

Bibliometric Insights into the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA): An Analytical Perspective

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Abstract

Introduction: The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) is an official organ of Indian Library Association (ILA), started since 1965 and published quarterly. This journal covers all aspects of Library & Information Science. It is a peer reviewed journal that publishes the high-quality research articles on the subject.

Objectives of the Study: To study year wise distribution of the articles, to study issue wise distribution of the articles, to find out the volume wise length of the articles, to find out the volume wise authorship pattern, to identify the degree of collaboration, to study the author's productivity, to find out the most prolific authors, to identify the year-wise growth of contributions, to study the subject coverage of articles.

Purpose: The study aims to analyze bibliometric parameters such as the distribution of research articles over the years, authorship patterns, productivity of authors, growth of contributions, collaboration among authors, article lengths, and subject distribution from 2016 to 2022.

Methodology: The researchers analyzed JILA data using statistical techniques to assess authorship patterns, article distribution, publication growth, collaboration, citations, and productivity, distribution of articles by subject, focusing on 2016-2022 publications. The research only considers journal articles; book reviews are excluded.

Findings: The JILA published 243 articles from 2016 to 2022, with the highest number (25.10%) in 2021 and the lowest (7%) in 2016. Most of articles, 120 (49.38%), are 11-15 pages in length. Out of 240 contributors 71 (29.58%) were single authors and 169 (70.42%) joint authors, with a degree of author's collaboration (DC) of 0.70. The highest author productivity was 60 (1.02) in the year 2021, while the lowest productivity was 17 (1.00) in the year 2016. The journal covers various subjects in Library and Information Science field, with the majority of articles (60) is related to Metric studies.

Keywords: *Bibliometric, Citation analysis, Content Analysis, Scientometrics, Authors Patterns, Author productivity, Degree of author's collaboration.*

Introduction:

According to Baughman (1974) and Hawkins (1977), bibliometrics is the application of statistical techniques in library and knowledge science focusing on the structural properties of literature and quantitative chemical analysis of bibliographic features. Alan Pritchard coined the word “bibliometrics” in 1969. He defines bibliometrics as ‘The application of mathematical method to books and other media of communication.’¹⁰

The term bibliometrics is similar to Dr. Ranganathan's “Librametrics”, the Russian idea “Scientometrics”, FID's “Informetrics”, and the sub-area links “Econometrics”, “Psychometrics”, “Sociometrics”, and “Biometric”. According to **Ravichandra Rao** “Bibliometric is understood to cover the study of distribution of the tactic concerning the activities of library staff and readers.”¹⁰

The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) is an official organ of Indian Library Association (ILA). This journal covers all aspects of Library & Information Science. JILA as an official organ of ILA started since 1965. The journal is published quarterly. JILA is a peer reviewed journal that publishes the high-quality research articles on the subject.

The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) has a long-standing history closely tied to the Indian Library Association (ILA)'s objective of promoting research and knowledge dissemination in library and information science (LIS). As the official journal of ILA, JILA has served as a valuable resource for library professionals, researchers, and academicians since its inception.

Over the years, the journal has evolved to incorporate emerging trends and technological advancements in LIS, addressing topics such as library automation, digital resource management, open-access initiatives, knowledge organization,

and bibliometrics. Through its continuous publication, JILA has significantly contributed to library science research and the professional development of LIS experts in India. Currently, a bibliometric study is being conducted to analyze the research impact and scholarly trends within this journal.

A bibliometric study involves the quantitative assessment of published literature, including research papers, books, and journals, to examine patterns, trends, and academic influence in a specific domain. Such studies enable researchers to evaluate knowledge expansion, research collaborations, and the overall impact of scholarly publications. By analyzing citation metrics, authorship trends, and research output, bibliometric studies play a vital role in measuring scholarly productivity and contributions in various fields, including library and information science.

Review of Literature:

A bibliometric analysis was conducted on the ‘Journal of Indian Library Association’ to study research articles in the Library and Information Science field. The analysis involved scanning the journal and reviewing numerous articles.

