

RESEARCH ARTICLE

FOREIGN AUTHORS PUBLICATIONS IN THE ONLINE MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY FROM 2010 TO 2018

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ARTICLE INFO

Received 13th July, 2019
Received in revised form 11th
August, 2019
Accepted 8th September, 2019
Published online 28th October, 2019

Keywords:

Foreign, Contribution, Collaboration,
Research, Malaysia, Journal, Rank,

ABSTRACT

The present study has highlighted the foreign author's contribution to the online Malaysian Journal of library and information science from 2010 to 2018. This study was based on survey method to retrieved research papers which were published during the chosen period of the study of MJLIS. The data has been analyzed using MS Excel and a simple calculator. The present study has chosen to see the contribution of foreign authors in MJLIS from 2010 to 2018. The journal has 193 articles so far published during the nine years. The current bibliometric study has been carried out to find the growth ratio, author's collaboration, geographic contributions, papers length, citations, references, most cited papers, and most prolific author. The present has also identified that most papers have been published in 28(14.5%) in 2011 and the least number of papers were published in 2012 with 19(9.84%). China was nominated ranked first with 25 papers, followed by Iran with 22 papers. Furthermore, this study has highlighted the author's collaboration where multiple authors in the dominance position with 111 and single authors were 29 in numbers. The present study has revealed about 296(29.07%) citations has been received in 2010 and 261(25.63%) in 2011. Most prolific authors are concerned that Ronald Rousseau from Belgium wrote most number of papers in MJLIS with 7 ranked first, followed by chineseFred.Y.Ye with 4 papers ranked 2nd.

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INTRODUCTION

Basically, the bibliometric study is related to the quantification and measurement of any textual material. In a broader sense the bibliometric is the study to analyze the properties and behavior of published knowledge or information and texts. Alagu and Thanuskodi (2019) added that bibliometric is the component of information theory which is used to describe the quantitative study of documented information and media of communication. Moreover, it can be said that bibliometric was first introduced by Allan Prichard in 1969, which means statistical analysis of any kind of text and media of information. Simultaneously bibliometric is the study to identify the publishing trends on the specific field. Dabi, Y., Darrigues, L., Katsahian, S., Azoulay, D., De Antonio, M., &Lazzati, A. (2016) explained that bibliometric help to find out the impact factor of a specific publication, find out the authors contribution and also provide information regarding institutions contribution. In addition, the bibliometric study

helps to analyze the quantification and behavior of publishing movements. Bakri& Willett (2017) investigated the bibliometric study of MJLIS from 2001 to 2006 to find out the year, volume, issues, number of authors, author's name, number of pages, number of references, and address of authors. Tiew, Abdullah &Kaur (2001) studied MJLIS from 1996 to 2000. Rattan, G. K., & Gupta, K. (2012) carried out a bibliometric study of MJLIS from 2007 to 2011. Besides,this study the present has been carried out to find out the foreign author's contribution to MJLIS.

The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (MJLIS) were first published in 1996, with an electronic version becoming available in 1999. The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science (ISSN: 1394-6234) is published three times a year in April, August and December by the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya. The journal publishes original research articles in the field of library and information science (LIS) as well as related domains that encapsulate information and knowledge. It also

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encourages contribution to professional policies, practices, principles, and progress in the LIS fields. The journal aims to provide a forum for communications amongst LIS professionals especially within the Asia Pacific region, to introduce new concepts, methodologies, systems, and technology. Between 1996 and 2008 the journal was published both in print and electronic. From 2009 onwards only the electronic version has been made available (<https://ejournal.um.edu.my/index.php/MJLIS>). The journal is being indexed and abstracted by Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science (Q3) and Elsevier's Scopus (Q2) <https://mjlis.um.edu.my/about>. In this study, the articles have been published in MJLIS by foreign authors from 2010 to 2018.

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the publishing trends in the MJLIS from 2010 to 2018.
2. To identify the geographic contribution in MJLIS
3. To trace foreign author's collaboration in MJLIS
4. To find out paper's length
5. To disclose the citations
6. To recognize the references
7. To compare the single and multiple author's
8. To ascertain the most cited papers
9. To distinguish the most prolific author

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The survey methods and quantitative research design were used to complete this research. The data has been retrieved from online Malaysian journal of library and information science (MJLIS) from 2010 to 2018. After retrieving the complete data from a selected period of time, the data has been analyzed through MS Excel and simple calculation methods.

