



Analysis of published research in IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology: A Bibliometric Study during 2016-2020

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Abstract

Bibliometrics is the study of how quantitative approaches were used to quantify and analyze different elements of the scientific communication process via the medium of written materials. It's a handy tool for tracking the expansion of the scholarly record and emerging research trends. This report presents the findings of a bibliometric study conducted on IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology (IJLSIT) from 2016 to 2020. Among the many bibliometric parameters used in the study are the following: number of articles published per volume/year; authorship pattern; collaborative pattern; most prolific authors; state/designation/affiliation contribution; number of references per article; cited resource type; research trends and interests; and so on. This study's data was gathered manually, analyzed with the use of an MS Excel spreadsheet, and then separated into several categories based on the many bibliometric features they included. The survey found that the majority of publications published in IJLSIT this year were published in 2019 (25.74%), that 54.7% of those articles were written by a single author, and that the journal's total cooperation rate was 0.47. In addition, Indian writers 90% (91 of 100) of the articles were written by only 10 authors, with Hemantha Kumar G.H. being the most prolific. Contributions came mostly from the Indian state of Maharashtra (18.81%), the universities of Benue State and Rayalaseema (4.95%), and academic librarians (20.79%). The research also found that articles typically ranged in length from zero to five pages, typically mentioned between six and ten sources per piece, and most often cited magazines. Researchers care most about the "Digital Library" topic, with the most views occurring in 2018's volume three, issue one (18.01%) and the most downloads occurring in 2020's volume five, issue one (22.92%).

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Research Productivity, IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology, Author Productivity, Collaboration Pattern.

Introduction

Present day academics use journals as one of their primary means of disseminating scholarly work. There is a flood of print and online journals covering a wide range of topics and languages. Now, research into the bibliometrics of a journal, as conducted by Kevin et al. (2009), reveals an intuitive portrayal of the publication, providing more than surface-level understanding. Studies of individual journals have revealed a wealth of information about those publications, including their quality, national and international prominence, impact, research interests, organizational description, and authorship and collaboration pattern (NebelongBonnie & Faber Frandsen, 2006). In 1997, Professor Tiew was the first to compile a comprehensive evaluation of the over 102 literature on single journal metrics research, breaking them down into four categories: bibliometrics study, citation analysis, content analysis, and other elements of bibliometrics study on single journals. This research is an effort to examine the IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology's publishing features by means of a number of bibliometric indicators.

Regarding Bibliometrics The topic of bibliometrics has long been used to analyze publishing trends in a certain area or body of literature quantitatively and statistically. According to the literature review process, bibliometric approaches or "analysis" have become well-established scientific specializations (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015). What bibliometrics is Campbell (1896) is credited with producing the first bibliometric study utilizing statistical techniques for investigating topic dispersion in publications, hence bibliometrics is neither a new name nor a new field of inquiry. In a later research on the development of comparative anatomy, Cole and Eale (1917) used the phrase "Statistical Analysis" to describe their method of quantifying the scholarly literature. Alan Pritchard of the United Kingdom is credited as being the first to use the word "bibliometrics" (Pritchard, 1969). Originally intended to quantify the output of scientific and technical research using data collected from published literature, the word "bibliometrics" has now expanded to include a wide variety of more nuanced measures and indicators.

Journal Background Information The Khyati Education and Research Foundation (KERF), a non-profit organization registered in accordance with the Society Registration Act of 1860, publishes the IP Indian Journal of Library Science and



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S.Nagaman . et. al. /International Journal of Engineering & Science

Information Technology (IJLSIT) (p-ISSN: 2582-1555, e-ISSN: 2456- 9623). This peer-reviewed, open-access publication has been in print biannually since 2006 and became fully digital on February 22, 2021. Publishing a research-oriented paper that tackles major challenges across all subfields of Library Science and Information Technology is central to the journal's mission of accelerating and improving the transmission of information. Index Copernicus, Google Scholar, Indian Science Abstracts, Academia.edu, National Science Library, J-gate, ROAD, CrossRef, and Microsoft Academic all index or include the journal in their databases. Creative Commons)

library ethics, publishing only original articles and not tolerating any forms of plagiarism. As part of the paper submission process, Crossref Similarity Check (enabled by iThenticate), a plagiarism checker, is made available to the editor and reviewers of IJLSIT. For example: (IP Innovative Publication Pvt. Ltd., n.d.)