Kumar, Mahendra (2021) conducted an analysis of 148 articles published by the "Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA)" from 2015-2020. The study reveals that most contributions are from India (99.61%), with only 0.39% from foreign sources. It also highlights that most authors are from Karnataka, and articles with a page length of 9-12 pages constitute 37.83% of the total. Additionally, it identifies ‘users’ study’, ‘library automation and ICT application’, and ‘Digital Library’ as the popular subjects for publishing papers in the journal. The analysis further covers authorship pattern, subject-wise distribution of articles, average number of references per article,

forms of documents cited, and year-wise distribution of cited journals.

Mondal, D and Saha, S (2015) examines 115 articles from 2008 to 2014 on the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA). The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) is a significant Indian journal in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS). The study shows that various aspects of the journal, including article distribution, authorship patterns, author productivity, and subject-wise distribution. The trend in authorship indicates a preference for collaboration, with most authors being from Delhi. The study also found that articles of 4-6 pages in length made up over half of the published content, with topics such as 'users' study', 'ICT', and 'library automation' being the preferred subjects for publication in the journal.

Pandita, R (2013) analyses 310 articles of the Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) journal published from 2002 to 2012. India emerged as a major contributor to the journal. On average, each issue of each volume contained 7.04 articles, and each article had 17.11 references. Researchers from 16 different countries contributed to the journal, with 65.81% of articles being based on co-authorship patterns.

Thanuskodi, S. (2018) provides a bibliometric analysis of the journal "Library Herald" from 2006 to 2010. It covers the number of articles, authorship patterns, subject-wise distribution of articles, average number of references per article, forms of documents cited, and year-wise distribution of cited journals. The study reveals that out of 138 articles, 52.17% were contributed by single authors and 47.83% by joint authors. Moreover, 89.85% of contributions are from India, while 10.15% are from foreign sources. The analysis highlights the journal's strengths and weaknesses, offering insights for its future development.

Rajev, M.K.G and Susesh, B. (2018) conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles published in the International Journal Digital Library Services from 2011 to 2017. It focused on various patterns such as year-wise and issue-wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, collaboration among authors, institution affiliation, geographical distribution, and range of references. The research revealed that 290 articles were published during this period, with the highest number of articles published in 2014. It was noted that most articles were 11-20 pages long, and authors from universities made the highest contribution. Additionally, India had the highest number of articles published, with 262 articles. The study also highlighted the degree of collaboration among authors.

Objectives of the Study:

The objectives are as follows:

- To study year wise distribution of the articles
- To study issue wise distribution of the articles
- To find out the volume wise length of the articles
- To find out the volume wise authorship pattern
- To identify the degree of collaboration
- To study the author's productivity
- To find out the most prolific authors
- To identify the year-wise growth of contributions
- To study the subject coverage of articles

Methodology:

The researchers went to the Indian Library Association website and obtained bibliographical

information from “The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA).” The authorship patterns, article distribution, publication growth, degree of collaboration, growth in citations and contributions, article distribution by subject, and the most productive authors are all evaluated using a variety of numerical statistical techniques. Furthermore, only journal articles published between 2016 and 2022 were considered in the analysis. The research only considers journal articles; book reviews are excluded. A study was carried out on 243 articles between 2016 and 2022.

Data were gathered from the website <https://journal.ilaindia.net> of “The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA).” Between 2016 and 2022, approximately 26 issues from the eight volumes were selected for analysis. The bibliometric study looks at a variety of journal components, including authorship patterns, author productivity, collaboration levels, and article distribution by subject. These data were presented using descriptive statistical analysis.

Data Analysis:

Year wise distribution of the articles

Year	Volume	Issues	Articles	Percentage
2016	52	3	17	7.00
2017	53	3	20	8.23
2018	54	4	23	9.47
2019	55	4	28	11.52
2020	56	4	41	16.87
2021	57	4	61	25.10
2022	58	4	53	21.81
Total		26	243	