Limitation of the study

This study was purely based on the foreign author's publication in the Malaysian Journal of library and information science. The period has been taken into account from 2010 to 2018. In this period of study, all the Malaysian authors' contributions have been excluded.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Minas, Wright, Zhao & Kakuma (2014) carried out the bibliometric study entitled: International journal of mental health systems: a bibliometric study. They find out 158 articles at IJMHS in 2007 to 2013. They find the original and editorial of IJMHS to check overall performance. They divided the paper into some major objectives where they have collected the data to evaluate the growth ratio, author's contribution, institutional contributions as well as geographic contributions. They find a majority of articles has been published in 2011. As far as institutions were a concern the majority were academic institutions. The authors have determined the impact factor of this journal which was 1.06 in the year of 2012. They dig out the most cited and access papers published by UK authors accessed 27954 and 83 citations as far and Australian one 19780 accessed and 118 citations.

Xie & Willett (2013) investigated the development of Computer Science Research in the People's Republic of China 2000-

2009: A Bibliometric Study. They used the web of science, journal citations reports, and CORE databases. This paper was basically found out the data mining, operating systems, and web design. So; they found a drastic change in these three fields. The authors have examined to compare the Chinese publication with BRIC nations. They mentioned the most number of papers has been published on computer science were 217027 by UAS from 2000 to 2009 and China with 165915 papers stand 2nd. The field of data mining China has published 4530 paper from 2000 to 2009 and USA published 4015 research articles on the said area. As far as citations were a concern the data mining received 7428 citations in China and 31339 citations in the USA.

Tiew, Abdullah & Kaur (2001) studied the Malaysian journal of library and information science 1996 to 2000 a bibliometric study. They examined publication trends in MJLIS where they have chosen volume 14 to 17. They found 76 articles were published from 1996 to 2000 besides these articles some of some were research, review and come related to the concept. They find out the total number of references that have been used in total received article citations was 1712. They identified the author's collaboration most of them were single 39. The most well-known author is concerned that Zainab Awang Ngah with 12 papers. They found Malaysia was the highest number of paper with 36. The authors has also drawn the results about the length of paper 38 were rang of 11-20 pages.

Swain & Panda (2012) investigated the bibliometric study of the journal of intellectual property rights from 2002 to 2010. They found 332 articles in the chosen period of study where they also 1541 journal citations. They identified 471 authors have contributed with 332 articles. They found 237 research works have been written by single authors. Most numbers of the articles were written by Thomas Zakir with 21. India were the first country where 375 authors have contributed in the said journal from 2002 to 2010. Furthermore, the author's found Delhi was the first state in India contributed the most number of articles with 106.

Baladi & Haq (2018) Analyzed the Comparative Bibliometric Analysis of Six Health Science Journals Published in Pakistan 2006-2015. They used survey methods to find out six Pakistani medical journal articles from the said chosen period of study. They retrieved 2133 articles from six journals during 2006 to 2015. They identified 1951 multiple authors in the selected journals.

Data analysis and interpretation

Growth rate of publication

Table.1 and figure.1 are showing the year wise publication of articles in the MJLI. The total number of articles has been published during the chosen period by foreign authors were 193 from 2010 to 2018. It shows a great interest to foreign authors towards the MJLIS. Most number of articles has been published in 2011 where 28(14.5%) and the least number of articles have been published 20(10.36%) from 2014 to 2018.

