

Research In The Journal Of Documentation During 2011-2020 : A Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This article is to examine different publishing trends for the Journal of Documentation articles between 2011 and 2020 and presents the results for publications using bibliometric analysis. The article offers a bibliometric analysis of the journal in order to evaluate the growth trend of research output published in the journal. The Journal of Documentation's 672 articles from its 10 volumes and 60 issues from the years 2011 to 2020 were chosen for analysis in order to meet the study's objectives. From the Emerald Publisher website, downloads of the relevant articles were produced. The data was explicitly recorded into the MS Excel sheet in order to compare and contrast the many characteristics, including year-wise distribution, article length, reference range, institutional affiliation of authors, authorship pattern, and the number of citations. The information was properly collected, calculated, and included in the correct order. The study examines patterns in areas such as distribution of papers by pages, institutional affiliation of authors, credibility, distribution of citations, distribution of references by document category, collaboration between foreign authors and Indian authors, and distribution of articles by content type. The analysis shows that between 2011 and 2020, 672 articles were published in the journal. Over the course of the study, 2019 had the most articles with 79. The distribution of study pages by page demonstrates that writers with academic affiliations publish more articles overall and that the study's highest number of articles published is more than 20 pages. According to citation distribution, 2019 has the most articles and citations, and according to author credibility, LIS scholars have contributed the most over the research period. Distribution of documents by category reveals that during the study period, print journal references were the most frequently used. In addition, a collaboration between foreign authors and Indian authors reveals that foreign authors were heavily involved in the publication of the majority of articles, and the distribution of articles by type of content reveals that during the study period, research work accounted for the majority of articles. In order to compare and contrast the many characteristics using Bibliometric tools the study suggests that a careful analysis has been taken up and results are very useful for further research to the community of the Library and Information Science.

Keywords Distribution of articles, Institutional affiliation, Creditability, Citation analysis, Collaboration, Bibliometric study

1. Introduction

The successful and effective use of library resources depends on the availability of high-quality, need-based resources. Bibliometrics are essential for building a worthwhile and affordable library collection. Particularly when the library has a tight budget, bibliometrics helps the librarian choose both print and electronic versions of books, journals, and other types of information sources. Infometrics, Scientometrics, Webometrics, and Altmetrics were all developed as a result of the evolution of bibliometrics methodologies over time. In scholarly and scientific publication, all of these nontraditional bibliometrics are presented as alternatives to or complements to more traditional citation impact metrics.

One of the various research approaches used in library and information science is bibliometrics, a quantitative methodology. Among the various research methodologies are experimentation, surveying, historical, and operational research. Although there is an obvious difference between these, each researcher is allowed to select one or a combination of them in order to conduct their research.

Numbers are the main source of information used in bibliometric analysis (statistical data, figures, charts, bar diagrams, etc.). It also focuses on analysing the underlying patterns of the documents, such why people cite, why authors prefer using specific journals, why some authors are extremely productive over a short period of time, etc. Only through extensive research and study, which generated publications, regular conferences, and extra study, has the field of bibliometrics gained widespread acceptance.

2. Review of Literature

In the production and distribution of research outputs in library and information science, scholarly communication is crucial (LIS). **Muhammad Yousuf Ali and Joanna Richardson(2016)** reported the results of a survey that looked at the important characteristics of Pakistani LIS scholars, including academics and professionals, who publish in national journals. Data from the target demographic was gathered using an electronic questionnaire that had undergone pilot testing. 104 respondents (or 69.3% of the target population) offered comments on topics such the quantity of publications published, the volume of citations, and the type of any author collaborations. The results of this study showed that, among Pakistan's several recognised areas, the Punjab region had the highest representation. There was a definite desire among all responders to work with at least one other author on publications that were published in national journals. A low percentage of authors (30.22%) were cited in LIS articles published in national journals, which is consistent with Scimago's Journal and Country Rankings. Social scholarly networks are becoming more popular in line with global trends. Respondents were asked to rate variables that might have a negative effect on their capacity to conduct research and/or publish the findings. The study suggests that in order to address issues, involved parties should collaborate as necessary. It also suggests conducting additional study to identify trends in Pakistani co-authorship in the social sciences.

Kolle, Shankar Reddy (2017) analyses the information literacy (IL) literature published from 2005 to 2014 and reveals the major patterns in IL publication. The study used the necessary bibliometric measures to analyse particular aspects of publishing patterns and looked at the literature on IL that was indexed in the Web of Science database from 2005 to 2014. According to the study's findings,

there was an increase in IL-related literature between 2005 and 2014. For the years 2007, 2008, and 2011, there was a significant increase in the volume of IL literature published each year. The "University of Granada, Spain" and "Pinto, M" were effective authors and institutions. With 97 articles published throughout the time period, Journal of Academic Librarianship was the most productive journal. The United States made the most contributions. Current study themes in the IL area included "digital divide," "media literacy," "pedagogy," "higher education," and "critical thinking." The document offers the names of the most productive authors, organisations, and nations, along with the most common IL keywords. It is particularly helpful for researchers to learn about trends in the literature on IL, as well as potential areas for additional research.

The many facets of the papers published in Library Trends Journal between 2013 and 2018 are analysed by **Mamta Rani and Pragati (2019)**. There are 195 papers and 308 authors, and the distribution of research articles by year, author productivity, authorship pattern by volume, and level of collaboration were all examined. It is the part of bibliometric analysis that is most commonly employed. The number of papers published ranged from 30 (15.38%) in 2017–2018 to 47 (24.10%) in 2013–2014. The year 2016–2017 saw the highest author output of 70 (23.41%) and the lowest at 54 (18.06%).

