Bibliometric Analysis of IJISS Journal based on Citation and Publication Relevant Metrics

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Abstract - **This research is a bibliometric assessment of the Google Scholar-indexed Indian journal of Information Sources and Services. The articles published in the journal between 2019 and 2024 are evaluated bibliometrically in this study. A data set was created using Microsoft Excel from information retrieved from the journal's website. By looking at things like document types, authors, Degree of collaboration, collaboration coefficient and collaboration indexes, and citation indicators, bibliometric assessments can get a sense of the composition and distribution of published works. In addition to the number of cited publications, the study has investigated other aspects of these journals, such as the h-index and i-index. People looking for high-quality journals in the area of information sources and services will find this paper to be an important piece of information. Those who have perused the most prominent journals included in Google Scholar's database yet found the information they offered to be insufficient will find this article especially informative.**

Keywords: **Bibliometric, Analysis, h-index Google-Scholar, SNIP, Publications, Open Access, Information, Source and Service Journals.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In the context of communication, information resources of any type are essential. Similarly, journal resources are the first stops for getting to the important scientific results on a wide range of concerns and topics. In order to evaluate journals' quality across different fields, researchers have established certain popular benchmarks. The study covers the publication and citations metric. A few examples include the Bibliometric Indicator, Impact Factor, h-index and i-10 index shown in Fig. 1. The field that incorporates all of these measurements is known as bibliometrics. All fields of study, as well as information sources and services, employ these criteria to evaluate journal quality. Google Scholar is an online search engine that allows users to search academic and intellectual literature in many different fields. It extracts and displays data that is similar to it from other databases, journals, and other websites that present it in an academic light.
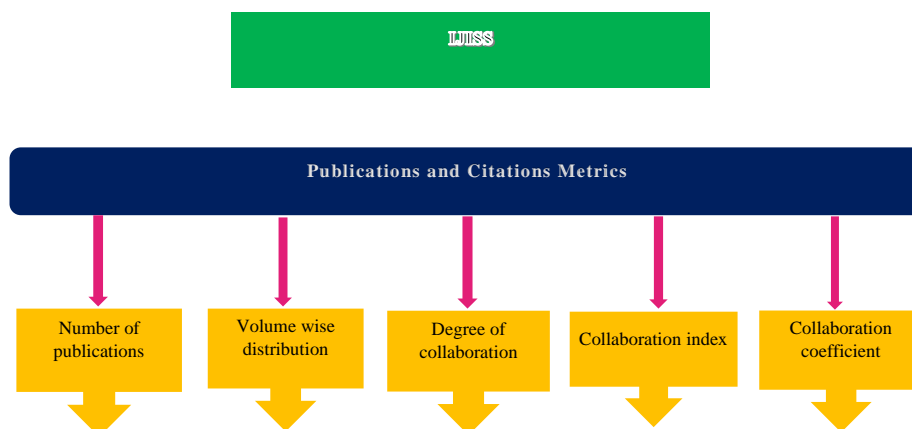

Fig. 1 Publications and Citations Metrics

The overall objective of the research is to survey the article's bibliometric performance in the JISIS Journal throughout the course of five years, from 2019 through 2024. Comparative analyses of specific journals that aim to provide an unbiased assessment of the growth and success of such publications are prevalent in the literature whenever a journal achieves a significant milestone (Kumar et Al., 2020; Sigala et al., 2021). Bibliometric studies that concentrate on a particular journal can boost that journal's worth since they reveal basic journal characteristics including a of cited publications, and the citations per cited publications. the final stage Hunt et al., 2013; Železnik et al., 2017) for certain intervals, every scholarly publication is required to consistently carry out an essential task.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

When it comes to assessing the quality of scholarly work in a certain field, bibliometrics plays a vital role. It is an essential resource for evaluating the study and its related aspects. The indicators used by bibliometrics allow it to meet the requirements of a research evaluation tool. Mathematical values intended to quantify the research output of a given organization (be it a nation, institution, or person) are known as bibliometric indicators. Analytical scales that examine and quantify the quantity and quality of an entity's research capacity are bibliometric indicators. A mathematical indicator of a prolific entity (journal, individual, etc.) is the bibliometric indicator, which is elaborated (Vinkler, 2001). For example, citation analysis, impact factor, h-index, and others are bibliometric methods. Knowledge based on scientific principles is seen as fundamental for the progress of nations and people alike. Books, journals, magazines, conference proceedings, newspapers, and other information sources distribute the knowledge that scholars have worked so hard to develop. Scholars and enthusiasts of scientific literature rely heavily on journals as a source of news and information in their own fields.

III. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The publication that is being examined is an open-access journal 15. For five years, beginning with volume 9 (2019) and ending with volume 14 (2024), the contributors gathered bibliometric data from the journal's website. Ms-Excel was used for organizing information and analysis. In November 2024, we retrieved the citation information for the published papers from Google Scholar. We used Google Scholar to search for the citations that the documents obtained. Utilizing the citation per paper (CPP) and the i-10 index, the influence of the published articles was investigated. The papers' citation counts were used to determine which articles were highly cited. To evaluate the output and citations received from the document, the complete count (CC) approach was implemented. In contrast to the first author count, which solely recognizes the work of the first author, the CC method includes all contributors. This is because in the CC, all the countries, institutions, and authors involved in a multi-authored publication receive unit credit, which causes the citation and contribution counts to rise (Fu & Ho, 2015).

3.1 Bibliometrics Indicators

In order to compare the impact of countries, Indian states, institutions, and authors, the study utilized the following bibliometric indicators: total publication count (NCP), total citations received by documents (PCP) as recorded by Google Scholar until November 2024, and citation per paper (CCP). These weren't the only techniques authors utilized; Google Scholar also recommended the i-10 index for finding papers with 10 citations or more.

3.1.1. Number of Cited Publications

The number of citations to a publication in the Dimensions database is the total number of citations to that publication. Books, chapters, articles, manuscripts, and proceedings from conferences are all considered publications in this context, in addition to research articles. Citations are the most often recognized indicator of the acceptance and value of published work within the scientific community, serving as a standard measure of a paper's influence. Regardless, the number of citations does not reveal if the citation is positive or just observational, or if it has been referenced in a review or original research article. Even very groundbreaking articles will have a low citation count if published very recently because of the strong correlation between the amount of time since the paper's original publication and the number of times cited.

3.1.2. Volume-wise Distribution of Contributions

During the study period, the number of articles published in different volumes of a particular year is shown by the volume wise distribution.

TABLE I VOLUME WISE DISTRIBUTION FROM 2019 TO 2024

YEAR	VOLUME NUMBER	TOTAL ISSUE	TOTAL PUBLICATION
2019	9	4	85
2020	10	2	17
2021	11	2	17
2022	12	2	14
2023	13	2	20
2024	14	4	80
TOTAL		16	233

The distribution of article volumes from 2019 to 2024 is shown in Table I, which reveals that 233 articles were published in 6 different years. Following 2019 with 85 publications, 2024 with 80 publications, and 2023 with 20 publications. 2019 was the year with the most publications. The years 2022 had the fewest publications with 14 followed by 2020 and 2021 with 17 each. There was a total of 16 issues, with an average of 6 articles published in each. It became clear that the publication was growing in popularity as the year proceeded. More than 80% rise is noticeable when comparing the highest and lowest publication years. The data reveals an encouraging upward trend in the publication rate.

3.2 Impact Factor

Analyzing a journal's relative importance in a certain subject field is frequently done using an impact factor. According to (Garfield, 2006), the Impact Factor is a metric that shows how the quantity of publications published is related to the number of citations they received. Using mathematical frameworks. The amount of citations divided by overall article count (The quantity of citations plus the quantity of articles for the preceding selected time framework).

3.2.1. Degree for Collaboration

The degree for collaboration can be defined as the ratio of the number of publications in a certain subject over a given time period that were done so in collaboration to the total number of publications in that field. When there is just one author on each work, the degree of collaboration is 0, and when there are multiple authors, it is 1.

