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Bibliometric Analysis of Papers Published in Special and Regular Issues of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during 1992-2019: A Comparative Study

DR. K.C. GARG*
RAHUL KUMAR SINGH**

The study compares 365 papers published in special issues with 545 papers published in regular issues of the DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during 1992-2019 in terms of their geographical distribution, prolific institutions and authors and the impact of their output as well as the citation pattern of papers. The findings showed that 40% papers were published in special issues and the highest number (27%) of articles was published during 2008-2011. Like regular issues, Indian authors also published the highest number of articles in special issues. Also, authors affiliated to different institutions of Delhi contributed the most number of articles like regular issues. Among the institutions, CSIR-NISTADS followed by DRDO-DESIDOC topped the list of prolific institutions unlike the regular issues, where DRDO-DESIDOC topped the list. Like number of papers in regular issues, B.M. Gupta had the highest number of papers to his credit in special issues. However, the highest value of citation per paper (CPP) was for B.S. Kademani (BARC) who was not listed among the highly cited authors in regular issues. The value of CPP for papers published in special and regular issues was almost equal. However, proportion of uncited papers for regular issues was double of the uncited papers in special issues.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Citation Analysis, DJLIT Special issues, Library and Information Science

* Former Chief Scientist, CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR-NISTADS), Dr. K.S. Krishnan Marg, New Delhi, India.

** Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

1 INTRODUCTION

DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is a leading peer-reviewed journal published by Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC), Delhi (India). It started as a four page newsletter in 1980 under the title DESIDOC Bulletin and was renamed as DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology in 1992. The journal got its present name with the issue of 2006. The journal is now one of the leading journals of library and information science published from India. "The journal is indexed in all the four major abstracting and indexing services of library and information science1". These are: Library, Information Science and Technology Abstracts (LISTA), Library Literature and Information Science Index (LLISI), Information Science and Technology Abstracts (ISTA), and Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA). Of these four services, LISTA, LLISI and ISTA are published by EBSCO Information Services (USA) and LISA is brought out by ProQuest (USA). Of these, LISTA is an open access database and the other three (LLISI, ISTA and LISA) are priced publications. The journal is also indexed by Scopus database of the Elsevier as well as in Emerging Science Citation Index of Clarivate Analytics. In the SCImago (2019), it ranked at 110 with SJR value of 0.281 featuring among the second quartile with h-index value of 10. The present study is in continuation of the earlier study by Garg, Lamba and Singh2 who made a bibliometric analysis of papers published in DJLIT during 1992-2019. The present study compares the scholarly communication landscape of the papers published during 1992-2019 in special and regular issues of DJLIT. The objective of the study is to examine the following:

- To compare the pattern of growth of papers published in regular and special issues during 1992-2019 (28 years) in block of four years each;
- To compare the citation impact of papers published in special and regular issues of the journal for different countries, prolific institutions and authors in terms of citation per paper (CPP);
- To compare the citation pattern for papers published in regular and special issues and to identify highly cited papers.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

In the past decade several studies dealing with the bibliometric analysis of individual journals have been published in literature including DJLIT. Readers can refer to Kumar and Moorthy3, Pandita4, Bansal5, and Khan6 for studies related to DJLIT. These studies examined the papers published in the journal