In order to ascertain the various bibliometric characteristics of the texts published in the Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology (JASIST) from 2014 to 2019, **Haq, Ikram UI (2020)** did the study. The JASIST data were obtained from the Web of Science - Clarivate Analytics database using a retrospective study method. A total of 1,196 records were discovered, with 62 countries contributing an average of 199 documents each year. 11,941 citations were made to these documents, averaging 9.98 citations per document. Six of the top 10 most generously contributing organisations belonged to just one nation, and more than half of the research was contributed by just two countries. The percentage of Asian nations has been noted to be quite low. Since 1950, JASIST has provided an outstanding forum for the exchange of novel concepts in the field of library and information science.

Nadeem Siddique, et.al... (2021) reviewed 62 years (1957–2018) of library and information science research in Pakistan. Using the four top databases, a thorough bibliometric analysis was done (Web of Science, Scopus, Library and Information Science Abstracts, and Library, Information Science and Technology Abstracts). The scientists discovered a favourable increasing trend. In Pakistan, library research is increasing. The University of the Punjab's Department of Information Management has made the most contributions to the field of library and information science. Two Pakistani journals published 40% of the total number of articles. The University of the Punjab and the University of Karachi, two older and more reputable schools, have taken the lead in publishing research. More attention and financing are needed for the provinces of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Based on information collected from Thomson Reuter's Web of Science (WoS), **Naushad Ali, et al. (2018)** seek to examine worldwide published research articles on Knowledge Sharing (KS) using several bibliometric metrics. The findings showed that the annual production increased from 1990 to 2016. Journal of Knowledge Management and Knowledge Management Research & Practice are the two journals with the highest productivity. The United States came in first place with 689 articles among the 101 nations that contributed to research papers on knowledge sharing. The most prolific

institutions were the City University of Hong Kong in China and the National Central University in Taiwan.

Recent literature has paid a lot of attention to green finance as worldwide efforts to combat climate change increase. Although there is no agreed-upon description among researchers, the concept is vague. This article offers a succinct overview of current developments in the field of green finance research. **Zhang, D., et al. (2019)** compiled the state of green finance and its growth tendencies using a bibliometric analytic approach. We provide support in developing a strong conceptual foundation and direction for upcoming research projects.

A bibliometric analysis of the development of the field of digital image forensics (DIF) from 2014 to the beginning of 2020 was presented by **Gokhale, A., et al.(2020)**. The study uses a mind map approach to analyse and discuss the findings from the highly indexed Scopus database for various subject areas, illustrious authors, funding sources, and affiliations. To hone our search results, we adopt the PRISMA methodology, which was previously used for systematic reviews. The findings of this study point to an increase in publications since 2018, particularly with the use of deep learning techniques for DIF, as well as an increased awareness of DIF in nations like China, India, and Italy.

Babak Abedin, et al. (2021) presented a bibliometric analysis of Information Systems Management highlighting key themes within the past 36 years and a semantic analysis of articles' keywords to uncover trends most influential on ISM in response to the growing interest in examining key trends in information system research. It takes into account a number of criteria, such as the citation pattern and most-cited works. The study separates IS research into two categories of core and emergent subjects and provides recommendations for further research in the field.

The impact of knowledge flow patterns between the top technology and innovation management (TIM) journals' impact factors is examined over time by **Sarin, S., et al. (2017)**. Between 1999 and 2013, 4171 articles appeared in the top six TIM journals, and 29,776 of those citations were analysed. The results show that although certain journals are getting more isolated from the TIM domain, others are becoming more securely planted in it. JPIM exhibits odd knowledge flow patterns, which point to an expansion of its knowledge base and influence. One of the most thorough and in-depth year-by-year examinations of the intra-domain knowledge exchange patterns over a 15-year period is provided by our bibliometric analysis.

Science is paying more and more attention to blockchain technology, and more specifically to bitcoin (one of its most popular implementations). The earliest papers discussing bitcoin date back to 2012. Despite the short time period, the volume of production (1162 articles) necessitates a bibliometric analysis in order to identify research clusters, hot themes, and influential professors. By omitting other blockchain uses, **Merediz-Solá, I., & Bariviera, A.F. (2019)** sought to examine the scientific output around solely bitcoin. As a result, we limited our search to articles with the topic "bitcoin" that are indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection. This database is appropriate for fields as broad as engineering, mathematics, computer science, and economics. The current condition and trends of research on bitcoin in several scientific fields are depicted in this bibliometric analysis.

The most prominent journals, organisations, and nations in social media (SM) articles concerning knowledge management (KM). were examined by **Noor, S., et al.(2020)** in their bibliometric analysis . Various scientific topics are also investigated in SM KM articles. 234 SM KM publications

that were retrieved from Web of Science (WoS) between 2009 and 2019 were processed using VOSviewer. According on the type of bibliometric analysis, various approaches were employed and explained in each area. The journal Journal of Knowledge Management had the greatest impact on SM KM publications. The Tampere University of Technology was the most productive institution in terms of SM KM research, while the United States and England were in top and second place, respectively. Four themes stood out: big data, knowledge sharing, innovation, enterprise 2.0, and social capital. These topics showed a clear involvement of SM users in KM. This is the first bibliometric analysis of SM articles' overall impact on the subject of knowledge management.

Farrukh, M., et al.(2020) sought to analyse the Sustainable Development Journal's bibliometric data spanning 27 years (SD). From 22 papers in 1993 to 121 articles in 2019, the examination of 874 publications shows a multi-fold growth. The mapping of bibliographic data based on co-citation, bibliographic coupling (BC), and co-occurrence (CC) also revealed the intellectual structure and connections among the contributing universities, nations, and authors. This study, the Journal's first retrospective, not only informs and enlightens its readers around the world and aspirant authors, but it may also be helpful to the editorial board because it offers a variety of directions for future research.