Table 1 Year wise distribution of the articles

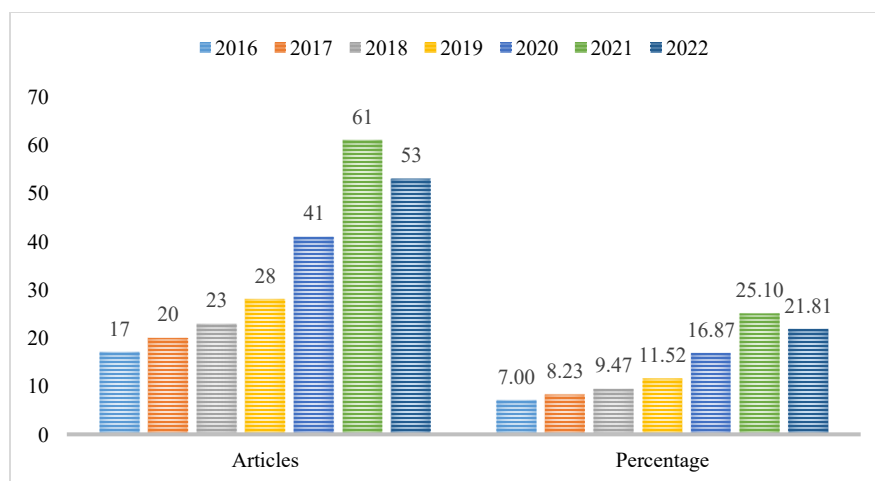


Figure 1 Year wise Distribution of the Articles

Table 1 displays the distribution of articles by year, illustrating that the highest publication rate, with 61 articles (25.10%), was observed in 2021.

Conversely, the lowest publication rate, with 17 articles (7%), was seen in 2016.

Issue Wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Volume	Issue	Articles	Percentage
2016	52	1 & 2	7	2.88
		3	5	2.06
		4	5	2.06
2017	53	1	6	0.02
		2 & 3	9	3.70
		4	5	2.06
2018	54	1	6	2.47
		2	5	2.06
		3	6	2.47
		4	6	2.47
2019	55	1	6	2.47
		2	6	2.47
		3	8	3.29
		4	8	3.29
2020	56	1	9	3.70
		2	8	3.29
		3	11	4.53
		4	13	5.35
2021	57	1	13	5.35
		2	16	6.58
		3	15	6.17
		4	17	7.00
2022	58	1	18	7.41
		2	10	4.12
		3	15	6.17
		4	10	4.12
Total		26	243	

Table 2 Issue Wise Distribution of Articles

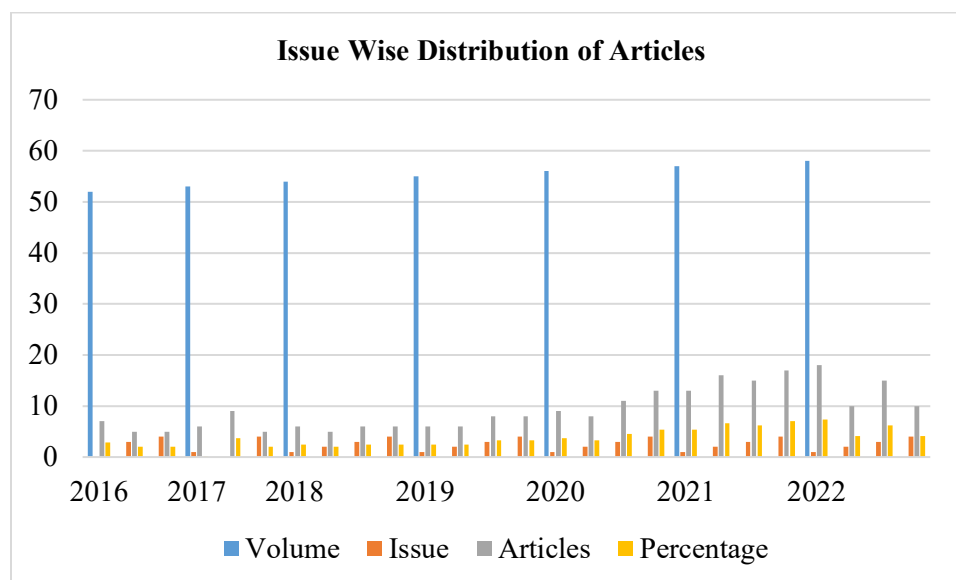


Figure 2 Issue Wise Distribution of Articles

The table 2 outlines the distribution of articles in the Journal of Indian Library Association from 2016 to 2022, along with the corresponding percentages. It shows that the highest publication

rate, with 18 articles (7.41%) in volume 58, issue 1, was observed in 2022. Conversely, the lowest publication rate, with 6 articles (0.02%) in volume 53, issue 1, was seen in 2017.

