

The Ambiguity of Impact Factor: A Study of Some Indian Library and Information Science Journals

Laltu Aich¹ and Dr. Swapna Banerjee²

¹M. Phil, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata - 700073, West Bengal, India, Email: laltuaichdlisc@gmail.com

²Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata - 700073, West Bengal, India, E-mail: sbanerjee63@yahoo.co.in

Abstract:

India publishes approximately one hundred and twenty Library and Information Science journals. Impact Factor (IF) is considered as important criteria to assess the academic repute of a journal. It is considered as the most important criterion for determining how rich academically the journal is. As a result, it has become a practice to publish articles in journals of high impact factor oriented journals. This study identifies Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS), and DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) the two journals as India's most important Library and Information Science journals in 2019, 2020 and 2021 as per the impact factor. In the present article, we are going to discuss the two year's ups and downs of impact factor of two Library and Information Science (LIS) journals of India. A brief overview about the procedure of imparting impact factor to the journal is also presented.

Keywords: Journal impact factor; Journal quality, ALIS, DJLIT, SJR, IFSIJ, Cosmos.

1. Introduction:

For a promising academic carrier now-a-days, it has become mandatory to publish a paper in a journal of good repute. A scholarly journal is a periodical publication in which study concerning a special academic discipline is published. Academic journals serve as permanent and transparent forums for the presentation, scrutiny, and overview of research. Its primary purpose is to distribute knowledge of the most recent or latest researches and breakthroughs. Most of the time, highly specific knowledge are provided for students and proficient viewers. Academic journal article contributors publish their works to set up or improve their professional ranking and status. Academic journals are important as these really contribute to the justification, and at the same time distribution of new ideas and knowledge.

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An academic journal's general Impact Factor (IF) reflects the average number of citations in the current articles published in the journal. In a given year, the impact factor of a journal is the average number of citations received per paper published in that journal during the two previous years.

Impact Factors are used to calculate the importance of a journal by calculating the number of times preferred articles are cited within the last two years. The higher the impact factor, the more highly ranked the journal. The impact factor is used to compare various journals within a particular field. Journal impact factors are often used to evaluate the value of individual articles and individual researchers. Impact Factor is not an accurate tool to calculate the quality of articles, but there is nothing better, and it is considered the most scientific one, and is, therefore, a good procedure for scientific assessment. The use of impact factor as calculator of quality is extensive because it fits well with the opinion we have in of the top journals in our field.

These papers and publications in the journals with a high impact factor count a lot for recruitment of faculty and promotions as per the prevailing trends of Library and Information Science of India. But when it comes to the judgment of 'goodness' of reputation of the journal, there arrives a question-how to judge this goodness. The authors attempt to present the scenario of two years ups and downs of impact factor of two Library and Information Science (LIS) journals in India.

2. Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives are:

- To identify the factors governing the criteria for imparting impact factor of journals;
- To find out the most important Indian Library and Information Science journal in terms of impact factor.

3. Review of Related Literature:

There is not much literature on the importance of impact factors. In this article, we have brought under consideration ten important literatures which seemed important as for reviews.

Nestor, Fischer, Arnold, Berman & Rosso (2020) in their article defined the JIF and deconstruct its validity as a modern calculation of a journal's quality, discussing the current models of academic publication, including their advantage and disadvantage of a variety of open-access models. Finally, the authors discussed the existing substitute metrics for calculating journal impact and suggest the acceptance of a better publishing model.^[12]

Aluckal & Ankola (2016) in their article described the main aim of impact factor analysis to improve the management of library journal collection. The true value and implications of the journal impact factor are vital to understand. It is critical to keep in mind that journal impact factor can be used only to assess journals as a scientific basis. But this is lacking often for its use for assessment of the quality of individual documents, scientists and departments. It is not an

ideal tool to calculate the quality of articles but there is nothing better and it has the benefit of already being in existence and is, therefore, a good method for scientific assessment.^[1]

Kiesslich, Weineck & Koelblinger (2016) in their article described a systematic study of important journal Impact Factor changes, based on the relative part of either one or both variables of the Impact Factor equation. Beside with the variation by number of articles and citations, this study includes the relative change of both variables compared to each other and offers a categorization of `valid` and `invalid` scenarios of Impact Factor difference in terms of the intended goal of the Impact Factor to calculate journal quality.^[10]

Mukherjee & Vishwakarma (2014) in their paper examines the current status of journal publishing in India in the field of Library & Information Science. The journals were identified with advice from different sources. Journal features have been studied with different parameters such as year of existence, type of publisher, accessibility, reference and citation features etc. of the total 72 well-known journals, it was observed that almost 70% journals started their publication from 2000 onwards and the study suggests a few steps for quality development of journal in LIS field.^[11]

Sen (2014) in his paper focused that India publishes approximately 130 Library and Information Science journals. A method has been developed to discover the top journals. This paper identified the seven journals as India's leading journals. This article shows citation continuity, impact factor etc. Sen shows that the impact factor of the journals have been measured in the same way as is done in the case of Web of Science. In this case the impact factor is based on the data gleaned from the journals listed.^[15]

Shekhawat, Setia & Awasthi (2014) in their article identifies that impact factor (IF) is measured as a main criteria to assess the academic repute of a scientific journal. It is measured as the all important criteria to choose how good the journal is. This has led to insane crowds publishing too many articles in journals. In current years it has become a quandary for the new comers to the field that how to explore for a "Good" journal for their nascent articles. In this article authors discuss the pros and cons of impact factor and a short impression about the procedure of imparting impact factor to the journal is also presented.^[16]

