6.9	162	9.4	2.745	36.41
2020	53	6.2	112	6.48	2.113	47.32
2019	54	6.36	90	5.21	1.666	60
2018	61	7.2	132	7.64	2.163	46.21
2017	59	6.9	115	6.65	1.949	51.30
2016	55	6.5	83	4.8	1.509	66.23
2015	54	6.3	106	6.13	1.962	50.94
2014	63	7.4	123	7.12	1.952	51.21
2013	64	7.5	112	6.48	1.75	57.14
2012	70	8.24	125	7.23	1.785	56
2011	58	6.8	107	6.19	1.844	54.20
2010	48	5.6	97	5.61	2.020	49.48
	851	100	1728	100	30.55	753.33

*AAPP: Average author per publication; APPA: Average Publication per authors; TPP: Total Number of Paper Published; TNA: Total Number of Authors;

5.4 Author's Degree of Collaboration

Table 4 presents the Author's level of collaboration in papers over the study period. Out of the 851 papers, 242 (28.43 %) were written by single authors. The highest single-author papers are 29 (11.9 %) in 2013. The second highest is 28 (11.5 %) in 2012, followed by 22 (9.05 %) and 21 (8.64 %) in 2011 and 2014, respectively. Multiple authors contributed to 609 (71.5 %) papers in total.

The year 2021 had the highest number of multiple-author papers, with 51 (8.37 %). The second-highest is 46 (7.55 %) in 2023, followed by 45 (7.39 %) and 43 (7.06 %) in 2018 and 2017, respectively. The lowest number of multiple-author papers is 33 (5.42 %) in 2010. In 2016, the highest average publication per author was 66.23. The second-highest is 60 in 2019, followed by 2017 and 2015. The lowest average publication is 2021

Table 4. Author's degree of collaboration

Year	Ns	%	Nm	%	Ns+Mm	APPA	DC
2024	6	2.47	45	7.39	51	41.52	
2023	8	3.29	46	7.55	54	41.53	
2022	6	2.5	42	6.9	48	41.37	
2021	8	3.29	51	8.37	59	36.41	
2020	17	6.99	36	5.91	53	47.32	
2019	15	6.17	39	6.40	54	60	
2018	16	6.6	45	7.39	61	46.21	
2017	16	6.6	43	7.06	59	51.3	
2016	18	7.4	37	6.075	55	66.23	0.713
2015	17	6.99	37	6.075	54	50.94	
2014	21	8.64	42	6.9	63	51.21	
2013	29	11.93	35	5.75	64	57.14	
2012	28	11.5	42	6.9	70	56	
2011	22	9.05	36	5.91	58	54.2	
2010	15	6.17	33	5.42	48	49.48	
	242		609		851	750.86	
%	28.43	100	71.56	100			

*APPA: Average Publication per authors; SAP: Single Author Publication (Ns); MAP: Multiple Author Publication (Nm); DC: Degree of Collaboration

Table 5. Year-wise authorship pattern of publication

Year	VN	NoI	Authorship pattern				Total	%
			One	Two	Three	M3		
2024	44	6	6	25	11	9	51	5.8
2023	43	6	8	26	13	7	54	6.4
2022	42	6	6	24	11	7	48	5.6
2021	41	6	8	28	9	14	59	6.9
2020	40	6	17	23	6	7	53	6.2
2019	39	6	15	25	11	3	54	6.4
2018	38	6	16	28	12	5	61	7.2
2017	37	6	16	34	7	2	59	6.9
2016	36	6	18	31	4	2	55	6.5
2015	35	6	17	25	10	2	54	6.4
2014	34	6	21	28	10	4	63	7.6
2013	33	6	29	25	8	2	64	7.5
2012	32	6	28	29	11	2	70	8.2
2011	31	6	22	26	7	3	58	6.8
2010	30	6	15	23	7	3	48	5.6
		84	242	400	137	72	851	100

*VN: Volume Number; No I: Number of Issue; M3: More than three

(36.41), followed by 41.37 in 2022. Therefore, the level of collaboration is 0.713, as per the formula provided by K. Subramanyam.

