

# **Communicator Journal: A Bibliometric Study of Decade (2010-2020)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The Bibliometric study analyses the “ Communicator” journal from 2010-2020. It is a quantitative study of various aspects of literature. It also analyses various other aspects such as authorship pattern, year wise distribution of article per volume, length of article , type of publication cited etc. This study evaluated and analyzed 142 articles found in 11 volumes of the journal.*

**KEYWORDS:** Bibliometric, Citation analysis, Communicator Journal.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Communicator is a peer –reviewed journal which was published from 1965 by Indian Institute of Mass Communication New Delhi. The journal publishes original research in the field of Mass Communication. It’s a UGC –CARE listed journal. The frequency of the journal is quarterly . The Journal covered each and every field of Mass Communication . Journal also covered reviews of books. It is a most prominent journal in the field of Mass Communication. The Journal is Published by Indian Institute of Mass Communication which was established in 1965 by The Ministry of Information and broadcasting, Government of India . IIMC is the first full fledged Institute in the field of Mass Communication

## **2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

In the present study the following aspects have been analyzed.

- To make an analysis of articles published in Communicator from 2010-2020.
- To identify the number of contributions published during the period of study.
- To determine the year-wise distribution of articles.
- To study the authorship pattern
- To find out the ranking of leading contributors
- To study the subject coverage of articles.

- To study the length of articles.
- To discover the number of cited documents and the average number of references per article.
- To identify the number and forms of documents cited.
- To identify the year-wise distribution of cited journals.

### **3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Thanuskodi (s) (2011)<sup>1</sup> studied “Library Herald Journal : A Bibliometric study” reveals the highest number of articles have appeared in the area of Library automation, majority of authors preferred journal , most of the contributions are from India ,Library herald journal is the highly preferred journal in the field of library science.

Thavamani (K) and Velmurugan (C) (2013)<sup>2</sup> studied “Authorship pattern and collaborative research work in Annals of Library and Information studies” The highest number of contributions were published in the year 2010, most of the authors contributed individually. The number of paper have been increased.

Verma and others (2015)<sup>3</sup> revealed in their study “A bibliometric study of the Library Philosophy And Practice” (e-journal) for the period 2005 contribution were emanating from Nigeria as well as single authored with average rate of degree of collaboration 0.51. Average number of articles were 116.7 and mostly articles were written on "library services"subject etc

Chauhan and Mahajan (2017)<sup>4</sup> conducted a "Bibliometrics study of LIS papers published in India", Authors used Science Citation Index study reveals that the sample of 934 articles between 1951 and 2010 reported that 34 per cent of total publications contributed by the professionals. Which were working in technical institutions

Ulhaq and Alfouzan (2019)<sup>5</sup> studied “Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal : Bibliometric Review of a Decade(2008-2017)” they reveals that 369 article with an average of 36.90 articles per volume written by 201 authors had been published from 2008 to 2017. Mostly male author were contributed and the language of article is English, interested areas of writing were e- Learning, reference services and comparative Librarianship. Journal should be encouraged young researcher.

Sahu (Ramani ranjan) and Parabhoi (Lambodara) (2020)<sup>6</sup> study entitled “Bibliometric study of Library and Information Science journal article during 2014-2018 :LIS Research trends in India” the study analyzed there were a total of 1357 number of papers published by 2884 numbers of author the majority of the contribution published in the year2018,study find most productive author name was Bhardwaj, R. K.,mostly author were working with co-author ,researchers are interested work independently.

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

The 22 Issues of the journal which have 142 articles were selected for the study. The methodology used in the present study is called Bibliometrics study, by this method analysis all the articles which was published by “Communicators” journal from 2010 to 2020. All the articles were downloaded from Indian Institute of Mass Communication website. Book review were excluded from the study. The relevant data for this study has been collected, analyzed and presented by using simple arithmetic and statistical methods in order to arrive for its results.

## 5. ANALYSIS

After the data is collected, the data is classified and aggregated in the form of tables for systematic conclusion.

### 5.1 Year-wise Distribution

Table number 1 shows the details of the number of papers published from 2010-2020. Table shows that the total numbers of article were 142 from 22 issues during 11 years of publication. The highest number of papers published in 2019 is 37 (26.05%) and lowest numbers of articles were only 4 published in 2010, 11,13,14,15 and table 2 shows average number of article per volume is (12.90%).