Table 1

Year	Publications	%
2010	24	12.43
2011	28	14.5
2012	19	9.84
2013	22	11.39
2014	20	10.36
2015	20	10.36
2016	20	10.36
2017	20	10.36
2018	20	10.36
Total	193	100

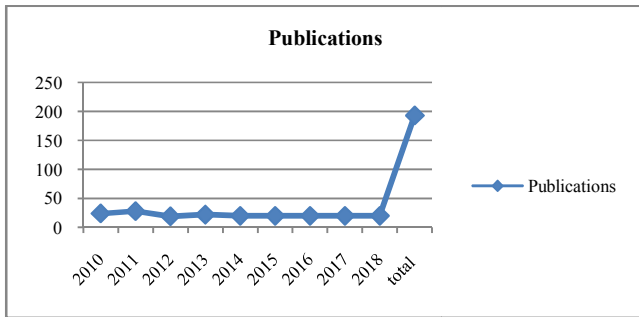


Figure 1

Country wise contribution

Table. 2 and figure.2 show the geographic distribution of published articles from 2010 to 2018 in the Malaysian Journal of library and information science. The retrieved data shows the most number of papers or articles has been contributed by China with 25 ranked first. Followed by Iran with 22 ranked 2nd and Taiwan has contributed 15 ranked 3rd. preceding 14 papers has been contributed by India and Pakistan respectively. Followed by Belgium with 10 and Korea with 7. It looks the Asian dominance in the MJLIS.

Table 2

Countries	Publications	Rank
CHINA	25	1
IRAN	22	2
TIAWAN	15	3
INDIA	14	4
PAKISTAN	14	4
BELGIUM	10	5
KOREA	7	6
NIGERIA	6	7
KUWIAT	6	7
SINGAPORE	6	7
USA	5	8
UK	3	9
THIALAND	3	9
ROMANIA	2	10
POLAND	2	10
S.AFRICA	2	10
C.REPUBLIC	2	10
TURKEY	2	10
AUSTRALIA	2	10
B.DESH	2	10
GERMANAY	2	10
CROATIA	2	10
KSA	2	10

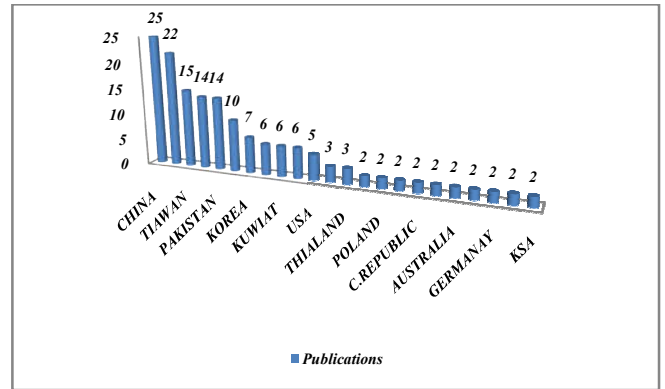


Figure 2

Author's collaboration

Table.3 shows the authors contribution of articles from the chosen period of study. The data has confirmed that a maximum number of articles have been written by co-authors which were 50(35.71%), followed by three authors 43(30.71%). as far as single authors are a concern there were 29(20.71%). preceding 10(7.14%) were four authors and 8(5.71%) more than four authors respectively.

Table 3

Author's	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	%
One	1	2	6	3	4	1	6	1	5	29	20.71
Two	12	6	2	7	5	4	4	7	3	50	35.71
Three	5	5	3	6	7	3	5	4	5	43	30.71
Four	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	10	7.14
More	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	8	5.71
Total	19	17	14	18	16	11	15	14	16	140	100

Comparison between single and multiple authors

Table.4 shows the overall comparison between single and multiple authors from the chosen period of time in the MJLIS. The data revealed that multiple authors are in majority with 111 and only 29 belonged to single authors. So, it can be said that multiple authorship is getting popular.

Table 4

Years	Single Authors		Multiple Author's		Total no of papers/articles
	No of articles	Percentage %	No. of Articles	Percentage %	
2010	01	3.44	18	16.21	19
2011	02	6.89	15	13.51	17
2012	06	20.68	08	7.20	14
2013	03	10.34	15	13.51	18
2014	04	13.79	12	10.81	16
2015	01	3.44	10	9.00	11
2016	06	20.68	09	8.10	15
2017	01	3.44	13	11.71	14
2018	05	17.24	11	9.90	16
Total	29	100	111	100	140

Paper's Length

Table.5 shows the detail data about the paper's length. 56(40%) papers were 11-15 pages in length, followed by 52(37.14%) of 16-20 page length. As far as 18 (12.85%) papers were length 6-10 pages. 13(9.28%) articles were 21 to more in pages. Remaining only 1(0.71%) paper page length was 1-5.

