

A Scientometrics Analysis of the Journals of Indian Library Association (JILA): 2017-2021

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Abstracts:

The paper presents a scientometrics analysis of the journal titled "Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) for the period between 2017-2021. The present studies reveals the results of a scientometrics analysis of 173 articles published in the Journal of ILA. The analysis cover mainly the Number of Articles, Authorship Pattern, Subject-Wise distribution of articles, Length of articles , Gender Wise Distribution, Authors Profiles , Location Of Paper , Use of tables, graphs diagrams etc. Highest number of contribution i.e. 61 (35.27 %) were published in the year 2021. Issue Number 4 published articles in 2021 the maximum 17 articles. Highest number of papers was published by two authors that is 90 (52.02 %). Study reveals that most of the Male contributions are with (70.91%) and Female (29.08%). Furthermore, the subjects like, 'Scientometric study', 'Case study', 'Bibliometric study' and 'Information Sources & Reference service' and 'Others LIS subject' are the preferred subjects among authors for publishing papers in the journal.

Keywords: Scientometrics, Bibliometric, Contend Analysis, Citation Analysis, ICT, JILA

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Scientometrics: Scientometrics examines the quantitative parts of scientific info production, transmission, and usage to achieve a more robust understanding of the dynamics behind research as a group action. In line with Wikipedia "scientometrics is that the study of activity and analyzing science, technology and innovation." Teague-Sutcliffe (1992) defines "Scientometrics as a study of the quantitative aspects of science as a discipline or economic activity. It's a neighborhood of the social science of science and has application to science policymaking. It involves quantitative studies of scientific activities, including, among others, publication, and then overlaps bibliometric to some extent". In line with Kademani et al. (2006) "Scientometric analysis may be a terribly key element of any analysis and development activity. One documented productivity indicator is that the range of publications created by the scientists, establishments and countries. Studies like this can give some insight into the complicated dynamics of analysis activity and change the researchers, scientists, policy manufacturers and science directors to produce adequate facilities and correct steering within which direction the analysis must be conducted".

The area of library and information science (LIS) has created different quantitative methodologies for studying various aspects of subjects. Librametrics, Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics, Netometrics, and Cybermetrics are all on the rise.

Wilson (1999) writes in his study that the term scientometrics dates from 1969, when two Russian scientists named Nalimov and Mulechenko coined the term Naukometriya, which is the Russian version of scientometrics. However, scientometrics as a science began in 1978, when Tibor Braun launched the journal Scientometrics. Scientometrics defines its scope as "all quantitative aspects of science communication and science policy."

The Journals of Indian Library Association (JILA):

The Journal of the Indian Library Association (JILA) is a well-known, well-established, and well-respected quarterly journal in the field of library and information science. The Indian Library Association's Publication is a peer-reviewed quarterly journal published in New Delhi by the Indian Library Association

(ILA). The first volume and issue of the ILA Bulletin were published in 1965, and the title was changed to Journal of Indian Library Association in 2011 to reflect the changing digital landscape.

The analyzed 173 papers published of Journals of Indian Library Association (JILA) from 2017 to 2021. This study covers only the period from 2017 to 2021 (Five Years). When conducting research, key words such as "Library Science", "Information Science", "Scientometrics", "Bibliometric", "Content Analysis" and "Citation Analysis" are used for data collection. As a result, 173 articles were published during this period. Each paper is published in a different period and by different authors.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Researchers have previously analyzed papers published on topics such as Scientometrics Analysis, Library Science, Informatics, Scientometrics, Bibliometric and Content Analysis. Which may be a useful supplemental analysis for the study presented here.

Paliwal, S. (2015). Analyzed 177 analysis papers in 5 volumes 56 to 60, (2009 - 2013) in Annals of library and data studies. The study provides standing of Library and data science analysis & importance of arts in Asian country. Analyses papers into year wise distribution, length of articles, use of tables, graphs diagrams. Finds authorship pattern and calculates collaboration coefficients. Conjointly finds out profile contributors, location of papers, subject wise distribution & State wise distribution.

Murugan, S., Natarajan, N.O., Govindasamy, M. and Vivekanandhan, S. (2020). Analyzed the pollution analysis publications are contributed within the SCOPUS on-line info throughout the amount from 2014 to 2018 with 37394 analysis publications. This study analyzes the year wise growth of publications, prime ten authors contributions, document varieties, authorship pattern, and author's contribution, degree of collaboration and prime 10 country wise distributions.

