Library Herald (1999-2021): A Bibliometric Study

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This research investigates the bibliometric examination of the Library Herald-Journal from 1999 to 2021. The study examined the bibliometric pattern of 677 articles published in the Journal, including distribution of articles (year-wise), types of publication, most prolific authors, author productivity of research articles, geographical distribution of articles (India/Foreign), article length, pattern of authorship, and degree of collaboration. According to the survey, 39% of articles were written by a single author, with a degree of collaboration of 0.62. The year with the most items identified is 2021, with 49 (7.23%).

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

1   INTRODUCTION

The discipline of Library and Information Science first appeared in India in the 1910s, with the establishment of the Department of Library and Information Science at the University of Delhi in 1946. promoting a vibrant training and research environment in 1957, DB Krishna Rao got his first PhD from the Department of Library & Information Science, titled "Facet Analysis and Depth Classification of Agriculture," under the leadership of Dr. SR Ranganathan. Ordinary Library & Information Science literature has been adorned by countless researches published in journals, conferences, seminars, books, technical reports, and so on, with journals contributing the most to the publication of fresh investigations in the field. Many research papers have found that authors want more of their work to be published in journals. Despite this, the number of journal publications has grown. Journals have a huge impact on researchers and their academic life since they serve as a medium of communication among researchers as well as a record of that communication for future use.

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In terms of creating the Delhi Library Association and publishing the Library Herald, the Journal Library Herald reflects the legacy of distinguished Library & Information Science experts Dr S R Ranganathan, Prof. CP Vashishth, Shri Krishan Kumar, Shri PN Kaula, NK Goil, and others. To appreciate the qualitative and quantitative features of Library Herald, it is important to notice the descriptive bibliometric indicators of the publication.This study seeks to evaluate the material in the journal Library Herald (1999-2021). The goal of the study is to statistically describe the literature. The goal of this bibliometric study for the Library Herald journal is to express and evaluate the research interests and pattern of formal communication of research articles published in the journal.Early bibliometric research, called "Statistical Bibliography" by Coles and Eales, began in the early twentieth century. Ranganathan later coined the phrase "Librametry" to characterize the quantitative features of libraries. The term "bibliometrics" was coined by Alan Pritchard in 1969 to characterize the application of mathematical and statistical techniques to books and other kinds of communication. The quantitative analysis of literary materials such as writings, articles, books, and information is known as bibliometrics. It keeps track of a number of parameters, such as the number of publications, the expansion of literature, and the systematic usage of library databases.

2   NEED OF THE STUDY

Research articles published in periodicals determine the progress of any discipline. Journals are used to disseminate fresh study findings. Periodicals show the development of any field. One such famous journal in the subject of library and information science is "Library Herald." Several studies on the bibliometric analysis of the Library Herald have been done. However, this analysis focuses on the first two decades following the publication of the journal.Bibliometrics may give insights into a variety of topics, including identifying key journals, most prolific authors, and nation of publishing. Many of these indicators were used in the study. Given the multidisciplinary use of bibliometrics, the findings of this study will assist librarians and library authorities in planning better collection growth. It is the quantitative or statistical examination of a collection of connected literature that describes and observes the growth and change of literature in a certain field of study. Shukla and Verma (2018) discussed in their study that bibliometrics is used to quantify the quantitative analysis of research publications and to offer a full picture of how research and interdisciplinary research started, were classed, and were interconnected. It aids in illustrating the impact of academic publishing on researchers; locating the strengths and gaps in research and indicating future topics of research; locating the core journals, most reputable authors, and universities in any discipline.It provides an examination of an individual's research pattern and the research influence on persons. It enables researchers

in determining appropriate journals to publish their findings and the literature for their subject.

