

# Bibliometric Study of Granthalaya Vigyan: A Pioneer Journal of LIS in Hindi

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## Abstract

This bibliometric study is based on the analysis of 140 papers published in the last five volumes of the Granthalaya Vigyan during the period 2016 to 2020. Granthalaya Vigyan is supposed to be the only long surviving Hindi journal in Library & Information Science. The study discusses about the year- and volume-wise number of articles, authorship pattern, most productive authors of the journal, state-wise contribution of the articles, average length of the articles, types of sources used, and the number of references per article. Besides, the subject fields of the articles published in the last five years are also analysed to understand the trends of the research being published in the journal.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric Study, Granthalaya Vigyan, Authorship Pattern, LIS, Library & Information Science, Research Trends

## Introduction

The term 'Bibliometrics' was devised by Alan Pritchard in the year 1969 for the "application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication" (Pritchard, 1969). This term resembles the terms 'Librametry' devised by Ranganathan (1949), 'Scientometrics' by Nalimov and Mulchenko (1969), and 'Informatics' by Nacke (1979).

Since its inception in 1969, bibliometrics is developed into a scientific tool for literature assessment that is used to

provide a quantitative analysis of the academic materials and analysis of the publications for their impact and contribution. Bibliometrics is used by bibliometricians and the scholars in understanding their respective literatures, using both applied and theoretical research methods and scholarship to elucidate the phenomena of scholarly communication and the evolution of disciplines (Hérubel, 1999). It enables the mapping and expansion of knowledge on a particular area of research, evidencing connections between the main publications, authors, institutions, themes, and other characteristics of the field under study.

## Earlier Studies

Various studies have been carried out in the field of library science by taking data from different subject fields. Some of them are as follows.

Dhiman and Rani (2005) have conducted a bibliometric study on the contribution of an Indian botanist made in the Journal of Indian Botanical Society, 1997-2001. The study is carried out to ascertain the authorship pattern, length of the articles, citations per article, and so on.

Dhiman (2011) has conducted a bibliometric study on ethnobotany by taking its ten volumes, from 1999 to 2008. The study is conducted for authorship pattern, length of articles, citations per article, and so on. It has also compared the results with the study by Dhiman (2000) conducted for another ten-year period of the ethnobotany journal, from 1989 to 1998.

Dhiman (2015) has studied the 'Bibliometrics of Ethnobotany', where he has discussed about the history

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of bibliometrics, citation analysis, and reviewed various studies pertaining to different fields of bibliometrics. Further, the ranking lists for the most-used journals, authors, books, and so on, is provided on the basis of 20 years' annual volumes of the *Ethnobotany* journal.

Dhiman and Kaushik (2018) have conducted a bibliometric study based on the issues of employment news published during 2016-2017, on the trends of the professions prevalent in the present day, available for young aspirants for preparing for their future. This study was carried out to analyse career-oriented articles and other articles published in one year in employment news. Various subject fields are also identified based on the articles published in the news. Further, the pattern of authorship is also determined in the study.

Bhakta, Kar and Bhui (2019) have mapped the library and information science research in India bibliometrically, as reflected through the Indian Citation Index. This study briefly traces the Library and Information Science research stemming from India in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, based on the data as depicted in the Indian Citation Index (ICI) during the year 2006-2015, which may help the LIS professionals to be aware of the latest and emerging issues in this field. It is seen in the study that out of 2,483 publications by Indian authors, most are journal articles. The sub-facets, like bibliometrics, information technology, and user studies were the top three fields of research during the ten-year study period. However, more research in the areas that are lagging behind may give a new elevation to this profession.

Sahu and Parabhoi (2020) have examined the current trends of Library & Information Science publications in India, by reviewing 1,357 documents from 2014 to 2018, indexed in the SCOPUS database. It is noted in the study that a majority of the papers, 342 (25.2%) were published in the year 2018. The degree of collaboration (DC) for five years was 0.79. The analysis of co-citations of reference sources or cited sources indicated that 'Scientometric' and 'Annals of Library and Information Studies' are frequently mentioned in their articles. Further, LIS Indian professionals like to publish their research papers collaboratively.