Suradkar, P., Kalbande, D, Digambar, H (2019). The study is to look out most prolific authors and journals at intervals the health medication analysis output throughout 2001 to 2013. An entire of 20724 analysis papers were examined by growth of contribution by year and volume, authorship pattern. Highest vary of contribution i.e. 2335 (11.27%) were disclosed at intervals the year 2011. Issue vary four disclosed articles at intervals the foremost 1907 (09.20%) articles, Multi-authored highest articles, Findings of the analysis disclosed that the majority of the publications unit contributed by multiple author, Highest vary of papers was disclosed by over three authors and it accounts for 9472 with 45.71%; the foremost language used for communication was English, Journal of medical science had contributed most vary of citations.

More, R.A. & Motewar, N. (2018). The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) is one amongst the acknowledged, well established and leading bimonthly journal within the field of library and data science. Within the gift analysis scientist has analyzed fifty four articles revealed within the Journal of Indian Library Association from 2016 to 2018. During this analysis researched has mentioned numerous aspects of the journal, like Authorship pattern, distribution of articles, authors productivity etc.

Boopathi, P. & Gomathi, P. (2019). This analyzed article the analysis productivity and intellectual communication of library and data science articles throughout the year 2008–2017 indexed by the net of Science info. This analytical study consisting of fifty six reports and knowledge downloaded from the net of Science (Clarivate Analysis) info. Scientometric analysis in the main targeted on the vary of analysis productivity within the field of liberal arts in an exceedingly specific amount to gauge the Publication years, to spot the authors WHO wrote, the additional articles, that journals revealed most of the relevant subject articles, that institute and country have principally concerned in an exceedingly specific subject;

III. OBJECTIVE

The present study has been undertaken with the target of analyzing the subsequent aspects:

1. To find out year wise growth of publication within the year 2017-2021;
2. To analyze Authorship pattern of articles;
3. To analyze gender wise distribution(Male & Female Authors)
4. Number of tables, pictures, and diagrams employed in the articles;
5. To analyze Length of papers;
6. To analyze Profile contributors of papers;
7. To analyze Subject wise distribution of papers;
8. To analyze Location of papers;

IV. SCOPE AND LIMITATION:

The current study is restricted to 173 articles revealed "between" 2017-2021 within the Journal of the Indian Library Association. A complete of 173 articles in 5 volumes are retrieved from the 19-issue journal website (<https://www.ilaindia.net/jila/index.php/jila>) of ILA. The collected information was analyzed victimization MS-WORD and MS-EXCEL.

V. METHODOLOGY:

The analysis methodology of study was a scientometric analytical methodology. The dataset consists of 173 analysis articles printed by the Journal of the Indian Library Association throughout the year of 2017 – 2021. From 2017 to 2021, researchers analyzed 173 articles on variety of topics, as well as authors, journals, themes, gender analysis, document location, country collaboration, and a spread of tables, photos, and figures.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

6.1 : Year Wise Growth of Publication of the JILA :

In this section we will study about the No. of papers growth of publication year wise. Table No. 1 shows that total 173 paper has been published during 2017-2021 in JILA. In which Maximum No. of paper published in the year 2021 i.e. 61 (35.27 %). And minimum 20 (11.56 %) paper were published in 2017.

Table No. 1: Year Wise Growth of Publication

| Sr. No. | Year | Total No. of Journals | Percentage % | Cumulative Journals | Cumulative Percentage % |
|---------|------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2017 | 20 | 11.56 % | 20 | 11.56 % |
| 2 | 2018 | 23 | 13.30 % | 43 | 24.85 % |
| 3 | 2019 | 28 | 16.19 % | 71 | 41.04 % |
| 4 | 2020 | 41 | 23.70 % | 112 | 64.73 5 |
| 5 | 2021 | 61 | 35.27 % | 173 | 100 |
| Total | | 173 | 100 | | |