3   REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In India, there are various groups committed to the publication of high-quality, genuine material. The Delhi Library Association was created to preserve the quality and standards of Library and Information Science research, as well as the quality of Library and Information Science professionals. The Delhi Library Association hosts various seminars and conferences as part of its goal, and publications are published, with the monthly Library Herald contributing in the preservation of the quality and level of research in LIS. Library Herald is a quarterly peer-reviewed journal produced by the Delhi Library Association, one of India's largest library organizations.Dr. SR Ranganathan released the first research article, "Document, Documentation, and Standardization," in April 1958. The magazine publishes four times a year, in January, April, July, and October, thanks to an experienced editorial staff. (Singh and Bebi, 2014). Bibliometrics is the statistical analysis of books, journals, scientific publications, and authors. The research looked at paper production, productive authors, citable documents, most relevant institutions, cited nations, keyword co-occurrence, thematic mapping, co-citations, and author and country collaboration.Biblioshiny was used as a tool in the study to do the performance analysis and scientific mapping analysis. Early metrics for such statistical analysis included word frequency analysis, citation analysis, and the number of publications by writers. (Farooq, 2022) According to the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), Science Citation Index, bibliometrics moved from basic statistical bibliographical research to a unique branch of study after the 1990s (SCI). (Karanatsiou, Misirlis, &Vlachopoulou, 2017).The examination of keywords, development trends, and development themes reveals that HWC research focuses on three primary areas: conflict between people and carnivores, conflict between humans and herbivores, and protection of the human component. Su and colleagues "A journal are a compilation of articles (similar to a magazine) that are published on a regular basis throughout the year." Journals compile the most recent research, and journal articles are written by specialists for professionals. They might be printed, published online, or both." (British Columbia University) Other than serving as a means of communication and a permanent record, journals are important in academic life.The bulk of research findings are published in journal papers, and a researcher's productivity and success are significantly determined by the number and location of publications produced. Journals have become an important part of the academic infrastructure. They play an important role in career routes, both monetarily and in terms of appointments (Rallison, 2015).

Although bibliometric approaches are the most often utilized strategy in the field of library and information science, different disciplines of researchers employ various bibliometric patterns to analyze the impact of related study. (2018) (Chellappandi and Vijaykumar). The academic excellence objective has resulted in a science system that rewards publishing in high impact, generally fundamental science journals, rather than application-oriented journals. (Van der Wouden, van der Heijden, Shemesh, & van den Besselaar, 2022)

4   OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The present study has been undertaken to analyse the following aspects:
- Distribution of articles (Year-Wise)
- Types of publication
- Most prolific authors
- Length of articles.
- Pattern of Authorship
- Degree of collaboration
- Author Productivity of Research Articles
- Geographical distribution of articles (India/Foreign)

5   SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The current project, named "Library Herald 1999-2021: A Bibliometric Study," has multiple goals, including researching the quantitative and qualitative features of the publication Library Herald. The research would focus on problems published between 1999 and 2021. The Library Herald is a quarterly publication that releases four issues each year. The study included articles from the journal Library Herald in several aspects such as kind, collaboration pattern, thematic mapping, and so on. The scope of this study is limited to the research papers published in the journal Library Herald.

6   METHODOLOGY

This study's data originates from contributions published in the Library Herald journal between 1999 and 2021. The data for the study is taken straight from the article. Print versions of the pieces were available. Following that, the data was analysed in order to attain the objectives.

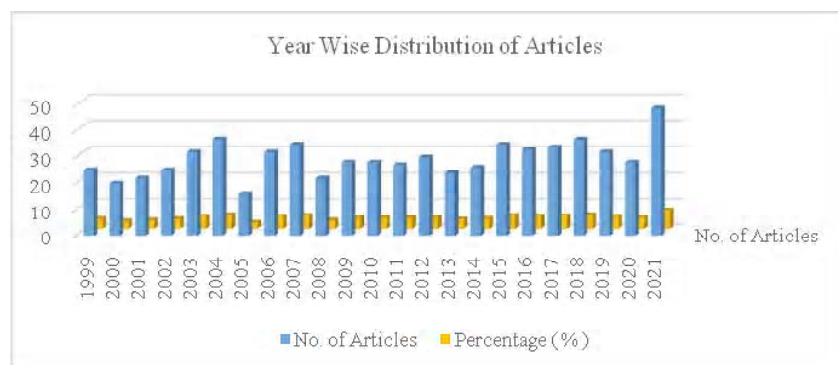## 7   DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This section focuses on data analysis and information interpretation, with the purpose of analyzing and understanding data from papers published in the

"Library Herald" Journal from 1999 to 2021. Data analysis and interpretation are essential components of research studies because they give meaning to the collected data and decide the conclusions, significance, and implications of the findings. 677 publications were published throughout the research period, and the data was analyzed using MS-Excel.

