BIBLIOMETRIC STUDIES OF MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (MJLIS) DURING 2007-2016

Krishna Brahma

Manoj Kumar Verma

The present study investigates 202 articles published in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) during the period 2007-2016. The bibliometric study focuses upon volume wise, issue wise pattern of distribution of article; authorship pattern of articles; reference pattern; geographical distribution; major contributions; most productive country, author, institute, Indian state, visible performing sectors and degree of collaboration of authors. The study reveals that Malaysia appears to be on top with 31.17% contributions, followed by India and Iran. In India, Maharashtra is a leading contributor state with 28.57%. A.N. Zainabis is the most productive author with 19 contributions, while the University of Malaya, Malaysia, the publisher of MJLIS, was found to be the most productive institute with 63 publications. Majority of papers (187) were contributed by academic institutions. Total 6285 references were cited from 202 articles with an average of 31.11per article. The study shows that authors are more likely to cite references with joint authored articles (50.99%) and the degree of Collaboration of authors is 0.76. It indicates 47 articles are single authorship publications and 155 articles are Multiple Authorship Publications.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS); Citation Analysis; Authorship Pattern; Reference Distribution; Degree of Collaboration; etc.

INTRODUCTION

Scholarly journals also known as peer-reviewed, refereed, academic or professional journals, form an important medium of communication for the researchers. The manuscripts are heavily reviewed and revised by subject experts before being approved for publication. With the help of World Wide Web, the request for the publication of original works from different academic institutions and organization has been increasing than ever before. Bibliometrics is statistical analysis of written publications, such as books or articles. It provides quantitative analysis of academic literature. Citation analysis is a bibliometric method measuring the relative importance or impact of an author, an article or a publication by counting the number of times that author, article or publication has been cited by other works. Bibliometric/ scientometrics methods are used in almost all the disciplines, including library and information science.

The term biliometrics was coined by Alan Pritchard in a paper published in 1969, titled 'Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics?' He defined the term as "the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication [1]. Bibliometrics have been widely used by researchers in the evaluation of research articles or other publications of scholars, academic institutions, countries or regions.

Krishna Brahma
Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl

krishnabrahma255@gmail.com

Manoj Kumar Verma
Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl

manojdlis@mzu.edu.in

Corresponding Author

Manoj Kumar Verma

Bibliometric studies can be applied to any discipline to find out trends and growth of the literature and to find out productivity of a journal [2]. The change in terminology has witnessed: From statistical bibliography to Bibliometrics to scientometrics and informetrics to webometrics [3].

MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science is an international, peer-reviewed, open access Journal, published thrice a year in April, August and December published by the Masters of Library and Information Science Unit of the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya. The publication process started since 1996. The Journal publishes original research articles in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS). It also encourages contributions about professional policies, practices, principles and progress in LIS discipline. The journal provides a forum for communication amongst LIS professional especially within Asia Pacific region, with an aim to introduce new concepts, methodologies, systems and technologies. The journal is being indexed and abstracted by Social Science Citation Index (ISI), SCOPUS, LISA (Library and Information Science Abstracts), LISTA and Journal of Academic librarianship. The electronic version of journals was made available since 2009 [4].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study focuses upon the articles published in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) for a period from 2007-2016. Some of the similar studies carried out by the researchers have been reviewed hereunder:

Tiew, Abdullah and Kaur [5] examined the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science during the period 1996-2000, revealing that the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya was the most productive institution, the number of multi-authored papers is slightly higher at 52.6%, A.N. Zainab was the most prolific author, 45% of the authors were geographically affiliated to Malaysia etc. Kumar and

