THE MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE 2010-2014: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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short profile :

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ABSTRACT:

Bibliometrics/Scientrometrics are one of the ways to measure the literature explosion. The present study is also intended to identify the growth and authorship pattern of productivity of articles of source journal "Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science". The paper analyzes a bibliometric study of 114 articles published during the period 2010-2014. The paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year-wise distribution of articles, subject-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, pattern of references and geographical distribution of contributions.

KEYWORDS

Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science.

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INTRODUCTION

The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) was first published in 1996. The Malaysian Journal Journal of Library and Information Science is currently being published beginning 2009 three times a year in April, August and December by the Masters of Library and Information Science Unit at the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya. The journal publishes original research articles in the field of library and information science (LIS) as well related domains that encapsulate information and knowledge. The journal aims to provide a forum for communications amongst LIS professionals especially within the Asia Pacific region, to introduce new concepts, methodologies, systems and technology. The journal is being indexed and abstracted by Social Science Citation Index (ISI), SCOPUS, LISA (Library and Information Science Abstracts), Library Literature, LISTA and Journal of Academic librarianship. Between 1996 and 2008 the journal was published both in print and electronic. Bibliometrics is a quantitative method of evaluation of research used to determine pattern of publication, authorship, citation, journal coverage, geographical distribution etc. to get an insight into the growth of knowledge in that area of research. Bibliometrics can be used to study regional patterns of research, the extent of cooperation between research groups and national research profiles. The present article focuses attention on the bibliometric analysis of a particular journal titled The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science.

OBJECTIVE

The present study has been carried out with the following objectives:

- to study year-wise distribution of papers;
- to study subject-wise distribution of the papers;
- to study the authorship pattern of papers;
- to study ranking of authors;
- to study geographical contribution;
- to study number of articles and references; and
- to study pattern of references.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in the current study is bibliometric scrutiny, which is used to analyses in detail the bibliographic attributes of the articles published in The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science from 2010-2014. Five volumes (Vol. 15 to 19) of The MJLIS published during the years 2010-2014 collected, that constituted 15 issues and a total number of 114 articles, have been taken up for the analysis. Each volume of the journal was studied in order to ascertain year-wise distribution of articles, subject-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, number of articles and references, and geographical distribution of contributions.

Data Analysis

For the purpose of this study, the Bibliographical data were collected from The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science database from website for the period of 2010 to 2014. Collected data were statistically analyzed, calculated, tabulated and presented.

Table 1 Year wise distribution of articles

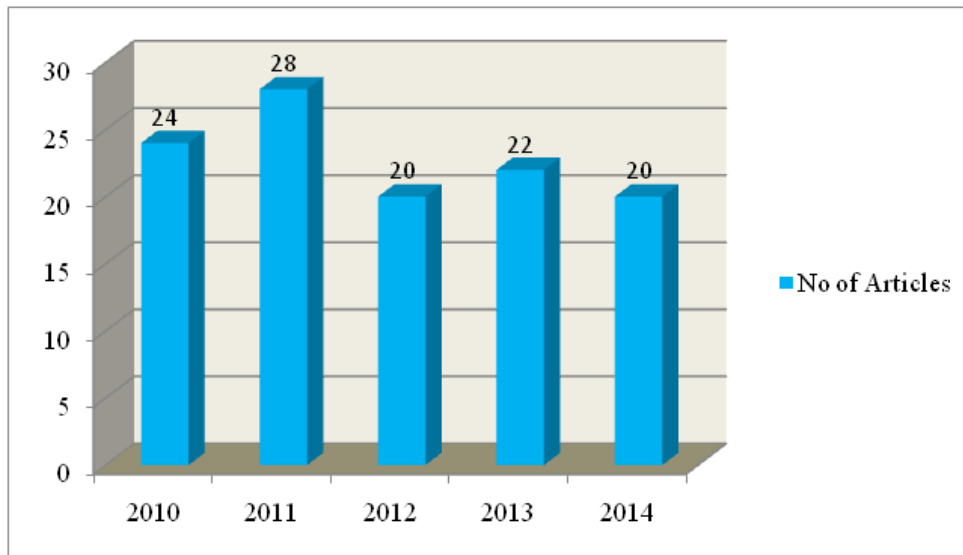| Year	No of article	Cumulative no of Articles & (%)
2010	24	24 (6.74)
2011	28	52 (14.61)
2012	20	72 (20.22)
2013	22	94 (26.40)
2014	20	114 (32.02)
Total	114	356 (100)

Table 1 shows the total number of articles published from 2000 to 2014. On the whole, from five volumes and 15 issues of the journal under study, the total number of articles published is 114. The distribution of articles by year wise shows that the number of articles was highest in 2011, with 28 articles. It was noted that there is a slight decrease in the number of articles per volume after the first two years of publication.