Bornmann, Marx, Gasparyan & Kitas (2011) in their study expressed misuses of JIF to assess impact of different journal articles, and the outcome of various document versions on JIF. It also presents some newer substitute journal metrics such as SCImago Journal Rank and the h-index and analyses examples of their function in several theme categories.^[3]

Falagas, Kouranos, Arencibia- Jorge & Karageorgopoulos (2008) described the article, to compare the SCImago journal rank (SJR) indicator with the journal impact factor (IF). The SCImago journal rank indicator is an open-access resource, while the journal impact factor requires paid subscription. The SCImago journal rank indicator (based on Scopus data) lists considerably more journal titles published in a wider diversity of countries and languages, than the

journal impact factor (based on Web of Science data). Both indices split citations to a journal by articles of the journal, during an exact time period. Yet, converse to the journal impact factor, the SCImago journal rank indicator attributes different weight to citations depending on the “status” of the citing journal without the influence of journal self-citations; status is estimated with the application of the Page Rank algorithm in the network of journals.^[7]

Ogden & Bartley (2008) in their paper briefly describes the Journal of Occupational Hygiene's Journal Impact Factor (JIF) increased by 68% between 2005 and 2006. JIFs are widely circulated and can have an impact on subscriptions, and where authors submit papers, they are widely discussed in the publishing world. The JIF of this journal does not significantly affect the number of papers submitted to this journal, although it may affect some important authors. The JIFs in our field seem to be growing at 5% a year, probably partly because of the various steps that different editorials can take to improve them, some of which represent real improvement in the journal, but some of which are unethical.^[13]

Togia & Sigilis (2006) in their article gave an overview of the impact factor calculation, examining the major limitations of applications and the impact factor of the education journal for the period 2000-2005. Several issues related to impact factor calculations have raised serious concerns about its validity and usefulness.^[17]

4. Scope and Coverage:

In this study, the authors attempt to cover 2019, 2020 and 2021 year ups' and downs' of impact factor of two Library and Information Science (LIS) journals in India. These journals are:

- i. Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)
- ii. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT)

The Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) is a very old and important journal of Library and Information Science of India, where many famous library professionals have contributed their ideas. Not only has this, but young professionals of Library and Information Science also submitted a large number of publications in this journal.

DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is a journal published from a scientific organization of India, DESIDOC. It is published regularly, is peer reviewed and a highly sought for journal for publication of articles.

5. Methodology:

To complete this study three steps have been followed. First of all, the primary information has been collected from the hardcopy of the journals and also from the websites of the selected journals. Secondly, few related literatures are collected and reviewed. Among the top ten journals in library and information science in India, these two journals have impact factor, and the rest of the journals do not have impact factor and these two journals are very popular in library and information science. So, we have selected these two journals. The

reason we have chosen 2019, 2020, 2021 is because our working time period was limited to December 2022. Thirdly, collection of the relevant data, analysis of data has been done and concluding remarks has been made.

6. Impact Factor: The Concept:

Impact factor is a calculation of the frequency with which the "average article" published in a given scholarly journal has been cited in a particular year or period, and is often used to calculate or clarify the importance of a particular journal in its field. Impact factor was originally developed by Eugene Garfield, the founder of Institute of Scientific Information, which is now a part of Clarivate Analytics. Over the years, various organizations have created similar journal- level metrics, such as SCImago Journal & Country Rank.

$$\text{Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{Number of citations in 2020 to articles published in 2018 and 2019 in Journal ABC}}{\text{Total number of articles published in 2018 and 2019 in Journal ABC}}$$

For example, the 2020 impact factor for Journal ABC was calculated as follows:

Citations in 2020 to articles published in Journal ABC in 2018 = 120

Citations in 2020 to articles published in Journal ABC in 2019 = 118

Total citations received in 2020 to articles published in 2018 and 2019 = 238

(120+118= 238)

Number of articles published in Journal ABC in 2018 = 22

Number of articles published in Journal ABC in 2019 = 32

Total number of articles published in 2018 and 2019 = 54 (22+32= 54)

Hence, 2020 impact factor for Journal ABC= 238/54 = 4.40

7. Impact Factor: Some facts in Library and Information Science journals:

- **Interdisciplinary nature:** Journals of LIS are often interdisciplinary and so they are not read by all the users of LIS field. So, everybody does not know much about these articles, and as a result the number of cited articles is often less and impact factor also decreases. Multidisciplinary subject is formed including many subjects. Likewise, multidisciplinary journals are used by the users of all subjects and naturally the numbers of cited articles also increase. If the articles are less read, then the number of cited article decreases, and as a result impact factor also decreases.
- **Quality of article:** Impact factor depends on citation. If the quality of an article is good, maximum users read it, and it becomes much cited and impact factor also increases. On the other hand if the quality is not up to the mark it is less cited and impact factor also decreases.

- **Famous authors:** Most of the users or researchers search for articles of famous authors or institute. So, the impact factor of a journal also depends on the fame of an author as well.
- **Topics chosen:** In many cases it has been found that the relevance of an article differs from person to person. So, if the article is cited much, its impact factor will be much or if it is cited less, its impact factor will be less. It is a very important area to be considered in impact factor studies.

7.1 Variations in Impact Factors:

An impact factor varies for different reasons for all types of journals. Here we discuss the reasons of variation of impact factor for library and information science journals. A large number of, and a variety of topics are now chosen in the field of library and information science, the relevance of which varies from reader to reader.