during different periods. However, none of these studies investigated the citation impact of papers published in the journal. The study by Garg, Lamba and Singh2 filled this gap. Bapte8 made a bibliometric analysis of 4,821 cited references appended in 295 articles published in DJLIT during 2011-2015. "Ranked list of journals found Scientometrics to be the most cited journal by the authors cited in DJLIT. Garg and Bebi9analysed the "number of articles published in Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) and DJLIT during 2010-2013 and the citations obtained by these articles during 2010-2014 (April) using Google Scholar". Findings revealed that "both the journals are more or less on equal footing in terms of citations per paper as well as impact factor". Besides, these studies Kumar, Bansal, and Dey-Kanungo10 portrayed the genesis and growth of DJLIT since its publication until 2014. Lamba and Madhusudhan11 mapped the topics of papers published in DJLIT during 1981-2018. In spite of so many studies no study has compared pattern of growth and citation impact of papers published in special and regular issues. However, Das12 made a study of authorship pattern of papers published in special issues of DJLIT during 1992-2016. He also identified gender and positions (designations) of authors who published papers in special issues. The study, however, did not compare these parameters with regular issues nor examined the impact of output of papers published in special issues. Authors of the present study had come across only two studies that dealt with the bibliometrics of special issues of two journals in the discipline of management by Khan et al. In the first study Khan13 et al examined the "impact of papers published in special issues" of Psychology and Marketing (P&M) during 1984-2020 and found that P&M's "special issues remain a lucrative avenue for authors who wish to have a stronger impact on the field". In the second study Khan12 et al explored the publishing country, affiliation of authors and the impact of papers published in Journal of Business Research (JBR) during1973-2020. The findings of the study indicate that the "most prolific authors have US affiliations and 2016 remained the most productive year in terms of number of publications in special issues, whereas 2005 was the most impactful year across all metrics (citations, citations per publication, h and g indices)".The present study under reference is the first bibliometric study in the discipline of library and information science from India which compares the impact and quantum of papers published during 1992-2019 in special and regular issues of DJLIT. Several reasons of bringing out a special issue by publishers can be seen in the study by Das15 quoted above. A special issue is different from a regular issue as papers published in a special issue constitute a collection around a theme or coming from a specific group of authors or event like a workshop or symposia. Such issues are usually published either by a decision

taken by the editor of the journal or a request from a group of authors to publish around a theme proposed by them.

3 DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Data for the present study was downloaded from the website of the journal available at https://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlitfor a period of 28 years 1992 (volume 12) to 2019 (volume 39). Authors downloaded research articles only and excluded editorials and annual indexes. The data was downloaded in MS Excel sheet for ease of analysis. Downloaded data included papers published in special as well as regular issues. From this downloaded data, authors separated papers published in special issues. The data for the study consisted the name of the authors and their affiliation, year of publication of the papers; and citations received by each paper. Citations were examined using Google Scholar in the month of March 2020. Authors did not update the citation data because it could have caused differences in the rate of citation per paper used in the earlier study by Garg, Lamba and Singh2 and present study.

A complete count method of output and citations has been used for the analysis of the data. The method of complete count inflates the number of contributions and citations, because each author or institution gets a unit credit for collaborative papers. In the present case also, the actual number of papers published in special issues was 365, which has increased to 598 using the method of complete count.

4 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 COMPARISON OF PUBLICATION OUTPUT IN SPECIAL AND REGULAR ISSUES

During 1992-2019, DJLIT published 365 papers in 62 special issues of the journal (Appendix). Thus, the number of average issues is 2.2 and 13 articles per year. Table 1 presents the number of articles published in special and regular issues during the study period in blocks of four years each. It indicates that about 40 percent papers were published in special issues and the remaining 60 percent papers in regular issues of the journal. The first special issue of the journal was published in 1992 on the birth centenary year of Late Professor S.R. Ranganathan, the father of library science in India. The number of articles in special issues as compared to regular issues was more in blocks of 1992-1995 and 1996-1999. Proportion of articles published in the block of 2008-2011 is 27.2, which is significantly higher than 18.5 of regular issues in the same block. However, in terms of absolute numbers, the number of papers

is slightly more in regular issues in the block of 2008-2011. In three blocks of 1992-1995, 1996-1999 and 2008-2011, the journal published more than half (55%) of total articles in special issues. The four year block of 2008-2011, was the most productive period when the journal published highest number of special issues (11) as well as highest number of articles (98) in special issues. It was closely followed by number of articles in the next block of 2012-2015. About half of the articles were published in these two blocks. After 2012-2015, the number of articles published in special issues has declined. The journal did not follow a consistent trend in publication of special issues as no special issue was published in the years 1993, 1994, 2004, 2005, and 2006. The journal published a special issue in 2019 but the papers published in the special issue has not been included in the analysis as these were not included in the study undertaken by Garg, Lamba and Singh2 for DJLIT.