Year - Wise Distribution of Articles

Table 1: Year Wise Distributions of Articles

Year	Volume No.	No. of Articles	(%)
1999	37	25	3.692762
2000	38	20	2.95421
2001	39	22	3.2496307
2002	40	25	3.692762
2003	41	32	4.726736
2004	42	37	5.465288
2005	43	16	2.363368
2006	44	32	4.726736
2007	45	35	5.169867
2008	46	22	3.249631
2009	47	28	4.135894
2010	48	28	4.135894
2011	49	27	3.988183
2012	50	30	4.431315
2013	51	24	3.545052
2014	52	26	3.840473
2015	53	35	5.169867
2016	54	33	4.874446
2017	55	34	5.022157
2018	56	37	5.465288
2019	57	32	4.726736
2020	58	28	4.135894
2021	59	49	7.237814
Total		**677**	**100**

Fig. 1: Year Wise Distribution of Articles

Table 1 & Fig. 1represents the number of contributions produced in the library herald journal throughout the time period under consideration. It was discovered that 677 articles were published in the Library Herald publication between 1999 and 2020. The highest number of papers published is 49 (7.23%) in vol. no. 59 in 2021, while the lowest number of articles published is 16 (2.36%) in vol. no. 43 in 2005.

Table 2: Types of Publications

S. No.	Types of publication	Total	Percentage %
1	Research Article	677	77
2	Book Review	122	13
3	Annual Report	25	2.8
4	Obituary notes	23	2.6
5	Research Report	7	0.79
6	Lecture	6	0.68
7	Seminar Paper	5	0.56
8	Memoriam	3	0.34
9	Memorandum	3	0.34
10	Survey	2	0.22
11	Workshop	2	0.22
12	Message	1	0.11
13	Draft	1	0.11
14	Memorial Lectures	1	0.11
15	Letter	1	0.11
Total		**879**	**98.99**

Table 2 Describes the many types of documents published in the Library Herald. It reveals that 879 publications of 15 various sorts were published in the journal, with 677 of them appearing as articles. Between 1999 and 2021, 122 book reviews, 25 yearly reports, 23 obituary notes, a research report, 6 lectures, and 5 seminar papers were also published.

Table 3: Most Prolific Author

S. No.	Author	Affiliation	No. of Articles	Total
1	K P Singh	Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi.	32	26.44
2	NosratRiahinia	TarbiatMoallem University, Tehran, Iran	26	21.48
3	C P Vashishta	Registrar, Delhi Library Association, Ranganathan Bhawan, Delhi-110007.	17	14.04
4	B K Sen	Bibliometrics Expert Committee, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi	9	7.43
5	K C Garg	CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR-NISTADS)	9	7.43
6	Jeevan V K J	Indira Gandhi National Open University, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi	7	5.78
7	Jnanendra Narayan Singh	Dyal Singh College Evening, University of Delhi	5	4.13
8	Zandian Fatemeh	TarbiatModares University, Tehran, Iran.	5	4.13
9	B S Biradar	Department of Library & Information Science, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, Karnataka.	6	4.95
10	Archana Shukla	Library and Information Science, School of Social Sciences, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi	5	4.13
Total			**121**	**99.94**

Table 3 highlights the writers, contributions, and connections who have been the most productive 677 publications were published throughout the research period (1999-2021). The top ten writers who submitted the most articles to the Library Herald journal throughout the research period are included in this table. Dr. KP Singh of the University of Delhi headed the list of contributors with 32 (26.44%), followed by NosratRiahinia of TarbiatMoallem University in Tehran with 26 (21.48%), and CP Vashishth with 17 (14.04%). They account for just around 13.89% of the total, demonstrating that a small number of authors generate a significant number of articles.