7.2 Providers of Impact Factor of Library and Information Science Journals:

Impact factor for library and information science journals are provided by various organizations e.g. SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), Impact Factor Services for International Journals (IFSIJ), Cosmos Impact Factor etc. These are discussed below:

- **SCImago Journal Rank (SJR):** SCImago Journal Rank calculates the scientific effect of a science journal, in which the citations are given by a journal, and the importance of journals is revealed where these citations have come up. Higher SJR values are meant to indicate better journal prestige.

SCImago is a freely available gateway that incorporates information from the information contained in the Scopus database. This indicator can be used to evaluate and analyze the scientific domain. The journal can be compared separately or analyzed. The journals can be classified by subject area (27 major content areas), subject section (313 specific subject categories) or country. More than 5,000 international publishers from 239 countries and citations from the matrices of the country's performance are taken from 34,100 titles worldwide.

This platform takes its name from the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) indicator, which is widely known by Algorithm Google PageRank by SCImago. This indicator shows the visibility of journals in the Scopus database since 1996.^[14]

- **Impact Factor Services for International Journals (IFSIJ):** IFSIJ is an Impact, measuring for international journals. It maintains citation indicators, and citation databases covering thousands of academic journals, books, proceedings. IFSIJ provides a separate journal detailed analysis report for further improvement in related journals for better effect. The topics considered for assessment are the paper originality,

citation, editorial quality, regularity, international presence, website design and index.^[8]

- **Cosmos Impact Factor:** Cosmos Foundation was founded by renowned scientists. A group of 100 scientists from different countries in different departments started the Cosmos (2010) with a specific goal of providing quality information to the researchers. It offers academic database services to researchers. It provides impact factor and index of academic journals and books. It maintains academic database services for researchers, journal editors and publishers. Cosmos provides a detailed report of individual journal for further improvement of respective journal overall look up, and technical aspect for better Impact Factor.

Cosmos provides quantitative and qualitative tool for ranking, analyzing and categorizing the Journals for academic evaluation and excellence. This Factor is used for analyzing the prestige of Journals. This factor is used for analyzing the journal's fame. The papers are assessed by considering the factors like paper originality, citation, editorial quality, and regularity and international presence.

Cosmos performs depth analysis methods. Journal acceptance and rejection rates can be a determining factor. Acceptance criteria are considered in the best and most prestigious journal as high acceptance rates, low acceptance rates, high rejection rate journals, and high quality standards. Many journals and societies have web pages that provide publication data, and style requirements, and often include accept / reject rates.^[4]

8. Overview of Two Indian Library and Information Science Journals:

- **Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS):** Annals of Library and Information Studies is one of the important quarterly journal in library and information field, publishing the original papers, survey reports, reviews, brief communications and letter-publishing studies on library science, information science and computer applications. It is an open access academic journal, published since 1954 by the CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR), and Dr. S R Ranganathan was its first editor. The journal's title was prolonged to Annals of Library Science and Documentation in 1964, and renamed in 2001 as Annals of Library and Information Studies. Into its 66th volume in 2019, Annals of Library and Information Studies is the oldest LIS Indian journal. It covers Library and Information Science, Scientometrics, and documentation.^[2]
- **DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology:** DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) started functioning in 1981. DESIDOC Journal of Library &

Information Technology (DJLIT) is a peer-reviewed, open access, bi-monthly journal that publishes unique research and review papers correlated to library science and IT applied to library activities, services, and products. It covers Information systems, Knowledge management, Collection building & management, Information behavior & retrieval, Librarianship/library management, Library & information services, Records management & preservation, etc.

DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) is at present indexed in **Emerging Source Citation Index, Scopus, LISA, LISTA, EBSCO, Proquest, Library Literature and Information Science Index/Full-text, The Informed Librarian Online, Open J-Gate, Indian Science Abstracts, Indian Citation Index, WorldCat, Google Scholar, etc.** ^[5]

9. Data Collection:

Initially a pilot survey was conducted to test the validity of tool and to know any possibility of study in this topic. Data collection method was followed by visiting each and every Library and Information Science journal website and collection of data was made for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Sl. No.	Name of the Journals	Publishers	Frequency	ISSN
1	Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)	National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), Council of Scientific & Industrial Research CSIR, Delhi	Quarterly	ISSN (Online): 0975-2404 ISSN (Print): 0972-5423
2	DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Delhi	Bi-monthly	ISSN(Online): 0976-4658 ISSN (Print): 0974-0643

10. Data Analysis:

10.1 Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) in 2019:

Volume, Issue	Number of articles	Viewed articles	Cited articles	Impact factor
Vol 66, No 1	06	6156	27	0.178 (SCImago Journal Rank)
Vol 66, No 2	04	4742	41	
Vol 66, No 3	05	3669	09	
Vol 66, No 4	05	6250	26	
Total	20	53839	103	

10.2 Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) in 2020:

Volume, Issue	Number of articles	Viewed articles	Cited articles	Impact factor
Vol 67, No 1	06	5132	32	0.298 (SCImago Journal Rank)
Vol 67, No 2	05	3571	26	
Vol 67, No 3	08	5480	07	
Vol 67, No 4	08	414	17	
Total	27	18327	82	

10.3 Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) in 2021:

Volume, Issue	Number of articles	Viewed articles	Cited articles	Impact factor
Vol 68, No 1	08	5439	09	0.231 (SCImago Journal Rank)
Vol 68, No 2	12	6459	12	
Vol 68, No 3	12	8907	02	
Vol 68, No 4	10	5417	00	
Total	42	26132	23	