Table 1.Distribution of articles in special and regular issues in block of four years

Years (volumes)	Number of articles in special issues (%)	Number of articles in regular issues (%)	Total
1992-1995 (12-15)	23 (6.4)	11 (2.0)	34 (3.7)
1996-1999 (16-19)	79 (21.6)	11 (2.0)	90 (9.9)
2000-2003 (20-23)	20 (5.6)	35 (6.4)	55 (6.0)
2004-2007 (24-27)	25 (6.9)	52 (9.5)	77 (8.5)
2008-2011 (28-31)	98 (27.2)	101 (18.5)	199 (21.9)
2012-2015 (32-35)	90 (24.7)	148 (27.2)	238 (26.2)
2016-2019 (36-39)	30 (8.3)	187 (34.3)	217 (23.8)
Total	**365 (40.1)**	**545 (59.9)**	**910**

4.2 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND IMPACT OF OUTPUT OF SPECIAL AND REGULAR ISSUES

The distribution of papers published in the special and regular issues of the journal during 1992-2019 by 10 prolific countries is depicted in Table 2. An analysis of data indicates that 26 countries published articles in special issues while 39 countries have contributed articles in regular issues. Thus, 13 countries which published papers in regular issues did not publish papers in special issues. These 13 countries were Brazil, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordon, Kenya, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sultanate of Oman, and Switzerland. Of the 10 prolific countries listed in Table 2, Iran and Saudi

Arabia did not publish any paper in special issues. Remaining eight countries contributed 92.9% of the total papers in special issues, and the share of papers for remaining 18 countries was 7.1% of the total output. Like the proportion of total papers in regular issues, the proportion of papers in special issues is also highest for India. Indian authors contributed 79.4% papers and the remaining 21.6% papers were contributed by authors located in 25 different countries from abroad. Among these 25 countries, US authors contributed the highest number of papers to special issues. The authors also examined the impact of the output of the countries listed in Table 2 using citation per paper (CPP) and compared the value of CPP of papers published in special issues with the papers published in regular issues. CPP is defined "as the average number of citations per paper". The CPP for articles published in special issues is slightly more (9.2) as compared to articles published in regular issues (9.1). Among all the countries listed in Table 2, the CPP for papers published in special issues is highest (21.6) for the US, followed by Singapore (18.3), and Greece (11.7). However, for India, Nigeria and Bangladesh, the CPP for papers published in special issues is less than papers published in regular issues.

Table 2.Geographical Distribution of Contributions and Impact of Special versus Regular Issues

#	Country	Special issues			Regular issues			Total
		TNP	TNC	CPP	TNP	TNC	CPP	
1.	India	475	4021	8.5	986	9267	9.4	1461
2.	Nigeria	3	15	5.0	37	208	5.6	40
3.	USA	38	819	21.6	1	16	16.0	39
4.	*Greece	15	175	11.7	0	0	0	15
5.	**Iran	0	0	0	15	38	2.5	15
6.	**Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	13	148	11.4	13
7.	Singapore	12	219	18.3	1	6	6.0	13
8.	UK	8	56	7.0	2	8	4.0	10
9.	Bangladesh	2	8	4.0	7	112	16.0	9
10.	South Africa	3	16	5.3	6	9	1.5	9
Sub total		556	5329	9.6	1083	9987	9.2	1624
Other countries		42	189	4.5	17	33	1.9	74
Total		**598**	**5518**	**9.2**	**1100**	**10020**	**9.1**	**1698**

*Published no paper in regular issues, **published no paper in special issues, TNP: Total number of papers, TNC: Total number of citations, CPP: Citation per Paper.

4.3 DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT AND IMPACT OF SPECIAL AND REGULAR ISSUES BY THE INDIAN STATES

Table 3 depicts the list of Indian States and Union Territories (UT) those published papers in special and regular issues of the journal along with their citations and the values of CPP. Like the publications in regular issues, Union Territory of Delhi also published highest number of papers in special issues. The trend of publication in special issues is similar to the trend of publication in regular issues. However, the impact as reflected by the CPP for special

issues is different from the CPP of regular issues. Among all the states only five states namely Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Punjab had a higher CPP for papers published in special issues than regular issues and for the remaining states, the CPP was more for papers published in regular issues. Among all the states, the CPP was highest (18.1) for Panjab followed by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Authors explored the reason for low impact of papers published in special issues by the Union Territory (UT) of Delhi and other states. It is observed that of the total 153 papers published by the UT of Delhi in special issues, 13 papers remained uncited and similarly for Karnataka 10 papers of 68 papers received no citation, resulting in low value of CPP for Delhi and Karnataka. Similar, can be the reason for other states having low value of CPP for special issues as compared to regular issues.