Volume-wise Length of the Articles

Year	Volume	Total Articles	Page Length				
			1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21-25
2016	52	17	2	11	3	0	1
2017	53	20	5	9	6	0	0
2018	54	23	5	13	3	2	0
2019	55	28	2	18	7	1	0
2020	56	41	0	17	23	1	0
2021	57	61	0	13	45	3	0
2022	58	53	0	8	33	12	0
Total		243	14	89	120	19	1
Percentage			5.76	36.63	49.38	7.82	0.41

Table 3 Volume wise Length of the Articles

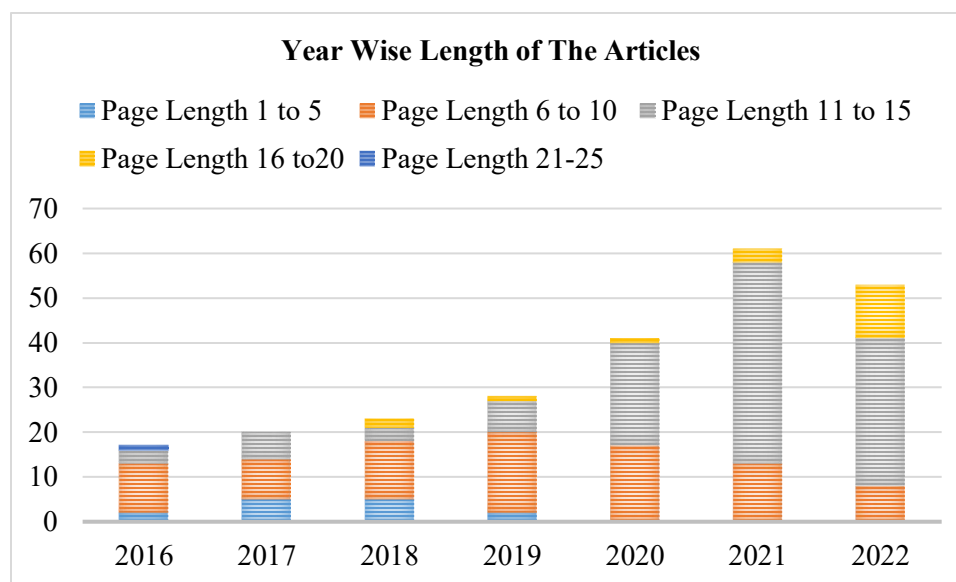


Figure 3 Volume wise Length of the Articles

Table 3 shows that the majority of articles, 120 (49.38%), are 11-15 pages in length, followed by 89 (36.63%) articles with 6-10 pages, 19 (7.82%)

articles with 16-20 pages, 14 (5.76%) with 1-5 pages, and 1 (0.41%) article with 21-25 pages.

Volume wise Authorship Pattern

Year	Volume	Authors per article				Total Authors
		One	Two	Three	Four	
2016	52	6	11	0	0	17
2017	53	8	11	1	0	20
2018	54	11	11	1	0	23
2019	55	12	14	1	1	28
2020	56	6	23	7	5	41
2021	57	14	31	15	0	60
2022	58	14	31	5	1	51
Total		71	132	30	7	240
Percentage		29.58	55	12.5	2.92	100

Table 4 Volume wise Authorship Pattern

The authorship pattern in Table 4 categorizes authors into four groups based on the number of contributors per article. For single author contributions, Vol. 57 and 58 had the most articles (14, 19.71%), while Vol. 52 and 56 had the least

(6, 8.45%) out of 71 contributions. Among double author contributions, Vol. 57 and 58 had the most (31, 23.48%), and Vol. 52, 53, and 54 had the least (11, 8.33%) out of 132 articles.