Article Summarization The current state of the Library Quarterly (LQ) was examined, and the materials published between 2010 and 2019 were investigated, by Naveed et al. (2021). Information gathered for bibliometric analysis using Web of Science Core Collection and other resources like VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, MScExcel, etc. The research looks at all 469 articles published in LQ throughout that time frame. The purpose of Ratten et al.'s (2020) study was to examine the evolution of Thunderbird International Business Review. The most referenced papers, authors, and countries were identified by a bibliometric study focused on the previous 15 years. The journal's coverage was also analyzed, revealing a departure from its former emphasis on international business in favor of a broader range of cross disciplinary issues. The Journal of Network and Computer Applications was the subject of a bibliometric study by Zurita et al. (2020). The study started with the development of a publication and citation structure, and data was gathered from the Clarivate Analytics Web of Science database. In subsequent steps, prominent authors, institutions, and nations were presented, and co-citations, bibliographic coupling, and keyword co-occurrence were analyzed using the VOSviewer program. After conducting a bibliometric and ontological study of the articles published in the Information Systems Journal between 1991 and 2015, La Paz et al. (2019) provided a summary of the most prominent research trends throughout that time period. The development of bibliographic coupling and co-citation analysis for geographical analysis of bibliographical data is explored from the bibliometric viewpoint of publications and citations. Using a bibliometric examination of the journal's output between 1997 and 2016, Gaviria-Marin et al. (2018) attempted to give a comprehensive update on the Journal of Knowledge Management. Papers, authors, universities, and nations were all taken into account across a wide range of characteristics in the bibliometric metrics used to measure performance. The mapping of JKM's research is performed with the help of VOSviewer, which concurrence of keywords and co-citation points of view. Sahoo et al. (2017) examined the articles published in the Electronic Journal of Knowledge Management during the period from 2003-2013. With the help of bibliometric methods, the study identified the publication output,

The papers published in the Electronic Journal of Knowledge Management between 2003 and 2013 were analyzed by (2017). The research used bibliometric techniques to determine the number of publications,

Goals of the Research First, we want to know how many papers were published in each volume and each year.

The second objective is to look at who wrote what and how much they worked together.

I would want to know the article's contribution by state.

4. To determine the journal's most prolific contributors.

5. Find out how long most of the articles are.

Six, to learn what kinds of typical resources the writers often use, and so forth.

7 Show the total number of citations used in the article.

The eighth goal is to draw attention to emerging themes in the journal's research papers.

Techniques of Research The study's research challenge was a synthesis of many important factors found in IJLSIT papers.

Volumes 1-3 (2016-2020) of the journal's articles were scanned by hand, and the resulting data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet for easy analysis. In addition, the collected information was tallied and evaluated in accordance with the research questions. The protocols discussed in the article addressed a wide range of interconnected factors, such as the number of papers published per year, the order in which authors appeared, the countries from which they originated, the number of authors from each country, the length of the articles, the number of references, the types of sources cited, the direction of recent research, and the researchers' particular areas of interest.

Discussion & Results

An Issue & Volume Effective Article Dissemination

The research output of the IJLSIT is shown in Table 1 by year or volume from 2016 to 2020. There are a total of 101 articles spread among these five books. In 2019 (Volume 4), the most articles have been published ever: 26 (or 25.74 percent). The next two volumes, in 2017 and 2018, each include 22 articles (or 21.78 percent of the total). However, 2016 (volume 1) has the fewest articles of any volume, at only 12.

Table 1: Year or Volume Wise Research Output of IJLSIT

Year	Volume	Issue	No of Article	Total	Percentage
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S.Nagaman . et. al. /International Journal of Engineering & Science

2016	1	1	4	12	11.88
		2	8		
2017	2	1	8	22	21.78
		2	14		
2018	3	1	14	22	21.78
		2	8		
2019	4	1	10	26	25.74
		2	16		
2020	5	1	11	19	18.81
		2	8		
All Total				101	100.00

Authorship & Collaboration Patterns

Following Table 2 displays the detailed authorship patterns of the articles published in these five volumes during 2016-2020. Out of the 101 articles, 53.47% (or 54) articles contributed by a single author, followed by 32 (31.68%) contributed by two authors and the rest of the 15 (14.85%) contributed by three or more authors. In all of IJLSIT's volumes (1-6), the contribution of a total of 6 authors in a single article (volume 5, issue 2) is the maximum.