A bibliometric analysis of "Peshawar Islamicus," a scholarly journal published by the Department of Islamiyat, University of Peshawar, Pakistan, was provided by **Hussain, Mohammad, and Saddiqa (2020)**. The analysis includes information on the distribution of writers by department, gender, number of articles, length of papers, and most prolific authors. Data from various editions of the journal were gathered, and MS Access and MS Excel 2016 were used for analysis. According to the analysis, 290 papers were published between 2010 and 2020, with the most articles (34) appearing in that year. The volume of 2018 had the highest citations and the majority of papers were published in lengths between 11 and 15 pages. The tendency of male authors and two authors was predominate. The university in Peshawar was the most producing institution, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province published the most articles. The most prolific author was Dr. Miraj ul Islam, who produced 14 articles, with 103 (or 46.18%) of those being published in Urdu.

3. Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study are to understand and to find the bibliometric distinctiveness
The objectives are listed as follows:

1. To study the Distribution of papers according to pages.
2. To identify the institutional affiliation of authors.
3. To examine the Credibility-wise distribution of the authors in articles.
4. To determine the Citation-wise distribution of articles.
5. To study the Document category-wise distribution of references.
7. To identify the Collaboration between foreign, foreign collaboration and Indian authors.
8. To determine the distribution of articles by type of content.

4. Limitations of the study

Though the study focuses on the Bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Documentation, the present study limited the research output range from 2001 to 2020. The study solely depends on the data indexed

5. Research design and methodology

The Journal of Documentation's 672 articles from its 10 volumes and 60 issues from the years 2011 to 2020 were chosen for analysis in order to meet the study's objectives. From the Emerald Publisher website, downloads of the relevant articles were produced. The data was explicitly recorded into the MS Excel sheet in order to compare and contrast the many characteristics, including year-wise distribution, article length, reference range, institutional affiliation of authors, authorship pattern, and the number of citations. The information was properly collected, calculated, and included in the correct order.

6. Results and Discussion

6.1. Distribution of papers according to pages

Table 1 Distribution of papers according to pages

Distribution of papers according to pages											
No. of Pages	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	Total no. of articles (%)
01-05	21 (30.00)	14 (20.00)	13 (18.57)	10 (14.29)	9 (12.86)	1 (3.23)	1 (3.23)	1 (3.23)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	70 (100) (10.42)
06-10	2 (8.33)	4 (16.67)	4 (16.67)	1 (4.17)	3 (12.50)	1 (4.17)	3 (12.50)	2 (8.33)	2 (8.33)	2 (8.33)	24 (100) (3.57)
11-15	8 (9.30)	8 (9.30)	7 (8.14)	3 (3.49)	6 (6.58)	7 (8.14)	12 (13.95)	15 (17.44)	10 (11.63)	10 (11.63)	86 (100) (12.80)
16 - 20	13 (5.68)	9 (3.93)	8 (3.49)	23 (10.04)	20 (8.73)	26 (11.35)	30 (13.10)	29 (12.66)	38 (16.59)	33 (14.41)	229 (100) (34.08)
> 20	24 (9.13)	22 (8.37)	24 (9.13)	27 (10.27)	33 (12.55)	25 (9.51)	27 (10.27)	24 (9.13)	29 (11.03)	28 (10.65)	263 (100) (39.14)
TOTAL	68 (10.12)	57 (8.48)	56 (8.33)	64 (9.52)	71 (10.57)	60 (8.93)	73 (10.86)	71 (10.57)	79 (11.76)	73 (10.86)	672 (100)

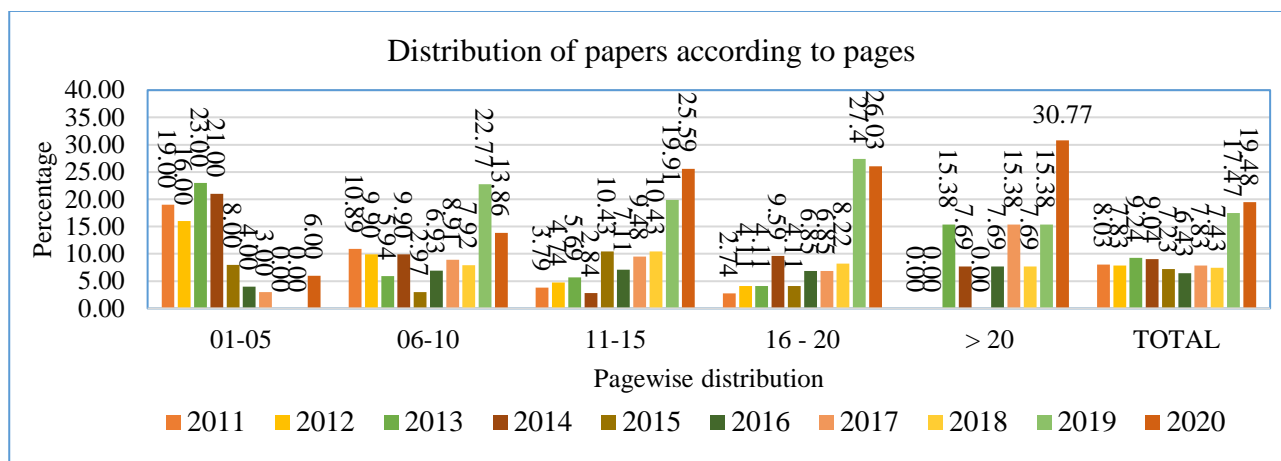


Fig No: 1 Distribution of papers according to pages

The table depicts the majority of papers (39.14 percent) published in the Journal of Documentation during the research period had more than 20 pages, according to an overall examination of the journal's pages-by-year and year-by-year distribution of articles. 34.08 percent of articles, which is the second-highest percentage, were published with 16 to 20 pages. The third-highest number of articles (12.80%) were published in lengths of 11 to 15 pages. The fourth-highest number of articles (10.42%) were printed in pages 1 through 5. The sixth-highest percentage of articles (3.57%) were published with 06–10 pages. Articles with more than 20 pages have been found to be the most popular in terms of page count per article.