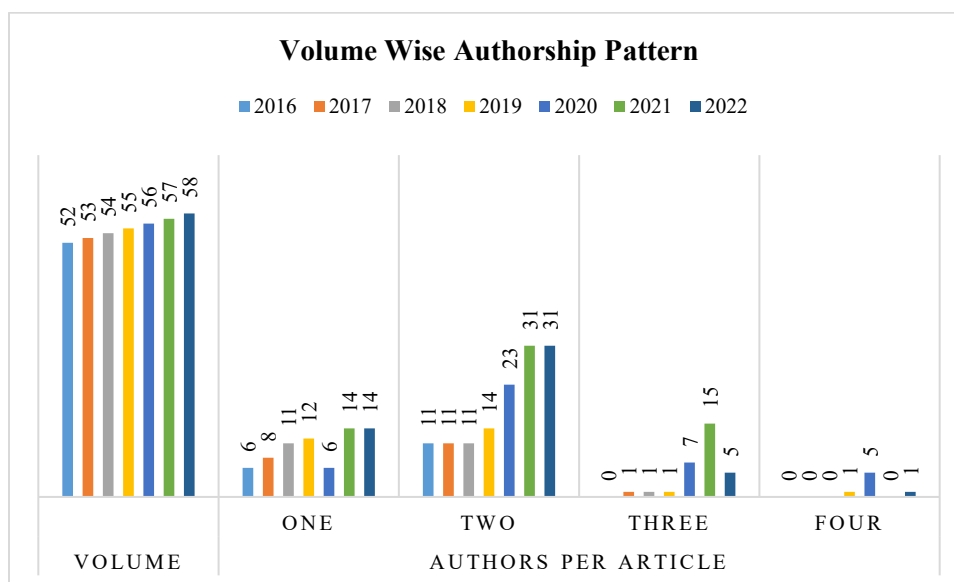


Figure 4 Volume wise Authorship Pattern

Degree of Author's Collaboration

Year	Single Authors (NS)	Multiple Authors (NM)	Total (NM+NS)	Degree of Collaboration
2016	6	11	17	0.65
2017	8	12	20	0.60
2018	11	12	23	0.52
2019	12	16	28	0.57
2020	6	35	41	0.85
2021	14	46	60	0.77
2022	14	37	51	0.73
Total	71	169	240	0.70

Table 5 Degree of Collaboration of Authors

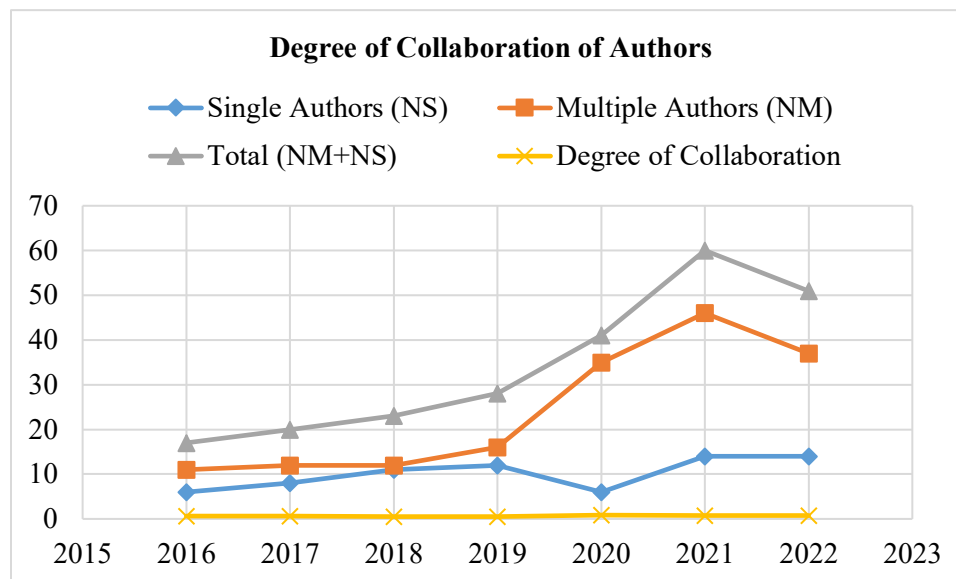


Figure 5 Degree of Collaboration of Authors

Table 5 uses the formula proposed by Subramanyam (1983) to analyses the author's collaboration of Brainwave journal from 2020 to 2023.

