



Original Article

Bibliometric study on the Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services

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Abstract:

This study examined 484 articles that were published in the IJISS Journal between 2019 and 2026. The exported Scopus data was saved as a CSV (.csv) file. The biblioshiny application used this file as its data source. Citations peaked at 1,306 in 2024, according to data analysis, highlighting the growing influence of IJISS articles. Document submissions to IJISS significantly increased in 2025, reflecting rising research activity. While Rao (2023) holds the most cumulative impact with 47 total citations, the 2024 articles demonstrate notable recognition. The leading institution is the Academy of Maritime Education and Training, with 15 publications, and India remains the most active collaborating country, emphasizing regional research strength.

Keywords: Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services, Bibliometric, Scholarly communication, Citation, Biblioshiny.

Introduction

The Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services, a Scopus-indexed journal, was established in 2011. This journal covers subjects such as Social Sciences, Computer Science, Decision Sciences, Management, and Accounting. It is a quarterly, double-blind, peer-reviewed, gold open-access journal. It aims to publish the most complete and reliable source of information on discoveries and current developments in all scholarly communications.

In 1969, Alan Prichard coined the word "bibliometrics." Bibliometrics examines both qualitative and quantitative research from a certain time period in a given topic, journal, or body of literature in scientific publications. The study revealed the IJISS Journal's profile, annual publishing and citation growth, global citation metrics, international collaboration, relevant affiliations, and other aspects of the IJISS research output. The present study investigates the impact of this research output on the reading of IJISS Researcher.

Literature Review:

Tao et al. (2024) conducted a bibliometric analysis of 5,710 autoimmune papers from three journals between 2004 and 2023, under the direction of academics from Anhui Medical University. Annual output has stabilised at 300 papers since 2017. The USA leads in publications, with UDICE and the UC System as top institutions. Eric Gershwin and Yehuda Shoenfeld are key authors. Highly cited topics include COVID-19, SLE, and RA, with keywords like SLE, T cells, and autoantibodies prominent. GWAS research peaked from 2013 to 2018. Despite the limits of Web of Science, the analysis identifies gaps in collaboration, identifies persistent trends, and plans for future research.

In a bibliometric analysis of 851 DJLIT articles from 2010 to 2024, Singh (2025) found that two-author papers predominate (47%), that publication peaked in 2012, and that the cooperation index was 0.713. General papers are most common (39.95%). The study, using Excel for analysis, effectively summarizes trends and DJLIT's evolution, noting the growing Indian focus in LIS. While praised for clarity and relevance, it lacks top author identification and citation analysis, suggesting areas for deeper exploration. Majhi & Mukherjee (2024) analyse Indian LIS journals. It uses topic modeling (LDA) to find research trends. Key phrases and topics were extracted from 1213 articles. "Library users' studies" and "bibliometric indicators" are common themes. Digital library research is growing, while academic library resources are declining. The approach facilitates the identification of subject shifts and research landscapes.

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Cobo-Serrano et al. (2024) analyzed gender representation in the *Journal of Information Science* from 2015–2020. It found a significant imbalance, with male authors outnumbering female authors, especially in collaborative works. Most authors were affiliated with universities, and Europe and Asia were key geographical regions. For upcoming gender-based analyses, the report suggests improved author identification techniques.

Methodology:

This study conducts scientific research using the bibliometric approach. The time span of the research is restricted from 2019 to 2026. The analysis is based on research published in the Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services, which is indexed by the Scopus database. Data was retrieved from the Scopus citation database (<http://www.scopus.com/search/>) using a search strategy (TITLE) ("Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services") on 24 January 2026. In this search, 484 documents are used for further analysis. The bibliographic data was retrieved from the Scopus database in Excel (.CSV) File format. Biblimatrix R-packages installed with R Studio are used for data analysis in this slick application. Finally, the .csv file was uploaded to the Biblioshiny interface to gather the Excel files for data analysis.