Table 3. Distribution of output and impact of special and regular issues by the Indian States

#	State	Special issues			Regular issues			Total
		TNP	TNC	CPP	TNP	TNC	CPP	
1.	Delhi	153	1023	6.8	296	2555	8.6	449
2.	Karnataka	68	505	7.4	123	1710	13.9	191
3.	Maharashtra	68	726	10.8	86	795	9.2	154
4.	*Telangana/Andhra Pradesh	41	275	6.7	50	704	14.1	91
5.	Uttar Pradesh	28	321	11.0	53	288	5.4	81
6.	Tamil Nadu	19	299	15.7	48	725	15.1	67
7.	Kerala	4	62	15.5	47	565	12.0	51
8.	West Bengal	5	23	4.6	42	249	5.9	47
9.	Punjab	15	271	18.1	27	181	5.7	42
10.	Chandigarh	3	23	7.7	34	397	11.7	37
11.	Odisha	9	77	8.6	26	253	10.5	35
12.	Gujarat	17	73	4.3	16	241	15.1	33
13.	Haryana	6	32	5.4	26	259	9.9	32
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	25	3.1	22	166	7.5	30
Sub total		444	3735	8.4	896	9088	10.1	1340
Other states		31	286	9.2	90	187	2.1	121
Total		**475**	**4021**	**9.2**	**986**	**9267**	**9.4**	**1461**

4.4 DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT AND IMPACT OF SPECIAL AND REGULAR ISSUES FOR PROLIFIC INSTITUTIONS

Total research output published in special issues originated from 281 institutions located in India and abroad. Of these 203 institutions were located in India and the remaining in countries other than India. Table 4 lists prolific institutions that contributed papers in special and regular issues. All these institutions were located in India. These 21 institutions contributed about one-

third (32.6%) of the total published papers in special issues and remaining output came from 260 institutions located in India and abroad. These 21 institutions attracted 1740 (31.5%) of total citations for papers published in special issues. Of these 21 institutions, 15 were academic institutions including IITs, and rest six institutions were from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), and Department of Atomic Energy. Like the concentration of output in regular issues, the output here is also concentrated in four institutions, namely DRDO-DESIDOC, CSIR-NISTADS, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and the University of Delhi. These four institutions contributed about 14.5 percent of papers published in special issues. Among the 21 institutions listed in Table 4, it is observed that eight institutions had high CPP for papers published in special issues than the regular issues. For the remaining 13 institutions, the CPP for special issues is less than the regular issues. Among all these institutions, Aligarh Muslim University (Aligarh) had the highest CPP followed by DRDO-DRDL and Banaras Hindu University (Varanasi).

Table 4. Distribution of output and impact for prolific institutions in special and regular issues

#	Name of the institution	Special issues			Regular issues			Total
		TNP	TNC	CPP	TNP	TNC	CPP	
1.	*DRDO-DESIDOC, New Delhi	24	81	3.4	104	704	6.8	128
2.	*CSIR- NISTADS, New Delhi	29	243	8.4	45	426	9.5	74
3.	University of Delhi, Delhi	15	97	6.5	50	318	6.4	65
4.	BARC, Mumbai	19	290	15.3	24	287	11.9	43
5.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	7	114	16.3	17	51	3.0	24
6.	DRTC, Bangalore	12	49	4.1	9	147	16.3	21
7.	IIT, New Delhi	9	62	6.9	11	507	46.1	20
8.	University of Mysore	2	9	4.5	18	227	12.6	20
9.	*DRDO-DRDL, Hyderabad	5	92	18.4	15	114	7.6	20
10.	JNU, New Delhi	8	71	8.9	11	52	4.7	19
11.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	5	128	25.6	14	91	6.5	19
12.	Panjab University, Chandigarh	2	31	15.5	17	218	12.8	19
13.	CSIR-NPL, New Delhi	7	57	8.1	11	64	5.8	18
14.	Pondicherry University, Pondicherry	4	19	4.8	13	94	7.2	17
15.	*CSIR- NISCAIR, New Delhi	9	54	6.0	8	106	13.3	17
16.	*IGNOU, New Delhi	6	58	9.7	11	163	14.8	17
17.	Karnataka University, Dharwad	7	76	10.8	10	87	8.7	17
18.	University of Madras, Chennai	9	120	13.3	8	145	18.1	17
19.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	9	58	6.5	8	104	13.0	17
20.	University of Calicut, Kerala	1	14	14.0	15	212	14.1	16
21.	University of Kashmir, J&K	6	17	2.8	10	78	7.8	16
Sub-total		195	1740	8.9	429	4195	9.8	624
Other institutions		403	3778	9.4	671	5825	8.7	1074
Total		**598**	**5518**	**9.2**	**1100**	**10020**	**9.1**	**1698**