Islam and Roy (2021) have carried out a bibliometric study for 'Scholarly Productivity of Library and Information Science Research in Bangladesh' from 1971-2020, to measure the extent to which Bangladesh-based Library and Information Science (LIS) researchers have published their research in leading LIS journals indexed by Web of Science

(WoS) and SCOPUS. The data for the study were collected from 266 LIS publications and were compiled and interpreted using VOSviewer software to carry out the scientific mapping of bibliometric networks. The study concludes that joint authorship and international collaboration have been increasing during the study period. Further, authors from 20 countries have collaborated with Bangladeshi LIS researchers for publishing their articles. However, the faculty members and the department of information science and library management (ISLM) of Dhaka University were observed as having the most prolific authors and the most productive LIS department in Bangladesh.

Aslam et al. (2021) have assessed the research productivity of 'Journal of Librarianship and Information Science' from 1999-2019 using bibliometric methods. This study was carried out to highlight the research productivity of JoLIS for which data were collected through Core Collection and Web of Science. VOSviewer, Biblishiny, and MS Excel spreadsheet were used to analyse the data. Single author domination was seen, as out of 1,000 authors, 800 articles were identified as written by single author, followed by 200 articles written under multiple authorship. Further, a total of 85 organisations were found to be involved in bibliographic coupling and the University Tsukuba was assessed as the one with the highest total link strength.

## Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the present study are:

- To ascertain year-wise and volume-wise number of articles.
- To ascertain authorship patterns of contribution.
- To ascertain volume-wise authorship pattern of contribution.
- To ascertain volume-wise degree of collaboration of authors.
- To know the state-wise contribution of the articles.
- To know the most productive authors of the journal.
- To ascertain the average length of the articles.
- To ascertain the average types of sources used in writing the articles.
- To ascertain the number of references per article.
- To ascertain the trends of research based on the articles published in the journal.

## Source Journal

It has been observed that many journals are being published in the English language in the field of Library and Information Science for a long time; however, the increase in their numbers is seen only after making the API compulsory in the sixth pay commission by the UGC, for getting CAS and other facilities. However, Granthalaya Vigyan is supposed to be the only journal in Hindi, which is being published since the last 51 years, under Prof. P. N. Kaula Endowment for Library & Information Science. Currently, it is being published by Dr S. P. Sood, Retired Professor of Library & Information Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan), from Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur (Rajasthan). It has been in the list of UGC journals for some time, but efforts are under way to get it included again in the UGC list. On the occasion of a national seminar arranged by the LIS department of the University of Rajasthan on 12-13 October 2019, a special session was organised on 13 October 2019 to commemorate the golden jubilee function of this journal, which was attended by numerous LIS professionals and teachers.

Its five volumes are taken as the source journal for study, in which 140 articles were contributed by the LIS fraternity during 2016-2020. This journal is published half-yearly, but it comes to the market as a single volume, for both the issues, in the month of October/November every year. Its ISSN is 0973-564X.

## Methodology and Data Analysis

The data collected from the last five volumes of the published journals, during the period 2016 to 2020, comprises 140 articles published. All the articles and its references are scanned and the data thus obtained are tabulated and analysed as per the objectives of the study.

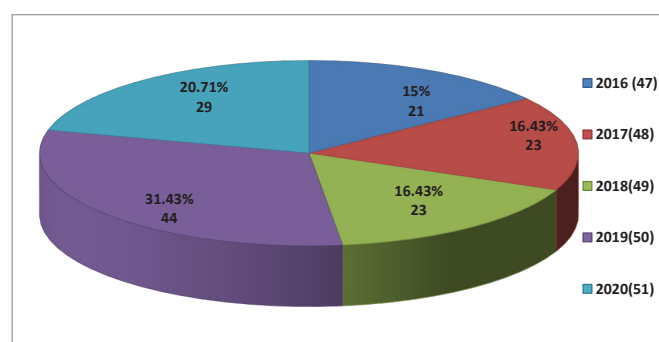
### Year-Wise and Volume-Wise Number of Articles

Table 1 shows the number of articles published in each volume of the Granthalaya Vigyan journal during 2016 to 2020. It is very clear that a total of 140 articles were published in its last five volumes. The maximum number of articles (44) was published in the year 2019, which constitutes 31% of the total contributions made in the last

five years in this journal. This is followed by 29 articles in its 51st volume, with 21% of the total articles. However, the minimum number of articles (21) was published in the year 2016, comprising 15% of volume 47. Fig. 1 depicts the same more clearly.