Table 2: Authorship Pattern of IJLSIT Research Output

Year	Volume	Issue	Single Author		Double Author		More than two author	
2016	1	1	2	5	1	6	1	1
		2	3		5		0	
2017	2	1	6	14	1	6	1	2
		2	8		5		1	
2018	3	1	7	13	5	7	2	2
		2	6		2		0	
2019	4	1	3	11	5	9	2	6
		2	8		4		4	
2020	5	1	5	11	3	4	3	4
		2	6		1		1	
All Total (101)			54		32		15	
Percentage (100.00)			53.47		31.68		14.85	

The 'Degree of Collaboration' is defined as the fraction of a field's research papers that were authored in collaboration with others

$$DC = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

relative to the total number of research papers published in that field during the same time period (Subramanyam, 1983).

Where, DC = amount of teamwork Nm = total number of papers with multiple authors

Number of studies with a single author (Ns).

Table 3 shows the level of cooperation between writers as a function of volume or year. Table 3 shows that this variable varies from 0.36 to 0.58. While cooperation is at its highest in 2016 and 2019, it is at its lowest in 2017. There has been an average of 0.47 co-authored articles each year in IJLSIT during the last five years.

Table 3: Degree of Collaboration

Year	Volume	Single Author	Multiple Author	Total	Degree of Collaboration
2016	1	5	7	12	0.58
2017	2	14	8	22	0.36
2018	3	13	9	22	0.41
2019	4	11	15	26	0.58
2020	5	11	8	19	0.42
Total		54	47	101	0.47

the most prolific writers The research shows that there were 120 writers involved in the production of all 101 papers published in IJLSIT (volumes 1–5). Eleven pieces had two writers, nine had three, five had four or more, and the remainder had just one. Table 4 displays the identified most prolific writers from 2016-2020 in order of their output. The chart shows that Hemantha Kumar G.H. has published the most works (nine), followed by Elijah Ojowu ODE (six) and Dakshata Avinash Dukare (five). If many authors have the same total number of publications, the order in which they appear in the list is considered.

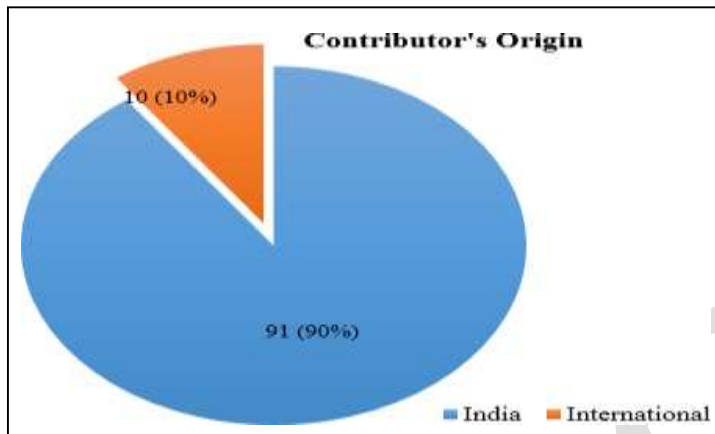


Fig. 1: Origin of the IJLSIT Contributors

Distribution of Funds by State: The journal's widespread popularity is reflected in the contributions from around the country. Table 5 shows that out of the 91 articles written by Indian writers, the largest share (18.81%) comes from the state of Maharashtra, followed by the states of Karnataka (12.87%) and Punjab (9.90% each). In contrast, both Rajasthan and Odisha had just one contribution (0.99%). During the period from 2006-2020 covered by the table, IJLSIT received no submissions from any other countries. Table 5 solely takes into account the first author of each paper that appeared in IJLSIT.