Verma [6] analyzed citation pattern of The Journal for Decision Makers and found that authors are mainly focused on traditional forms of reading materials for their research work. They also argued that the researchers preferred print materials though huge information was available in digital form. Davarpanah and S. Aslekia [7] attempted to study productivity and characteristics of the journals by scientometric analysis of International LIS and explored that: 100% of the papers were in English language, majority of the journals were published from USA (51.80 %) and UK (32.14%), with 70% of the total productivity, each article received 1.6 citations on an average, LIS researchers cited mostly latest articles, A. Constans and M. Thelwall were found to be most prolific contributors. The study also indicated that information and communications technology (29.87%) occupies top position with regard to distribution of articles in various field of subject. Kumar, Mondol and Verma [8] studied the various trends citing the study of Journal of Creative Behavior (JCB). The researchers have discussed the Bradford's law and their applications in the field of Citation and Bibliometric analysis, and indicated that journal is the main source of information in the field of creativity, psychology and education, followed by monographs and other forms of reading materials. Maharana and Das [9] examined the growth and development of LIS research in India during 1999-2013. For analysis of the data, Lotka's law of scientific productivity has been applied in the study covering 140 documents with h-index of 7. The study revealed that M.P. Satija was the most productive Indian researcher, the annual publications of Indian researchers range from 9 to 10 papers with 0.64 degree of collaboration. Garg and Sharma [10] examined a study on Bibliometrics of Library and Information research in India during 2004-2015. Their findings revealed that during 2004-2015, highest number of output was contributed in the year 2010, academic institutions contributed about 86% of papers, Mysore University was the most prolific institution, followed by University of Delhi. The highest value of Citation per paper (CPP) was occupied by CSIR-NISTADS and CSIR-NISCAIR. B.M. Gupta received the highest number of citations (58), followed by K.C. Garg (42) but the highest citations per paper was occupied by K.C. Garg (2.47) followed by B.M Gupta (1.87). Ani, Ngulube and Onyancha [11] conducted a study on bibliometric analysis of the Visibility of Library and

Information Science research in Nigeria in the Web of Science during 2000-2014. This study explored that the University of Ibadan, University of Nigeria and Delta State University were found to be the most productive universities in LIS research. There is no consistent growth in publication over the years in LIS research in Nigeria. W.E. Nwagwu (7.91%) was found to be the most visible author, followed by E.E. Baro (3.72%). University of Ibadan (91) is the most cited university in LIS research in Nigeria and the two most cited authors were W.E. Nwagwu (24) and F.A. Ehikhamenor (23).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are to:

- Analyze the articles published in the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) during the period of study (2007-2016).

- Know the volume wise, issue wise distribution and authorship pattern of articles.

- Know the most productive author, institution and the country.

- Analyze the Indian contributions to Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) during the period of study.

- Examine the reference distribution pattern, authorship of references and average number of references per article.

- Know the degree of collaboration of articles published in MJLIS during the period of study.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present study covers:

- The articles published in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS), an international and open access peer-reviewed journal.

- The span of the study is limited to 10 years period i.e., from 2007 to 2016.

METHODOLOGY

The data relevant to the study was downloaded from the website of MJLIS website (http://ejum.fsktm.um.edu.my/VolumeListing.aspx?JournalID=3) for 10 years (2007-2016) during 1st week of September 2017. A total of 202 articles were traced from 28 issues of 10 volumes. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed to meet the above mentioned objectives.