**Table 1: Year- and Volume-Wise Number of Articles**

Year	Volume	Number of Articles	Article Percentage
2016	47	21	15.0%
2017	48	23	16.43%
2018	49	23	16.43%
2019	50	44	31.43%
2020	51	29	20.71%
Total	05	140	100%



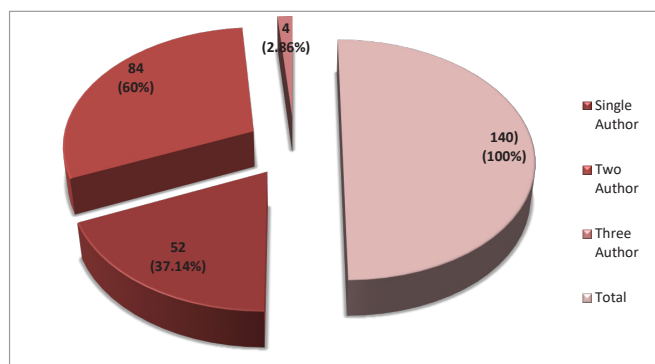
**Fig. 1: Number of Articles Volume-Wise**

## Authorship Pattern of Contribution

Table 2 gives details of the authorship patterns of article contributions made by the different categories of authors, from time to time. A total number of 52 articles out of 140 articles are contributed by single author, comprising 37.14%; on the other hand, 84 out of 140 articles are contributed by two authors, comprising 60%. Further, four articles out of 140 were contributed by three authors, comprising 2.86%.

**Table 2: Authorship Pattern of Contribution**

Number of Authors	Article Contribution	Percentage
Single Author	52	37.14%
Two Authors	84	60%
Three Authors	04	2.86%
More than Three Authors	0	0.00%
Total	140	100%



**Fig. 2: Authorship Pattern of Contribution**

However, there is no contribution by more than three authors. Thus, it is very clear that a majority of the articles are written by two authors, followed by the single author. The authorship pattern is also shown in Fig. 2.

### Volume-Wise Authorship Pattern of Contribution

Table 3 shows volume-wise authorship pattern of contribution. It is clear that a maximum of 15 articles out of 52 are contributed by single author in the year 2019, in volume 50, comprising 28.85%. On the other hand, the lowest number, eight out of 52, comprising 15.38%, is contributed by single author in the year 2016 and 2018 (volume 47 and 49).

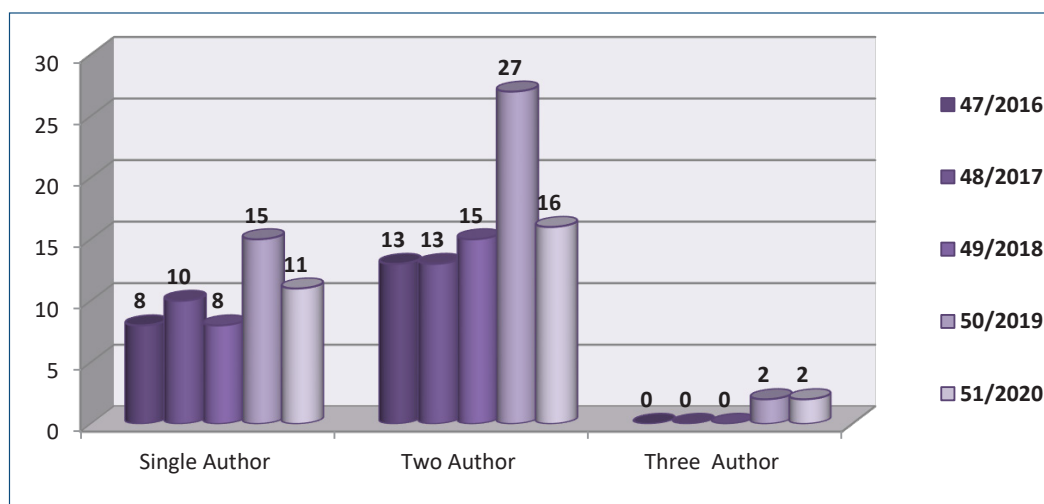
The maximum number of 27 articles out of 84 contributions is made by two authors in the year 2019 (volume 50), which comprises 32.14%. The lowest number of 13 articles out of 83, comprising 15.48%, are contributed by two authors in the year 2016 and 2017 (volume 47 and 48).

