



## BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DOCTORAL STUDIES (IJDS) 2006-2011

Suresha G. P<sup>1</sup> and Narayanaswamy B. V<sup>2</sup>

Assistant Librarian Central Library,

Jnana Bharathi (JB) Campus, Bangalore University, Bangalore .

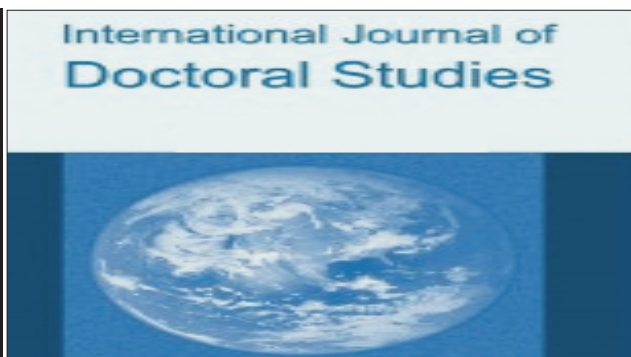
### ABSTRACT

**T**his paper deals with the analysis of the 27 contributions of the journal entitled 'International Journal of Doctoral Studies (IJDS)' published during 2007-2010. It examines year wise, institutions wise, authorship pattern, citation analysis, length of the contributions etc. Citation analysis of 772 citations includes find out average number of citations per contribution, types of publications cited.

**KEYWORDS:** Bibliometric, Citation, Electronic-citations, Doctoral Studies.

### 1. INTRODUCTION :

Periodicals are sensitive indicators of the emerging new ideas in any discipline. A careful evaluation of periodical literature may indicate a complete picture of the discipline. The present study has undertaken one of the well-known journal, International Journal of Doctoral Studies (IJDS) into consideration with an aim to analyze citations cited by various articles appeared in it. Citation analysis reveals interesting information about



knowledge producers in terms their information seeking behavior and usage of various information sources. It can highlight the familiarity, awareness and usage of knowledge producers regarding the online and print information sources. Citation analysis examines the frequency, patterns and graphs of citations in articles and books (Garfield, 1983).

IJDS is published in print annually in a single volume by subscription and its articles also appear online as accepted free of charge. This arrangement provides authors with the widest possible readership while ensuring that their papers are fully accepted as bona fide. The mission of the International Journal of Doctoral Studies (IJDS) is to provide readers worldwide with high quality peer-

reviewed scholarly articles spanning the wide variety of issues in doctoral studies. The editorial objective of IJDS is to inform all those involved with doctoral education regardless of specific discipline. IJDS articles discuss issues such as (but not limited to) the following: doctoral supervision, doctoral dissertation and/or research, the nature and future of doctoral programs, doctoral program design, experiences in doctoral programs, attrition and persistence in doctoral programs, doctoral qualifiers and examinations, doctoral program accreditation, copyright and intellectual properties in doctoral research, climate and support for doctoral study, career path and

employment of doctoral graduates, as well as research and publication issues in academia.

IJDS especially encourages publications authored by faculty members and/or academic administrators who actively supervise doctoral students, teach doctoral courses, and/or oversee doctoral programs. Joint publications between faculty members and their doctoral students are also encouraged. While IJDS is principally an interdisciplinary forum that publishes high quality articles on theory, practice, innovation, and research covering any aspect of doctoral studies, book reviews are also welcome. Authors may use bodies of knowledge from diverse fields of research. However, IJDS is not a general outlet for doctoral students who wish to publish their doctoral research, unless their doctoral research is related to investigation of the issues indicated above.

### 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review literature is essential, primarily to identify the work in a subject selected for

investigation. The data collection has been done from the recent research intellectual output related to my study of investigation.

Some of similarity job satisfaction and expectations by LIS professional' research surveys, case studies, reports, white papers, annual reports, books, journals etc. The research contribution has been contributed by the following professionals from 2000 onwards.