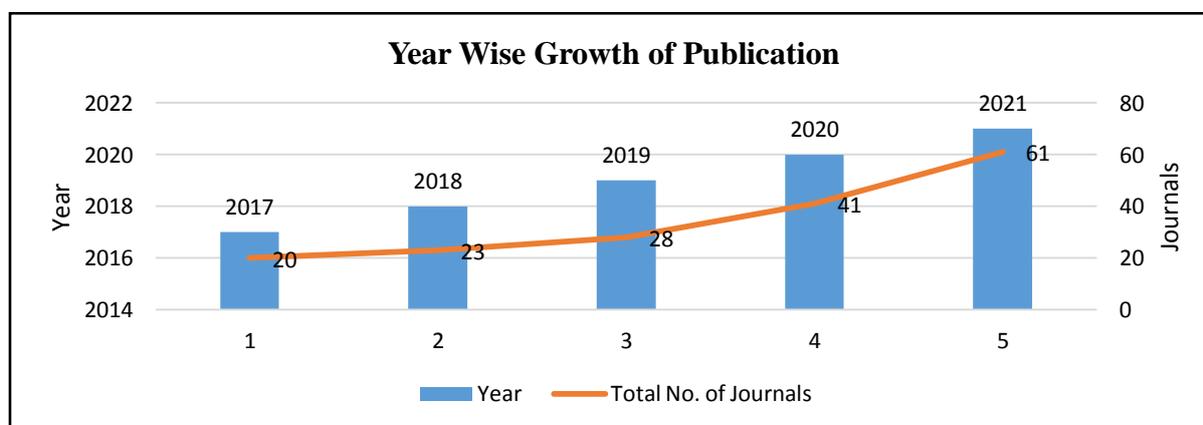


Fig. No. 1: Year Wise Growth of Publication

6.2 : Issue Wise Growth of Publication of The JILA:

The issue wise distribution of contribution in the Journals of Indian Library Association during the period 2017-2021 written by the various researchers were distributed in 4 volumes per year and 4 issue per volume. Here it is shown that total 173 articles published in 19 issues of 5 volumes. Only 3 issue distributed in the year 2017 volume number 53. The spans of 5 years were taken consideration which is shows in the table.

Table No. 2: Issue Wise Growth of Publication

| Year | Volume | Issue | | | | Total Numbers of Articles | Percentage % |
|------|--------|-------|---|---|----|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| 2017 | 53 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 11.56 % | |
| 2018 | 54 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 13.30 % |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 2019 | 55 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 28 | 16.19 % |
| 2020 | 56 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 41 | 23.70 % |
| 2021 | 57 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 61 | 35.27 % |
| Total | | 40 | 35 | 40 | 49 | 173 | 100 |

6.3 : Authorship Pattern:

The study has revealed that researchers are sharing their experiences producing more in Joint authorship i.e. two author are maximum i.e. 90 (52.02 %) in joint authorship. Followed by 50 (28.90 %) articles are there of single authorship, minimum three authorship 25(14.45%) and more four authors and above have Wright only 8 articles (4.62 %).

Table No. 3: Authorship Pattern

| Sr. No. | Year/Volume | One Author | Two Author | Tree Author | Four and Above Author | Total No. |
|---------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2017/53 | 07 | 12 | 01 | 00 | 20 |
| 2 | 2018/54 | 11 | 11 | 01 | 00 | 23 |
| 3 | 2019/55 | 11 | 14 | 01 | 02 | 28 |
| 4 | 2020/56 | 07 | 22 | 07 | 05 | 41 |
| 5 | 2021/57 | 14 | 31 | 15 | 01 | 61 |
| Total | | 50 | 90 | 25 | 08 | 173 |
| % | | 28.90 % | 52.02 % | 14.45 % | 4.62 % | 100 |