**Table 1:** Year – Wise Distribution from (2010-2020)

Year	Vol. No	No. of Issues	No. of Papers	%
2010	XLV	1	4	2.81
2011	XLVI	1	4	2.81
2012	XLVII	1	5	3.52
2013	XLVIII	1	4	2.81
2014	XLIX	1	4	2.81
2015	L	1	4	2.81
2016	LI	2	8	5.63
2017	LII	4	18	12.67
2018	LIII	4	34	23.94
2019	LIV	4	37	26.05
2020	LV	2	20	14.08
Total	11	22	142	99.94

**Table 2:** Average Number of articles per volume

No. of Volume	Total No. of Articles	Average
11	142	12.90

### 5.2 Authorship Pattern of Papers

Table 3 Shows year wise authorship pattern of the papers published .Table shows out of 142 articles 80 (56.33%)articles published with one authorship pattern ,53(3.32%) articles were published with two authorship pattern, 6 (4.22%) articles were published with three authorship pattern and only 3(2.11%) articles were published with more than three authorship pattern .

**Table 3:** Authorship Pattern of Papers Published During (2010-2020)

No. of Authors	Year											Total	%
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
<b>One</b>	2	2	4	-	2	1	7	15	20	20	7	80	<b>56.33</b>
<b>Two</b>	1	2	1	4	2	2	-	2	12	16	11	53	<b>37.32</b>
<b>Three</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	6	<b>4.22</b>

More Than Three	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	2.11
Total	4	4	5	4	4	4	8	18	34	37	20	142	99.98

**Table 4:** table 4 shows the overall authorship pattern in all 11 volumes .The highest number of papers published with one authorship pattern 80(56.33%) and the lowest papers were published with more than three authorship pattern which is only 3(2.11%) papers were published.

No. Of Author(s)	No of Contributions	%
One	80	56.33
Two	53	37.32
Three	6	4.22
More than three	3	2.11
Total	142	99.98

### 5.3 Degree of Collaborations

Table 5 to find out the ratio of the number of collaborative papers to the total numbers of paper in a specific period, the formula suggested by Subramanyam (1983) is used. (Subramanyam, 1983)

$$C = Nm / Nm + Ns$$

Where,

C= Degree of Collaboration

Nm= No. of multi-authored research paper

Ns= No. of single-authored research paper

$$C = 62/142 = 0.43$$

The analysis revealed that author’s degree of collaboration in Journal ranged from 0.5 to 0.65 during the year 2010-2020. The average rate of degree of collaboration is 0.43.

**Table 5: Degree of Collaboration**

Year	Single Author (NS)	Multi Author (NM)	Total (NS+NM)	Degree of Collaboration (C=Nm/Nm+Ns)
2010	2	2	4	0.5
2011	2	2	4	0.5
2012	4	1	5	0.2
2013	-	4	4	1
2014	2	2	4	0.5
2015	1	3	4	0.75
2016	7	1	8	0.12
2017	15	3	18	0.16
2018	20	14	34	0.41

2019	20	17	37	0.45
2020	7	13	20	0.65
Total	80	62	142	0.43

**5.4 Length of article (page-wise)**

Table indicates length of the article which were published during 2010-2020 year wise. Highest number of articles i.e. 59(41.54%) covered between 11-15 Pages and lowest article are 10 (7.04%) i.e. covered between 21-25 pages.

**Table**

Paper Length (No. of Pages)	Year											Total	%
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	19	13.38
6-10	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	5	19	13.38
11-15	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	10	19	17	-	59	41.54
16-20	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	6	7	8	-	35	24.64
21-25	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	2	-	10	7.04
25-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	5	4	4	4	8	18	34	37	20	142	99.98

**5.5 Study of References**

Table number 6 reveals the references of the article year wise, as per data articles have references between 31-40 (22.46%) . Lowest number of references are counted in two times which is (0.72%) between 81-90 and more than 100 and in 2016( Jan –June ) Ed no references were counted .

**Table 6:** Study of References of articles Published During (2010-2020)

No. of References	Year											Total	%
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1-10	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	4	21	15.21
11-20	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	10	7	9	5	33	23.91
21-30	3	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	8	8	5	30	21.73
31-40	1	-	3	1	-	3	1	2	7	10	3	31	22.46
41-50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	5	3.62
51-60	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	9	6.52
61-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	2.17
71-80	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1.44
81-90	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.72
91-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1.44
>100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>99.94</b>

5.6 Citation Analysis (Volume-wise)

Table 7 shows the distribution of citation the highest number of citation used in 37 articles is 1016 i.e. (25.93%) in 2019 and the lowest number of citations used in 2012 is 117 i.e. 2.98%.

**Table 7:**

Vol. No.	Year	No. of Article	No. of Citation	%age
Vol.XLV	2010	4	122	3.11
Vol. XLVI	2011	4	160	4.08
Vol. XLVII	2012	5	117	2.98
Vol. XLVIII	2013	4	154	3.93
Vol.XLIX	2014	4	136	3.47
Vol.L	2015	4	151	3.85
Vol.LI	2016	8	132	3.36
Vol.LII	2017	18	417	10.61
Vol. LIII	2018	34	996	25.42
Vol.LIV	2019	37	1016	25.93
Vol.LV	2020	20	518	13.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3919</b>	<b>99.96</b>

**Table 8:** indicates that the average number of citations per articles is 27.59%.

Table 8 Average citation per article

No of articles	Total Citation	Average (%)
142	3919	27.59

Table number 9 presented i.e. types of publication. Highest number of cited book i.e. 1335(34.06%).E - resources 1324(33.78%) than journals i.e.942(24.03%) than Reference sources i.e 89(2.27%) than Sem./CP/WS i.e. 46 (1.17%) than Reports i.e. 13(0.33%) than Newspaper i.e. 40(1.02) than Film i.e. 98 (2.50%) than Miss i.e. .5(0.12%) and lowest cited material is Thesis/diss. i.e. 27(0.06%).