Table 2 Authorship pattern volume wise

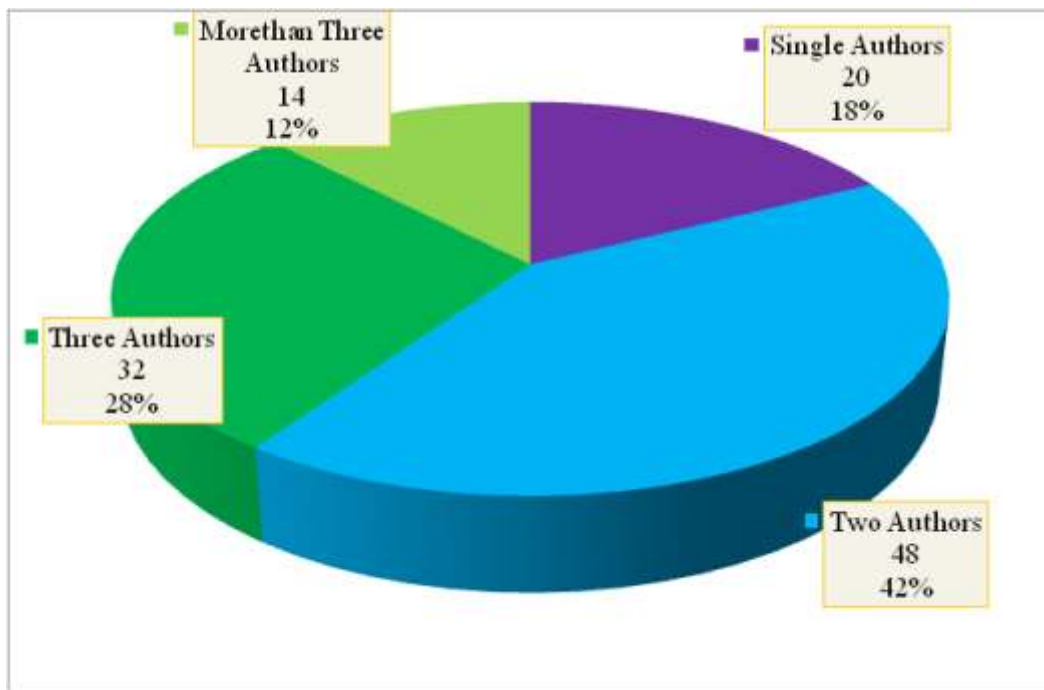| Year	Vol	Single Authors	Two Authors	Three Authors	More Than Three Authors	Total
2010	15	4	13	6	1	24
2011	16	3	14	6	5	28
2012	17	6	3	7	4	20
2013	18	3	9	6	4	22
2014	19	4	9	7	0	20
	Total	20	48	32	14	114

Table 2 shows the authorship pattern of articles published in MJLIS indicated that two authored articles (48) is maximum. followed by 20 by single authors and 32 by three authors and 14 by more than three authors.

Table 3: Prolific Authors and Ranking of Authors

Sl No	Name of Author	No of paper	Author Rank
1.	Zainab Awang Ngah	13	1
2.	Abrizah Abdullah	11	2
3.	Noor Harun Abdul Karim	6	3
4.	S. A. Sanni	6	=3
5.	A. Noorhidawati	4	4
6.	Ronald Rousseau	4	=4
7.	Brendan Luyt	3	5
8.	Fred Y. Ye	3	=5
9.	L.Egghe	3	=5
10.	Mohammad Amin Erfanmanesh	3	=5
11.	Novera Afaq Ansari	3	=5
12.	Singh Diljit	3	=5
13.	25 Nos of Authors	2 each	6
14.	186 Nos of Authors	1 each	7

Table 3 shows the prolific authors of the articles during the period under study. It is clear from the table that, Zainab Awang Ngah contributed maximum 13 articles and ranked 1, followed by Abrizah Abdullah with 11, and ranked 2. Noor Harun Abdul Karim & S. A. Sanni (6 articles each), and ranked 3. A. Noorhidawati & Ronald Rousseau (4 articles each) Brendan Luyt & 5 others (3 articles each); and while 186 authors contributed single article.