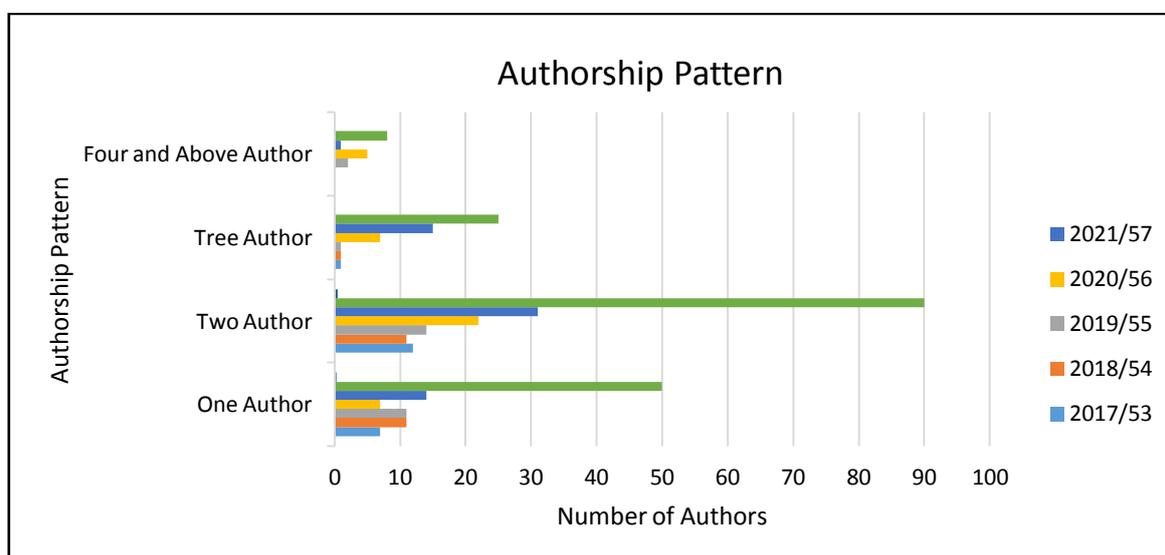


Fig. No. 2: Authorship Pattern

6.4 : Gender Wise Distribution (Male & Female Compilations)

Tables No. 4 & 5 show gender wise analysis. The very best variety of contributions was created by 239 (70.91 %) Males followed by ninety eight (29.08 %) Females. Within the year 2021, Males are 88 (36.82 %) and Females are thirty eight (38.77 %). See the table 4 & 5.

Table No. 4: Gender Wise Distribution (Male & Female Compilations)

| Sr. No. | Year/ Volume | Total Male | Male Percentage % | Total Female | Female Percentage % | Total (M+F) | Total (M+F) % |
|---------|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2017/53 | 24 | 1.00 % | 10 | 10.24 % | 34 | 10.08 % |
| 2 | 2018/54 | 29 | 12.13 % | 7 | 7.14 % | 36 | 10.64 % |
| 3 | 2019/55 | 35 | 14.64 % | 13 | 13.26 % | 48 | 14.24 % |
| 4 | 2020/56 | 63 | 26.35 % | 30 | 30.61 % | 93 | 27.59 % |
| 5 | 2021/57 | 88 | 36.82 % | 38 | 38.77 % | 126 | 37.38 % |
| Total | | 239 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 337 | 100 |

Table No. 5: Gender Wise Distribution (Male & Female Compilations)

| Sr. No. | Gender | Total No. | Percentage % |
|---------|--------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Male | 239 | 70.91 % |
| 2 | Female | 98 | 29.08 % |
| Total | | 337 | 100 |

6.5 : Number of Tables, Photographs/Diagram and Graphs in Article

The table number 6 shows use of tables, photographs, diagrams, and graphs in Article. Table are the most prominent from of presentation in articles, 1115 tables have been used in the articles during the period 2017-21. Graphs follow 216 in number during the period. Very few diagrams & photographs have been used in JILA during this period that is 61 only. In average 6 tables has been used in per article during the period 2017-2021 and average 1.2 graph has been use per article , and 0.35 diagram and photographs has been use per article in the journals of JILA during this period.

Table No. 6: Number of Tables, Photographs/Diagram and Graphs in Article

| Sr. No. | Year/ Volume | Table | Graphs | Photographs / Diagram | Total | Percentage % |
|---------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | 2017/53 | 120 | 18 | 12 | 150 | 10.17 % |
| 2 | 2018/54 | 103 | 56 | 17 | 176 | 12.64 % |
| 3 | 2019/55 | 159 | 32 | 04 | 195 | 14 % |
| 4 | 2020/56 | 342 | 45 | 09 | 396 | 28.44 % |
| 5 | 2021/57 | 391 | 65 | 19 | 475 | 34.12 % |
| Total | | 1115 | 216 | 61 | 1392 | 100 |
| % | | 80.10 % | 15.51 % | 4.38 % | 100 | |