**Table 3: Volume-Wise Authorship Pattern of Contribution**

Volume Number	Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors
47	2016	08	13	00
48	2017	10	13	00
49	2018	08	15	00
50	2019	15	27	02
51	2020	11	16	02
	Total	52	84	04

Only two articles out of four contributions are made by three authors, comprising 50% in the year 2019 and 2020 (volume 50 and 51). However, in the year 2016,

2017, and 2018 (volume 47, 48, and 49), no articles were contributed by three authors. It is also shown very clearly in Fig. 3.



**Fig. 3: Volume-Wise Authorship Pattern of Contribution**

## Year-Wise Degree of Collaboration of Authors

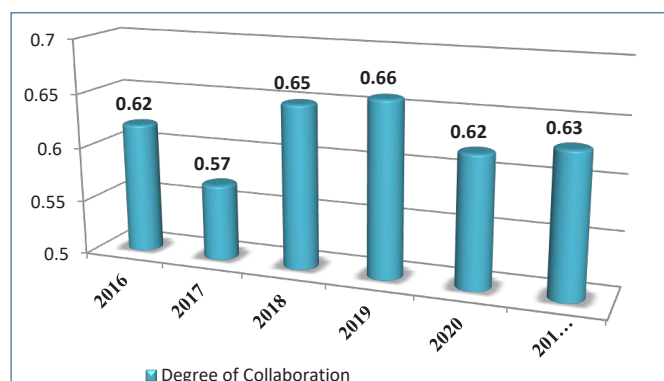
The 'Degree of Collaboration' is known as the ratio of the number of collaborative research papers to the total number of research papers in the discipline during a

certain period of time (Subramanyam, 1983). Table 4 depicts the year-wise degree of collaboration among the authors. It is seen from the table that it ranges from 0.57 to 0.66. However, the maximum collaboration is seen in 2019 and the minimum in 2017.

**Table 4: Year-Wise Degree of Collaboration**

Sr. No.	Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Multiple (Two + Three Authors)	Total	Degree of Collaboration
1	2016	8	13	0	13	21	0.62
2	2017	10	13	0	13	23	0.57
3	2018	8	15	0	15	23	0.65
4	2019	15	27	2	29	44	0.66
5	2020	11	16	2	18	29	0.62
	Total	52	84	04	88	140	0.63

Further, year-wise degree of collaboration is clearly shown in Fig. 4.



**Fig. 4: Year-Wise Degree of Collaboration**

## State-Wise Contribution of Articles

The details of state-wise contribution are given in Table 5. It may be seen from the table that out of 140

articles, a maximum of 41 articles, comprising 29.3%, were contributed by authors from Madhya Pradesh. Gwalior and Bhopal were the prominent places from where the contributions were received.

Secondly, 37 articles out of 140, comprising 26.5%, were contributed by authors from Rajasthan, consisting of Jaipur, Kota, and Bikaner.

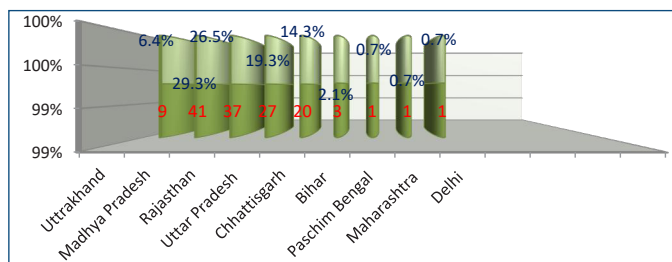
Further, it can be noted from the analysis that 27 out of 140 articles, comprising 19.3%, were contributed by authors from Uttar Pradesh, which were received mainly from Varanasi. Nine articles were contributed from Haridwar and Roorkee (Uttarakhand), which is comparatively a tiny and newly emerged state in the country.

However, the least number of articles (1) was contributed by authors from West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Delhi, comprising 0.7% of the total contribution. Fig. 5 more clearly elaborates the situation.

