

SRELS Journal of Information Management: A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract – The present work is to analyze the SRELS journal of information management (2013) a Bibliometric study. The bibliometric is a set of methods to quantitatively analyze academic literature, citation analysis and content analysis are commonly used bibliometric method. Although bibliometric methods are most often used in the field of Library and Information Science. This paper discusses on authorship pattern, institution wise, subject wise, length of articles, number of keywords used and country wise publications.

Keywords: SRELS journal, Bibliometric, Degree of Collaboration

I. INTRODUCTION

The first recorded study was on Bibliometrics in 1971 towards scientific progress. Hulme was the first to use the expression ‘statistical bibliography’ in 1923. Pritchard suggested the word ‘bibliometrics’ in 1969. Bibliometrics is divided into two words ‘biblio’ (books) and ‘metrics’ (measurement). Hawkins (1977) defined bibliometrics as the “application of quantitative analysis in the bibliographic references to the body of literature.” The British Standard Institution (1976) described bibliometrics as the “application of the mathematical and statistical methods in the study of the use of documents and publication patterns”.

II. SOURCE JOURNAL

Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science has been publishing the quarterly journal ‘Library Science with a slant to Documentation’ since 1964. It was founded by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. The title of the journal was changed to Library Science with a slant to Documentation and Information Studies from Vol.25 in 1988 and to ‘SRELS Journal of Information Management’ from Vol.37 (2000). The journal has published scholarly articles of practical use

in the field of Library and Information Science and services.

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To study the issue wise distribution of publications
2. To know the Authorship pattern
3. To evaluate the single Vs multiple authors’ papers
4. To find out the institution wise distribution of publications
5. To carry out the subject wise distribution of publications
6. To know the country wise distribution of publications

IV. METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in the present study is a bibliometric analysis, which is used to study the bibliographic features of the articles and citations published in the SRELS Journal of Information Management for the year 2013. The data are pertaining to the SRELS Journal of Information Management 70 articles in 2013. Then they have been tabulated and analyzed for making observations.

V. ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

TABLE I GROWTH OF ARTICLES BY ISSUE WISE

Number of issues	No. of Articles	Cumulative Number of Articles	Percentage	Percentage Cumulative
Issue 1	10	10	14.29	14.29
Issue 2	10	20	14.29	28.57
Issue 3	9	29	12.86	41.43
Issue 4	10	39	14.29	55.71
Issue 5	15	54	21.43	77.14
Issue 6	16	70	22.86	100.00
Total	70		100.00	

Table 1 shows that the growth of research articles published in the SRELS Journal, 2013 out of 70 articles more number of articles 16 (22.86%) were in the 6th issue.

While the lowest number 9 (12.86%) research articles in the 3rd issue.

TABLE II AUTHORSHIP PATTERN

Authors	No. of Articles	Cumulative Number of Articles	Percentage	Percentage Cumulative
Single Author	24	24	34.29	34.29
Double Authors	33	57	47.14	81.43
Three Authors	13	70	18.57	100.00
Four Authors	0	-	0.00	-
Five Authors	0	-	0.00	-
More than Five Authors	0	-	0.00	-
Total	70		100.00	

The extent of research contributions by the authors is explained under authorship pattern. Table 2 indicates that out of 70 articles more number of articles 33 (47.14%) were

published by two authors. Single author had contributed only 24(34.29%) and three authors had contributed 13 (18.57%) articles.

TABLE 3 SINGLE VS MULTIPLE AUTHORED PAPERS

Issues	Single Author		Multi Authors		Total number of papers
	Number of outputs	Percentage	Number of outputs	Percentage	
Issue 1	2	8.33	8	17.39	10
Issue 2	3	12.50	7	15.22	10
Issue 3	2	8.33	7	15.22	9
Issue 4	4	16.67	6	13.04	10
Issue 5	3	12.50	12	26.09	15
Issue 6	10	41.67	6	13.04	16
Total	24	100.00	46	100.00	70

The table shows that issue wise authorship pattern of contributions. It indicates that out of the 70 contributions of the single author, issue 6 has the highest number, i.e. 10 (41.67%) and as far as multi authors are concerned, issue 5 has the highest number i.e. 12 (26.09%). The result reveals that dominance upon multiple author papers.

C = Degree of collaboration in discipline,
 NM = Number of multiple authored papers
 NS = Number of single authored papers

Therefore, in the present study this formula gives a value of ‘C’ as mentioned below:-

$$C = 46/46+24 = 0.657$$

Thus the degree of collaboration is 0.657.