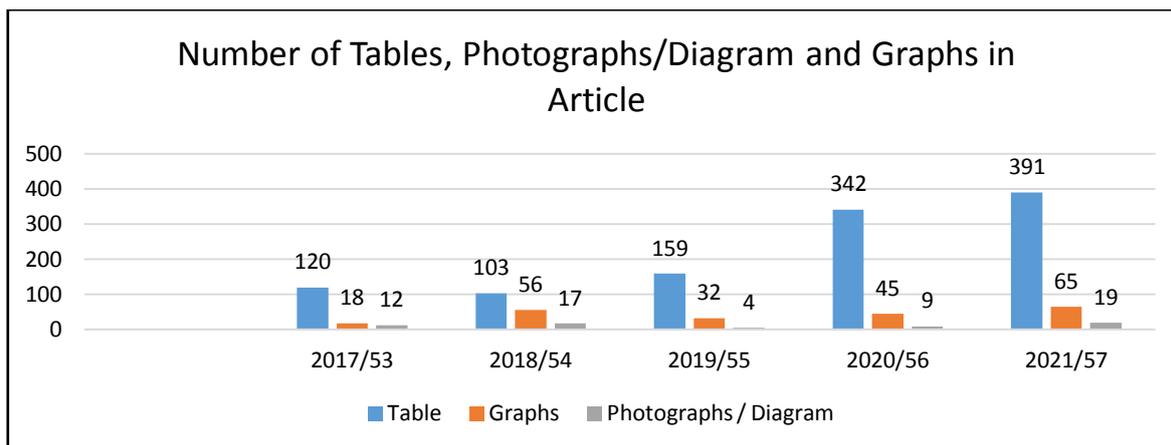


Fig. No. 3: Number of Tables, Photographs/Diagram and Graphs

6.6 : Length of Articles

Maximum papers of JILA during 2017-2021 are 7-12 pages 112 (64.73 %) in length followed by 13 to above pages 46 (26.58%). And Minimum No. of paper length found 1-6 pages 15 (8.67%) only. See table no. 7.

Table No. 7: Length of Articles

| Sr. No. | Year/ Volume | 1-6 | 7-12 | 13-to Above | Total | Percentage % |
|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | 2017/53 | 06 | 11 | 03 | 20 | 11.56 % |
| 2 | 2018/54 | 08 | 12 | 03 | 23 | 13.30 % |
| 3 | 2019/55 | 01 | 24 | 03 | 28 | 16.19 % |
| 4 | 2020/56 | 00 | 28 | 13 | 41 | 23.70 % |
| 5 | 2021/57 | 00 | 37 | 24 | 61 | 35.27 % |
| Total (%) | | 15 (8.67%) | 112 (64.73%) | 46 (26.58%) | 173 | 100 |

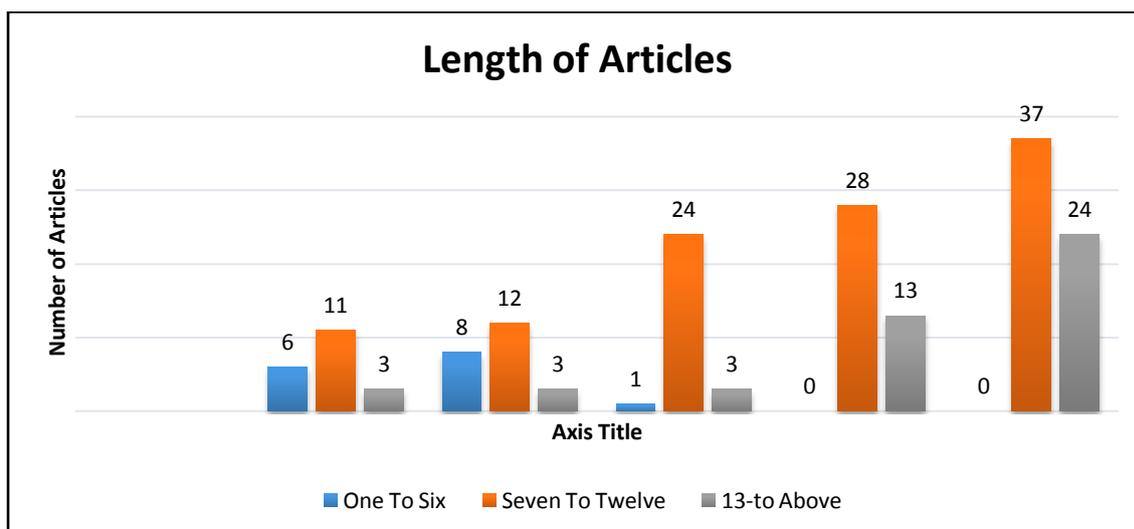


Fig. No. 4: Length of Articles

6.7 : Subject Wise Distribution

The article is JILA have been analysis on the basis of their coverage into various subjects. Article which is related to others subjects is on the top i.e.45. Followed by in Main Subject Scientometric study is on the top after other subject's type of research with 22 Frequency. Also table no. 8 shows the subjects like Case study 21

Frequency, Bibliometric study 18 Frequency, Information Sources & Reference service 17 Frequency, Public Library 8 Frequency etc. See the table no. 8.