DATA ANALYSIS

Volume wise Distribution of Articles

Fig. 1 depicts the Volume wise Distribution of Articles of Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS). It indicates that the highest number of publications i.e., 28 (13.86%) with an average article per issue of 9.33 was in the year 2011, followed by the year 2010 (11.88%) and 2013 (10.89%) with an average of 8 and 7.33 articles per issue respectively. Issue no. 3 from the year 2007 & 2008 was not published.
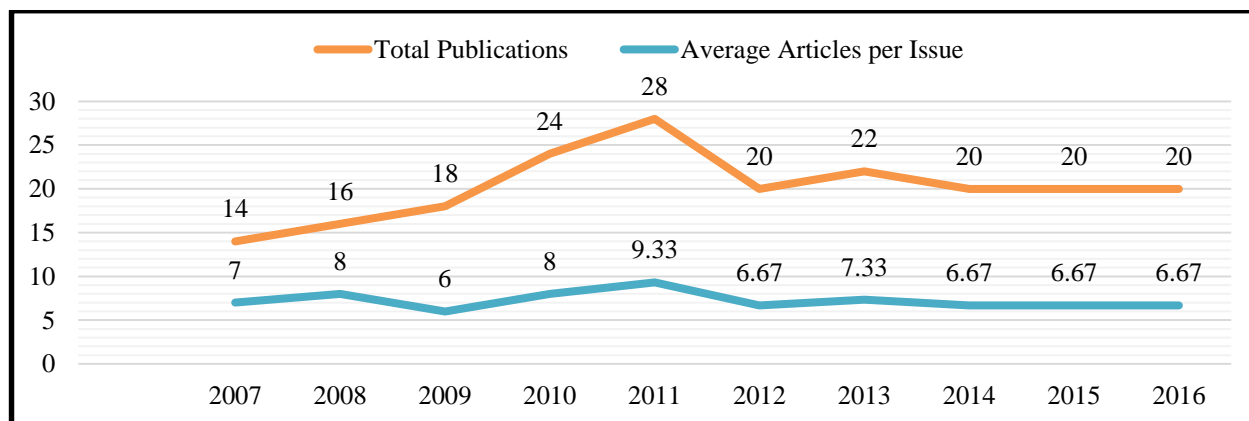

Fig. 1: Volume wise Distribution of Articles

Volume wise Authorship Pattern of Articles

Table 1 presents the Volume wise Authorship Pattern of Articles of Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS). It clearly depicts that the articles for the 10 years were contributed mostly by Two authors (81), followed by Three authors (51) and Single authors (47). Thus, it indicates that researchers are more interested to work as a joint collaborative authors (76.73%) more than Single author (23.26%).

Table 1: Volume wise Authorship Pattern of Articles

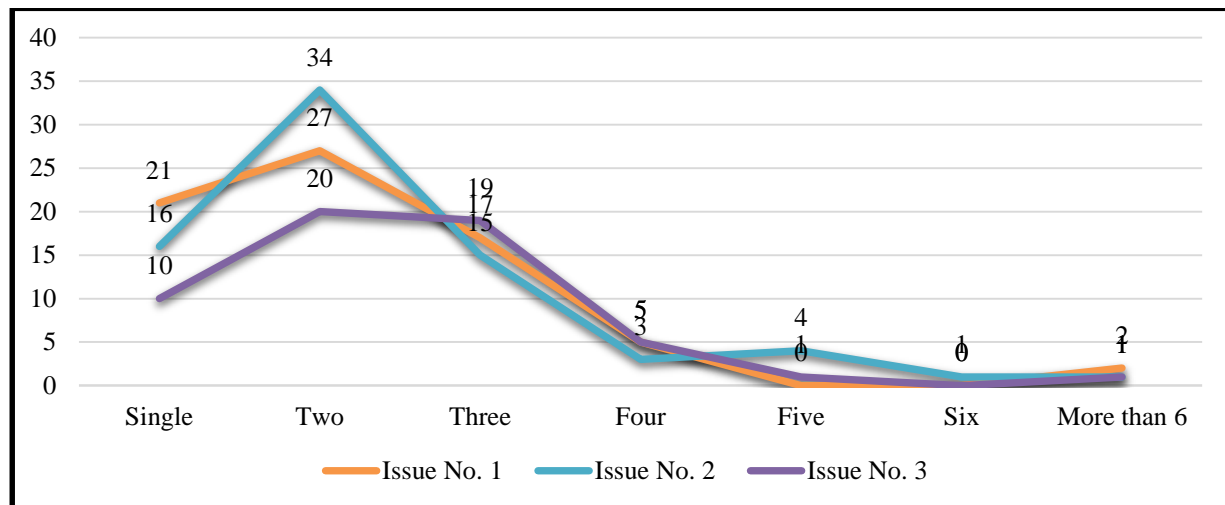| S. No.	Vol. No.	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Six Authors	More than Six	Total
1	12	5	7	1	0	1	0	0	**14**
2	13	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	**16**
3	14	9	4	1	3	1	0	0	**18**
4	15	4	13	6	1	0	0	0	**24**
5	16	3	14	6	3	1		1	**28**
6	17	6	3	7	2	0	0	2	**20**
7	18	3	9	7	1	1	0	1	**22**
8	19	4	8	7	1	0	0	0	**20**
9	20	2	7	7	2	1	1	0	**20**
10	21	5	6	9	0	0	0	0	**20**
Total		**47**	**81**	**51**	**13**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**202**