10.4 DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology in 2019:

Volume, Issue	Number of articles	*Viewed articles	Cited articles	Impact factor
Vol 39, No 1	07	00	55	0.281 (SCImago Journal Rank)
Vol 39, No 2	12	00	131	
Vol 39, No 3	08	00	53	
Vol 39, No 4	09	00	53	
Vol 39, No 5	08	00	38	
Vol 39, No 6	10	00	54	
Total	54	00	384	

10.5 DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology in 2020:

Volume, Issue	Number of articles	*Viewed articles	Cited articles	Impact factor
Vol 40, No 1	08	00	55	0.514 (SCImago Journal Rank)
Vol 40, No 2	08	00	26	
Vol 40, No 3	06	00	57	
Vol 40, No 4	08	00	39	
Vol 40, No 5	09	00	27	
Vol 40, No 6	11	00	70	
Total	50	00	274	

10.6 DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology in 2021:

Volume, Issue	Number of articles	*Viewed articles	Cited articles	Impact factor
Vol 41, No 1	08	00	08	0.288 (SCImago Journal Rank)
Vol 41, No 2	11	00	18	
Vol 41, No 3	08	00	18	
Vol 41, No 4	11	00	08	
Vol 41, No 5	09	00	07	
Vol 41, No 6	09	00	02	
Total	56	00	61	

* It is to be noted that there is no option of viewed articles in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology website.

11. Findings:

Name of the Journals	SCImago Journal Rank of Impact Factor in 2019	SCImago Journal Rank of Impact Factor in 2020	SCImago Journal Rank of Impact Factor in 2021
Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)	0.178	0.298	0.231
DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	0.281	0.514	0.288

11.1 Comparison of Impact Factor of two Journals in 2019, 2020 and 2021:

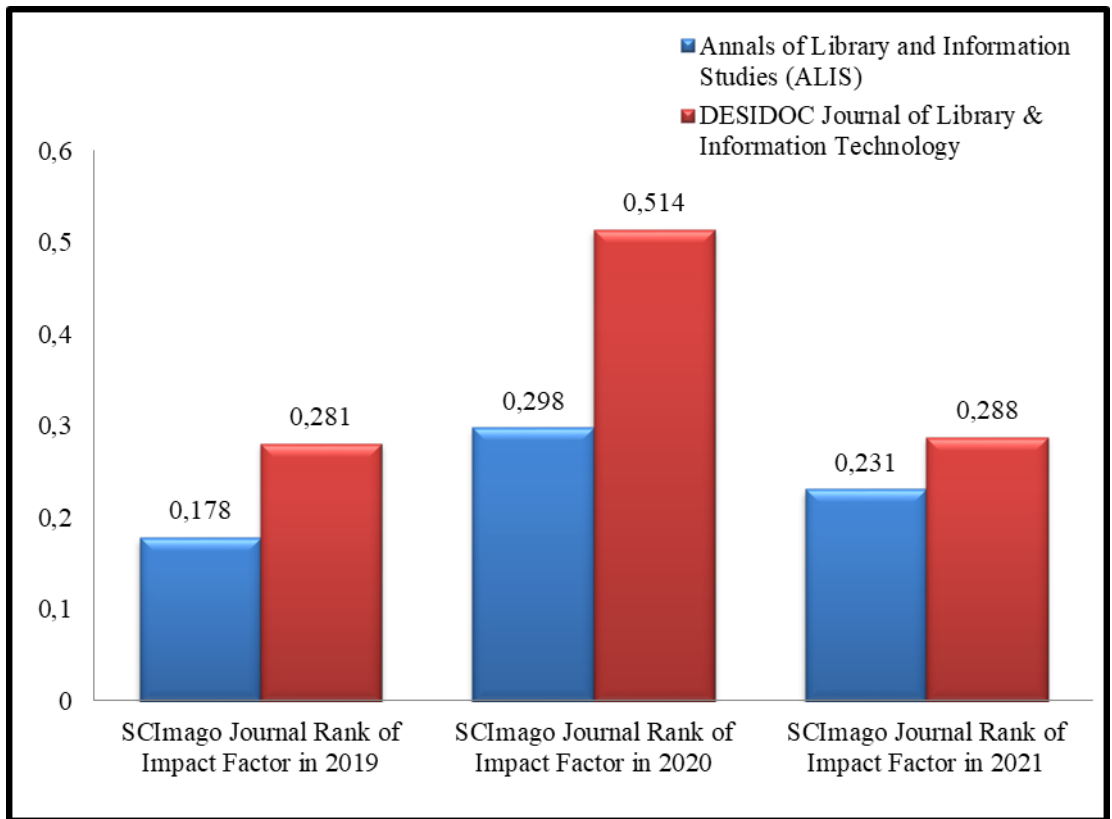


Fig 1: Comparison of impact factor of two journals in 2019, 2020 and 2021

It shows that of the two journals are considered in this study, Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) have impact factor of 0.178 in 2019, 0.298 in 2020 and 0.231 impact factors in 2021. So, the impact factor has reduced in 2021. This is due to the reduction is the number of cited articles. Another side, the impact factor for DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology have impact factor of 0.281 in 2019, 0.514 in 2020 and 0.288 in 2021. So, the impact factor has reduced in 2021.