**Table 5: State-Wise Place Contribution**

S. No.	Name of Place	Name of State	Number of Contributions	Percentage
1	Haridwar, Roorkee	Uttarakhand	9	6.4%
2	Gwalior, Bhopal, and so on	Madhya Pradesh	41	29.3%
3	Jaipur, Kota, Bikaner, and so on	Rajasthan	37	26.5%
4	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	27	19.3%
5	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	20	14.3%
6	Patna	Bihar	3	2.1%

S. No.	Name of Place	Name of State	Number of Contributions	Percentage
7	West Bengal	West Bengal	1	0.7%
8	Mumbai	Maharashtra	1	0.7%
9	New Delhi	Delhi	1	0.7%
		Total	140	100%



**Fig. 5: State-Wise Contribution**

### Most Productive Authors of the Journal

It was noted in the study that a total of 140 articles were contributed by 228 authors, consisting of 84 contributions from two authors, four by three authors, and the remaining by single author. Table 6 shows the rank-wise productive authors identified during 2016-2020. It is clear that Dr Sarita Verma is the most productive author in this period, with 11 publications, followed by Dr Neerja Verma who contributed ten articles, and Dr Anil Kumar Dhiman, who contributed eight publications.

**Table 6: Most Productive Authors of Journal**

Sr. No.	Author	1 <sup>st</sup> Author	2 <sup>nd</sup> Author	3 <sup>rd</sup> Author	No. of Papers	Rank
1	Dr Sarita Verma	5	6		11	1
2	Dr Neerja Verma	5	5		10	2
3	Dr Anil Kumar Dhiman	3	5		8	3
4	Dr Arvind Kumar Sharma	5	2		7	4
5	Dr Ramniwas Sharma	6	1		7	4
6	Dr Harish Kumar Sahu	4	2		6	5
7	Dr Gautam Soni	5	1		6	5
8	Dr Yashoda Rani	4	1		5	6
9	Dr Purnima Kaushik	2	3		5	6
10	Umesh Sharma	5			5	6
11	Dr Bhavnath Pandey	3	2		5	6
12	Jitender Sharma	1	4		5	6

Dr Arvind Kumar Sharma and Dr Ramniwas Sharma contributed seven articles each, followed by Dr Harish Kumar Shau and Dr Gautam Soni with six articles each, and Dr Yashoda Rani, Dr Purnima Kaushik, Umesh Sharma, Dr Bhawnath Pandey, and Jitendra Sharma with five contributions each in the five volumes of the journal during 2016-2020.

### Average Length of the Articles

Table 7 describes the length of articles published, which has been divided into four categories, viz., 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, and 16-20 pages long, during the period 2016-2020. It is observed that the maximum number of articles (99 out of 140), comprising 70.7% are 6-10 pages in length.

Further, 20 articles each are 0-5 pages and 11-15 pages long, respectively. However, there is one article that is 16-20 pages long, comprising 0.7%, which is the maximum length of articles published in the last five years in the journal.

**Table 7: Average Length of Articles**

Range of the Pages	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage
0-5	02	0	02	14	02	20	14.3%
6-10	14	17	18	28	22	99	70.7%
11-15	05	06	03	02	04	20	14.3%
16-20	0	0	0	0	01	01	0.7%
Total	21	23	23	44	29	140	100%

### Types of Source used in Articles

Table 8 presents the types of sources used by authors in writing their articles during the five-year time period, from

2016-2020. It is noted that the most used type of source are websites, which are 600 in number, out of 1,220 total citations. Websites constitute 49.18% of the total types of sources used. It is followed by 357 periodicals comprising 29.26%.

**Table 8: Types of Sources used in Articles**

Type of Sources Cited/ Volume Number with Year	47 (2016)	48 (2017)	49 (2018)	50 (2019)	51 (2020)	Total	Percentage
Periodicals	42	61	63	129	62	357	29.26%
Books	49	43	24	46	14	176	14.43%
www	82	93	76	184	165	600	49.18%
Handbook	-	-	4	4	03	11	0.91%
Ph.D. Thesis	01	02	1	4	02	10	0.82%
Conference	04	10	1	17	07	39	3.20%
Manuscript	-	03	-	0	0	03	0.24%
Encyclopaedia	-	01	2	7	02	12	0.98%
Others	-	-	-	5	7	12	0.98%
Total	178	213	171	396	262	<b>1220</b>	100%
Percentage	14.59%	17.45%	14.02%	32.46%	21.48%	100%	100%

It is noted from Table 8 that conference proceedings are used 39 times, which constitutes 3.20%. However, the very rarely used type of source is a manuscript,

which has been used only three times, comprising 0.24%. Other types of sources used are clearly shown in Fig. 6.