Table 5: State wise Contribution to IJLSIT

Rank	State	No of Contribution	Percentage
1	Maharastra	19	18.81
2	Karnataka	13	12.87
3	Punjab	10	9.90
4	Gujrat	8	7.92
5	Andhra Pradesh	7	6.93
5	Haryana	7	6.93
6	Uttar Pradesh	6	5.94
7	Madhya Pradesh	5	4.95
8	Kerala	4	3.96
9	J&K	3	2.97
9	Tamil Nadu	3	2.97
10	Jharkhand	2	1.98
10	Sikkim	2	1.98
11	Rajasthan	1	0.99
11	Odisha	1	0.99
	International	10	9.90
	Total	101	100.00

Group Membership and Participation: Table 6 shows the affiliations that have contributed the most articles to IJLSIT between 2006 and 2020 (volumes 1 through 5). According to the data in the table, the two universities with the highest



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S.Nagaman . et. al. /International Journal of Engineering & Science

percentage of contributors are Benue State University and Rayalaseema University, both of which have 4.95% (5) coverage, followed by BLDE (Deemed to be University) and Farook College, both of which have 3.96% (4) coverage. In addition, 8 organizations have a coverage percentage of 2.97% (3), while another 6 have a coverage percentage of 1.98% (2). The remaining 47 academic institutions each provide a single paper to IJLSIT. Table 6 is formatted in such a manner that it only takes into account the first author of each IJLSIT publication.

Table 6: Affiliation wise Contribution to IJLSIT

Rank	Affiliation	No of Contribution	Percentage
1	Benue State University	5	4.95
1	Rayalaseema University	5	4.95
2	BLDE (Deemed to be University)	4	3.96
2	Farook College	4	3.96
3	Baba Farid University of Health Sciences	3	2.97
3	Ganga Institute of Technology and Management	3	2.97
3	Library and Information Centre, Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ministry of Health & F.W., Govt. of India	3	2.97
3	M. P. Birla Library & Information Centre, Bombay Hospital Trust	3	2.97
3	N. E. S. Science College, Nanded	3	2.97
3	Oriental College of Pharmacy	3	2.97
3	Punjab Agricultural University	3	2.97
3	University of Kashmir	3	2.97
4	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	2	1.98
4	Duvvuru Ramanamma Women's (DRW) College	2	1.98
4	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology	2	1.98
4	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences	2	1.98
4	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University	2	1.98
4	University of Agricultural Sciences	2	1.98
Other (Single article contributors)		47	46.53
Total		101	100.00

Contribution by Designation: Table 7 shows the departments that have helped produce articles for IJLSIT. Twenty-one of the 101 sample articles (20.79%) were covered by academic libraries. Next in coverage are academic librarians (10.89%) and research scholars (9.90%), with 11 and 10 respectively. Table 7 was likewise made taking into consideration just the primary author of each publication, much as tables 5 and 6.

Table 7: Contribution by Department to IJLSIT

Rank	Designation	No of Contribution	Percentage
1	College Librarian	21	20.79
2	University Librarian	11	10.89
3	Research Scholar	10	9.90
4	Assistant Librarian	9	8.91
4	Institutional Librarian	9	8.91
5	Assistant Professor	8	7.92
6	Lecturer	7	6.93
7	Chief Librarian	5	4.95
7	Junior Librarian	5	4.95
8	Library Assistant	3	2.97
Other		13	12.87
Total		101	100.00

Standard Article Length

Articles published in volumes 1–5 (2016–2020) are broken down by page count in Table 8 as follows: 0–5, 6–10, 11–15, and



16–20. Out of a total of 101 articles, 64.36 percent (65 out of 101) were found to have between 0 and 5 pages. Thereafter, the percentage of pages covered drops to 29.70 percent between pages 6 and 10, 3.96 percent between pages 11 and 15, and 1.98% between pages 16 and 20. It's worth noting that not a single article in the first five volumes of IJLSIT (issues 1–4) is longer than 20 pages.

Table 8: Average Length of Articles in IJLSIT

Page Range	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage
0-5	7	9	16	19	14	65	64.36
6-10	5	8	6	6	5	30	29.70
11-15	0	3	0	1	0	4	3.96
16-20	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.98
More than 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00

Article-by-Article Reference Use

Table 9 displays the total number of citations used by papers appearing in the first five volumes of IJLSIT. From the data in the table, we can deduce that 6-10 references per article constitutes the largest proportion of IJLSIT articles (35, or 34.65%), followed by 0-5 references (21.78%), and 11-15 references (19.80%). Two articles have citation counts higher than 50 (57 and 55, respectively).