An analysis of the number of pages in each category row-by-row provides an explanation for the distribution of articles over a ten-year period. The proportion of papers with 1–5 pages that were published in 2011 was 30%. While the majority (17.44%) of articles with 11–15 pages were published in 2018, the majority (16.67%) of articles with 6–10 pages were published in 2012 and 2013. Between 2011 and 2020, there was no discernible trend in the number of pages per issue of the Journal of Documentation.

6.2. Institution-wise distribution of articles

Table 2 : Institution-wise distribution of articles

Institution wise distribution of articles											
Type of Institute	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	Total no. of articles (%)
Academic	68 (10.12)	57 (8.48)	56 (8.33)	64 (9.52)	71 (10.57)	60 (8.93)	73 (10.86)	71 (10.57)	79 (11.76)	73 (10.86)	672 (100)
Non Academic	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Total	68 (10.12)	57 (8.48)	56 (8.33)	64 (9.52)	71 (10.57)	60 (8.93)	73 (10.86)	71 (10.57)	79 (11.76)	73 (10.86)	672 (100)
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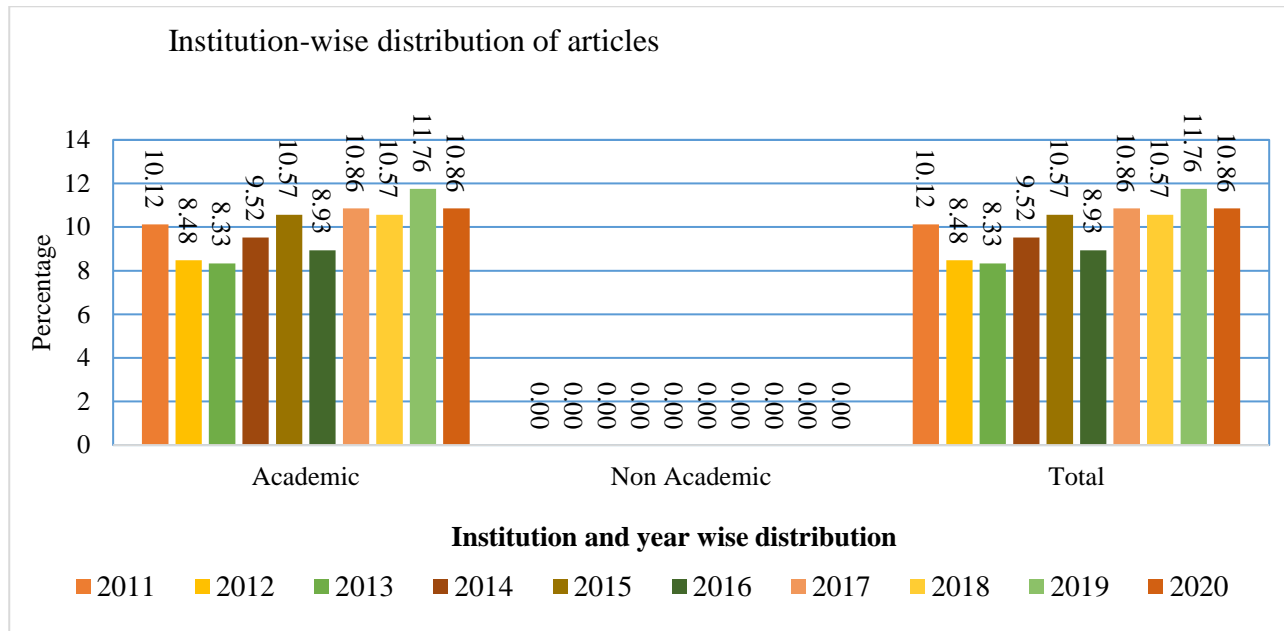


Fig No: 2 Institution-wise distribution of articles

Table 2 shows the distribution of papers in the Journal of Documentation by author-connected institution is shown in the table above. The majority of the papers (100%) came from the academic community, and the majority of them were released between 2011 and 2020. The non-academic community does not make any contributions.

6.3. Creditability-wise of distribution of authors

Table 3 Creditability-wise distribution of authors

Creditability wise distribution of authors											
Creditability of Authors	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	Total no. of articles (%)
LIS Faculty	52 (13.83)	40 (10.64)	39 (10.37)	43 (11.44)	42 (11.17)	38 (10.11)	40 (10.64)	28 (7.45)	27 (7.18)	27 (7.18)	376 (100) (55.95)
LIS Professional	15 (8.11)	13 (7.03)	10 (5.41)	16 (8.65)	19 (10.27)	20 (10.81)	18 (9.73)	24 (12.97)	31 (16.76)	19 (10.27)	185 (100) (27.53)

Other Depts.	1 (0.90)	4 (3.60)	7 (6.31)	5 (4.50)	10 (9.01)	2 (1.80)	15 (13.51)	19 (17.12)	21 (18.92)	27 (24.32)	111 (100)
Total	68 (10.12)	57 (8.48)	56 (8.33)	64 (9.52)	71 (10.57)	60 (8.93)	73 (10.86)	71 (10.57)	79 (11.76)	73 (10.86)	672 (100)