TABLE II DEGREE OF COLLABORATION FROM 2019 TO 2024

Year	Single Authored Publications (Ns)	Multiple Authored Publications (Nm)	(Ns+Nm)	Degree of Collaboration (DC)
2019	15	42	57	0.73
2020	4	13	17	0.76
2021	5	12	17	0.70
2022	5	9	14	0.64
2023	3	14	13	1.07
2024	1	55	56	0.98
Total	33	145	174	Average: 0.83

In Table II we can see how closely related the articles published in the Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services were from 2019 to 2024. Overall, there are 145 papers with multiple authors and 33 with only one author, for a degree of collaboration of (DC=0.83). After reaching a peak of 1.07 in 2023, the degree of cooperation drops to a low of 0.98 in the year 2024, and then a lowest value of 0.64 in 2024. According to the results, the average degree of collaboration was 0.83, which indicates that throughout the study period, publications with several authors were more common than those with a single author. The dominance of joint author publications grows as the value of the degree of collaboration increases.

3.2.2. Collaboration Index (CI)

The Collaboration Index was determined by applying the method proposed by Lawani (1980). The most basic indicator currently used to search the literature is the Collaboration index (CI), which is defined as the average number of authors per manuscript.

TABLE III COLLABORATION INDEX FROM THE YEAR (2019-2024)

	Number of Authors						
Year	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Collaboration index (CI)
2019	15	28	11	3	0	57	2.35
2020	4	8	1	3	1	17	2.35
2021	5	6	3	2	1	17	2.29
2022	5	5	3	1	0	14	2
2023	3	7	5	1	1	17	2.43
2024	1	21	10	11	13	56	3.25

Publications produced throughout the research period have their collaboration index shown in Table III. Throughout the research period of 2019–2024, an average collaboration index of 3.25 was discovered. In 2024, the highest collaboration index (CI) remained 3.25, and in 2022, the lowest CI was 2. According to the data in the table, the average Collaboration index is 3.25, which indicates that there are more than three but fewer than four authors per the article on average.

3.2.3. Collaborative Coefficient (CC)

Ajiferuke found a collaborative coefficient, which indicates that CC will be equal to zero when papers with a single author are predominant. The more significant CC value indicates a larger possibility of multi-authored articles, as shown by these implications.

TABLE IV COLLABORATIVE COEFFICIENT

	Number of Authors						
Year	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Collaboration Coefficient (CC)
2019	15	28	11	3	0	57	0.41
2020	4	8	1	3	1	17	0.45
2021	5	6	3	2	1	17	0.46
2022	5	5	3	1	0	14	0.32
2023	3	7	5	1	1	17	0.49
2024	1	21	10	11	13	56	0.63
Total	33	75	33	21	16	178	0.49

Table IV shows that during the research period, the collaboration coefficient was more widely recognized. From 2019 to 2024, the average collaboration coefficient was 0.49. The years 2024, had the highest collaboration coefficient of 0.63 and 2022 had the lowest collaboration coefficients, with 0.32, respectively. The results demonstrate that the collaborative coefficient is more commonly found in multi-author publications compared to single-author studies, with a value that is trending towards 1.