Issue wise Article Distribution Pattern of Authors

Table 2 and Fig. 2 highlights the Issue wise Article Distribution Pattern of Authors in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) and revealed that overall Issue No. 2(74) constituting 36.63% has got maximum number of contributions, while Issue no. 1 (72) comes second with35.64% followed by Issue no. 3 (56) with 27.72%. From the year 2007 & 2008, Issue no. 3 has not been published, that is why the total number of articles was lesser than other issues.

Table 2- Issue wise Article Distribution Pattern of Authors

S. No.	Author Type	Distribution Issue wise			Total Articles & (%)	Cumulative Articles & (%)
		Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3		
1	Single	21	16	10	47 (23.26%)	47 (23.26%)
2	Two	27	34	20	81 (40.09%)	128 (63.36%)
3	Three	17	15	19	51 (25.24%)	179 (88.61%)
4	Four	5	3	5	13 (6.43%)	192 (95.04%)
5	Five	0	4	1	5 (2.47%)	197 (97.52%)
6	Six	0	1	0	1 (0.49%)	198 (98.01%)
7	More than 6	2	1	1	4 (1.90%)	202 (100%)
Total		**72 (35.64%)**	**74 (36.63%)**	**56 (27.72%)**	**202 (100%)**	

Fig. 2: Issue wise Article Distribution Pattern of Authors

Geographical Distribution of Contributions & Contributors

Table 3 illustrates the Geographical Distribution of Contributions & Contributors in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) and also ranking of countries, which was done on the basis of total number of contributions from each country. It was revealed that a total of 32 countries had published their research output in MJLIS, of which Malaysia occupied the top position with 77 (31.17%) contributions and 151 contributors, followed by India with 21 (8.50%) contributions & 49 contributors and Iran with 20 (8.09%) contributions & 48 contributors. Similar results were also found by Tiew, Abdullah and Kaur [5] who examined the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science for the period during 1996-2000. As per their study, Malaysia occupied the top position followed by India. The total number of contributions were found to be more in number i.e., 247, probably because of multiple-joint author publications between two or more different countries.