11.2 Distribution of Viewed Articles in 2019, 2020 and 2021 in Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS):

Volume, Issue	Viewed articles in 2019
Vol 66, No 1	6156
Vol 66, No 2	4742
Vol 66, No 3	3669
Vol 66, No 4	6250

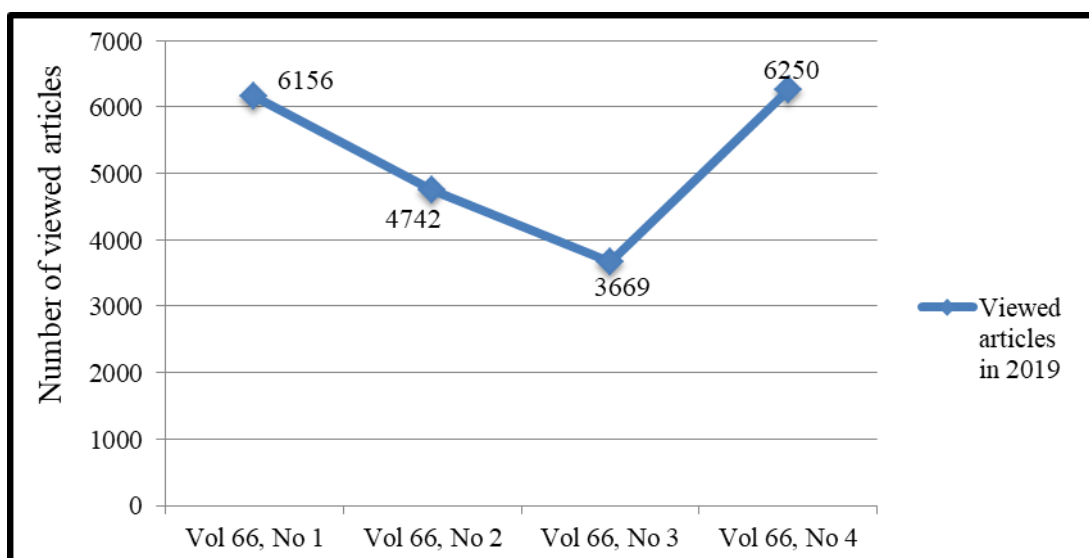


Fig 2: Distribution of viewed articles in 2019 in Annals of Library and Information Studies

It shows that Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 20 articles in 4 volumes in 2019. These articles are viewed by 53839 persons.

Volume, Issue	Viewed articles in 2020
Vol 67, No 1	5132
Vol 67, No 2	3571
Vol 67, No 3	5480
Vol 67, No 4	4144

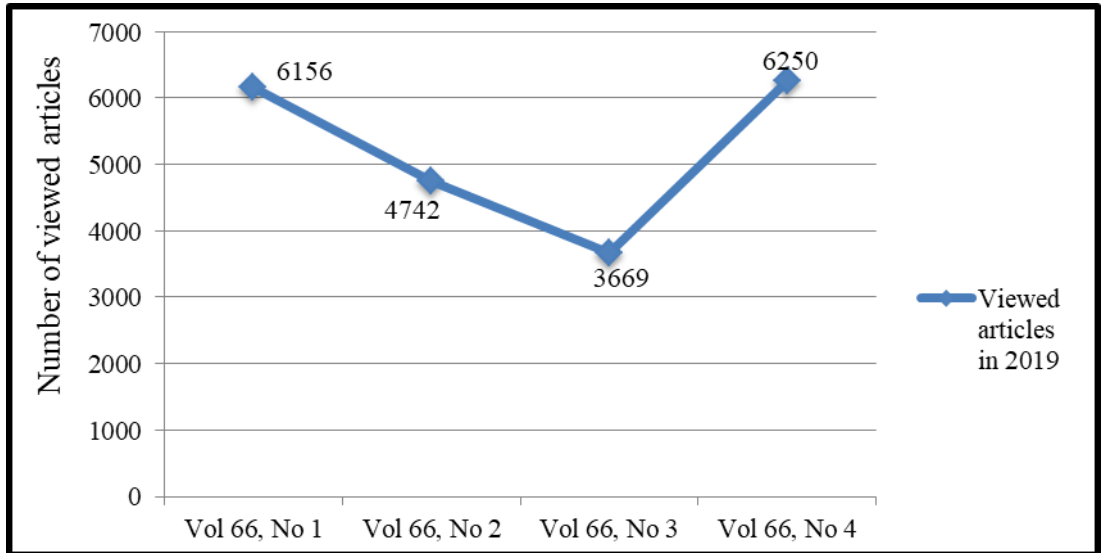


Fig 3: Distribution of viewed articles in 2020 in Annals of Library and Information Studies

It shows that Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 27 articles in 4 volumes in 2020. These articles are viewed by 18327 persons.

Volume, Issue	Viewed articles in 2021
Vol 68, No 1	5349
Vol 68, No 2	6459
Vol 68, No 3	8907
Vol 68, No 4	5417