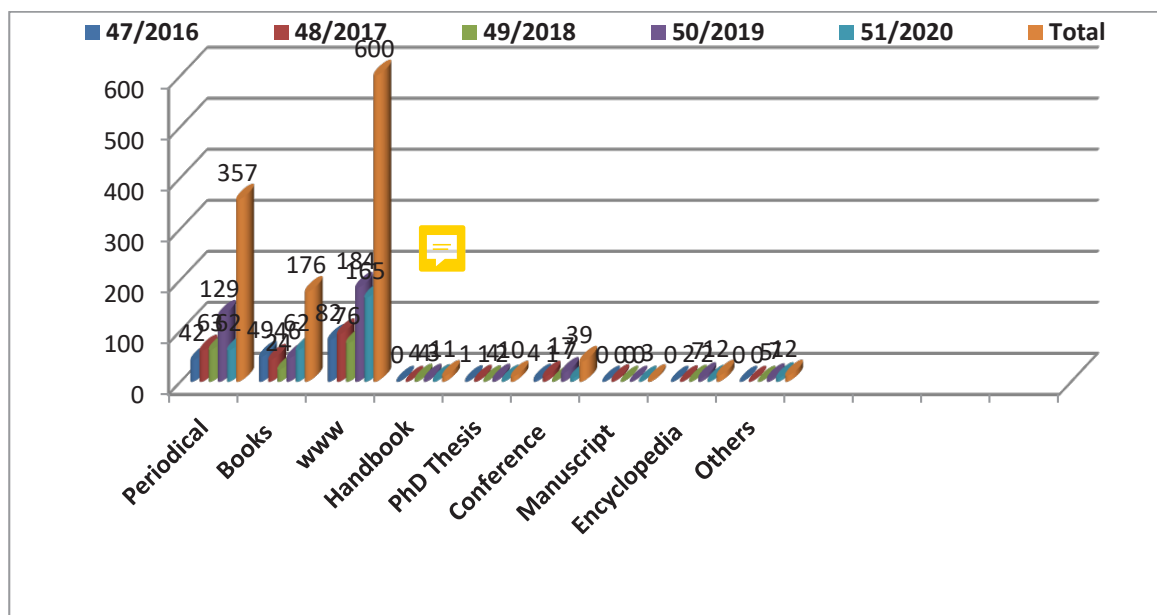


Fig. 6: Types of Sources used in Articles

**Average Number of References per Article**

Table 9 depicts the average number of articles published in the last five years in Granthalaya Vigyan. It is very clear

that most of the articles, making up 46.43%, have 6-10 references per article; followed by 32 articles (22.85%) with 0-5 references, and 30 articles with 11-15 (21.43%) references.

Table 9: Average Number of References per Article

Range of References	Volume (47) 2016	Volume (48) 2017	Volume (49) 2018	Volume (50) 2019	Volume (51) 2020	Total	Percentage
0-5	5	6	5	8	8	32	22.85%
6-10	10	7	16	22	10	65	46.43%
11-15	2	9	1	10	8	30	21.43%
16-20	4	1	1	2	3	11	7.86%
More than 20	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.43%
Total Articles	21	23	23	44	29	140	100%

However, there are only two articles that have more than 20 references. Thus, a majority of the articles have 6-10

references per article. Fig. 7 depicts the details more clearly.