5.5 Year-wise Authorship Pattern of Publication

Table 5 presents the authorship pattern of publications year-wise during the study period.

A total of 84 issues were published during this period. Based on the table, the highest number of articles was contributed by two authors, with a total of 400 (47.003 %) article contributions between 2010 and 2024.

The year 2017 is the highest contribution of two authors, with 34 articles, followed by 31 and 29 in 2016 and 2012, respectively. Single authors contributed 242 (28.43 %) articles, with the most significant contributions of 29 and 28 in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Three authors are the third-highest paper contributors, with 137(16.1 %) paper contributions, while more than three authors contributed 72 (8.467 %) paper contributions.

5.6 Category-wise Classification of Paper Contribution

Table 6 shows the details of research papers, general papers, special issues, review articles, editorial, and others comprising short communication papers published in the DJLIT.

Out of 851 publications from 2010 to 2024, 340 (39.95 %) issues are brought in general papers, respectively. There are no issues on the general paper in 2019- 2024.

Table 6. Category-wise classification of paper contribution

Year	Category						Total
	RP	GP	SI	RA	E	Others	
2024	45			6	-		51
2023	44	-	-	9	2	-	54
2022	44	-	-	3	-	1	48
2021	45	-	-	4	2	8	59
2020	48	-		3	2	-	53
2019	43	-	8	2	-	-	54
2018	28	22		-	-	11	61
2017	-	51	8	-	-	-	59
2016	-	47	8	-	-	-	55
2015	-	44	10	-	-	-	54
2014	-	42	21	-	-	-	63
2013	-	33	31	-	-	-	64
2012	-	30	40	-	-	-	70
2011	-	35	23	-	-	-	58
2010	-	36	12	-	-	-	48
	297	340	161	27	6	20	851
%	34.90	39.95	18.9	3.2	0.7	2.35	

RP: Research Paper; GP: General papers; SI: Special issues; RA: Review articles; E: Editorial

Throughout the study period 2010 to 2024, the highest number of papers were general papers with 340 (39.95 %) and research papers with 297(34.90 %) papers. This is followed by special issues with 161 (18.9 %) papers, followed by research articles and others with 27(3.2 %) and 20(2.35 %) articles. The lowest number of papers appeared in the editorial category with 6(0.7 %) articles.

6. DISCUSSION

The basic idea of the study is to analyze the bibliometric details of the Journal of Library and Information technology issues from 2010 to 2024. It examined various aspects such as the pattern of authorship, year-wise distribution of publications, degree of collaboration, author productivity pattern of contribution, year-wise authorship pattern of publication, and category-wise classification of paper contribution. The study also revealed the authorship pattern of the articles published during the study period. The paper published throughout the study is 851. It is also indicated that the authors contributed papers during study comprising papers such as research papers, general papers, review articles, special issues on visualising libraries, special issues on promoting and manufacturing integrity in higher education, special issues on LIS education, research, editorial and guest editorial. The cumulative author index, the cumulative title index, the back page, and the annual index are excluded from the study. The papers are related to information communication technology, Library and Information science and research, digitalisation, e- resources, information literacy, bibliometric study, scientometric study and information management. The maximum contributors to the total publications during the study were two authors, with a paper contribution of 400. About 851 paper issues were brought out during the study period, including 297 research papers, 340 general papers, 161 special issues, 27 review articles, six editorial and 20 others. The journal has published special issues on library education and visualising libraries. Authors from government research institutions, Library professionals from Universities, Colleges and other Library professionals were the main contributors.

7. CONCLUSION

The study of the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology examines publication trends and authorship patterns over a 15 year period from 2010- 2024. The analysis reveals a consistent growth in publication output, reflecting the journal's expanding role in the field of Library and Information science. A total of 851 articles were published during the study period. The year 2017 marked a peak in two author contributions which collectively represent the highest number of articles across the study period. Notably, two author contributions accounted for 400 of the total articles. Further analysis shows a strong trend of collaborative authorship with Indian researchers making up the majority of contributors.

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