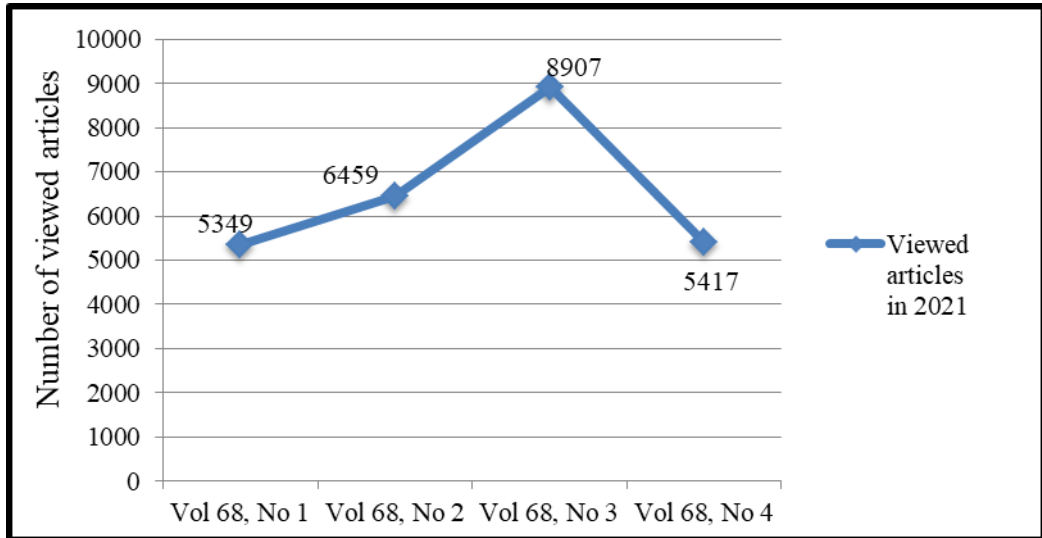


Fig 4: Distribution of viewed articles in 2021 in Annals of Library and Information Studies

It shows that Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 42 articles in 4 volumes in 2021. These articles are viewed by 26132 persons.

11.3 Distribution of Cited Articles in 2019, 2020 and 2021 in Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS):

Volume, Issue	Cited articles in 2019
Vol 66, No 1	27
Vol 66, No 2	41
Vol 66, No 3	09
Vol 66, No 4	26

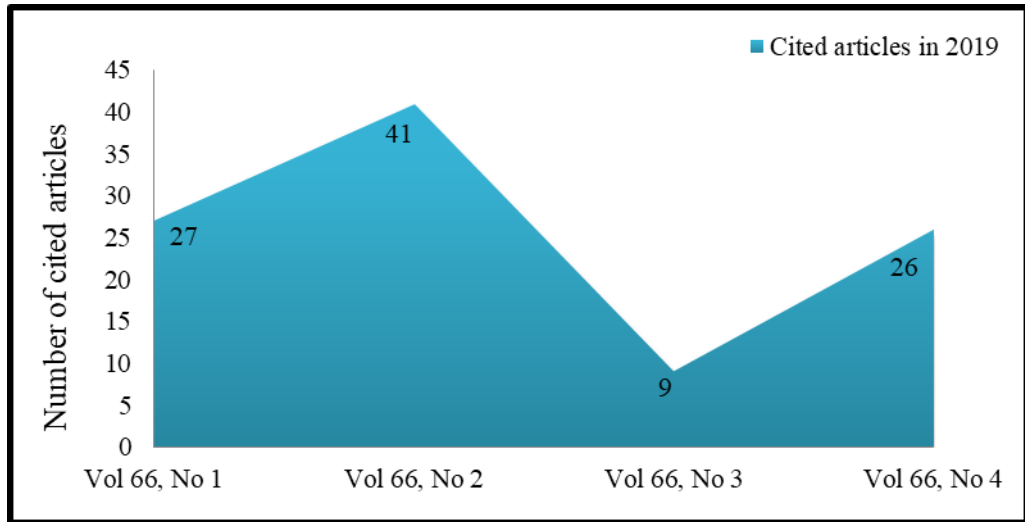


Fig 5: Distribution of cited articles in 2019 in Annals of Library and Information Studies

It shows that Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 20 articles in 4 volumes in 2019. These articles have been cited 103 times.

Volume, Issue	Cited articles in 2020
Vol 67, No 1	32
Vol 67, No 2	26
Vol 67, No 3	07
Vol 67, No 4	17

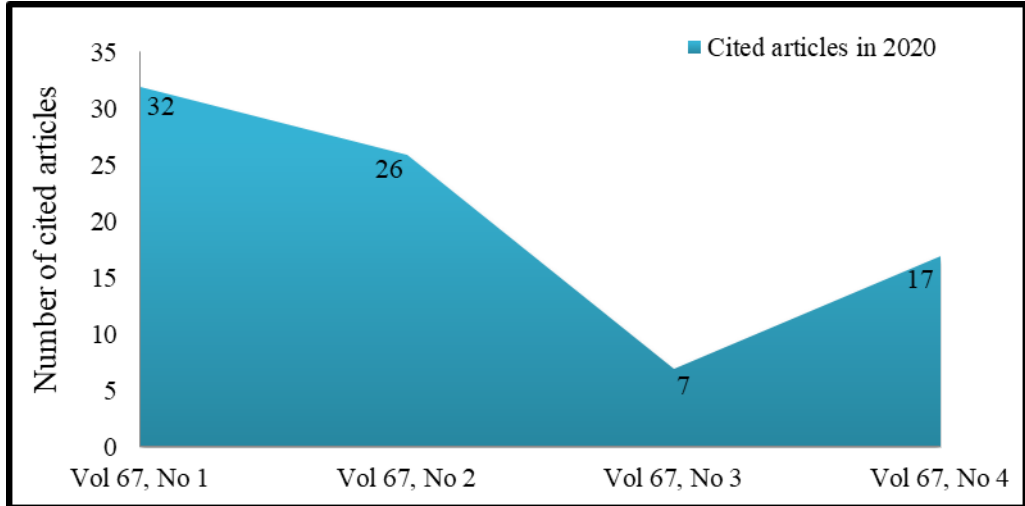


Fig 6: Distribution of cited articles in 2020 in Annals of Library and Information Studies

It shows that Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 82 articles in 4 volumes in 2020, and these articles have been cited 82 times.