$$DC = Nm / Nm + Ns$$

Where,

DC = Degree of Collaboration

Nm = Number of multi authored research papers

Ns = Number of single authored research papers

$$DC = 169/169+71= 0.70$$

The data indicates that the overall DC for the seven-year period is 0.70. In 2020, the DC value reached its highest point at 0.85, but it decreased to 0.52 in 2018.

Author's Productivity

Year	No. of Articles	Total Authors	AAPP	Productivity per Author
2016	17	17	1.00	1.00
2017	20	20	1.00	1.00
2018	23	23	1.00	1.00
2019	28	28	1.00	1.00
2020	41	41	1.00	1.00
2021	61	60	0.98	1.02
2022	53	51	0.96	1.04
Total	243	240	0.99	1.01

Table 6 Author's Productivity

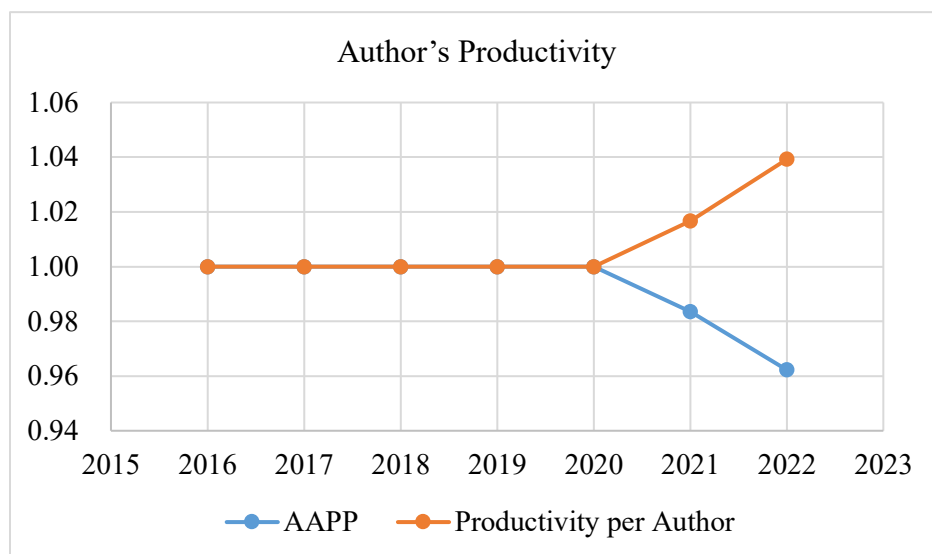


Figure 6 Author's Productivity

*Average authors per paper (AAPP) = No. of authors/No. of papers

Productivity per author = number of papers/ no. of authors

Table 6 presents an analysis of the author's productivity, indicating that it peaked at 60 (1.02) in 2021. However, from 2016 to 2020, the author's productivity was at its lowest point, scoring 17 (1.00) in 2016.

Most Prolific Author

Authors	No. of Citations	Percentage
M C Lakshminarasimhappa	47	30.52
B M Gupta	7	4.55
Ghouse Modin Mamdapur	7	4.55
S M Dhawan	7	4.55
Sandip B Khandare	7	4.55
Shashank S Sonwane	7	4.55
Diksha	6	3.90
Gururaj S Hadagali	6	3.90
Keshava J	6	3.90
Mamatha V	6	3.90
Maneesh Kumar Bajpai	6	3.90
Preeti Sharda	6	3.90
Rishi Tiwari	6	3.90
Rupak Chakravarty	6	3.90
Sathish Kantha P L	6	3.90
Shanthakumari K	6	3.90
Shivanand D Bulla	6	3.90
Total	154	