Table 5

Paper's Length	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	%
1-5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.71
6-10	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	1	0	18	12.85
11-15	6	7	4	10	6	4	6	8	5	56	40
16-20	7	7	6	4	8	4	4	5	7	52	37.14
21 to more	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	13	9.28
Total	19	17	15	18	16	11	15	15	15	140	100

Total number of citations

Table.6 shows the overall citation received by the published articles in MJLIS in chosen period of study. The most number of citation has been received 296(29.07%) in 2010, followed by 2011 with 261(25.63%). Preceding 110(10.80%) citation has been collected in 2014, followed by 2013 with 97(9.52%) and 2012 with 91(8.93%) citations. As far as 2015 is concern there were 65(6.38%) citation has been received and 53(5.20%) citation in 2016. Rest of them 33(3.24%) citation received in 2017 and 12 (1.17%) citations has been retrieved in 2018 respectively.

Table.6

Years	Citations	Percentage
2010	296	29.07
2011	261	25.63
2012	91	8.93
2013	97	9.52
2014	110	10.80
2015	65	6.38
2016	53	5.20
2017	33	3.24
2018	12	1.17
Total	1018	100

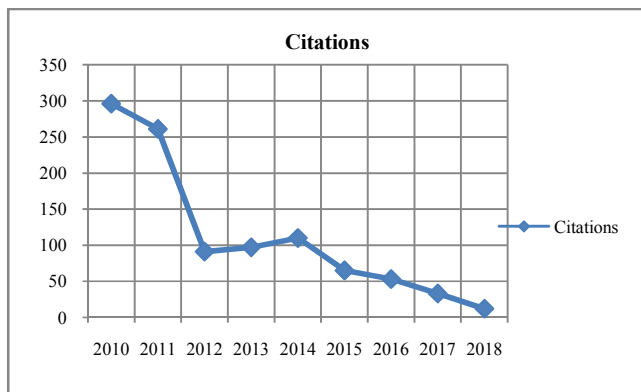


Figure 3

Top most cited papers

Table.7 shows the top most cited published papers in the Malaysian Journal of library and information science from 2010 to 2018. The retrieved data has identified that most cited paper has been written by SantoshiHalder, Anjali Roy and P.K. Chakraborty with 68 citations, followed by Fahimeh Babalhavaeji and Zahra JafarzadehKermani with 53 citations. Preceding 42 citations from the paper of Ming-Huang Wang, Hui-Zhen Fu and Yuh-Shan Ho, followed by 39 citations shared by Md. Anwar ur Islam and Md. SaifulAlam and Nahyun Kwon and Hana Song respectively. Katayoon Kamraninia and A. Abrizah their paper has been cited 31times followed by K. A. Abusin and A.N. Zainab with 28 citations.

HalilNadiri and Seyed Muhammad Ali Mayboudi their paper have been cited 27 times, followed by AamirRasul and Diljit Singh by 26 times equal with TherdsakMaitaouthong, KulthidaTuamsuk, and YupinTachamane. So, the rest of the citations and their authors has mentioned below the table.