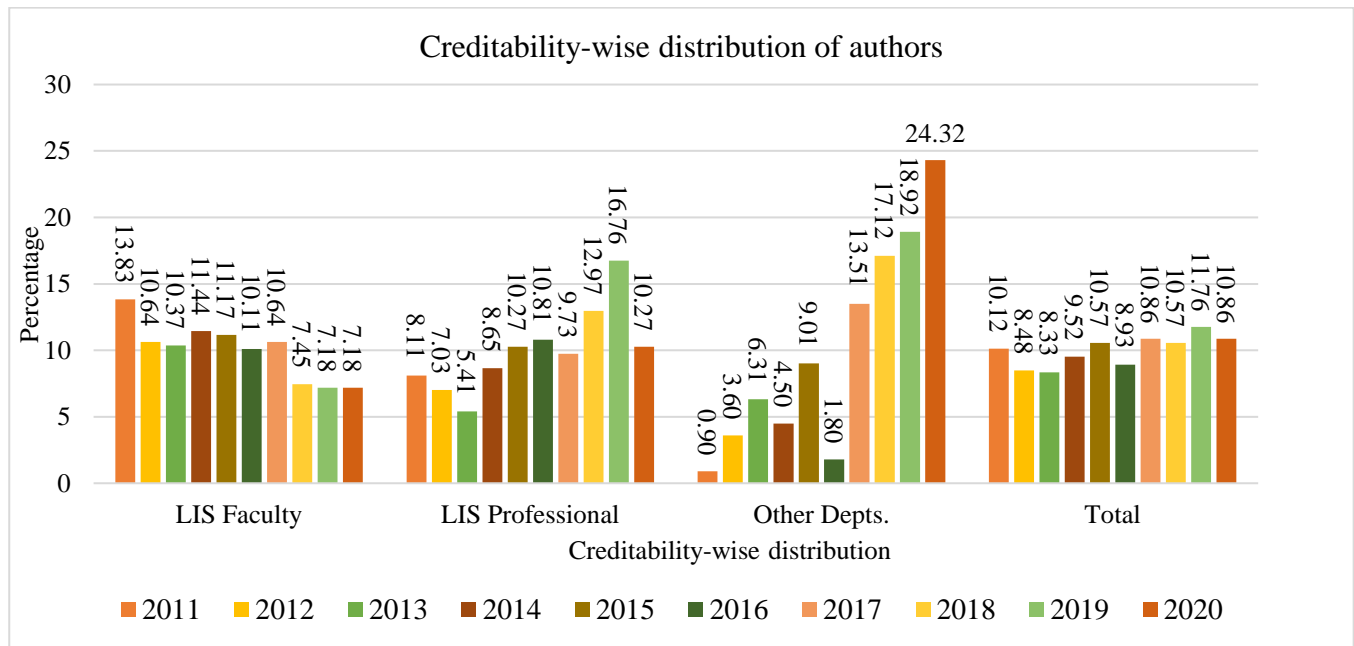


Fig No 3: Credibility-wise distribution of authors

Table 3 explains the credibility distribution of Journal of Documentation authors during the time period under consideration is shown in the table above. In this publication, LIS academics contributed the majority of the papers (54.95%), and the majority of them were released in 2011. Over the past 10 years, LIS professionals have contributed to about 27.53 percent of the articles in this journal (2011- 2020). The majority of them were published in 2018. About 16.52 percent of the total were generated by faculty from other departments, and the majority of these will be published in 2020.

6.4. Citation-wise distribution of articles

Table 4 Citation-wise distribution of articles

Citation-wise distribution of articles			
Years	Papers	Citations	Average
2011	68	2562	37.68
2012	57	2013	35.32
2013	56	1984	35.43

2014	64	2783	43.48
2015	71	3716	52.34
2016	60	3395	56.58
2017	73	4425	60.62
2018	71	3933	55.39
2019	79	4765	60.32
2020	73	4706	64.47
Total	672	34282	51.01

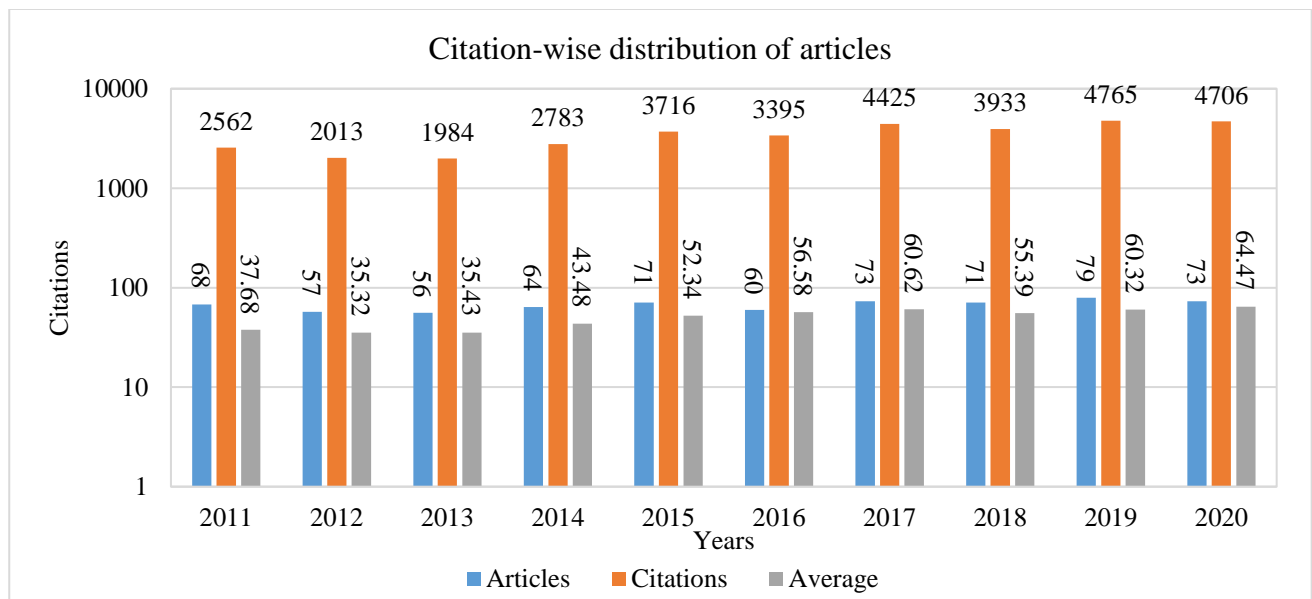


Fig No 4: Citation-wise distribution of articles

Table 4 elaborates the distribution of citations appended to Journal of Documentation publications by year is shown in the table above. 672 papers published in the journal between 2011 and 2020 received a total of 34282 citations, averaging 51.01 citations per article. The highest average number of citations (60.62) per article was recorded in the year 2017.