The Azer S a & Azer S (2016) [1], Gogoi & Barooah (2016) [2], Francisco & et al (2016) [3], Swati Jain, P & et al (2015) [4], Ellaichamy, A and Jeyshankar, R (2015) [5] Wankhede & et al. (2015) [6], other researchers has been carried out research on same theme of our study.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The present study is undertaken to have an in depth study of the IJDS during the period 2006-2010. The study has been carried out with the following objectives:

- ✦ To study authorship pattern of the papers.
- ✦ To study average number of references per paper in the journal.
- ✦ To study average length of the papers.
- ✦ To study country-wise distribution of papers.

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table -1: Year Wise Distribution of Articles**

Year	No. of Volumes	No. of Contribution	%
2006	1	04	14.81
2007	2	04	14.81
2008	3	06	22.22
2009	4	06	22.22
2010	5	07	25.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A total of 27 contributions have been published in four years (2007-2010), which consists of full articles, review articles and short communications. Table- 1 gives details regarding the distribution of 27 contributions published from 2006-2010. Maximum number of articles i.e., 07 (25.93 %) was published in 2010 and equal number of contributions i.e., 04 (14.81%) in 2006, 2007.

**Table -2: Articles Distribution by Gender-wise (Male-Female)**

Year	No. of Articles	No. of Authors	Male authors	Female authors
2006	04	05	03(60)	02(40)
2007	04	05	05(100)	0(0)
2008	06	15	09(60)	06(40)
2009	06	11	04(36.36)	07(63.63)
2010	07	12	08(66.66)	04(33.33)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29(60.41)</b>	<b>19(39.58)</b>

Table-2 finds male dominance in terms of contribution for majority of years but aggregated figures highlights female dominance with contribution of 39.58 % articles during 05 years. Males have contributed more than 60.41% during the year 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. While as female have contributed more than 4% during the year. 2008, 2009, 2010 but only 0% in 2007

**Table -3: Authorship Pattern**

No of author(s)	No of Contribution	%
One	15	<b>55.56</b>
Two	04	<b>14.81</b>
Three	0	<b>00</b>
>three	04	<b>14.81</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 3 gives the details about the authorship pattern. A total of 15 contributions (55.56%) out of 27 have been contributed by single author, 04 contributions (14.81%) by two authors and 00 contributions (00%) by three authors and 4 contributions (14.81%) by more than three authors.

**Table -4: Institution Wise Distribution of Contribution**

Name of Institution	No. of Contributions	%
University and College Libraries	16	<b>59.25</b>
Institutions	04	<b>14.81</b>
Research Institutions/ Labs	01	<b>3.70</b>
Documentation/ Info. Centers	05	<b>18.51</b>
Government Departments	01	<b>3.70</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table-4 indicates institution wise distributions of contributions in the journal. Out of 27 contributions, the highest number, i.e.16 (59.25%) has been contributed by the staff of university and college libraries. Institutes (Technological and Management and Others) have contributed 04(14.81%) contributions while contributions from the library staff of research institutes/laboratories and teaching faculty/research schools of various library schools are equal i.e. 01 (3.70%) each. Documentation and Information Centers have contributed 05 (18.51%) articles. The articles produced by Government Departments are 01 i.e. 01 (3.70%).

**Table 5: Study of references of papers published during 2006-2010**

No. of Ref.	Year					Total	%
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
1-10	-	02	01	-	01	04	<b>14.81</b>
11-20	01	-	01	01	02	05	<b>18.52</b>
21-30	02	02	02	02	01	09	<b>33.33</b>
31-40	-	-	01	01	-	02	<b>7.40</b>
41-50	01	-	01	01	01	04	<b>14.81</b>
51-60	-	-	-	01	01	02	<b>7.40</b>
61-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81-90	-	-	-	-	01	01	<b>3.70</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table - 5 gives the details about the references of papers published articles. A total of 09 contributions (33.33) out of 27 have been 21-30 reference are cited, 04 contributions (18.52%) 11-20 references and highest numbers of 81-90 references cited in 01 (3.70%) contributions.