Volume, Issue	Cited articles in 2021
Vol 68, No 1	09
Vol 68, No 2	12
Vol 68, No 3	02
Vol 68, No 4	00

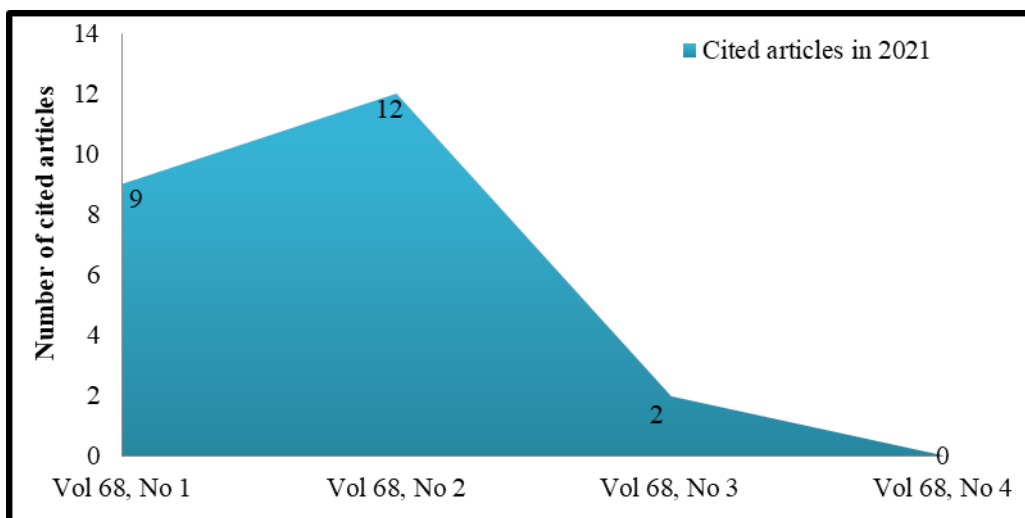


Fig 7: Distribution of cited articles in 2021 in Annals of Library and Information Studies

It shows that Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 23 articles in 4 volumes in 2021, and these articles have been cited 23 times.

11.4 Distribution of Cited Articles in 2019, 2020 and 2021 in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology:

Volume, Issue	Cited articles in 2019
Vol 39, No 1	55
Vol 39, No 2	131
Vol 39, No 3	53
Vol 39, No 4	53
Vol 39, No 5	38
Vol 39, No 6	54

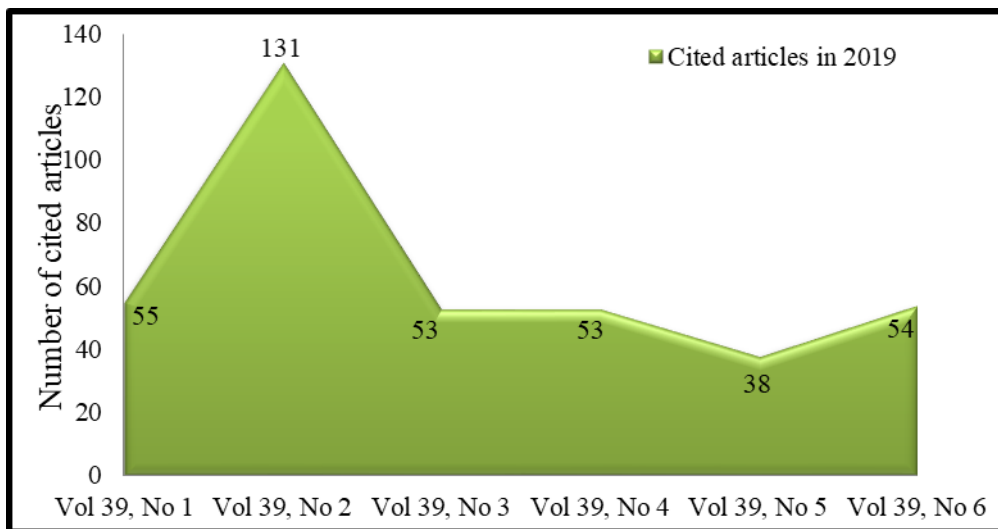


Fig 8: Distribution of cited articles in 2019 in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology

It shows that DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology published 54 articles in 6 volumes in 2019. These articles have been cited 384 times.

Volume, Issue	Cited articles in 2020
Vol 40, No 1	55
Vol 40, No 2	26
Vol 40, No 3	57
Vol 40, No 4	39