6.5. Document category-wise distribution of references to articles

It provides information on how many references the writers mentioned in their works in Journal of Documentation throughout the time period under consideration.

Table 5 Document category-wise distribution of references to articles

Document category-wise distribution of references to articles											
Type of Reference	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Print journal Reference	1335 (7.59)	1043 (5.93)	1044 (5.93)	1295 (7.36)	2084 (11.84)	1783 (10.13)	2116 (12.02)	2041 (11.6)	2361 (13.41)	2498 (14.19)	17600 (100) (51.34)

Electronic journal Reference	53 (2.55))	48 (2.31))	44 (2.12))	74 (3.56))	133 (6.39))	178 (8.56))	373 (17.93))	212 (10.19))	472 (22.69))	493 (23.7))	2080 (100) (6.07)
Print and Electronic journal Reference	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	30 (100))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	30 (100) (0.09)
Book Reference	716 (7.77))	647 (7.02))	491 (5.33))	924 (10.03))	1112 (12.07))	928 (10.08))	1220 (13.25))	992 (10.77))	1135 (12.32))	1045 (11.35))	9210 (100) (26.87)
Web Reference	283 (8.68))	211 (6.47))	218 (6.68))	233 (7.14))	301 (9.23))	265 (8.12))	421 (12.91))	473 (14.50))	445 (13.64))	412 (12.63))	3262 (100) (9.52)
Thesis	28 (10.37))	36 (13.33))	11 (4.07))	28 (10.37))	26 (9.63))	30 (11.11))	24 (8.89))	31 (11.48))	27 (10.00))	29 (10.74))	270 (100) (0.79)
Conference Proceedings	170 (8.71))	80 (4.10))	175 (8.97))	211 (10.81))	156 (7.99))	207 (10.6))	261 (13.37))	165 (8.45))	314 (16.09))	213 (10.91))	1952 (100) (5.69)
Reviews	3 (75.00))	1 (25.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	0 (0.00))	4 (100) (0.01)
Reports	22 (16.18))	17 (12.5))	9 (6.62))	15 (11.03))	17 (12.5))	14 (10.29))	7 (5.15))	11 (8.09))	9 (6.62))	15 (11.03))	136 (100) (0.40)
Other References	0 (0.00))	10 (28.57))	2 (5.71))	3 (8.57))	7 (20.00))	0 (0.00))	2 (5.71))	8 (22.86))	2 (5.71))	1 (2.86))	35 (100) (0.10)
No. of References cited	2562 (7.47))	2013 (5.87))	1984 (5.79))	2783 (8.12))	3716 (10.84))	3395 (9.90))	4425 (12.91))	3933 (11.47))	4765 (13.90))	4706 (13.73))	34282 (100) (100)

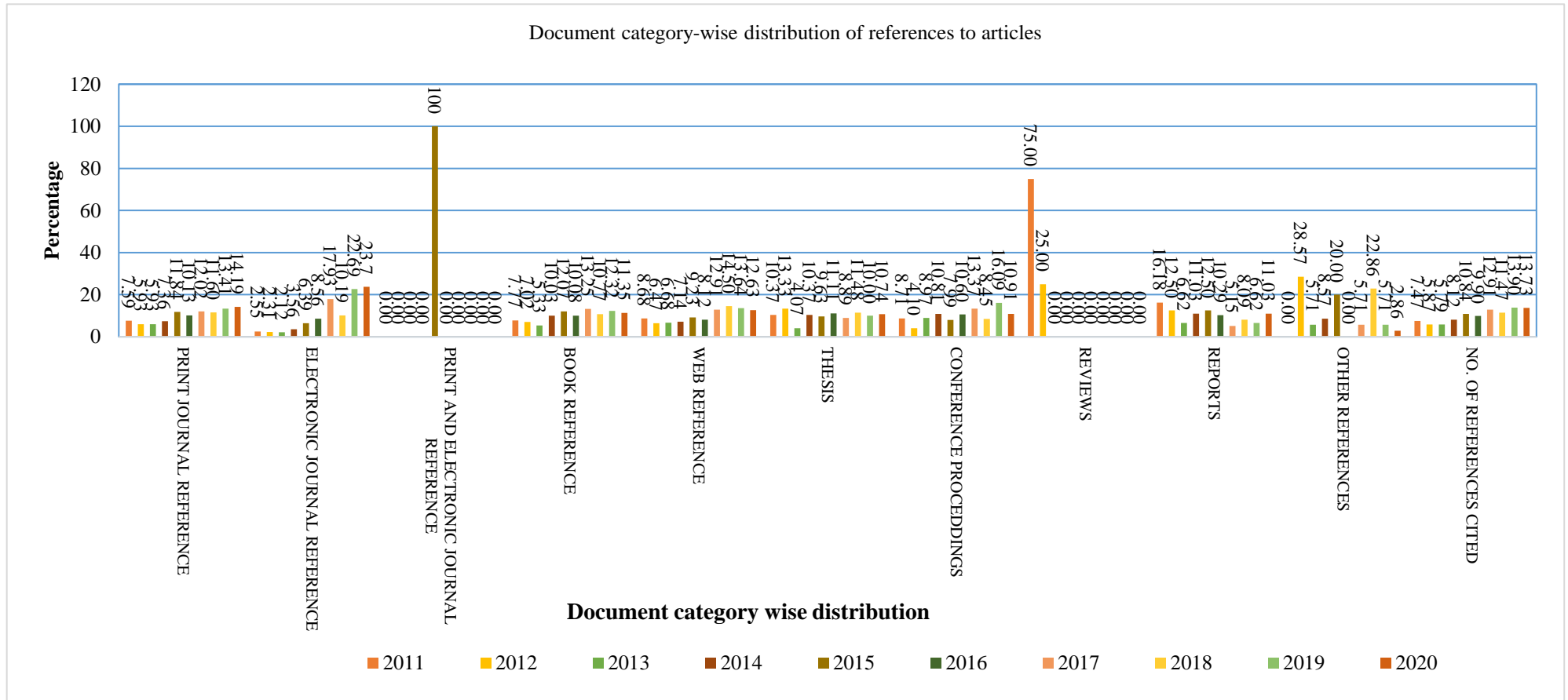


Fig No 5: Document category-wise distribution of references to articles

Table 5 shows that the majority (51.34%) of the references referenced by the authors in the Journal of Documentation were from print publications. The second-highest percentage of references they cited was books (26.87%). The third-highest percentage of references, 9.52 percent, came from websites. Electronic journals took the fourth spot, with (6.07 percent). The majority of the cited references (17600 out of 34282 total) were found to be print periodicals.