TABLE V TOP 50 DOUBLE AUTHORED PUBLICATIONS OF IJISS FROM 2019 TO 2024

REFERENCE	AUTHOR	YEAR
9	Saraswathi & Manikandan	2019
10	Suresh & Ramesh Babu	2019
11	Boopathi & Gomathi	2019
12	Raja & Ravi Kumar Kennedy	2019
13	Raju Munisamy & Sivaraman	2019
14	Debbarma & Praveen	2019
15	Arun Pandian & Mercy Angeline	2019
16	Indumathi & Sophia	2019
17	Pappukumari & Thilagavathy	2019
18	Nayana & Padmavathi	2019
19	Sumathi & Thilagavathy	2019
20	Subha & Natarajan	2019
21	Hemalatha & Thiruvengada Mani	2019
22	Shivaraju & Sivasami	2019
23	Govindarajan & Dhanavandan	2019
24	Abdul Latheef & Thiruvengadamani	2020
25	Idowu & Eiriemiokhale (CLN)	2020
26	James Afebuameh & Catherine (CLN)	2020
27	Yesmin & Abdul Karim	2020
28	Chitra & Kumbar	2020
29	Oza & Patel	2020
30	Roy & Mandal	2020
31	Hulloli & Savanur	2020
32	Kurkuri & Krishnamurthy	2021
33	Niveditha & Kumbar	2021
34	Goswami & Pandya	2021
35	Christal Dora & Balasubramanian	2021
36	Maharazu & Hamisu Malumfashi	2021
37	Hulloli & Venkatesh	2021
38	Maria Selvi & Balasubramanian	2022
39	Kavitha & Balasubramanian	2022
40	Jegan & Balasubramanian	2022
41	Imam & Ilori	2022
42	Mozammel Bhuyan & Bipasha	2022
43	Agina-Obu & Oyinkepreye Evelyn	2023
44	Eiriemiokhale & James	2023
45	Eyerinmene Friday & Zaccheaus Godfrey	2023
46	Mishra & Kumar	2023
47	Patel & Shivarama Rao	2023
48	Mahendiren & Kushwaha	2023
49	Prasad Babu & Vasumathi	2023
50	Madhan & Shanmugapriya	2024
51	Ram & Chakraborty	2024
52	Sumithra & Sakshi	2024
53	Sumithra & Shivam	2024
54	Deepakumari & Savithri	2024
55	Paul Thomas & Rajini	2024
56	Barttanu & Rajini	2024
57	Suvarna & Deepak	2024
58	Sajna & Dharmaraj	2024
59	Lakshmi & Selvalakshmi	2024

Table V, shows the list of top 50 double authored publications from the corresponding year of 2019 to 2024. It includes the recent research and developments in the area of information systems and science are the primary emphasis of the publication. Information processing and retrieval, bibliographic control, digital libraries, knowledge organization, preservation and conservation, information sources and services, informetric, community information systems and scientometrics and information resource theory are just a few of the many subjects covered.

3.2.4. H-INDEX

In 2005, Jorge E. Hirsch initially suggested this index. The H-index is a useful metric for measuring the influence and productivity of a scholar's name-credited citations. It can be used to evaluate the journal's quality and is primarily designed for authors. The index takes a journal's citation distribution into consideration. If a journal's papers (Np) have a minimum of M citations each and the remaining papers (Np"M) have no more than M citations each, then the journal is said to have a M as h index (Hirsch, 2005). When judging the merit of a publication, an individual, or an entire organization, this index is fundamental.

The highest value for the H index is the maximum number of publications with a minimum of h citations. The h-index for the IJISS journal is 13. For every h article that have received at least h fresh citations in the past five years, the most accurate version of this metric the biggest number h has a value of 12.

3.2.5. i-10 Index

Google Scholar introduced a simpler metric called the i10-index. In contrast to the H-index, which takes into account all citations, the i10-index zeroes in on the quantity of articles that have garnered ten or more citations. If you want to find scholars whose work has been heavily referenced and whose papers have had a big influence, the i10-index is a great tool to employ. The number of papers that have received 10 or more citations is known as the i-10 index. The i-10 index for the IJISS journal is 21. Counting the number of articles that have gained 10 or more citations between 2019 and 2024 is the most up-to-date version of this statistic i-10 index has a value of 17.

IV. CONCLUSION

The study accomplished its goals, and its key findings show that, among the top articles in Google Scholar's Indian Journal Information Sources and Services, the access pattern of maximum journals is among the most prominent. A total of 394 articles were published between 2019 and 2024, according to the study scientometrics analysis of the research IJISS journal. Using several formulas derived from data published during the study period, the collaborative coefficient, collaboration index, and degree of collaboration were determined. A degree of collaboration of 0.83, an average collaboration index of 3.25, and an average

collaboration coefficient of 0.49 were all determined. The year 2024 had the greatest number of citations out of 121 documents, with a total of 485 citations and the cite score is 4.0. The study found that the number of papers published in the journal under consideration is rising steadily, that authors are making an effort to raise the amount of collaborative writing, and that they are referencing more sources in their articles, which is good for the citation index of other authors.

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