Table 7 Most Prolific Author

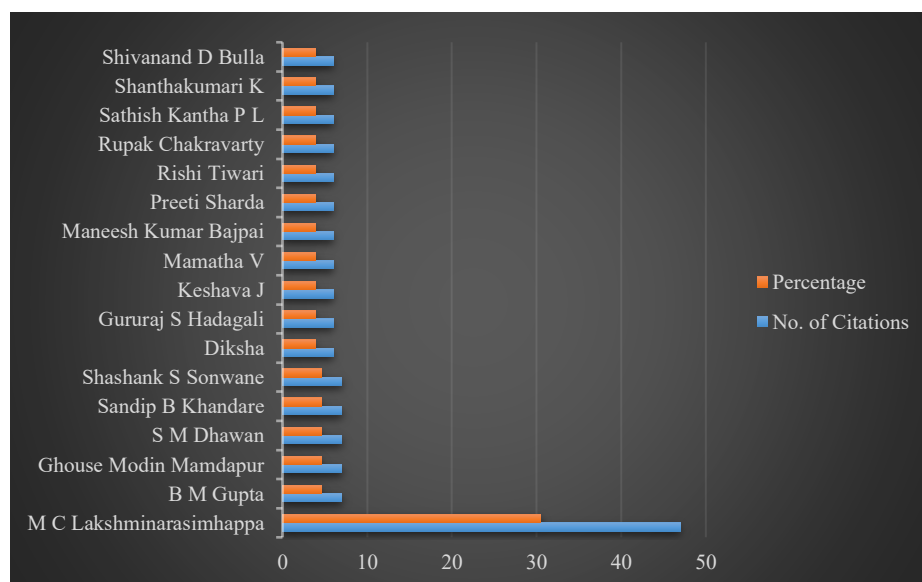


Figure 7 Most Prolific Author

During the study period, M C Lakshminarasimhappa was the most productive author, contributing 47 (30.52%) publications. B M Gupta, Ghouse Modin Mamdapur, S M Dhawan, Sandip B Khandare, and Shashank S

Sonwane followed with 7 (4.55%) publications each. Diksha, Gururaj S Hadagali, Keshava J, Mamatha V, and others contributed 6 (3.90%) publications each.

Subject Wise Distribution of Articles

SL. No.	Subject	No. of Articles
1	Metric studies	60
2	ICT based open learning system	14
3	Library Automation & digitization	19
4	User study	17
5	Library & Information resources & services	39
6	E-resources management & usage	19
7	Content management	3
8	IPR & Legal issues in LIS	9
9	Indexing	1
10	Citation & reference analysis	10
11	Green Library	1
12	Public Library	9
13	Biblioclasm	1
14	Library software & its application	20
15	Usage of Computer technology in LIS	21

