

Research Output of Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) during 2012-2021: A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

This study reflects the research output of 'Library Philosophy and Practice' (LPP) journal for a time span of ten years from 2012 to 2021. It shows the various trends in LPP publications. The study demonstrates that a total of 4620 publications appeared in this journals. The study also highlights the top ten contributing institutions. The University of Nigeria contributed the highest number of papers (156) which is 3.38 % share of the total contribution. The study also highlights the top ten contributing authors, keywords and country. The study's findings are a compass for authors, guiding them toward strategic content creation within the evolving landscape of Library Science. For researchers, it offers a crucial reference point to navigate the field's dynamic trends. Ultimately, this undertaking not only enriches the academic discourse but also reinforces LPP's standing as an invaluable resource, benefiting scholars, practitioners, and the field as a whole.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; Research Output; LPP; Quantitative Measurement; Scopus

1. Introduction

Journals are the scientific publications and the measurement of these publications acts as the field's blueprint. The discipline of Library & Information Science is enriched with various approaches (librametrics, bibliometrics, scientometrics, informetrics, webometrics to cyber metrics) to quantify the various aspect of subjects. Scientometrics approaches are some of the most essential metrics for the measurement of scientific publications. These studies focus on emerging trends, disadvantages, and other perspectives in specific fields of study. In this study, a bibliometric analysis of one journal of Library and Information Science entitled Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) is carried out to evaluate the quantitative measurement of this journal as journals of a specific field are considered sensitive indicators to know the recent trends of that discipline.

1.1 Bibliometrics

The word ‘Bibliometric’ was coined by Pritchard in 1969. It is a combination of two words ‘biblio’ and ‘metrics’. The word ‘biblio’ is derived from a Latin and Greek Word combination ‘biblion’, which means book, paper. On the other side the word ‘metrics’ refers ‘measurement’. Bibliometrics is statistical analysis of written publication, such as books or articles. It is a type of research method used in library and information science.

According to Bellis (2009) “Bibliometric is a set of methods to quantitatively analyze scientific and technological literature.”

1.2 Source Journal

Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP), established in 1998, is a peer-reviewed, open-access scholarly, electronic journal owned and published by the University Libraries of the University of Nebraska--Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. It holds immense significance in the field of library and information science. LPP publishes articles exploring the connection between library practice and the philosophy and theory behind it. These include explorations of current, past, and emerging theories of librarianship and library practice, as well as reports of successful, innovative, or experimental library procedures, methods, or projects in all areas of librarianship, set in the context of applied research. Furthermore, LPP’s open-access model ensures that knowledge is freely accessible to a global audience, promoting inclusivity and knowledge sharing. In an era where information dissemination is crucial, LPP is driving excellence in library services and information management.

2 Objectives:

The research problem centers around comprehensively evaluating the *LPP*, particularly focusing on the period from 2007 to 2011. This assessment encompasses three key objectives:-

- to assess the yearwise research output of LPP journal from 2012 to 2021;
- to identify the form-wise research output of LPP during 2012-2021;
- to find out the most prolific authors, countries, institutions, and top-cited articles of ‘LPP’ publications.

The significance of this bibliometric study lies in its multifaceted contribution to the academic community and the scholarly ecosystem. By assessing *LPP* within the specified years and achieving the outlined objectives, this research enables a nuanced understanding of the journal’s evolution and its thematic landscape. Importantly, it empowers authors and researchers by offering insights into prolific contributors,

influential articles, and content trends, aiding them in making informed decisions about their research directions and collaborations.

3 Data Selection and Methodology

The publications of 'LPP' from 2012 to 2021 have been analyzed. The data has been extracted from the largest indexing and abstracting database named 'SCOPUS'. The data was extracted using the strings "(SOURCE-ID (14046) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2021) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2020) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2019) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2018) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2017) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2016) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2015) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2014) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2013) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR,2012)))".

As a result, 4620 total publications appeared. The data was shifted to MS-Excel for analysis and presented in tabular form for further interpretations. The study is limited to the Scopus database covering a ten years study period.

4 Data Analysis

The table describes basic information of the data retrieved from the Scopus database.

S.No.	Details about Data	Observed Value
1.	Study-Period	2012-2021
2.	Time-Span	10 years
3.	Total Publications	4620

4.1 Data analysis: Yearly distribution of LPP publications

Table shows the year-wise distribution of articles of LPP journal from 2012 to 2021. A total of 4620 articles were published during the study period in the journal covered under study. The table shows that LPP has fluctuate trend in the percentage of growth of publication during the study period. The total output of publications for the study period remained between 2.58 per cent to 34.74 per cent. However, most productive year was

2021 with 1605 (34.74%) publications and the least productive year was 2016 with 119 (82.58%) publications.