**Table 9:** Types of Publication Cited (Vol. Wise)

Tyes of Pub.	Vol. 1	Vol. 2	Vol .3	Vol .4	Vol .5	Vol .6	Vol .7	Vol. 8	Vol .9	Vol .10	Vol .11	Total	%
<b>Books</b>	57	69	39	97	41	80	26	180	311	272	163	1335	34.06
<b>Journals</b>	35	27	39	30	10	22	22	56	314	230	157	942	24.03
<b>Ref. Sources</b>	1	4	7	10	-	5	-	8	24	24	6	89	2.27
<b>Sem./WS/CP</b>	-	1	7	1	-	-	2	9	17	4	5	46	1.17

<b>Thesis/Diss.</b>	1	1	-	3	5	-	-	3	3	7	4	27	0.06
<b>Reports</b>	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	2	2	13	0.33
<b>News paper</b>	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	8	14	13	2	40	1.02
<b>Film</b>	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	1	1	98	2.50
<b>E-Resources</b>	28	42	17	13	80	44	78	70	310	464	178	1324	33.78
<b>Miss.</b>	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>99.3</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>

5.7 Subjects wise Distribution of papers

Table number 10 indicate s distribution of papers in various fields of the subject during the survey period .It reveals that out of 142 articles the highest number of article i.e.29(20.42%) on type of media and lowest number of article based on broadcasting ,digital media and public relation i.e.1 (0.70%).

**Table 10:**

<b>Name of Subject</b>	<b>No. of Contribution</b>	<b>%</b>
Information communication Technology	03	2.11
Broadcasting	02	1.40
Culture	04	2.81
T.V	07	4.92
Cinema/Film	11	7.74
Journalism	22	15.49
Advertising	03	2.11
Mass Comm./Communication	27	19.01
Types of Media	29	20.42
Culture	4	2.81
Social Media ,Internet	14	9.85
Broadcasting	01	0.70
Radio	08	5.63
Public Relation	01	0.70
Health Communication	03	2.11
Digital Media	01	0.70
Mobile Communication	02	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100</b>

5.8 State Wise Distribution of Participatory

Table 11 shows the state wise participators in 11 volumes of the journal out of 207 participatory, the highest number of participatory are from New Delhi i.e. 55(28.49%) and the lowest number of participatory are from Kerala, Chhattisgarh and Mizoram i.e. 1(0.51%).

**Table 11:**

<b>Name of The State</b>	<b>No. Of Contribution</b>	<b>%</b>
West Bengal	10	5.18
New Delhi	55	28.49
Madhya Pradesh	10	5.18
Uttar Pradesh	21	10.88
Tamil Nadu	6	3.10
Andhra Pradesh	8	4.14
Maharashtra	9	4.66
Gujarat	2	1.03
Haryana	10	5.18
Himachal Pradesh	5	2.59
Karnataka	7	3.62
Kerala	1	0.51
Odisha	7	3.62
Assam	16	8.29
Rajasthan	5	2.59
Chandigarh	4	2.07
Jharkhand	2	1.03
Jammu & Kashmir	5	2.59
Tripura	2	1.03
Punjab	4	2.07
Chhattisgarh	1	0.51
Mizoram	1	0.51
Pondicherry	2	1.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 12:** shows Country-wise Contribution most of the article are came from USA i.e.5(35.71%) and the lowest article are came from so many country which is clearly shows in table.

<b>Name of the country</b>	<b>No. of Contribution</b>	<b>%</b>
Malaysia	1	<b>7.14</b>
USA	5	<b>35.71</b>
Peru	1	<b>7.14</b>
Nigeria	1	<b>7.14</b>



Mexico	1	<b>7.14</b>
Iran	1	<b>7.14</b>
Arab	1	<b>7.14</b>
Bangladesh	1	<b>7.14</b>
Australia	2	<b>14.28</b>
Total	14	<b>99.98</b>

## CONCLUSION

The following findings can be drawn from the present study. The highest number of articles were published in 2019, Most of the author contribute their work Individually ,The average length of the paper is between 11-15 pages, Highest rate of the references are 31-40,Highest rate of the citation is (25.93%) and highest cited material is book and website, Most of the authors are interested to work in the field of Different type of media, Highest articles are came from New Delhi and form foreign country USA.

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