Table 9: Use of References per Article

Reference Count	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage
0-5	3	5	4	7	3	22	21.78
6-10	3	6	10	7	9	35	34.65
11-15	4	4	3	6	3	20	19.80
16-20	2	3	2	4	2	13	12.87
More than 20	0	4	3	2	2	11	10.89

Resources Used to Write the Articles

Table 10 shows the sources the writers consulted in putting up their articles. More than half of the references in use are journal articles (55.41 percent, or 67 references), as seen in the table. The next highest levels of coverage are books/book chapters (13.46%) and online articles (18.74%; 227 total). When broken down by year or volume, 2017 (vol. 2) has the most citations of any year (345) while 2016 (vol. 1) has the fewest (117) overall.

Table 10: Types of Materials Cited in the Articles of IJLSIT

Type of Materials Cited	2016 (vol. 1)	2017 (vol. 2)	2018 (vol. 3)	2019 (vol. 4)	2020 (vol. 5)	Total	Percentage
Periodical Article	69	220	121	135	126	671	55.41
Book/Book Chapter	12	41	56	39	15	163	13.46
Conference Papers	4	19	18	27	11	79	6.52
Online Material	28	51	40	62	46	227	18.74
Thesis/Dissertations	0	3	0	0	5	8	0.66
Manual/Handbook	2	10	6	1	2	21	1.73
Manuscript	1	1	6	4	2	14	1.16
Dictionary/Encyclopedia	0	0	2	1	10	13	1.07
Others	1	0	8	4	2	15	1.24
Total	117	345	257	273	219	1211	100.00
Percentage	9.66	28.49	21.22	22.54	18.08	100.00	-

Formats for Scholarly Publications

In Table 11, you can see the different types of articles that appeared in IJLSIT between 2016 and 2020 (volumes 1 through 5). The majority of papers published in IJLSIT are original research articles (72.28 percent), followed by review articles (20.9 percent) and case reports (4.9 percent). In addition to the aforementioned article kinds, there are two (2) more article varieties.

Table 11: Research Publication Categories in IJLSIT

Year	Volume	Issue	Original Article	Review Article	Case Report	Others
2016	1	1	1	2	1	0
		2	8	0	0	0
2017	2	1	6	2	0	0
		2	9	4	0	1
2018	3	1	9	2	3	0
		2	8	0	0	0
2019	4	1	7	2	1	0
		2	9	7	0	0
2020	5	1	9	2	0	0
		2	7	0	0	1
All Total (101)			73	21	5	2
Percentage (100.00)			72.28	20.79	4.95	1.98

Research Patterns

Table 12 displays the results of a systematic review conducted on all IJLSIT papers, with the goal of identifying overarching themes in the journal's published research. There were a total of 101 articles published in IJLSIT (volumes 1-5), with the largest concentration being Digital Library-related (19 articles, 18.81%), followed by Information Seeking Behaviour (17 articles, 16.83%), Information Services (15 articles, 14.85%), and Information Communication Technology (14 articles, 13.86%). Again, the fields of research methods and copyright, plagiarism, and library ethics have the least attention (two papers apiece) of all of the categories.

Table 12: Research Trends of the Published Articles in IJLSIT

Research Areas	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage
Information Communication Technology	2	1	3	4	4	14	13.86
Metrics Studies	1	1	2	0	1	5	4.95
Library Management	0	1	4	3	4	12	11.88
Digital Library	2	3	4	6	4	19	18.81
Information Services	3	2	3	6	1	15	14.85
Research Methods	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.98
Preservation & Conservation	1	1	2	1	2	7	6.93
Information Seeking Behaviour	3	7	4	1	2	17	16.83
Copyright, Plagiarism & Library Ethics	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.98
Miscellaneous	0	4	0	3	1	8	7.92

Motivation for Studying The level of interest in a study indicates how credible and significant it is among its peers. There are a number of different types of use data that may be used to establish this, such as citation analysis, recommendation, view and download counts, etc. The popularity of a published article was measured by its number of views and downloads in this study. The article "E-learning, e-searching, and e-resource management in the libraries" by Mohammad Asif and K. K. Singh has received the most attention, with 1829 pageviews and 985 downloads, out of the 101 papers published in IJLSIT. Again, the most viewed issue is from 2018 (vol. 3, no. 1, 14663; 18.01%) while the most downloaded issue is from 2020 (vol. 5, no. 1, 9279; 22.92%).