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
NP	195	176	159	130	119	140	274	997	825	1605	4620
%	4.22	3.81	3.44	2.81	2.58	3.03	5.93	21.58	17.86	34.74	100.00

4.2 Data analysis: Types of Publications during 2012-2022

Table shows the typewise publications of LPP during study period. It is apparent that majority of literature was published in form of articles (99.74%) followed by review (0.15%), note (0.09%), conference paper (0.02%).

S.No	Document Type	Publications	% of TP (4620)
1	Article	4608	99.74
2	Review	7	0.15
3	Note	4	0.09
4	Conference Paper	1	0.02
	Total	4620	100.00

4.3 Data analysis: Most prolific author based on contribution

Table shows the most prolific authors in term of their contribution to LPP journal. The top ten authors are ranked according to their publications in this journal. Shahzad, K. is on top with 34 (14.41%) publications contribution among top ten authors followed by Bhatti, R. with 30 (12.71%) publications during study period.

S.No	Most Prolific Authors	Publications	% of 236
1	Shahzad, K.	34	14.41

2	Bhatti, R.	30	12.71
3	Thanuskodi, S.	28	11.86
4	Thirumagal, A.	24	10.17
5	Jeyshankar, R.	23	9.75
6	Anyim, W.O.	20	8.47
7	Mandal, S.	20	8.47
8	Rusydiana, A.S.	20	8.47
9	Surulinathi, M.	19	8.05
10	Batcha, M.S.	18	7.63
	Total	236	100.00

4.4 Data analysis: Most Productive country in LPP

Table shows the productivity of the top ten countries based on corresponding address during the study period 2012-2021. This table shows that the India contributed maximum share of total publications 4620 (40.26%), followed by the Nigeria 1082 (23.42%), Pakistan 307 (6.65%), Indonesia 232 (5.02%) and rest of the countries are presented in the table.

S.No.	Country	Publications	% of TP (4620)
1	India	1860	40.26
2	Nigeria	1082	23.42
3	Pakistan	307	6.65
4	Indonesia	232	5.02
5	Iran	168	3.64
6	Ghana	156	3.38
7	Saudi Arabia	112	2.42

8	United States	111	2.40
9	South Africa	74	1.60
10	Malaysia	65	1.41

4.5 Data analysis: Most Productive institutions in LPP

Table shows the top ten institutions that produced 949 (20.54 %) papers in all. The University of Nigeria contributed the highest number of papers (156) which is 3.38 % share of the total contribution, followed by 124 publications with 2.68 % shared by University of Ibadan, Symbiosis international deemed university with 116(2.51%) each. Rests of the institutions are presented in table.

S.No.	Affiliations	Publications	% of TP (4620)
1	University of Nigeria	156	3.38
2	University of Ibadan	124	2.68
3	Symbiosis International Deemed University	116	2.51
4	Symbiosis Institute of Technology	112	2.42
5	Alagappa University	97	2.10
6	University of Kashmir	81	1.75
7	Periyar University	76	1.65
8	Universitas Padjadjaran	67	1.45
9	Bharathidasan University	63	1.36
10	The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	57	1.23
	Total	949	20.54

4.6 Data analysis: Top ten keywords in LPP publications

Table shows top ten keywords in LPP. Keyword “Bibliometrics” appeared on top with 257 hits followed by Scientometrics with 210 hits. The keywords “Nigeria” appeared as third top term in LPP publications with 184 hits. Rests are presented in table.

Keywords	Publications
Bibliometrics	257
Scientometrics	210
Nigeria	184
Academic Libraries	162
Authorship Pattern	160
Bibliometric Analysis	136
India	131
Library Services	124
Bibliometric	123
Citation Analysis	111

5 Findings and Conclusions:

The present study maps the research output of ‘LPP’ publications that appeared from 2012 to 2021. It describes the various trends in LPP publications. The study demonstrate that a total of 4620 publications appeared in this journals . In the year wise research output of LPP, 2021 appeared as the most contributed year .The study also highlights the top ten contributing institutions. The University of Nigeria contributed the highest number of papers (156) which is 3.38 % share of the total contribution. The study also highlights the top ten contributing authors, keywords and country.It revealed that developing countries are dominating in terms of contribution in this journal.

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