6.6. Status of collaboration between foreign, foreign Collaboration and Indian authors in publishing

Table 6. Authorship collaboration between Foreign, Foreign Collaboration and Indian authors

Authorship collaboration between Foreign, Foreign Collaboration and Indian authors											
Authorship	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Foreign	94 (8.02%)	79 (6.74%)	84 (7.17%)	103 (8.79%)	116 (9.90%)	106 (9.04%)	124 (10.58%)	159 (13.57%)	169 (14.42%)	138 (11.77%)	1172 (100) (85.80%)
Foreign Collaboration	3 (1.55%)	6 (3.11%)	10 (5.18%)	14 (7.25%)	21 (10.88%)	14 (7.25%)	15 (7.77%)	18 (9.33%)	73 (37.82%)	19 (9.84%)	193 (100) (14.13%)
Indian	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (100%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (100) (0.07%)
Total	97 (7.10%)	85 (6.22%)	94 (6.88%)	117 (8.57%)	137 (10.03%)	120 (8.77%)	142 (10.25%)	177 (12.96%)	242 (17.72%)	157 (11.49%)	1366 (100)

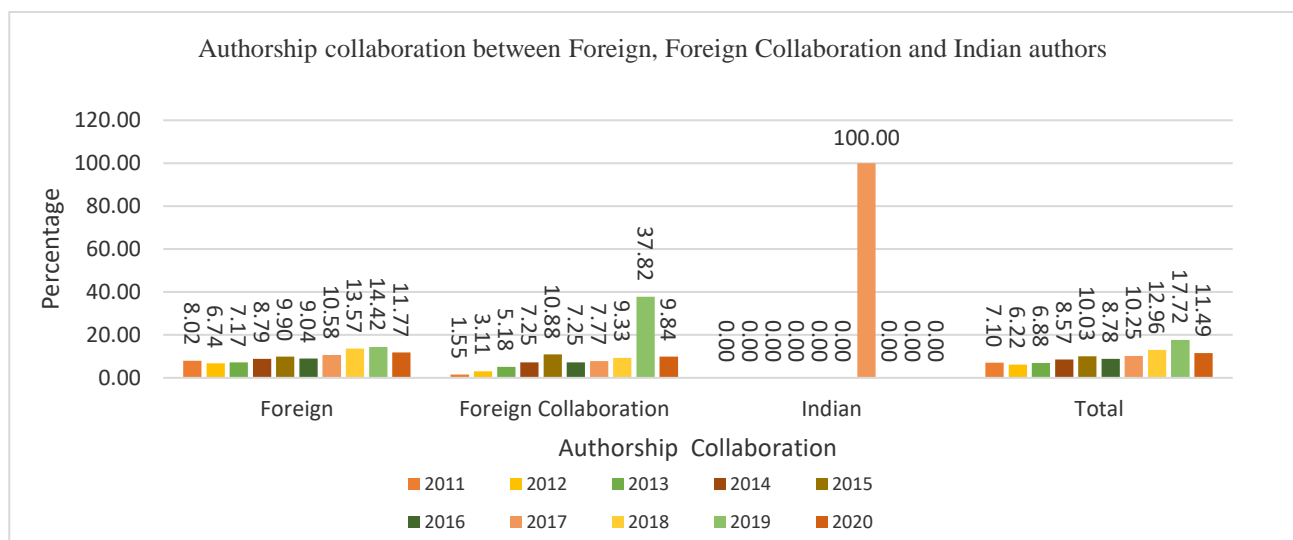


Fig No 6: Authorship collaboration between Foreign, Foreign Collaboration and Indian authors

Table 6 explains foreign authors account for the highest proportion of authors (85.7%). The number of authors who are overseas collaborators is (14.13%). Furthermore, it has been noticed that just a small number of Indian authors have contributed to this journal (0.07 percent).

6.7. Distribution of articles by type of content

Table 7 Distribution of the articles by their content type

Distribution of articles by their content type											
Type of articles	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Awards for Excellence	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100) (0.30)
Book Review	15 (45.45)	6 (18.18)	7 (21.21)	3 (9.09)	2 (6.06)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	33 (100) (4.91)
Case Study	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	2 (22.22)	1 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	9 (100) (1.34)
Commentary	1 (100)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100) (0.15)
Comparative Review	1 (100)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100) (0.15)
Conceptual Work	9 (6.92)	13 (10)	10 (7.69)	16 (12.31)	15 (11.54)	9 (6.92)	11 (8.46)	18 (13.85)	14 (10.77)	15 (11.54)	130 (100) (19.35)
Editorial	5 (17.86)	6 (21.43)	5 (17.86)	5 (17.86)	6 (21.43)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.57)	28 (100) (4.17)
General Review	1 (20)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (40)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20)	5 (100)

											(0.74)	
Guest Editorial	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100)	(0.15)
Letter to editor	1 (100)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100)	(0.15)
Literature Review	0 (0.00)	1 (6.67)	1 (6.67)	2 (13.33)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	2 (13.33)	1 (6.67)	3 (20)	3 (20)	15 (100)	(2.23)
Note to the Publisher	1 (100)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100)	(0.15)
Refrees	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100)	(0.45)
Research Work	31 (7.24)	28 (6.54)	29 (6.78)	33 (7.71)	40 (9.35)	47 (10.98)	58 (13.55)	48 (11.21)	61 (14.25)	53 (12.38)	428 (100)	(63.69)
Technical Paper	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100)	(0.45)
View Point	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	4 (36.36)	2 (18.18)	1 (9.09)	2 (18.18)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11 (100)	(1.64)
Total	68 (10.12)	58 (8.63)	55 (8.18)	64 (9.52)	71 (10.57)	60 (8.93)	73 (10.86)	71 (10.57)	79 (11.76)	73 (10.86)	672 (100)	