*DESIDOC: Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre; NISTADS: National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, BARC: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, DRDL: Defence Research and Development Laboratory, NPL: National Physical Laboratory, DRTC: Documentation Research and Training Centre, NISCAIR: National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, IGNOU: Indira Gandhi National Open University, GMCH: Government Medical Colleges and Hospital.

4.5 DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT AND IMPACT OF SPECIAL VERSUS REGULAR ISSUES FOR PROLIFIC AUTHORS

The total output was contributed by 1185 authors. Of these, 490 authors contributed papers to special issues and the remaining 695 authors contributed papers to regular issues. Table 5 depicts authors who published eight or more papers in regular issues. Authors listed in Table 5 published only 55 (9.2%) papers in special issues and remaining 90.8% papers in special issues were authored by 476 authors. Like the pattern of output of prolific authors for regular issues, in case of special issues also, B.M. Gupta (CSIR-NISTADS) topped the list. The authors compared the impact of the output of the prolific authors in special and regular issues. It is observed that of the 14 authors listed in Table 5, only five authors namely B.M. Gupta, S.M. Dhawan, B.S. Kademani, Manorama Tripathi and M. Madhusudhan had higher CPP for articles published in special issues and for remaining authors, the CPP was less for articles published in special issues than regular issues. Among all the authors, CPP was highest (18.5) for B.S. Kademani of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, because one paper authored by him received 39 citations. The value of CPP was lowest for M. Singh followed by Alka Bansal, S. Goswami and A. Kumar for papers published in special issues. However, papers published by some authors like C.K. Ramaiah (Pondicherry University, Puducherry) and K.P. Singh (University of Delhi, Delhi) and some other authors listed in Table 5 had higher value of CPP for regular issues than special issues.

Table 5. Distribution of output and impact for prolific authors in special and regular issues

Author (Institutional affiliation)	Special issues			Regular issues			Total
	TNP	TNC	CPP	TNP	TNC	CPP	
B.M. Gupta (CSIR-NISTADS, New Delhi)	14	151	10.8	28	282	10.1	42
S.M. Dhawan (CSIR-NPL, New Delhi)	7	62	8.9	13	90	6.9	20
C.K. Ramaiah (Pondicherry University, Puducherry)	9	44	4.9	9	105	11.7	18
A. Kumar (DRDO-DESIDOC, Delhi)	1	1	1.0	14	73	5.2	15
M Singh (DRDO-DESIDOC, Delhi)	0	0	0	11	66	6.0	11
*Alka Bansal (DRDO-DESIDOC, Delhi)	2	1	0.5	8	62	7.8	10
M.P. Satija (Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar)	6	37	6.2	4	46	11.5	10
B.S. Kademani (BARC, Mumbai)	4	74	18.5	6	67	11.2	10
*Ritu Gupta (Sri Venkateshwara University, Meerut)	3	15	5.0	6	37	6.2	9
M. Madhushudhan (University of Delhi)	1	5	5.0	8	35	4.4	9
K.P. Singh (University of Delhi, Delhi)	2	8	4.0	6	97	16.2	8
S. Goswami (DRDO-DESIDOC, Delhi)	2	1	0.5	6	24	4.0	8
*Adarsh Bala (GMCH, Chandigarh)	1	11	11.0	7	82	11.7	8
*Manorama Tripathi (JNU, New Delhi)	3	33	11.0	5	17	3.4	8
Sub total	55	443	8.1	131	1083	8.3	186
Others contributing papers	543	5075	9.3	969	8937	9.2	1512
Total	**598**	**5518**	**9.2**	**1100**	**10020**	**9.5**	**1698**