Table 3: Geographical Distribution of Contributions & Contributors

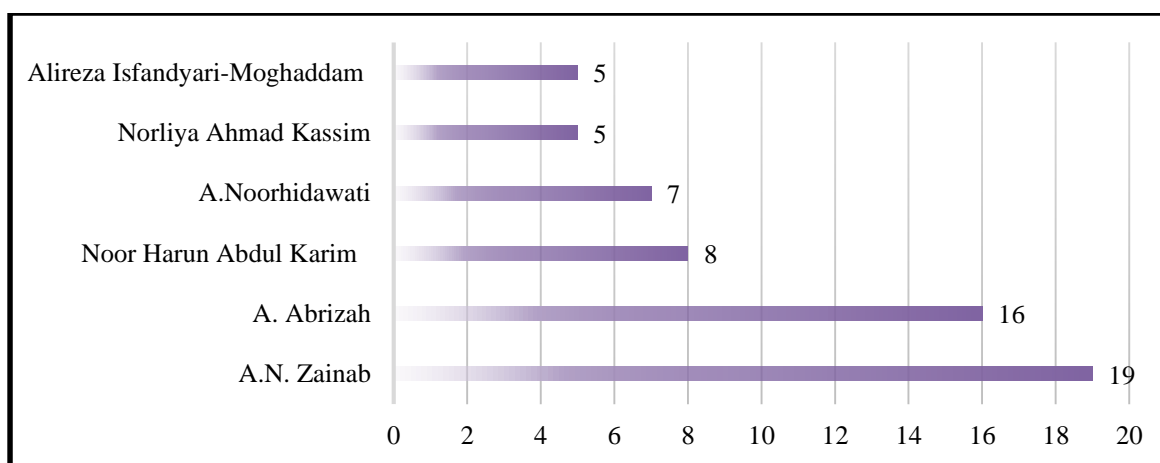| Name of the Country	Total No. of contributions	Total No. of contributors	Rank
Malaysia	77 (31.17%)	151	1
India	21 (8.50%)	49	2
Iran	20 (8.09%)	48	3
China	19 (7.69%)	46	4
Taiwan	17 (6.88%)	37	5
Nigeria	10 (4.04%)	14	6
Pakistan	10 (4.04%)	16	6
Belgium	9 (3.64%)	12	7
Singapore	8 (3.23%)	23	8
Kuwait	7 (2.83%)	11	9
UK	6 (2.42%)	7	10
USA	5 (2.02%)	9	11
Bangladesh	4 (1.61%)	7	12
Jordan	4 (1.61%)	4	12
South Korea	4 (1.61%)	7	12
South Africa	3 (1.21%)	4	13
Thailand	3 (1.21%)	18	13
Indonesia	3 (1.21%)	6	13
Czech Republic	2(0.80%)	2	14
Romania	2(0.80%)	3	14
Germany	2(0.80%)	3	14
Sri Lanka	1 (1.40%)	1	15
Turkey	1 (1.40%)	2	15
Sudan	1 (1.40%)	1	15
Spain	1 (1.40%)	1	15
Poland	1 (1.40%)	1	15
Benin	1 (1.40%)	1	15
UAE	1 (1.40%)	3	15
Kenya	1 (1.40%)	1	15
Australia	1 (1.40%)	2	15
Yemen	1 (1.40%)	1	15
Scotland	1 (1.40%)	1	15
Total	**247 (100%)**	**492**	

Major Contributors and Pattern of article distribution

Table 4 and Fig. 3 shows the Major Contributors and Pattern of article distribution in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) and the result indicates that A.N. Zainab (19) leads with highest number of contributions, while A. Abrizah (16) occupies second place and Noor Harun Abdul Karim (8) at

third position. All the three contributors belong to University of Malaya, Malaysia. Similar results have been observed by Tiew, Abdullah & Kaur [5] and Bakri & Willett [12] who studied the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science for the period of 1996-2000 and 2001-2006 respectively in which A.N Zainab was also in the lead in their time of analysis.

Table 4: Major Contributors and Pattern of article distribution

S. No.	Author Name	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Six Authors	Total contribution
1	A.N. Zainab	2	10	4	2	1		19
2	A. Abrizah	1	4	7	2	1	1	16
3	Noor Harun Abdul Karim	2	4	2				8
4	A.Noorhidawati		1	5	1			7
5	Norliya Ahmad Kassim	2	2				1	5
6	AlirezaIsfandyari-Moghaddam		4	1				5