Table 4: Subject Distribution of Articles

Sl No	Name of the Subject	No of Frequency
1.	Scientometrics	27
2.	Citation Studies	22
3.	Productivity Studies	19
4.	Bibliometrics	16
5.	Academic Libraries	15
6.	Information need	14
7.	Information seeking	14
8.	Information use	14
9.	Journal Studies	9
10.	Digital Libraries	7
11.	Public libraries	7
12.	Performance Measurement & Evaluation	6
13.	Information literacy	5
14.	Information professionals and librarians	5
15.	Information Resources	5
16.	User Studies	5
17.	Cataloging	4
18.	Cooperation & collaboration	4
19.	Information Retrieval	4
20.	Information Services	4
21.	Internet Studies	4
22.	Library anxiety	4
23.	Information Behaviour	3
24.	Informetrics	3
25.	Knowledge management	3
26.	Bibliographic Instruction	2
27.	Classification	2
28.	Databases	2
29.	Information Systems	2
30.	Knowledge Sharing	2
31.	Library historiography	2
32.	Open Access Publishing	2
33.	Reading Habits	2
34.	Social media	2
35.	Special libraries	2
36.	Others subject	14

The table 4 above showed that majority of the contributions appeared under Scientometrics 27 followed by Citation Studies 22, Productivity Studies 19, Bibliometrics 16, Academic Libraries 15, Information need, Information seeking, Information use 14, Library profession and academic, public, special libraries 14.

Table 5: Geographical distribution of contributors

Sl. No	Country Name	No of Contributors	Rank
1	Malaysia	72	1
2	Iran	41	2
3	Taiwan	32	3
4	India	31	4
5	Thailand	18	5
6	Singapore	16	6
7	China	15	7
8	Belgium	12	8
9	Nigeria	10	9
10	Pakistan	9	10
11	Kuwait	5	11
12	Bangladesh	5	=11
13	Korea	3	12
14	USA	2	13
15	Arab	2	=13
16	UK	2	=13
17	Check Republic	1	14
18	Poland	1	=14
19	Republic of Benin	1	=14
20	Spain	1	=14
	Total	282	

Article Indexed in :
  DOAJ   Google Scholar   DRJI
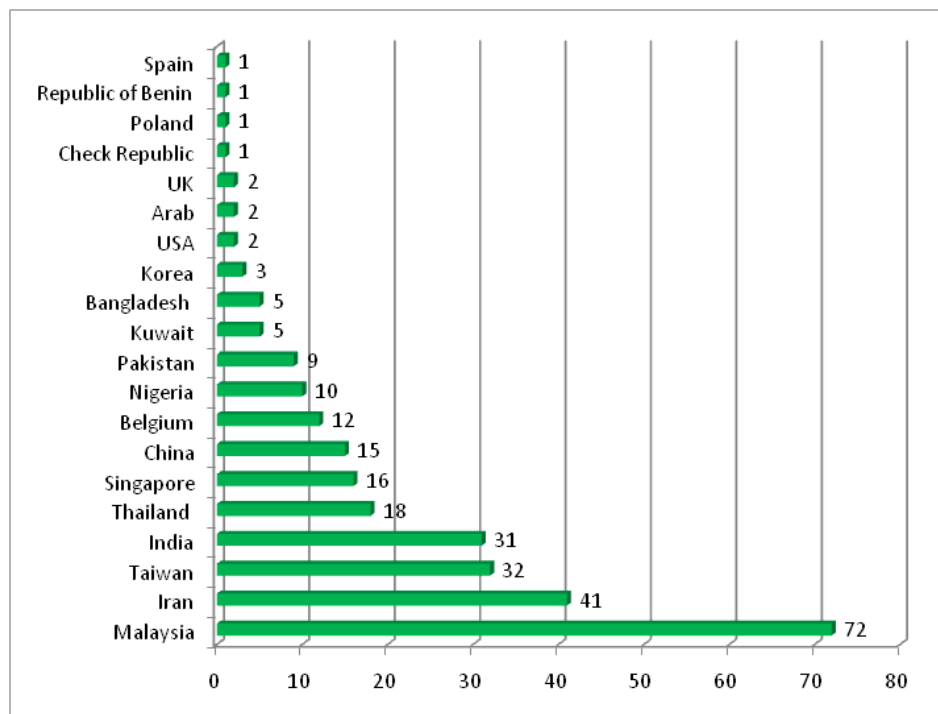 BASE   EBSCO   Open J-Gate

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Table 5 shows the geographical distribution of the articles during 2010-2014. It is clear that out of 282 contributors, Malaysia with 72 contributors ranks number 1, followed by Iran with 41 contributors ranks number 2 and Taiwan with 32 contributor ranks number 3 respectively, followed by other countries as shown in table.