Table No. 8: Subjects Wise Distribution

| Sr. No. | Major Subjects | Year /Volume | | | | | Total |
|---------|---|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | 2017/53 | 2018/54 | 2019/55 | 2020/56 | 2021/57 | |
| 1 | Others Subjects | 2 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 18 | 45 |
| 2 | Scientometric study | 1 | - | 3 | 7 | 11 | 22 |
| 3 | Case study | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 21 |
| 4 | Bibliometric study | 2 | 5 | - | 4 | 7 | 18 |
| 5 | Information Sources & Reference service | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 17 |
| 6 | Public Library | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 7 | ICT | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 8 | Survey | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 9 | Webometrics Study | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 10 | Citation Analysis | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 11 | Contend Analysis | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | Information need and seeking behavior | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 |
| 13 | Digital Library , | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| 14 | Library Management | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 15 | Library sc. Education | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| 16 | IPR, Copyright | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 17 | Bibliometric law | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Total | | 20 | 23 | 28 | 41 | 61 | 173 |

6.8 : Profile Contributors

Table 9 shows the list of most prolific contributors 225 authors have published at least 1 articles during the study period. This is followed by 31 authors have published 2 each paper contribution. Gururaj S. Hadagali contributed highest number (8) of publications. This is followed by Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma and Dr. B .D. Kubar with 6 and 5 publications respectively.

Table No. 9: Profile Contribution

| Sr. No. | Author | Total No. Articles | % (N=266) |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Gururaj S. Hadagali | 8 | 3.00 |
| 2 | Manoj Kumar Verma | 6 | 2.25 |
| 3 | Dr. B. D. Kubar | 5 | 1.87 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|------|
| 4 | Dr. P. G. Tadasad | 4 | 1.50 |
| 5 | S.M. Dhawan | 4 | 1.50 |
| 6 | B.M. Gupta | 4 | 1.50 |
| 7 | Ms. Deepthi | 3 | 1.12 |
| 8 | Shabahat Husain | 3 | 1.12 |
| 9 | Dhiman Mondal | 3 | 1.12 |
| 10 | Shailendra Kumar | 3 | 1.12 |
| 11 | Naushad Ali, P.M | 2 | 0.75 |
| 12 | T.K. Gireesh Kumar | 2 | 0.75 |
| 13 | Mohammad Nazim | 2 | 0.75 |
| 14 | Vishnu Kumar Gupta | 2 | 0.75 |
| 15 | Krishna Brahma | 2 | 0.75 |
| 16 | Ali Raza | 2 | 0.75 |
| 17 | Rumman Gul | 2 | 0.75 |
| 18 | K.C.Garg | 2 | 0.75 |
| 19 | Rushmanasab Gurikar | 2 | 0.75 |
| 20 | Rabiya Mushtaq | 2 | 0.75 |
| 21 | Dr. Rupak Chakravarty | 2 | 0.75 |
| 22 | A. Naseer | 2 | 0.75 |
| 23 | Mr. Ravi Shukla | 2 | 0.75 |
| 24 | Dr. Mohan R. Kherde | 2 | 0.75 |
| 25 | Ajit Kumar | 2 | 0.75 |
| 26 | Dr Keshava | 2 | 0.75 |
| 27 | Mrs. Madhu Bansal | 2 | 0.75 |
| 28 | Dr. Jivesh Bansal | 2 | 0.75 |
| 29 | P. Visakhi | 2 | 0.75 |
| 30 | Ashok Kumar | 2 | 0.75 |
| 31 | Ms. Diksha Yadav | 2 | 0.75 |
| 32 | Shivanand D. Bulla | 2 | 0.75 |
| 33 | B. Ramesha | 2 | 0.75 |
| 34 | Ms. Preeti Sharda | 2 | 0.75 |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| 35 | Rahul Kumar Singh | 2 | 0.75 |
| 36 | Iranna M. Shettar | 2 | 0.75 |
| 37 | Ms. Ashu Shokeen | 2 | 0.75 |
| 38 | Margam Madhusudhan | 2 | 0.75 |
| 39 | M. C. Lakshminarasimhappa | 2 | 0.75 |
| 40 | Nivedita B. Sahu | 2 | 0.75 |
| 41 | Ankit Kumar Rana | 2 | 0.75 |
| 42 | 225 authors with one article each | 225 | 84.58 |
| Total | | 266 | 100 |