Fig. 3: Top 5 Major Contributors

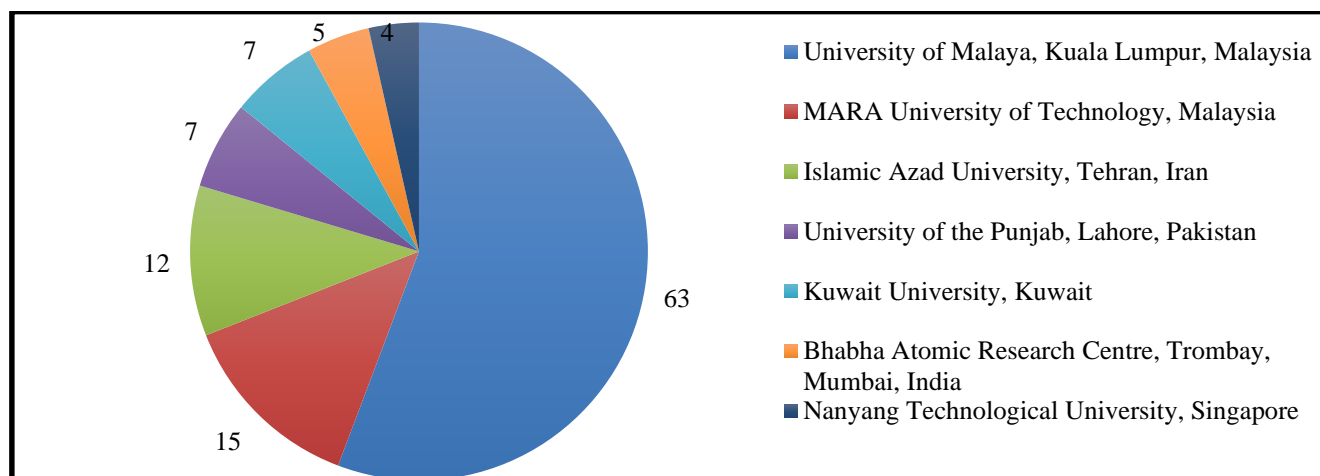**Most Productive Institutions**

Table 5 and Fig. 4 illustrates the list of 7 Most Productive Institutions in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) and explored that those 7 listed institutions are the most visible institutions in the journal during period of study, in which University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia being the publisher of MJLIS occupies first place with highest number of publications (63) and contributors (110), followed

by MARA University of Technology, Malaysia with 15 contributions &19 contributors and Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran (12) with 19 contributors too. Similar kind of analysis was conducted by Tiew, Abdullah & Kaur [5] who studied the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science for the period of 1996-2000 also found University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the top during the period.

Table 5: Most Productive Institutions

S. No.	Name of the Institute (Top 7)	Contribution	Contributors
1	University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	63	110
2	MARA University of Technology, Malaysia	15	19
3	Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran	12	19
4	University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan	7	9
5	Kuwait University, Kuwait	7	10
6	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Mumbai, India	5	17
7	Nanyang Technological University, Singapore	4	13

Fig. 4: Most Productive Institutions

Distribution of Articles by Performing Sectors

Table 6 listed the Distribution of Articles by Performing Sectors in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) and explored that majority were from academic institutions (187). Such type of analysis was also conducted by Garg and Sharma [10] who studied the Bibliometrics of Library and Information Science research in India during 2004-2015 and found academic institutions as the most common performing sectors.

Table 6: Distribution of Articles by Performing Sectors

S. No.	Sectors	Contribution
1	Academic Institutions	187
2	Atomic Research Centre	6
3	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	3
4	Department of Science & Technology	7
5	Ministry of health	2
6	Department of Institute of Technology	1
7	Others	16
	Total	**222**

State-wise contribution of articles from India along with authorship pattern

Table 7 depicts the State wise contribution of articles from India along with authorship pattern in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) and found that a total of 9 states from India have contributed in MJLIS, where Maharashtra emerged at top with 6 (28.57%) contributions, followed by New Delhi (19.04%) and West Bengal (14.28%) during the period of study. Hence, the total output from India is 21 with 49 contributors.