**Table -6: Distribution of Citations (Volume Wise)**

Vol. No.	No. of Citations	%
1	100	12.95
2	66	8.54
3	157	20.33
4	193	25
5	256	33.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table -7: Average Citations per Contribution in Each Volume**

Vol. No.	No. of Contributions	No. of Citations	Average
1	04	100	25
2	04	66	16.5
3	06	157	26.16
4	06	193	32.16
5	07	256	36.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>28.59</b>

Table-6 indicates that the 5 volumes have 772 citations appended to the 27 articles. Out of 772 citations, vol.5 has the highest number i.e., 256 (33.17%) and vol. 2 has the lowest number i.e. 66 (8.54%). Total 772 citations have been recorded in 27 contributions therefore the average number of citations per contribution is 28.59 which is good enough (Table-7).

**Table -8: Distribution of citations by Volume**

Vol. No.	Year	No. of Contributions	No. of journals	No. of books	No. of reports	No. of conferences	No. of others	Total No. citations
1	2006	04	45	35	8	3	9	<b>100</b>
2	2007	04	36	14	8	2	6	<b>66</b>
3	2008	06	72	38	19	5	23	<b>157</b>
4	2009	06	92	63	15	4	18	<b>192</b>
5	2010	07	133	75	17	6	26	<b>257</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>378</b> <b>(48.96%)</b>	<b>225</b> <b>(29.13%)</b>	<b>67</b> <b>(8.67%)</b>	<b>20</b> <b>(2.59%)</b>	<b>82</b> <b>(10.62%)</b>	<b>772</b> <b>(100%)</b>

Table -8 indicates that the journal articles are the preferred cited sources in each the year with the highest percentage 378 (48.96%). While as books 225 (29.13%), reports 67 (8.67%), Conference papers (2.59%) and others include Magazines, News paper Articles, Thesis and Dissertations, and Reference sources 82 (10.62%).

**Table -9: Geographical distribution of contributions**

Name of Country	No. of Contribution	%
United States of America (USA)	13	48.15
Australia	05	18.51
New Zealand	02	7.40
Canada	02	7.40
India	01	3.70
Turkey	01	3.70
Germany	01	3.70
Malaysia	01	3.70
United kingdom (UK)	01	3.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table-9 shows that international contributions in the journal are very high and more 13 contributions are from United States of America (USA) constitutes (48.15%) out of 27, Australians contribution 05 (18.51%). New Zealand, Canada 02 (7.40%) and the India, Turkey, Germany, Malaysia, United Kingdom have equal contributions of 01 (3.70%). The coverage of the journal "International Journal of Doctoral Studies (IJDS)" is very broad and its scope is Scatter to the almost of all continents.

**Table 10: Length of papers published during 2006-2010**

Paper length (No. of pages)	Year					Total	%
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
1-5	-	-	01	-	01	02	7.40
6-10	01	02	-	03	01	07	25.93
11-15	02	01	03	01	04	11	40.74
16-20	01	01	01	02	-	05	18.51
21-25	-	-	01	-	01	02	7.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 10 indicates the details about the page length of the contributions. Out of 27 contributions, 02 contributions (7.40%) have page length of 1-5 pages while 07 contributions (25.93%) have length of 6-10 pages. 11 contributions (40.74%) have length of 11-15 pages, contributions (18.51%) have length of 16-20, Only 02 contributions that have page length between 16-20 pages i.e., (4.28%).

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Bibliometric techniques are being used for a variety of purposes like determination of various scientific indicators, evaluation of scientific output, selection of journals for libraries and even forecasting the potential of a particular field. The popularity in the adaptation of bibliometric techniques in various disciplines stimulated stupendous growth of literature on bibliometrics and its related areas. Our study found 27 articles published in 2006-2010 and maximum numbers of contributions are Single author with 15(55.56%) out of 27 contributions, the majority of contributions contributed by male 29(60.41%) out of 48 contributors. 16(59.25%) of contributions contributed by staff of University and College Libraries (Technological Universities), similarly most of the contributions were came from United States of America (USA) geographical regions, while developing countries contribution is very less. Commonly the authors preferred journals 378(48.96%) journal articles to refer to write their research works. The study revealed that maximum number of citations accounted in the period 2006- 2010.

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