Table 8 Subject Wise Distribution of Articles

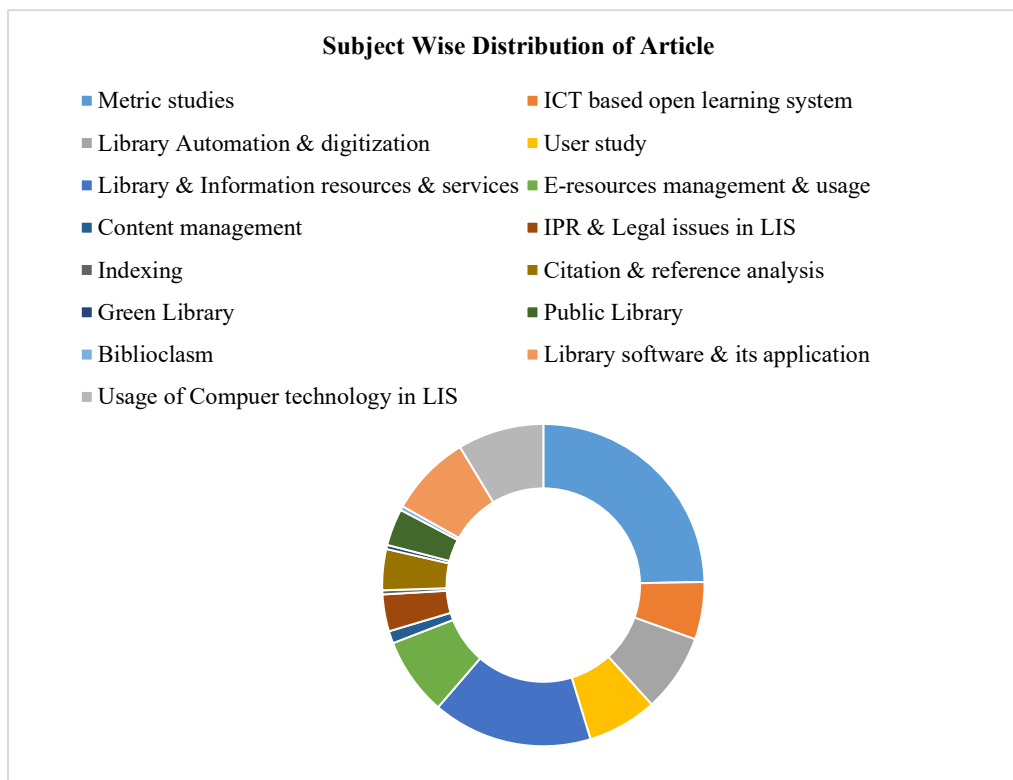


Figure 8 Subject Wise Distribution of Articles

Findings:

The present study indicates that 243 articles were published in the Journal of Indian Library Association during the year 2016 to 2022. The maximum number of articles is 61 (25.10%) were published in year 2021 and the lowest number of articles - 17 (7%) were published in the year 2016. It also indicates the page length of the articles during the study period. Most of articles, 120 (49.38%), are 11-15 pages in length and minimum (1 article i.e. 0.41%) article with 21-25 pages. The study found that out of 240 contributors, 71 (29.58%) contributors contributed as a single author, 169 (70.42%) of contributors contributed as joint authors and the degree of author's collaboration (DC) found is 0.70. It clearly indicates that researchers are more interested in collaborative research than independently. The value of DC was maximum in the year 2020 with

0.85 and minimum in the year 2018 with 0.52. The study revealed that the highest author's productivity 60 (1.02) in the year 2021 and the lowest author's productivity 17 (1.00) in the year 2016. Further, During the study period, M C Lakshminarasimhappa was the most productive author, contributing 47 (30.52%) publications. B M Gupta and others contributed 7 (4.55%) each and Diksha and other contributors contributed 6 (3.90%) each. Furthermore, the research data revealed the journal articles have covered a wide range of subject areas in the field of Library and Information Science, such as Library Automation & digitization, Metric studies, ICT based open learning system, User study, Library & Information resources & services, E-resources management & usage, Content management, IPR & Legal issues in LIS, Indexing, Citation & reference analysis, Green Library, Public Library, Biblioclasm, Library software & its application

and Usage of Computer technology in LIS. It also revealed that most of articles submitted in the journal is related to metric studies - 60.

Limitation :

- The time frame was taken by the researchers only a seven-year span, 2016-2022
- Subjects can be categorized in detail or with the help of the Dewey Decimal Classification system.
- Additional parameters, such as the author's educational qualifications, designation, and geographical distribution of articles, can be incorporated.

Conclusion:

The main role of the Bibliometrics research is to study and evaluate the performance of researchers and their publications. The study presents an analytical perspective of different bibliometric indicators like, publication volume-wise authorship patterns, author productivity, degree of collaboration, and subject-wise distribution of articles published in the 'Journal of Indian Library Association'. It indicates a higher inclination towards research collaboration and fluctuating journal article contributions and citations within a seven-year span. The study suggests a broader time frame could lead to a better understanding of the impact factor of the journal. Future researchers can be investigating the geographical distribution of authors to map regional contributions and global engagement in research. By examining research themes, they can identify emerging topics and declining areas of interest over time. The subject distribution within Library and Information Science (LIS) fields can be categorized using established classification schemes, such as the Dewey Decimal

Classification (DDC) and Universal Decimal Classification schemes (UDC) etc. Additionally, visualization tools can be utilized to reveal core author networks, institutional collaborations, and subject networks. Finally, a bibliometric comparative analysis of various journals may also be conducted by future researchers.

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