Degree of Collaboration

To determine the degree of collaboration in quantitative terms, the formula given by Subramanyam (1983) was used. The formula is as follows:-

$$C = NM/Nm+Ns$$

Where

TABLE 4 INSTITUTION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

S.No.	Institutions	No. of Articles	Cumulative Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Universities	40	40	57.14	57.14
2	Colleges	7	47	10.00	67.14
3	Research Institutions	8	55	11.43	78.57
4	Laboratories	2	57	2.86	81.43
5	Foundations	2	59	2.86	84.29
6	Others	11	70	15.71	100.00
	Total	70		100.00	

The table depicts find that institution wise distribution of the contributions of the journal. Out of 70 contributions

the highest number, i.e., 40 (57.14%) has been contributed by Universities and lowest number, i.e. 2 (2.86%) has been contributed to the laboratories and foundations.

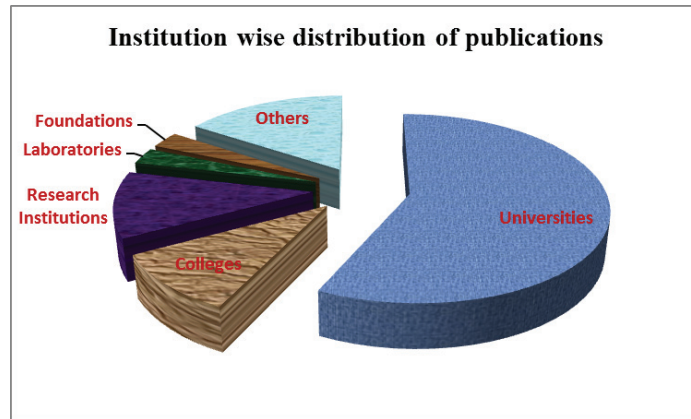


Fig. 1 Institution wise distribution of publications

TABLE V SUBJECT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

S.No.	Subfields	No. of Articles	Cumulative Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Metric Studies (Bibliometrics, Scientometrics etc.)	18	18	25.71	25.71
2	Information and Communication Technology	7	25	10.00	35.71
3	Marketing of Information Product and Services	2	27	2.86	38.57
4	User Studies	14	41	20.00	58.57
5	Case Studies	9	50	12.86	71.43
6	Others	20	70	28.57	100.00
	Total	70		100.00	

The table shows subject wise contribution of articles. There have been five areas of subject identified. Among the five areas of the subjects maximum studies were done in the

area of Metric Studies 18 (25.71%). The least percentage of the subject were marketing of Information Product and Services i.e., 2 (2.86%).

TABLE VI PAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

Pages	No.of Articles	Cumulative Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
5-10	33	33	47.14	47.14
11-15	24	57	34.29	81.43
16-20	7	64	10.00	91.43
21-25	2	66	2.86	94.29
More than 25	4	70	5.71	100.00
Total	70		100.00	

The table shows that the page wise distribution of publications. It is found that most of the contributions are in the 5-10 pages, i.e. 33 (47.14%) and lowest contributions are in the 21-25 pages i.e., 2 (2.86%).

TABLE VII NUMBER OF KEYWORDS USED BY AUTHORS

Keywords	No.of Articles	Cumulative Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1-5	53	53	75.71	75.71
6-10	16	69	22.86	98.57
11-15	1	70	1.43	100.00
More than 15	0		0.00	
Total	70		100.00	

The table shows that the Key word wise distribution of publications. It is found that most of the contributions are in the 1-5 keywords, i.e. 75.71% and lowest contributions are in the 11-15 keywords i.e., 1.43%.

TABLE VIII COUNTRY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

Countries	No.of Articles	Cumulative Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
India	55	55	78.57	78.57
Foreign	15	70	21.43	100.00
Total	70		100.00	

Table 8 shows that country wise distribution of publications. Out of 70 contribution the majority of the contributions are Indians i.e. 78.57% compared to foreign i.e., 21.43%.

VI. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The present study analyzed research contributions of the SRELS journal (2013), The highest number of contributions are in the 6th issue (22.86%). The majority of the research articles was written by a multiauthors. Institution wise distribution of contributions is concerned as for the journal the highest number, i.e., 57.14% has been contributed by Universities. The maximum studies were done in the area of Metric Studies (25.71%). Most of the contributions are in the 5-10 pages i.e. 47.14%. Most of the contributions

are in the 1-5 keywords, i.e. 75.71% and the majority of the contributions are Indians i.e. 78.57%.

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