Table1. The primary information of the bibliometric analysis

Description	Results
Timespan	2019:2026
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	1
Documents	484
Document Average Age	2.67
Average citations per doc	3.994
References	3857
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	0
Author's Keywords (DE)	2045
AUTHORS	
Authors	1588
Authors of single-authored docs	1
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	1
Co-Authors per Doc	7.22
International co-authorships %	17.98
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	484

2. Article in the journal with citation

The growth in the Number of published articles, shown by the blue bar in fig. 1, reflects the journal's expanding publication volume. The same figure indicates citation trends, with each point representing citations over 8 years.

Objective

- To assess the overall status and research performance of the IJISS journal.
- To identify the most productive and relevant institutional affiliations.
- To analyse the annual publication output along with citation scores.
- To identify the most globally cited documents.
- To examine the pattern of international country collaboration.

Result and Discussion

1. Status of research in the IJISS Journal:

The researcher has collected information from the Scopus database covering the period from 2019 to 2026. The above table shows the results of scientific research, including the significance of metrics such as average citations per document (3.994) and international co-authorships (17.98%), which reflect research impact and collaboration levels. The biblioshiny interface is used to identify sources 1, documents 484, a document average age of 2.67, and a total of 3857 references.

Citations peaked at 1,306 in 2024, and there was a significant spike in document submissions to IJISS in 2025, indicating that both publication and citation count increased over time.

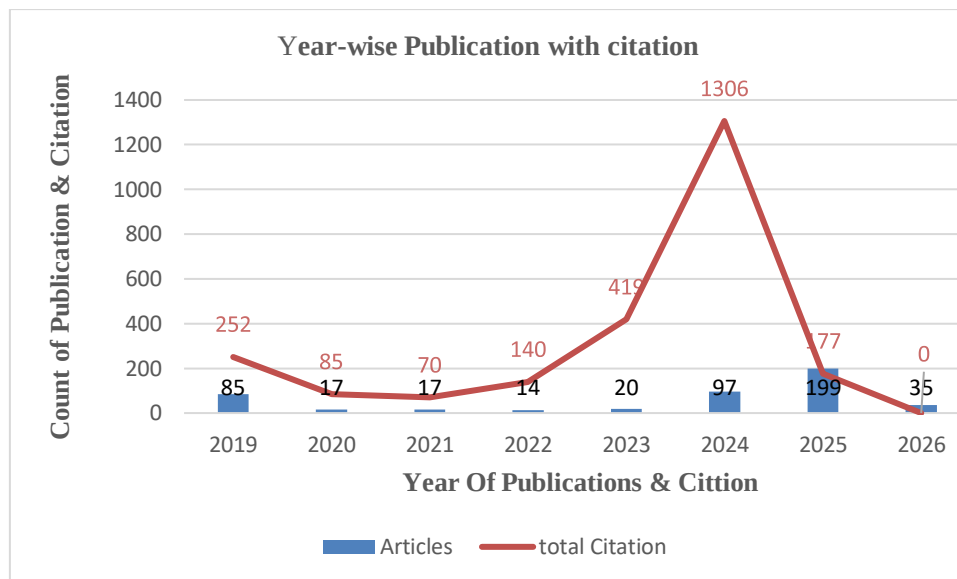


Fig. 1. Growth of Annual Production with citation

3. Top ten highly cited documents

While Rao (2023) holds the highest cumulative impact with 47 total citations, the 2024 publications by Neelima and Surendar exhibit greater immediate momentum, averaging 13.67 and 13.00 citations per year, respectively. This demonstrates the importance of recent citation trends in assessing the significance of current research and guiding future academic endeavours.