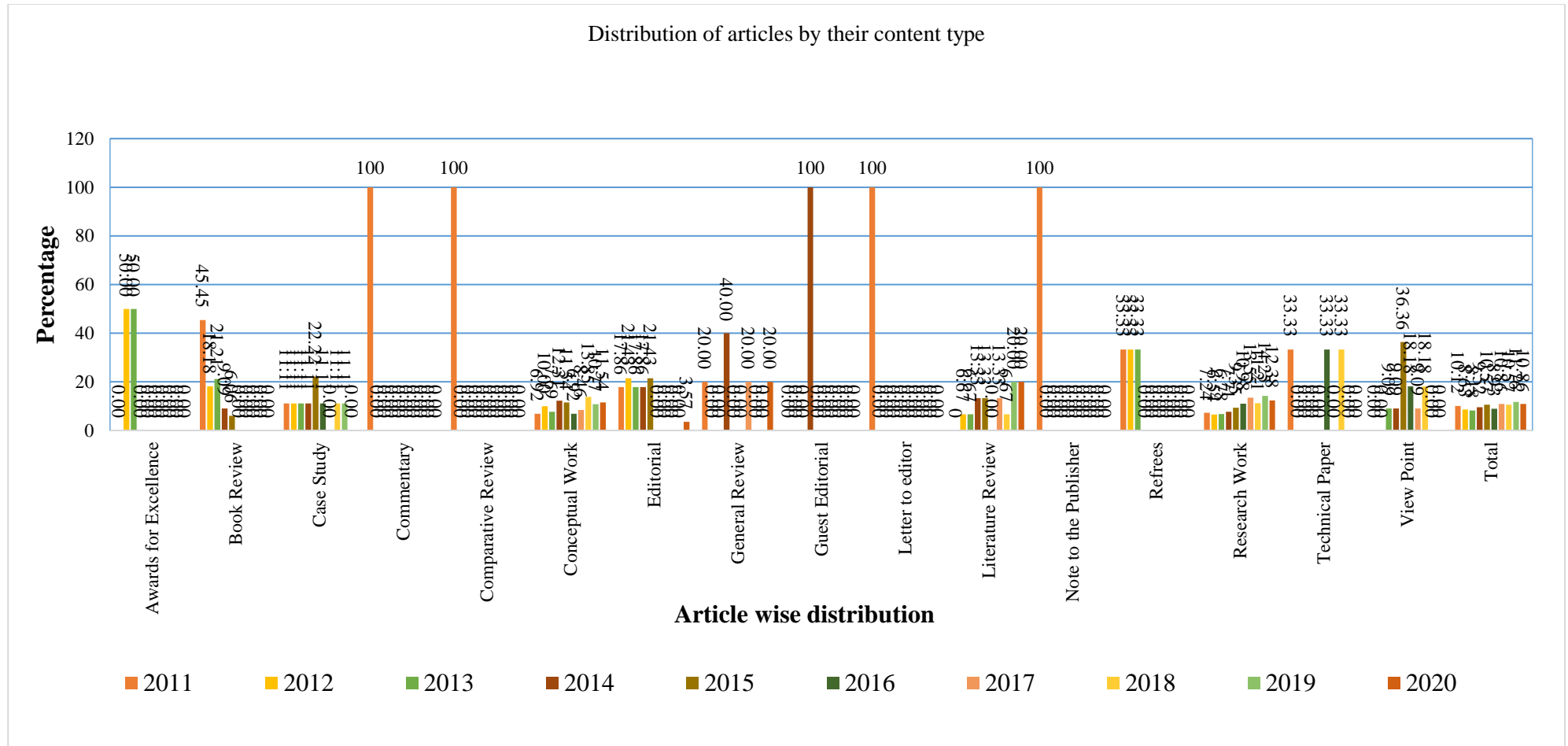


Fig No 7: Distribution of articles by their content type

Table 7 reveals that research work papers made up the first-highest percentage of publications, at 63.69 percent. The majority of them became accessible in 2019. The majority of the articles with the second-highest percentage (19.35%) were conceptual works. Book reviews made up the twelfth-highest percentage of articles (4.91 percent). Editorials made up 4.17 percent of the total number of articles. It is clear why the research was given top priority (428).

7 Conclusion

This study did a bibliometric analysis of the key trends in the Journal of Documentation from 2011 to 2020. The study outlined the key adjustments that happened during the publications' subsequent years. based on the analysis, Papers are distributed among the pages It has been noted that the majority of articles published throughout the research period have more than 20 pages.

Regarding the variety in the publication of publications by institutions, authors connected to academic institutions published more articles. According to the distribution of authors based on credibility, LIS faculty authors write the bulk of the articles that are published.

The distribution of publications by citations was found to be in 2019 (79 articles /4765 citations) In terms of collaboration between foreign authors and Indian authors, the bulk of works were cited by print journals. More articles that were co-authored by foreign writers were published throughout the research period.

The distribution of articles by content category shows that during the study period, research work articles were published the most. The authors put a lot of effort into providing the study's conclusions in a way that will enhance the field of bibliometrics, and the study undoubtedly makes a beneficial contribution to bibliometric analysis and multiple interpretations of the journal.

8. Future Studies

The current study's bibliometric analysis concentrated on the publications that appeared in Journal of Documentation between 2011 and 2020. By incorporating a number of other traits and patterns that will be covered in subsequent journal editions, the study could be completed in full.

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