Table 6: Number of Articles and References

Year	Volume No	No of Articles	Total No of Reference
2010	15	24	826
2011	16	28	818
2012	17	20	744
2013	18	22	531
2014	19	20	681
	Total	114	3600

Table 6 shows that the year-wise distribution of references. It indicates that, the five volumes (15 issues) of Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science contained 3600 references in 114 articles.

Table 7: Pattern of References

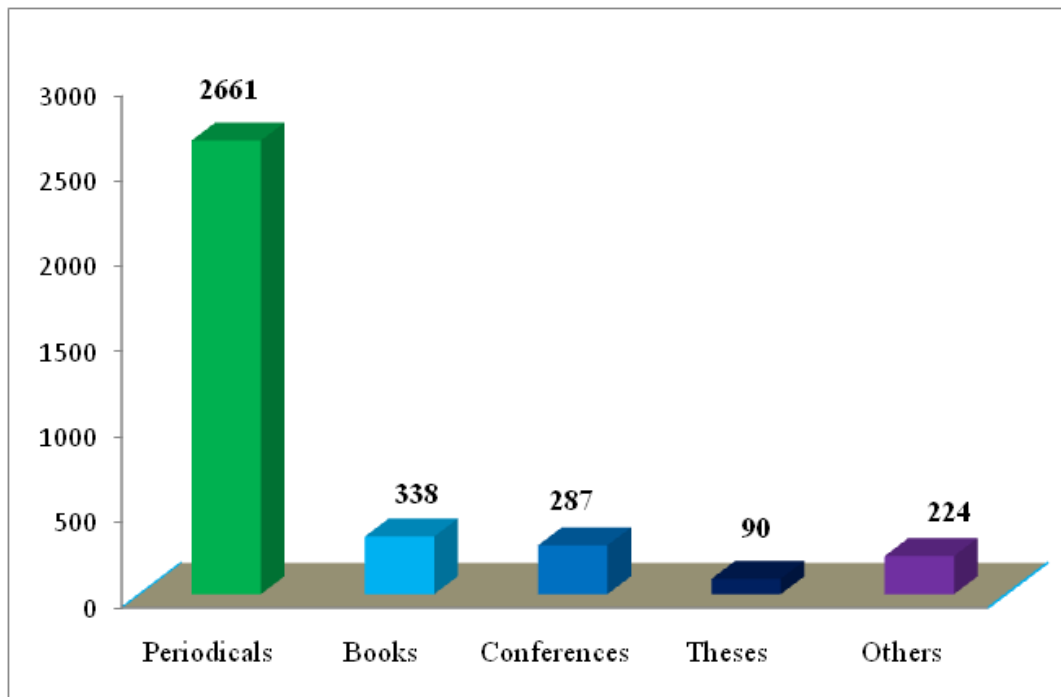| Year	Periodicals	Books	Conferences	Theses	Others	Total
2010	506	109	119	18	74	826
2011	566	109	48	18	77	818
2012	596	35	68	22	23	744
2013	437	33	19	13	29	531
2014	556	52	33	19	21	681
Total	2661	338	287	90	224	3600
% of Reference Type	73.92	9.39	7.97	2.50	6.22	100

Table 6 shows the pattern of references during the period of five years. It is evident that, 73.92% (2661) references are the periodicals, followed by books 9.39% (338), conference proceedings 7.97% (287) and theses with 2.50% (90), respectively, while 6.22% (224) references belong to others category.

CONCLUSION

The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science has published 114 articles during 2000-2014. The maximum number of articles (28) was published in 2011. There has been slightly decrease in the number of articles published from 2012 to 2014. The study reveals that the maximum numbers of contributors 48 are joint authored. As the journal is published from Malaysia and as is expected highest (72) contributions are from Malaysia and. Zainab Awang Ngah has published maximum no. of articles (13) in the journal. Referencing pattern of the journal reveals that majority of the authors preferred periodicals as the source of citation.

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