Table 13: Research Interests of the Published Articles in IJLSIT



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IJESR/Jan. 2022/ Vol-12/Issue-3/1-10

S.Nagaman . et. al. /International Journal of Engineering & Science

Year	Volume	Issue	View*	Download*
2016	1	1	5057 (6.21%)	1908 (4.71%)
		2	8697 (10.68%)	2813 (6.95%)
2017	2	1	6438 (7.91%)	2061 (5.09%)
		2	11605 (14.26%)	3682 (9.10%)
2018	3	1	14663 (18.01%)	6732 (16.63%)
		2	7199 (8.84%)	2813 (6.95%)
2019	4	1	9446 (11.60%)	3883 (9.59%)
		2	12006 (14.75%)	5938 (14.67%)
2020	5	1	4683 (5.75%)	9279 (22.92%)
		2	1608 (1.98%)	1373 (3.39%)
All Total			81402 (100.00%)	40482 (100.00%)

(*denotes that the data of total "View" and "Download" collected on 8 June 2021)

The Study's Most Important Results The following are some of the most important takeaways from the study:

1. If we look at the research output of the IJLSIT over time, we see that the highest concentration of articles, 26, occurred in 2019 (vol. 4), followed by 2017 and 2018 with 22 and 21.78 articles, respectively, in the second and third volumes. Second, of the total number of articles published in IJLSIT, 53.47 percent were written by a single author, 31.68 percent were written by a pair of writers, and 14.85 percent were written by three or more authors.

The average cooperation rate for articles published in IJLSIT is 0.47, with the highest rates observed in 2016 and 2019 (both at 0.58) and the lowest rates seen in 2017 (both at 0.36).

Hemantha Kumar G.H. has published the most articles in IJLSIT (nine) throughout the period from 2016-2020 (five years), followed by Elijah Ojowu ODE (six) and Dakshata Avinash Dukare (five).

5. Of the 101 papers published in IJLSIT (volumes 1–5), 90% (91 out of 91) were written by Indian writers, while the remaining 10% were written by authors from outside India.

6. The state of Maharashtra accounts for 18.81% (19) of the total number of submissions from Indian writers, followed by the states of Karnataka (12.87%) and Punjab (9.90% each).

Seven, the two institutions with the largest coverage were Benue State University and Rayalaseema University, with 4.95% (5) each, followed by BLDE (Deemed to be University) and Farook College, with 3.96% (4) each.

Twenty-one (20.79%) were college librarians, followed by eleven (10.89%) university librarians, and ten (9.90%) research scholars.

9 Of the 101 pieces that were printed, 64.36 percent were between zero and five pages long, followed by 30.70 percent covering six to ten pages, 3.96 percent covering eleven to fifteen, and 1.98 percent covering sixteen to twenty.

Ten percent of the papers in IJLSIT have six or more citations, followed by twenty-two (21.78%) with five or fewer citations, and finally twenty (20.80%) with eleven or more citations.

11 Magazine articles account for 55.41 percent of all cited works (671), followed by web articles (227) and books or book chapters (163).

The majority of publications published in IJLSIT are original research articles (72.28 percent), followed by review articles (20.9 percent) and case reports (4.9 percent).

There were a total of 19 publications (18.81%) about digital libraries, followed by 17 (16.83%) about information-seeking behavior, 15 (14.85%) about information services, and 14 (13.86%) about information communication technology.

The essay "E-learning, e-searching, and e-resource management in the libraries" by Mohammad Asif and K.

For IJLSIT (volumes 1–5), K. Singh had the most pageviews (1829) and downloads (985).

3. Similarly, the most downloaded issue is the 2020 volume five number one (9279, or 22.92% of all downloads), whereas the most viewed issue is the 2018 volume three number one (14663, or 18.01%).

Conclusion

The goal of a bibliographic study of a journal is to investigate the publication's influence on the academic world and the wider society. Despite its short existence, the IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology has published articles on a broad variety of Library Science and Information Technology-related themes during the course of the last five years (2016-2020). The magazine is full of interesting research ideas from authors all around India, and there is even some international content. The magazine investigates many crucial facets of contemporary Library Science curricula. Authors from a wide range of positions and institutions have clearly found this magazine to be a credible outlet for publishing their work, as seen by their affiliations and titles. Meanwhile, data from the previous two years shows that this publication is becoming more popular. Finally, because of its prominent role in disseminating intellectual freedom for the sake of constructing an information democracy, IJLSIT endorses the spirit and concept of Open Access.

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