*Female authors

4.6 PATTERN OF CITATIONS IN SPECIAL AND REGULAR ISSUES

Citation counts measures the impact of each article and high levels of citations measures scientific influence, impact, and visibility. Table 6 depicts pattern of citation distribution of papers published in special and regular issues respectively. An analysis of data depicted in Table 6 it is observed that only 8.7% papers published in special issues did not get any citation, while in case of regular issues about 17.8% papers remained uncited. Thus, the number of uncited papers in regular issues was twice the number of papers in special issues. Based on a raw analysis of data it is observed that majority of the uncited papers originated from India. About 42% papers published in special issues and 35.4% papers in regular issues were cited between 1 to 5 citations respectively. The remaining papers were cited more than five times. Data presented in Table 6 indicates that the share of papers being cited 30 or more times was almost equal for special as well as regular issues. However, the proportion of papers cited 6-10 and 11-15 in special issues was higher than regular issues, resulting in slightly higher value of CPP for special issues than regular issues.

Table 6. Distribution of citations in special versus regular issues

Special issues			Regular issues		Total papers (%)
Number of citations	**Number of Papers (%)**	**Total citations**	**Number of Papers (%)**	**Total citations**	
0	52 (8.7)	0	196 (17.8)	0	248 (14.6)
1	57 (9.5)	57	116 (10.5)	116	173 (10.2)
2	68 (11.4)	136	81 (7.4)	162	149 (8.8)
3	42 (7.0)	126	79 (7.2)	237	121 (7.1)
4	47 (7.9)	188	65 (5.9)	260	112 (6.6)
5	37 (6.2)	185	48 (4.4)	240	85 (5.0)
6-10	142 (23.7)	1112	218 (19.8)	1698	360 (21.2)
11-15	60 (10.0)	761	83 (7.5)	1036	143 (8.4)
16-20	31 (5.2)	541	84 (7.6)	1511	115 (6.8)
21-30	34 (5.7)	783	76 (6.9)	1902	110 (6.5)
> 30	28 (4.7)	1629	54 (4.9)	2858	82 (4.8)
Total	**598 (100)**	**5518**	**1100 (100)**	**10020**	**1698**

4.7 HIGHLY CITED PAPERS

Authors considered papers as highly cited which were cited 50 or more times. Of the total 18 highly cited papers cited more than 50 times and identified in the study by Garg, Lamba and Singh2, five papers were published in special

issues. Of these, five papers three papers were produced by authors from abroad and two by Indian authors. Of the total 1501 citations obtained by the highly cited papers, five papers published in special issues obtained 601 (40.6%) citations. Citation per paper for highly cited papers is 120.2 for articles published in special issues while for highly cited papers in regular issues; the value of CPP is 68.5. Table 7 lists five highly cited papers.

Table 7. Highly Cited papers

#	Bibliographic details and affiliation	TNC
1.	Eisenberg, M. B., Information Literacy: Essential Skills for the Information Age, DJLIT, *28*(2), 2008, 39-47.	359
2.	*Kaur, Baljinder and **Verma, Rama. Use of Electronic Information Resources: A Case Study of Thapar University. *DJLIT, 29*(2), 2009, 67-73.	83
3.	Hulser, Richard P., Digital library: Content preservation in a digital world. *DJLIT, 17*(6), 1997, 7-14.	63
4.	Connaway, L. S., Electronic Books (eBooks): Current Trends and Future Directions. *DJLIT, 23*(1), 2003, 13-18.	55
5.	Ahmad, Naved, and Fatima, Nishat. Usage of ICT Products and Services for Research in Social Sciences at Aligarh Muslim University. *DJLIT, 29*(2), 2009, 25-30.	50
Total		**610**

5 CONCLUSION

It is the first study in India which has compared the citation impact in terms of citation per paper (CPP) of articles published in special and regular issues of DJLIT during 1992-2019. The trend of publication of special issues is inconsistent as no special issue was published in several years. The study identified most prolific states, institutions and authors and the citation rate for these entities. Like regular issues Delhi remains the most productive state for special issues also. However, the ranking of prolific institutions has changed. In regular issues, it was DRDO-DESIDOC which topped the list, but for special issues CSIR-NISTADS topped the list. B.M. Gupta remains the most productive author for special as well as regular issues. The proportion of uncited papers is more for papers published in regular issues as compared to special issues. It is presumed that a special issue usually attracts more citations

than a regular issue. However, based on the analysis of papers published in special and regular issues of DJLIT, it can be concluded that papers published in special issues necessarily does not attract more citations as compared to regular issues as there is not much difference in the value of CPP for special and regular issues. However, proportion of uncited papers for regular issues was double of the uncited papers in special issues, which might have resulted in a slightly higher value of CPP for special issues. It is expected that the present study might be of interest to the LIS professionals in India and abroad as no study has been published in the field of LIS which examined the citation impact of papers published in special and regular issues of LIS journal.