Table 7

Author's name	Citations	Countries
SantoshiHalder ,Anjali Roy and P.K. Chakraborty	68	India
FahimehBabalhavaeji and Zahra JafarzadehKermani	53	Iran
Ming-Huang Wang , Hui-Zhen Fu and Yuh-Shan Ho	42	China & Taiwan
Nahyun Kwon and Hana Song	39	South Korea
Md. Anwaru Islam and Md. SaifulAlam	39	Bangladesh
KatayoonKamraninia and A. Abrizah	31	Iran & Malaysia
K. A. Abusin and A.N. Zainab	28	Sudan & Malaysia
HalilNadiri and Seyed Muhammad Ali Mayboudi	27	Turkey
TherdsakMaitaouthong , KulthidaTuamsuk, and YupinTachamane	27	Thailand
AamirRasul and Diljit Singh	26	Pakistan & Malaysia
MehriSedighi and AmmarJalalimanesh	23	Iran
Mohammad Amin Erfanmanesh , FereshtehDidegah and SepidehOmidvar	23	Iran & Malaysia
MuniraNasreen Ansari and Nisar Ahmed Zuberi	21	Pakistan
Anil Sagar , B. S. Kademani , R. G. Garg and Vijai Kumar	19	India
Muhammad AsifNaveed and Mumtaz A. Anwar	20	Pakistan
Kun-Yang Chuang , Ming-Huang Wang and Yuh-Shan Ho,	17	Taiwan & china
F. Nazari , F. Khosravi and F. Babalhavaeji	17	Iran
Antonio Pulgarin	17	Spain
OranusTajeddini , Ali Azimi , Ali Sadatmoosavi and Hadi Sharif-Moghaddam	17	Iran
B. S. Kademani, Anil Sagar and K. Bhanumurthy	17	India
A. A. Maidabino and A.N. Zainab	16	Nigeria & Malaysia
NarongritSombatsompop , TeerasakMarkpin , PreeyanuchRatchatahirun , WutthisitYochoai , Santilirtitmeechai , NongyaoPremkamolnetr, and ChatreeWongkaew	16	Thailand
Md. Anwarul Islam and KaziMostakGausulHoq	15	Bangladesh
Liu Gui-Feng , Sun Hua-Ping and Song Xin-Ping	15	China
BakthavachalamElango*, PeriyaswamyRajendran and Lutz Bornmann	15	India & Germany
MohammadaminErfanmanesh , A. Abrizah and Noor Harun Abdul Karim	14	Iran & Malaysia
Jiang Li and Fred Y. Ye	14	China
Paras N. Mishra , Krushna C. Panda and NaniG.Goswami	14	India
DilrubaMahbuba, Ronald Rousseau and DivyaSrivastava	13	Belgium & India
KanwalAmeen	13	Pakistan
ShaheenMajid, Chang Yun-Ke, Hnin Nu Aye Ma May Win Khine and San Yu Wai	13	Singapore
Eustache Mègnigbèto	12	Republic of Benin
Sultan M. Al-Daihani	11	Kuwait
AbdusSattarChaudhry*, SajjadurRehman, and Lulwah Al-Sughair	10	Kuwait
Lin Ching Chen , Yaw-Huei Chen and Wen-I Ma	10	China
Alexandru-IonutPetrişor	10	
Pervaiz Ahmad and Mark Brogan	10	Australia & Pakistan

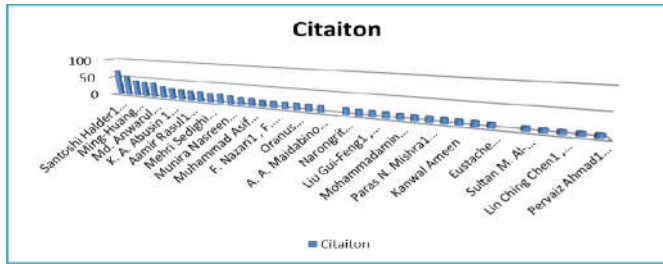


Figure 4

References Retrieved

Table.8 shows the total references that have been used by authors in their publication in the MJLIS from the chosen period of study. The data shows that a maximum number of references has been used in 2018 with 643(14.05%), followed by 2010 with 632(13.81%). Preceding 619(13.53%) references have been used in 2017, followed by 570(12.45%) references has been used in 2014. Furthermore, 519(11.34%) references have been used in 2016, followed by 429(9.37%) in 2013 and 421(9.26%) in 2015. The least number of references have been used in 342(7.47%) in 2011.

Table 8

Years	Total References	Percentages
2010	632	13.81
2011	342	7.47
2012	400	8.74
2013	429	9.37
2014	570	12.45
2015	421	9.26
2016	519	11.34
2017	619	13.53
2018	643	14.05
Total	4575	100

Most prolific Author's

Table.9 shows the most prolific authors who have contributed research papers in the MJLIS from 2010 to 2018. Authors have been ranked on the bases of their research papers published in the present study of MJLIS. The qualifying criteria have been set for this area an author who has contributed more than one paper were included in this table. According to the analyzed data, the Ronald Rousseau from Belgium ranked first with 7 papers. Fred Y. Ye from China stands 2nd in ranking with 4 papers. Followed by BrendenLuyt from Singapore, B.S.Kademani from India, Nadjla Hariri from Iran and KanwalAmeen from Pakistan ranked 2nd with 3 papers each respectively. Rest of the authors who have contributed 2 research papers each ranked 4th positions.