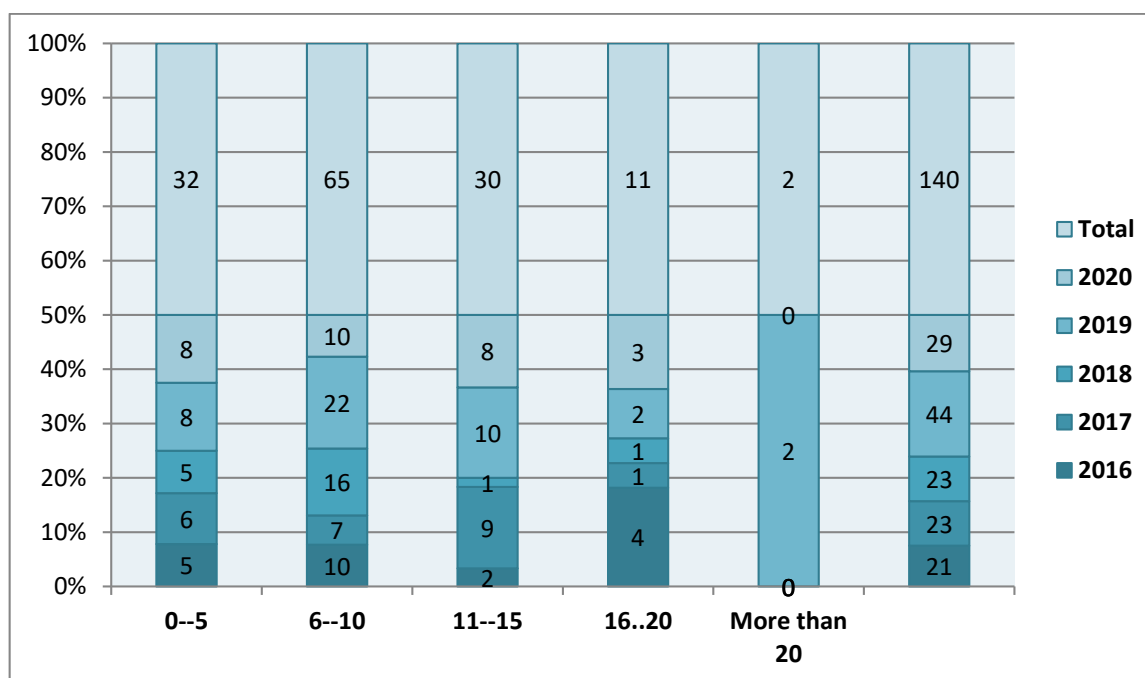


Fig. 7: Average Number of References per Article

### Trends of Research based on the Articles Published in Journal

Table 10 shows that the subject fields of the articles have been divided into ten categories. The maximum number of articles (12) are on the subject of ICT, making up 41.4% of the total publication in the 2020 (volume 51) issue. Overall, 46 articles were related to ICT in the five-year period from 2016 to 2020, comprising 32.86%.

It may be seen that the bibliometric subject got 4 articles comprising of 9% which is maximum number from volume 50 of the year 2019 and the total of 9 articles comprising of 6.43% have been found from 2016 to 2020 under the category of bibliometrics. Similarly, the least number of articles 3 are from plagiarism field comprising of 2.14% for overall period.

Table 10: Research Trends of the Articles

Sr. No.	Subject Fields of the Article	47	48	49	50	51	Total (Subject-Wise)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	5 (23.8%)	9 (39.1%)	9 (39.1%)	11 (25.1%)	12 (41.4%)	46 (32.86%)
2	Bibliometrics	2 (9.5%)	2 (8.6%)	1 (4.4%)	4 (9%)	0 (0%)	9 (6.43%)
3	Library Management	2 (9.5%)	1 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.3%)	2 (6.9%)	6 (4.29%)
4	Digital Library	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.4%)	2 (8.7%)	5 (11.4%)	1 (3.5%)	10 (7.14%)
5	Information Services	4 (19%)	2 (8.7%)	1 (4.4%)	5 (11.4%)	5 (17.2%)	17 (12.14%)
6	Research Methods	3 (14.4%)	0 (0%)	3 (13%)	6 (13.6%)	3 (10.3%)	15 (10.71%)

Sr. No.	Subject Fields of the Article	47	48	49	50	51	Total (Subject-Wise)
7	Preservation & Conservation	2 (9.5%)	2 (8.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	5 (3.57%)
8	Information Seeking Behaviour	2 (9.5%)	5 (21.7%)	2 (8.7%)	6 (13.6%)	1 (3.5%)	16 (11.43%)
9	Plagiarism	0 (0%)	1 (4.4%)	1 (4.4%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (2.14%)
10	Miscellaneous	0	0	4 (17.3%)	4 (9%)	5 (17.2%)	13 (9.29%)
	Total (Volume-Wise)	21 (100%)	23 (100%)	23 (100%)	44 (100%)	29 (100%)	140 (100%)