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APPENDIX: LIST OF SPECIAL ISSUES PUBLISHED DURING 1992-2019

Title	Issue Details	No. of Article
Dr S.R. Ranganathan Birth Centenary Issue	September 1992, 12(5)	5
Marketing of Information and Document Delivery	January 1995, 15(1)	3
Library Automation	March 1995, 15(2)	4
Library Automation: Software	May 1995, 15(3)	4
Privatisation of Library and Information Science	September 1995, 15(5)	4
Education for Information	November 1995, 15(6)	3
Electronic Publishing	January 1996, 16(1)	5
Library Networks in India	March 1996, 16(2)	7
Internet for the Librarian	May 1996, 16(3)	4
Expert Systems in Library and Information Science	July 1996, 16(4)	4
Copyright Problems in Library Services	November 1996, 16(6)	4
Collection Development in the Context of Networking and Electronic Publishing I	January 1997, 17(1)	5
Collection Development in the Context of Networking and Electronic Publishing II	March 1997, 17(2)	4
Indian Bibliographic Databases I	July 1997, 17(4)	3
Indian Bibliographic Databases II	September 1997, 17(5)	5
Digital Libraries	November 1997, 17(6)	6
Research in Library & Information Science	January 1998, 18(1)	3
Information Systems in Agriculture in India	March 1998, 18(2)	3
Information Marketing	May 1998, 18(3)	5
Access to Social Science Information	July 1998, 18(4)	3
Multimedia Applications in Libraries	November 1998, 18(6)	5
Community Information Services	January 1999, 19(1)	5
Environmental Information Systems in India	March 1999, 19(2)	4
Role of Classification and Cataloguing in the Information age	May 1999, 19(3)	4
Information Technology	January & March 2000, 20(1&2)	7

Web Page Design and Development	March 2001, 21(2)	3
Marketing of Information Products and Services	May 2002, 22(3)	4
Future Publishing Technologies	January 2003, 23(1)	6
Measurement of Indian S&T	January 2007, 27(1)	7
Library and Information Science Education in India	March 2007, 27(2)	4
Intellectual Property Right Part I	July 2007, 27(4)	7
Intellectual Property Right Part II	November 2007, 27(6)	7
Open Access	January 2008, 28(1)	9
Information Literacy	March 2008, 28(2)	10
Online Exhibitions	July 2008, 28(4)	10
Knowledge Sharing	September 2008, 28(5)	8
E-learning	January 2009, 29(1)	11
Social Science Gateways	March 2009, 29(2)	10
Library Consortia	September 2009, 29(5)	9
100 years of LIS Education in India	September 2010, 30(5)	11
Ontology	March 2011, 31(2)	5
Semantic Web	July 2011, 31(4)	7
Scientometrics	September 2011, 31(5)	8
Agricultural Information Systems and Services in India	January 2012, 32(1)	7
E-books	March 2012, 32(2)	6
Intellectual Property Rights	May 2012, 32(3)	7
Digital Preservation	July 2012, 32(4)	7
Open Source Software for Libraries	September 2012, 32(5)	8
Corporate Social Responsibility and Public Libraries	January 2013, 33(1)	7
Health Information Systems and Services	March 2013, 33(2)	6
Applications of Online Exhibitions	May 2013, 33(3)	7
Knowledge Organisation	July 2013, 33(4)	8
Trends in Online Exhibitions Part I	March 2014, 34(2)	4
Indian Contribution in Scientometrics	May 2014, 34(3)	10
Embedded Librarianship: Changing Role of Librarian in Digital Age	July 2014, 36(4)	4
Libraries and Librarianship: Status, Issues and Trends Part I	May 2015, 35(3)	4
Libraries and Librarianship in India: Status, Information Technology Applications and Trends Part II	July 2015, 35(4)	5
Marketing and Public Relations in Libraries	May 2016, 36(3)	7
Libraries and Social Media Networks	September 2016, 36(5)	6