Table 2. Most Global Cited Documents

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year	Normalized TC
Rao, 2023, Indian J Inf Source Serv	47	11.75	2.49
Neelima, 2024, Indian J Inf Source Serv	41	13.67	4.19
Surendar, 2024, Indian J Inf Source Serv	39	13.00	3.98
Giji Kiruba, 2023, Indian J Inf Source Serv	34	8.50	1.80
Rajesh, 2023, Indian J Inf Source Serv	34	8.50	1.80
Mohandas, 2024, Indian J Inf Source Serv	33	11.00	3.37
Mumtaj Begum, 2022, Indian J Inf Source Serv	33	6.60	5.57
Priyanka, 2023, Indian J Inf Source Serv-A	32	8.00	1.69
Madhan, 2024, Indian J Inf Source Serv	31	10.33	3.17
Kumar, 2023, Indian J Inf Source Serv	29	7.25	1.53

4. Most relevant Affiliation based on the number of studies

Institutions having at least six publications ($N \geq 6$) are listed in the ranking. With 15 publications, the Academy of Maritime Education and Training is in first place, followed by the Islamic University with 13. Srm. and Siksha O.

Table 3. Most Relevant Affiliation with Production

Rank	Affiliation	Articles
1.	Academy Of Maritime Education and Training	15
2.	The Islamic University	13
3.	Siksha O Anusandhan (Deemed to Be University)	12
4.	Srm. Institute of Science and Technology	12
5.	Turan International University	10
6.	Chitkara University	9
7.	Kalinga University	9
8.	Jain (Deemed-To-Be University)	7
9.	Christ University	6

A deeper bibliometric analysis reveals that Mumtaj Begum (2022) achieves the highest Normalised Total Citation (NTC) score of 5.57. Furthermore, the identical metrics for Giji Kiruba (2023) and Rajesh (2023) (34 citations, 1.80 NTC) suggest a consistent level of scholarly reception for mid-tier impactful papers within this journal's ecosystem.

Anusandhan (Deemed to Be University). Each of the Institute of Science and Technology's 12 publications puts it in third place. Several other institutions contributed between 6 and 10 publications, indicating moderate but comparable research productivity.

10.	Dev Bhoomi Uttarakhand University	6
11.	New Prince Shri Bhavani College of Engineering and Technology	6
12.	Noorul Islam University	6
13.	Presidency University Bangalore	6
14.	Universiti Technology Malaysia	6
15.	Vardhaman College Of Engineering	6
16.	Vit Business School	6
(N ≥ 6) N = No. of Publication		

5. Global Research Collaboration Network of IJISS

The IJISS journal's country cooperation map shows international research collaborations in several regions. India appears as the central and most active collaborating country, indicated by the darkest shade and multiple

connecting lines. The map highlights collaborations between India and countries in North America, Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Australia. Lighter shades represent countries with moderate levels of contribution, while grey areas indicate little or no collaboration.

Country Collaboration Map

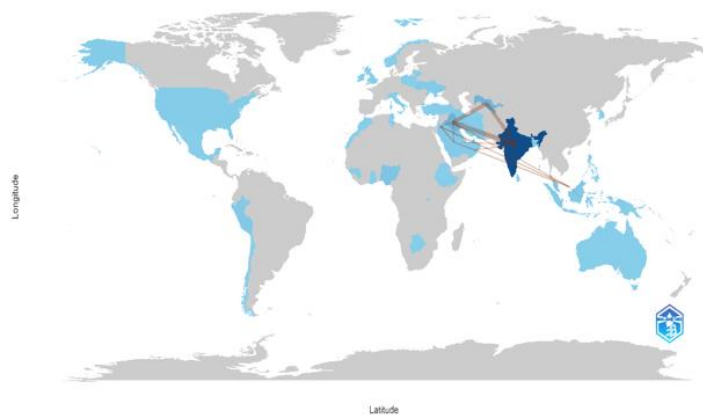


Fig. 2. Author Collaboration Map.

Conclusion:

This bibliometric study of the IJISS journal from 2019 to 2026 shows clear growth in research output and impact. A total of 484 articles were published during this period. The year 2024 recorded the highest research impact, with 97 publications receiving 1,306 citations. This indicates that 2024 was the most influential year in terms of citation performance.

The study also found that Rao (2023) achieved the highest cumulative impact with 47 total citations among the analyzed publications. In terms of institutional contribution, the Academy of Maritime Education and Training ranked first with 15 publications, showing strong research productivity. The collaboration map highlights active international cooperation, especially between India and countries in North America. This suggests increasing global research connections and knowledge exchange.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper

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