Thus, ICT tops the subjects in which the maximum number (46) of articles (32.86%) were published, followed by 17 articles (12.14%) on information services, 16 (11.43%) on information seeking behaviour, and 15 (10.71%) related to research methodology. If year-wise analysis of the articles is considered, it is clear that ICT-related articles are on the increase year by year and their number has increased from five in 2016 to nine each in 2017 and 2018, and 11 and 12 in 2019 and 2020, respectively. It means the journal has kept pace with the changing times, because ICT-related articles are the demand of the present time. However, fluctuations are seen in other subject articles year by year.

## Major Findings of the Study

The major findings of the study are:

- A maximum number of 44 articles was published in the year 2019, making up 31.43% of total contributions in the last five years, whereas a minimum number of articles (21) was published in the year 2016, making up 15% in volume 47 (2016).
- A total of 52 articles, out of 140 articles, were contributed by single author, constituting 37.14%; followed by 84, out of 140 articles, which are contributed by two authors, comprising 60%. Further, four articles, out of 140, were contributed by three authors, comprising 2.86%. However, there were no contribution of articles by more than three authors.
- A maximum of 15 articles out of 52 are contributed by single author in the year 2019 (volume 50), comprising 28.85%. On the other hand, the lowest number, eight, out of 52, comprising 15.38%, are contributed by single author in the year 2016 and 2018 (volume 47 and 49). A maximum number of 27 articles, out of 84, are contributed by two authors, in the year 2019 (volume 50), comprising 32.14%. The lowest number, 13 articles, out of 84, comprising 15.48%, are contributed by two authors in the year 2016 and 2017 (volume 47 and 48). Further, two articles, out of four, are written by three authors, comprising 50%, in the year of 2019 and 2020 (volume 50 and 51).
- A maximum number of articles, 41, comprising 29.3%, were by authors from Madhya Pradesh, followed by 37 articles, comprising 26.5%, by authors from Rajasthan. However, the least number (1) of articles is contributed by authors from West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Delhi, constituting 0.7% of the total contribution.
- Dr Sarita Verma is noted as the most productive author in this period, with 11 articles, followed by Dr Neerja Verma with ten publications, and Dr Anil Kumar Dhiman with eight publications.
- A maximum number of articles, 99 out of 140, comprising 70.7%, are around 6-10 pages in length. However, there was one paper which was 16-20 pages long, which constitutes 0.7% of the total contribution of the articles.
- The most used type of sources are websites, which are 600 in number, out of 1,220 total citations. Websites constitute 49.18% of the total types of sources used. It is followed by 357 periodicals, comprising 29.26%.
- Most of the articles, making up 46.43% of the total contributions, have 6-10 references per article; fol-

lowed by 32 articles (22.85%) with 0-5 references, and 30 articles with 11-15 (21.43%) references per article.

- A maximum of 46 articles are found in the ICT-related field, which constitutes 32.86%, and the least number of articles are three on plagiarism, which makes up 2.14% of the total publications in the overall period.
- The degree of collaboration in Granthalaya Vigyan journal ranges from 0.57 to 0.66 in the last five years (2016-2020).

Last but not least, the journal has succeeded in keeping pace as the time changes, because most of the articles published year by year are in the ICT-related field, which is the demand of the present time. However, fluctuations are seen in other subject-related articles year by year.

## Conclusion

It can be concluded from the study that Granthalaya Vigyan, which is a pioneer journal in the field of LIS studies in Hindi medium, has been publishing good articles since its inception, on different sub-fields. This is the only journal that has been published regularly since the last 50 years. It is also keeping pace with the changing times, and articles on modern subjects like digital libraries, ICT application in LIS, and so on are continuously being published; year by year their numbers are increasing.

It can be added that most of the Library & Information Science students do their graduation and post-graduation, and sometimes their Ph.Ds., in Hindi medium, especially students from the northern parts of the county. This journal has been and will be of immense value to them in particular, and to all LIS students, professionals, and the teaching fraternity in general.

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