Vol 40, No 5	27
Vol 40, No 6	70

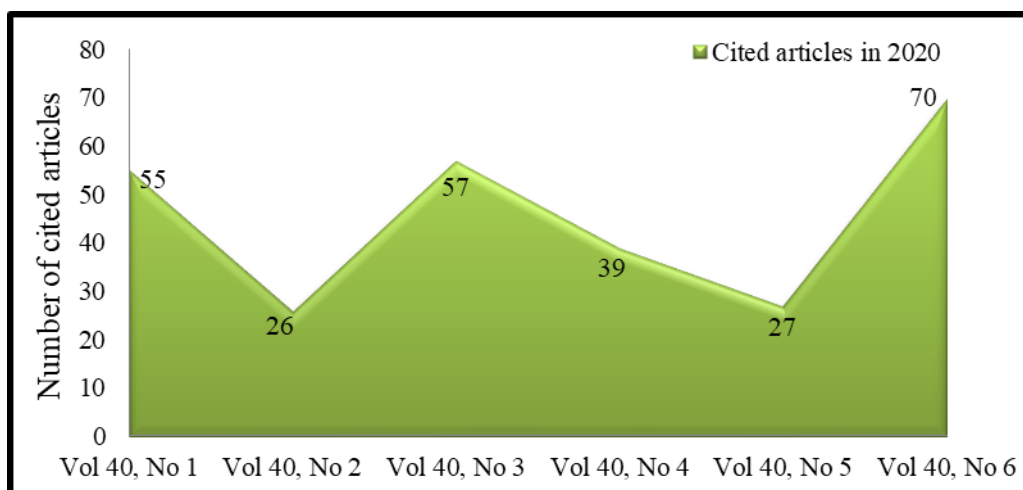


Fig 9: Distribution of Cited Articles in 2020 in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology

It shows that DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology published 50 articles in 6 volumes in 2020. These articles have been cited 274 times.

Volume, Issue	Cited articles in 2021
Vol 41, No 1	23
Vol 41, No 2	17
Vol 41, No 3	19
Vol 41, No 4	08
Vol 41, No 5	06
Vol 41, No 6	07

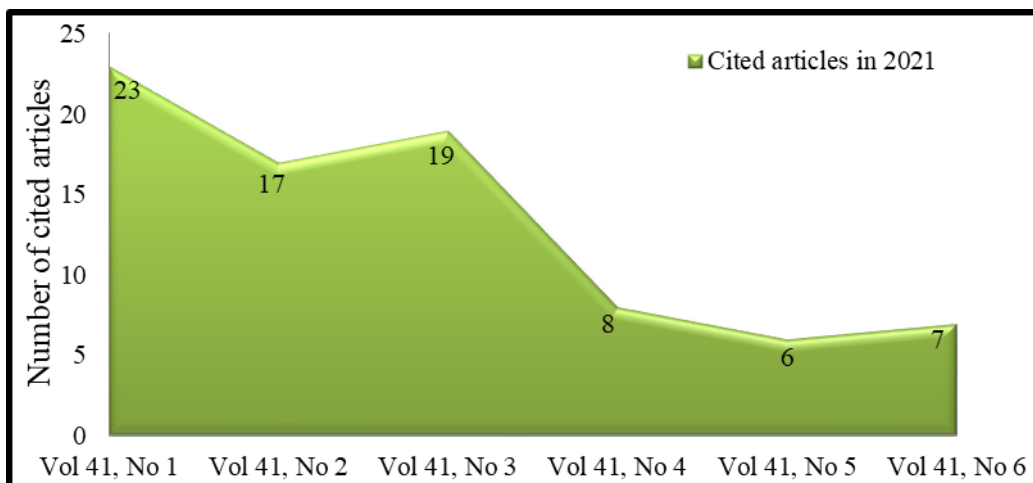


Fig 10: Distribution of Cited Articles in 2021 in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology

It shows that DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology published 56 articles in 6 volumes in 2021. These articles have been cited 61 times.

12. Results:

- i. Impact factor (IF) is very much essential to judge the quality of a journal. Likewise impact factor is important in the field of Library and Information science. At present among the top 05 journals of LIS field in India, two journals have been imparted impact factor by SCImago journal rank (SJR).
- ii. In the case of the above two journals impact factor is given by SCImago journal of the two journals given in this article, the Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) have impact factor of 0.178 in 2019, 0.298 in 2020 and 0.231 impact factor in 2021. So the impact factor has reduced in 2021. This is due to the reduction is the number of cited articles. Another side, the impact factor for DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology have impact factor of 0.281 in 2019, 0.514 in 2020 and 0.288 in 2021.
- iii. Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 20 articles in 4 volumes in 2019. These articles are viewed by 53839 persons and they have been cited 103 times.
- iv. Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 27 articles in 4 volumes in 2020, and these articles have been cited 82 times and 18327 persons viewed them.
- v. Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 42 articles in 4 volumes in 2021. These articles are viewed by 26132 persons and they have been cited 23 times.

- vi. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology published 54 articles in 6 volumes in 2019. These articles have been cited 384 times but there is no exact information about how many persons viewed them.
- vii. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology published 50 articles in 6 volumes in 2020. These articles have been cited 274 times but there is no exact information about how many persons viewed them.
- viii. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology published 56 articles in 6 volumes in 2021. These articles have been cited 61 times but there is no exact information about how many persons viewed them.
- ix. While analyzing the impact factor of these two journals (Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) and DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology) it has been found that the new and updated topics like e-resources, marketing and public relations on libraries, Bibliometrics analysis, Webometrics, Scientometric have been cited much, and the designation of authors (Professor, Assistant professor, Librarian) has also given due importance.

13. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the study reveals that while a number of LIS journals are being published from India, there are concerns regarding the quality of Indian LIS journals. In this case, Impact Factor has become the most important barometer of fame measurement. Among the top five journals of India (Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS), SRELS Journal of Information Management, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, IASLIC Bulletin, Journal of Indian Library Association), Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) and DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology have impact factor but the remaining journals, though very famous and authentic, are devoid of impact factors. The overall study emphasizes why impact factor is less for reputed journals, who gives the impact factor in library and information science journals; citation, data collection and data analysis. This data shows that DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology is a more preferable medium of communication as for the impact factor.

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