6.9 : Location of Papers

In this study I found Total 162 University, Research Institute & College contributed in last Five year and 133 institution have contribution only 1 each article in the JILA during this period. Followed 12 institution have giving 2 articles in during the period. Dept. of Library and Information Science, Karnataka University, Dharwad, Karnataka is on the top with 16 paper. Followed by Dept. of Library and Information Science, Aligarh Muslim University. Aligarh, U.P. is with 14 frequency.

Table No. 10: Location of Paper

| Sr. No. | Affiliated to University, Research Institute & College | Total No. |
|---------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Dept. of LIS, Karnatak University, Dharwad, Karnataka | 16 |
| 2 | Dept. of LIS, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P. | 14 |
| 3 | Dept. LIS, Mizoram University, Aizawl | 10 |
| 4 | Department of LIS, University of Delhi, New Delhi | 7 |
| 5 | Department of LIS, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab | 6 |
| 6 | CSIR-NISTADS, New Delhi | 5 |
| 7 | Dept. of LIS Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U. P. | 5 |
| 8 | CSIR-NPL, New Delhi | 4 |
| 9 | Dept. of LIS, Vidyasagar University, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal. | 4 |
| 10 | Dept. LIS Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Karnataka | 4 |
| 11 | Department of LIS Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra | 4 |
| 12 | Dept. of Studies in LIS Tumkur University, Tumakuru, KARNATAKA | 3 |
| 13 | Ananda Mohan College, Raja Rammohan Sarani, Kolkata | 3 |
| 14 | Dept. of LIS University of Calcutta, West Bengal | 3 |
| 15 | Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Teen Murti Bhawan, New Delhi – | 3 |
| 16 | Department of LIS, Kuvempu University, Karnataka, | 3 |

| | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 17 | Department of LIS Bangalore University, Bengaluru –KARNATAKA | 3 |
| 18 | Central University of Kerala, | 2 |
| 19 | Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, J&K | 2 |
| 20 | Department of LIS, University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir. | 2 |
| 21 | Knowledge Resource Centre Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati | 2 |
| 22 | College of Forestry, Sirsi, Karnataka | 2 |
| 23 | Department of Studies in LIS, University of Mysore, Mysuru | 2 |
| 24 | Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Pune, Maharashtra | 2 |
| 25 | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, Punjab | 2 |
| 26 | Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana-Ambala | 2 |
| 27 | Panjab University, A.C. Joshi Library, Chandigarh | 2 |
| 28 | Dr. A.V. Baliga College of Commerce, Kumta (Uttar Kannada), KARNATAKA | 2 |
| 29 | Post Graduate Government College for Girls, Sector 42, Chandigarh | 2 |
| 30 | 133 others University, Research Institute & College with one article each | 133 |

VII. FINDING & CONCLUSION

The journal publishes a wide variety of articles for scholarly communication by library and information science professionals. From the above study it is clear that this is an era of collaborative research and trends are increasing year by year. Journals are still the most favorable term of documents in research. The present study shows the steady growth of publications in the journal during the study period 2017-2021 and highest growth of publication in the year 2021 that is 61 paper (35.27 %). It is observed that Table 3 shows that two collaborative author have written the most research papers that is 90 (52.02%). In table-6 it is observed that there are 1115 (80.10 %) of table in during the period in Journal JILA. Table 7 specifies that the overall range of articles within the entire period that is 112 (64.73%) before 7-12 pages. It is observed that most of the Male contributions are with 229 (70.91%) and Female 98 (29.08%). It is found that maximum institution in the journal are from Department of Library and Information Science, Karnataka university, Dharwad, Karnataka and highest author contribution Dr. Gururaj S. Hadagali can be considered as the most prolific author in this period. Furthermore, the subjects like 'Others LIS subject', 'Scientometric study', 'Case study', 'Bibliometric study' and 'Information Sources & Reference service' are the preferred subjects among authors for publishing papers in the journal.

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