Table 7: State-Wise Contribution of Articles from India along with Authorship Pattern

S. No.	Name of the State	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total Contribution & (%)	Total Contributors
1	Maharashtra			2	2	2	6 (28.57%)	22
2	New Delhi	1	1	2			4 (19.04%)	5
3	West Bengal		1	2			3 (14.28%)	7
4	Tamil Nadu		1	1			2 (9.52%)	4
5	Madhya Pradesh				1	1	2 (9.52%)	2
6	Odisha			1			1 (4.76%)	1
7	Andhra Pradesh			1			1 (4.76%)	3
8	Bihar			1			1 (4.76%)	
9	Jammu & Kashmir			1			1 (4.76%)	3
	Total	**1**	**3**	**11**	**3**	**3**	**21 (100%)**	**49**

Reference Distribution Pattern

Table 8 provides the Reference distribution pattern published in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS). The table reveals that a total of 6285 references were cited from 202 articles with an average of 31.11 references per article during the period of study, in which Vol. 15 (2010) has recorded highest number of 825 (13.12%) references with an average of 34.37 references per Article, followed by Vol. 16 (2011) with second highest 816 (12.98%) references with 29.14 Average Ref. per Article and Vol. 20 (2015) with 792 (12.60%) references with 39.6 Average Ref. per Article. It also visualizes that the first issue of all the volumes under study has recorded maximum number of references i.e., 2411.

Table 8: Reference Distribution Pattern

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles	No. of references (Issue wise)			Total References & (%)	Cumulative References & (%)	Average Ref. per Article
			Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3			
2007	12	14	160	142	NP	302 (4.80%)	302 (4.80%)	21.57
2008	13	16	220	174	NP	394 (6.26%)	696 (11.07%)	24.62
2009	14	18	271	187	97	555 (8.83%)	1251 (19.90%)	30.83
2010	15	24	297	243	285	825 (13.12%)	2076 (33.03%)	34.37
2011	16	28	331	305	180	816 (12.98%)	2892 (46.01%)	29.14
2012	17	20	209	265	143	617 (9.81%)	3509 (55.83%)	30.85
2013	18	22	216	181	187	584 (9.29%)	4093 (65.12%)	26.54
2014	19	20	224	270	191	685 (10.89%)	4778 (76.02%)	34.25
2015	20	20	258	294	240	792 (12.60%)	5570 (88.62%)	39.6
2016	21	20	225	235	255	715 (11.37%)	6285 (100%)	35.75
		202	**2411**	**2296**	**1578**	**6285 (100%)**		**31.11**

Authorship Pattern of References

Table 9 reveals the Authorship Pattern of References in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS). The table also includes references which fall under Organization (6.01%) and not accessible/Found (0.01%) category.

It visualizes that a total of 2701 (42.97%) references are under single authorship pattern, followed by Two and Three authorship pattern with 1821 (28.97%) and 828 (13.17%) respectively. From the result, it indicated that authors are more likely to cite references with jointly authored articles (50.99%).

Table 9: Authorship Pattern of References

Distribution of References Issue Wise					
S. No.	Author Type	Issue No. 1	Issue No. 2	Issue No. 3	Total References & (%)	Cumulative References & (%)
1	Single	1076	975	650	2701 (42.97%)	2701 (42.97%)
2	Two	694	662	465	1821 (28.97%)	4522 (71.94%)
3	Three	299	280	249	828 (13.17%)	5350 (85.12%)
4	Four	115	114	92	321 (5.10%)	5671 (90.23%)
5	Five	30	43	29	102 (1.62%)	5773 (91.85%)
6	Six	17	15	16	48 (0.76%)	5821 (92.61%)
7	More than Six	27	29	29	85 (1.35%)	5906 (93.96%)
8	Organization	152	178	48	378 (6.01%)	6284 (99.98%)
9	Not accessible/ Found	1	0	0	1 (0.01%)	6285 (100%)
	Total	**2411**	**2296**	**1578**	**6285 (100%)**	

Degree of Collaboration

Table 10 gives the Degree of Collaboration of articles published in MJLIS during the period of study. It also indicates a trend of single and joint authorship in the publication. The degree of collaboration among authors is the ratio of the number of collaborative publications to the total number of publications in a discipline during certain period of time [13]. The table describes the degree of collaboration among authors in MJLIS and resolved that the Degree of Collaboration is 0.76 i.e., only 47 articles are single-author publications, whereas, 155 articles are Multiple-author Publications. The table depicts that during 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2016 the Degree of Collaboration was 0.76, while in 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, it varied from 0.76-0.9.