Table 4: Author Productivity of Research Articles

S. No.	Year of Publication	Number of Publication	Number of Authors	Average Publication Per Author (AAPP)	Productivity per year
1	1999	25	37	1.48	0.67
2	2000	20	32	1.6	0.62
3	2001	22	35	1.59	0.62
4	2002	25	41	1.64	0.6
5	2003	32	54	1.68	0.59
6	2004	37	69	1.86	0.53
7	2005	16	19	1.18	0.84
8	2006	32	49	1.53	0.65
9	2007	35	53	1.51	0.66
10	2008	22	40	1.81	0.55
11	2009	28	42	1.5	0.66
12	2010	28	46	1.64	0.6
13	2011	27	43	1.59	0.62
14	2012	30	41	1.36	0.73
15	2013	24	47	1.95	0.51
16	2014	26	42	1.61	0.61
17	2015	35	55	1.57	0.63
18	2016	33	62	1.87	0.53
19	2017	34	48	1.41	0.7
20	2018	37	65	1.75	0.56
21	2019	32	60	1.87	0.53
22	2020	28	41	1.46	0.68
23	2021	49	98	2	0.5
Total		**677**	**1119**	**1.62**	**0.61**

Average Authors per paper (AAPP) = Amount of authors / Number of papers

*Productivity per author = Amount of papers / Number of authors

Table 4presents author productivity data, demonstrating that the total average number of authors per publication is 1.62, with a productivity per author of 0.61. The greatest number of author productivity, 98 (2), was published in 2021.

Table 5: Country - Wise Geographical Distribution of Articles

Country	No. of Contributions	No. of Contributors	Percentage of Contributions
India	410	896	87.79
Iran	28	86	5.99
Nigeria	17	67	3.64
Bangladesh	2	17	0.42
Nepal	2	4	0.42
USA	2	4	0.42
Vietnam	3	3	0.64
Italy	1	2	0.21
UK	1	2	0.21
Spain	1	2	0.21
Malaysia	1	1	0.21
France	1	1	0.21
Brazil	1	1	0.21
Total	**467**	**1086**	**100**

Table 5 Indicates the geographic distribution of articles per country. According to the table, India clearly dominates in the publication of articles, contributing a total of 896 (87.79%), while the remaining countries contributed only 190 articles, as in Iran contributed 86 articles, the United States and Nepal contributed 4 articles each, and Italy, United Kingdom, and Spain each contributed 2 articles, Bangladesh 17 articles, Nigeria 67 articles, and Malaysia, France, and Brazil each contributed one article.

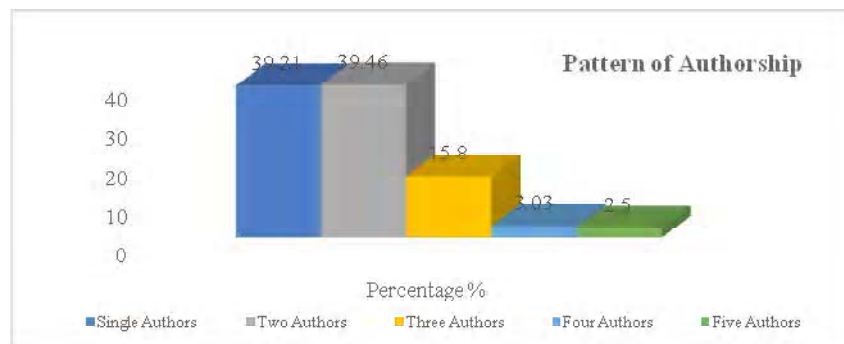**Table 6: Lengths of Library Herald Journal Articles (in Pages)**