Table 9

Author's Name	Country	Papers	Ranked
Ronald Rousseau	Belgium	7	1
Fred Y. Ye	China	4	2
BrendenLuyt	Singapore	3	3
B. S. Kademani	India	3	3
Nadjla Hariri	Iran	3	3
KanwalAmeen	Pakistan	3	3
Yun K chang	Singapore	2	4
Liu Xue Li	China	2	4
Mumtaz Anwar	Pakistan	2	4
Tian Yu	China	2	4
SumeerGul	India	2	4
M.Reza	Iran	2	4
Guang Yu	China	2	4

ShahinMajid	Singapore	2	4
A.sattarChuadry	Kuwait	2	4
SajjadurRehman	Kuwait	2	4
NoveraAfaq Ansari	Jordan	2	4
NarongritSombatsompop	Thailand	2	4
Yun shan	Taiwan	2	4
Williams Nwagwu	Nigeria	2	4
M.Anwarul Islam	Bangladesh	2	4
L.Eghe	Belgium	2	4
Anil Sagar	India	2	4
PreeyanuchRatchatahirun	Thailand	2	4
ChatreeWongkaew	Thailand	2	4
TeerasakMarkpin	Thailand	2	4
WutthisitYochai	Thailand	2	4
SantiIttiritmeechai	Thailand	2	4
David Nichlos	U.K	2	4
Lutz Bornmann	Germany	2	4
Lim Peng Han	Singapore	2	4
Alirezalsfandyari-Moghaddam	Iran	2	4
Mohammad Reza Ghane	Iran	2	4
Khalid Mahmood	Pakistan	2	4
Xiaojun Hu	China	2	4

Major's findings of the study

1. The results show the majority of the research papers have been published in 2011 with 28(14.5%) and the least number of papers were published in 2012 with 19(9.84%). This is obvious that it would be the requirement of the journal not to published more than 30 papers in a year.
2. As far as Geographic contribution is concerned where China has contributed the most number of papers with 25 and the least number of papers has contributed by KSA and rest who have contributed at least two papers.
3. The data revealed about authors collaboration where two authors were in majority with 50 papers and more than four authors have counted least with 8papers.
4. The data result shows that multiple authors were in a dominance position with 111 as compared to single authors with 29.
5. The result shows that 56 papers were in length of 11-15 and 52 papers were the length of 16-20 pages. It shows that the majority of the papers have been written in full size of 11-20 pages.
6. As far as citations of the papers were concerns that 296 citations have been received in 2010 and 261 citations have been received in 2011, but the least number of citations have been received in 2018 with 12.
7. The analyzed data revealed about the top cited papers where Indian authors paper has been cited more with 68 times, followed by Iranian author's paper with 53 citations.
8. The analyzed data shows the total references so the most references have been identified in 2018 with 643 and the least number of references have been received in 2011 with 342.
9. As far as most prolific authors are concerned data revealed that Ronald Rousseau from Belgium wrote most number of papers and Fred Y.Ye from china was 2nd highest ranked author with 4 papers.

CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that publications growth depends upon the publishing trends on the works of literature. It's totally

based on the quality of research publication on a particular journal. Furthermore, the bibliometric study of MJLIS gave a broader understanding of the publications in the field of library and information science. The previous works about MJLIS associated with a bibliometric study focused on growth, citations, author's collaboration, etc. the current study has been carried out to see the foreign author's contribution in the MJLIS from 2010 to 2018. This study basically identified some of the factors to use bibliometric e.g. growth of literature, lengths of papers, geographic contributions, citations, and references. The findings of the study will be beneficial for the LIS professionals as well as serial librarians who can be positive approaches to this journal subscription about their library users. This research provides an opportunity for those who want to expand this study in coming year issues or researcher can replicate this research to make a comparative study in the future.

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