The mathematical formula given by K. Subramayam was used while analyzing Degree of Collaboration:

$$DC = \frac{Nm}{Nm+Ns}$$

(Where, DC= Degree of Collaboration; Nm= Number of multiple authors and Ns= Number of single authors).

Table 10: Degree of Collaboration

S. No.	Year	Single Author Publications (Ns)	Multiple Author Publications (Nm)	Nm+Ns	Degree of Collaboration DC=Nm/(Nm+Ns)
1	2007	5	9	14	0.64
2	2008	6	10	16	0.62
3	2009	9	9	18	0.5
4	2010	4	20	24	0.83
5	2011	3	25	28	0.89
6	2012	6	14	20	0.7

7	2013	3	19	22	0.86
8	2014	4	16	20	0.8
9	2015	2	18	20	0.9
10	2016	5	15	20	0.75
		47	**155**	**202**	**0.76**

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the study are:

- During the 10 years period under study, authorship pattern showed mostly two authors (81), followed by three authors (51) and single authors (47). It indicates researchers are more interested to work as a joint collaborative authors (76.73%) more than Single author (23.26%). The Issue no. 2 (74)constituting 36.63% has got maximum number of contributions, while Issue no. 1 (72) comes second with 35.64% followed by Issue no. 3 (56) with 27.72%. From the year 2007 & 2008, Issue no. 3 has not been published.

- Total 32 countries have published their research output in MJLIS, in which Malaysia being the host country appears to be on top with 77 (31.17%) contributions and 151 contributors, followed by India with 21 (8.50%) contributions & 49 contributors and Iran with 20 (8.09%) contributions & 48 contributors.

- A.N. Zainab (19) leads with highest number of contributions, while A. Abrizah (16) occupies second place and Noor Harun Abdul Karim (8) at third position. All the three contributors belong to University of Malaya, Malaysia.

- University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia which is a publisher of MJLIS, occupies first place with highest number of publications (63) and contributors (110),   followed by MARA University of Technology, Malaysia with 15 contributions & 19 contributors and Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran (12) with 19 contributors .

- On the basis of distribution of articles by performing sectors, academic institutions (187) were found to be most popular.

- Total 9 states from India have contributed in MJLIS, where Maharashtra emerged at top with

6 (28.57%) contributions, followed by New Delhi (19.04%) and West Bengal (14.28%) during the period of study.

- Total 6285 references were cited from 202 articles with an average reference per article of 31.11 during the period of study. Authors are more likely to cite references with joint authored articles (50.99%).

- The Degree of Collaboration is 0.76 i.e., only 47 articles are single-author publications, whereas, 155 articles are Multiple-author Publications.

CONCLUSION

The present bibliometric study was conducted on Malaysian journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) for a period of 10 years (2007-2016). Prof. Dr. Mashkuri Yaacobbegun, founder of the journal and the then Dean of the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya, started Master of Library and Information Science programme in 1995. During the period under purview, University of Malaya, Malaysia has recorded maximum number of publications, probably because it's a host University. A.N. Zainab (19) from University of Malaya reported to be the most prolific author. Malaysian journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) provides a forum for communication regarding recent developments, ideas, concepts, quality and quantity of technological information in the LIS field. For now, Malaysia is the most productive country, but in future more contributions are expected in the Malaysian journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) from different parts of world.

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