S. No.	Year	01-05	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	More than 31
1	1999	5	10	7	3	-	1	2
2	2000	4	12	4	-	-	-	-
3	2001	5	8	5	3	3	-	-
4	2002	10	10	7	2	-	3	-
5	2003	8	20	7	1	1	-	-
6	2004	6	22	7	1	1	1	-
7	2005	-	13	1	1	-	-	1
8	2006	2	18	9	2	1	-	-
9	2007	5	13	12	4	1	-	-
10	2008	1	6	10	4	1	-	1
11	2009	7	8	8	3	2	-	-
12	2010	3	11	10	2	1	1	-
13	2011	2	9	3	2	-	-	1
14	2012	0	5	9	4	1	-	-
15	2013	1	6	7	9	-	-	1
16	2014	3	8	7	9	1	1	-
17	2015	9	15	7	3	-	1	-
18	2016	1	3	21	7	1	-	-
19	2017	8	4	11	7	4	-	-
20	2018	7	8	16	5	1	-	-
21	2019	1	6	16	6	1	1	1
22	2020	8	4	5	8	3	-	-
23	2021	1	7	23	12	3	2	-
Total		97	226	212	98	26	11	7

Table 6 represents the length of the paper published in the Library Herald journal during the study period. Most of the articles published during the study period had page lengths ranging from 6 to 10 pages, with a minimum of 26-30 pages published. Only three articles with page lengths greater than 31 pages were discovered.

Table 7: Pattern of Authorship

S. No.	Author(s)	No. of Articles	Percentage %
1	Single Authors	469	39.21
2	Two Authors	236 (472)	39.46
3	Three Authors	63 (189)	15.8
4	Four Authors	9 (36)	3.03
5	Five Authors	6 (30)	2.5
Total		1196	100

Table 7shows the authorship pattern of articles published between 1999 and 2020 (study period). The table clearly shows that most articles (469 (39.21%) are single-authored, with 236 (39.46%) being co-authored. Both four-authored and five-authored articles receive a minimum number of contributions. As a result of the table, most articles were written in two authorship patterns during the study period.

Fig 2: Authorship Pattern

Fig 2demonstrates the authorship pattern of contributors The table shows that single authors contributed the most articles (469 (39.21%), followed by multiple authors who contributed 236 (39.46%), and corporate authors who contributed 6 (2.5%).

Table 8: Degree of Collaboration

S. No.	Year	Single Authored Papers (Ns)	Double Authored Papers (Nm)	Total (Ns+ Nm)	Degree of Collaboration
1	1999	20	2	22	0.002137
2	2000	12	7	19	0.007479
3	2001	12	8	20	0.008547
4	2002	19	5	24	0.005342
5	2003	19	10	29	0.010684
6	2004	17	12	29	0.012821
7	2005	13	6	19	0.00641
8	2006	13	37	50	0.03953
9	2007	21	32	53	0.034188
10	2008	11	31	39	0.03312
11	2009	17	25	42	0.026709
12	2010	13	33	46	0.035256
13	2011	14	29	43	0.030983
14	2012	22	19	41	0.020299
15	2013	10	37	47	0.03953
16	2014	12	30	42	0.032051
17	2015	19	36	55	0.038462
18	2016	12	50	62	0.053419
19	2017	23	25	48	0.026709
20	2018	18	47	65	0.050214
21	2019	10	50	60	0.053419
22	2020	18	23	41	0.024573
23	2021	13	27	40	0.028846
Total		358	581	936	0.620726

The table 8 contains information about the level of collaboration. Degree of collaboration is a popular topic of research in bibliometric studies that demonstrates trends in single and joint authorship from 1999 to 2021, as shown in the above table, with a range of 0.00 to 0.06 and an average degree of collaboration of 0.6207.

8 CONCLUSION

The study discovered that 677 articles were published between 1999 and 2021. The most articles (49, or 7.23%) were published in vol. 59 in 2021, and the fewest (16, or 2.3%) in vol. 43 in 2005. Most articles ranged in length from 6 to 10 pages. Single authors contributed the most articles (469, or 39.21%), with a degree of collaboration of 0.62.

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