

Original Research

Published Books in the Library and Information Science Studies in Iran between 2006 and 2016: A Bibliometric Study

Mahdi Mohammadi

Associate Prof., Department of Knowledge and
Information Science, University of Qom, Qom, Iran.

Corresponding Author: mahdi.mohammadi203@gmail.com

ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6880-7455>

Fereshte Safari

M.A. in Knowledge and Information Science, University
of Qom, Qom, Iran.

ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-4498>

fe.safari1396@gmail.com

Reza Karimi

Assistant prof., Department of Knowledge and Information Science,

University of Qom, Qom, Iran. karimirez@gmail.com

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3826-5325>

Received: 04 January 2019

Accepted: 20 September 2021

Abstract

This study aims to assess the published books in library and information science in Iran, with 583 books being evaluated using the bibliometric method. In order to review the books of information science and knowledge studies, bibliometrics method was used. The research population was the books published in the information science and knowledge studies from 2006 to 2016. The total number of books published during these years was 764 books, and, for this research, the books that had been reprinted were removed; finally, the total number of books was 583. The data collection tools were a researcher-made checklist that the faculty members of the knowledge and information science departments approved. The findings showed that according to the review of the academic syllabi in 2010 and 2014, most works were published in 2011 and 2015. In addition, 78% of the works were compiled, and 24% were translated. About 55.7% of 476 authors were women, while 44.3% were men. With over ten works, Hamid Mohseni and Rahmatullah Fattahi were the most prolific writers in this field. Besides, 83% of the books had been published in Tehran, and the rest had been published in other cities. Ketabdar & Chapar publication, National Library and Archives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, The Center for Study and Compiling University Books in Humanities, and Payame Noor University were the top 5 publishers in this field. Price surveys showed that the price of the published books was on the rise, reaching the highest level in 2015 and 2016. The three topics of information organization, library and information science, and test books were the most widely published. On the other hand, less attention has been paid to scientometrics, bibliometrics, webometrics, information management, and social networks.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Library and Information Science, Published Books, Content Analyses.

Introduction

A developed society has superior information in today's world because information development leads to economic, industrial, and military richness. In this regard, the 20th century was called the century of “information explosion”; one of the manifestations of such growth is the progressive growth of publications (Sylvia & Lasher, 1995). Accordingly, nowadays, the scientific production rate of every country is one of the primary criteria for development. The concept of science production has become recently popular globally, especially in scientific circles. One of the manifestations of scientific products is producing and publishing books and articles that meticulously represent the growth of human culture and civilization. It is one of the most important indicators for growth measurement and social development in today's world. Special attention of politicians and planners from different countries to publishing, particularly book publishing, indicates the importance of the publishing industry in the current world. Examining the publishing industry's various aspects contributes to macro cultural planning, which will not be possible without proper information and long-term and realistic planning (Babolhavayeji, Matlabi, Hariri & Momeni, 2011). Given the importance of attention to books, researchers always attempt to evaluate the published books in the publishing industry at the general level because the statistical analysis of them can help the proper recognition of deficiencies and problems of the publishing industry, and it will have great profits for the domestic publishing industry. It can also lead to the proper attitude of stakeholders in this industry, including writers, publishers, distributors, etc. In other words, conducting research in the field of book publishing in Iran, collecting statistics and bibliographic data along with other publication-related data, and centralizing them under a unique system that is in the service of publishing are the first steps for studying and planning (Hassanzadeh, Zandian & Navidi, 2014).

Hence, examining the publication and distribution status is one of the important factors for understanding the weaknesses and strengths of this field and an appropriate strategy for future policymaking. Such policies must involve all the effective elements for publishing and establish a logical relationship to provide clear and definite models that are compatible with society's local requirements and current and future needs to meet the objectives of book publication and distribution (Ghalenowy, 2012). One of the important tools for evaluating the publishing industry and published books in one field is to use bibliometric research. Bibliometrics is a branch of information science that focuses on quantitatively assessing publishing patterns of all the micro and macro communications during manuscript preparation, using mathematical calculations and statistics. Bibliometrics can be used in every subject matter and most issues related to written communications (Patel, 1991).

Azarang was one of the most prominent experts in publishing and was an expert in information science and knowledge studies. In this regard, he believed that “since the library and information science and the libraries and information centers are the information institutions that serve the efficiency of educational and research institutions, their misbehavior would damage the tasks of educational and research institutions. Therefore, if we intend to reform educational institutions, we should consider reforming information institutions. Those mentioned above are balanced, and symmetrical development and growth make the ground to meet the public growth and development. Therefore, to reform and grow information institutions, the feed that is the books and specialized magazines for library and information science should be provided” (Azarang, 2001, p. 43).

In this regard, this research attempted to study the published books in library and

information science studies in Iran using a bibliometric method during 2006-2016 to determine the status of book publication in this area. Which areas have the highest and lowest number of published works? The reason is that the field of research in every profession is considerably affected by education, and library and information science studies in Iran are no exception. According to Riggs (1994), the sophistication of every field is entirely dependent on the rate of the original research carried out in that subject area (Fattahi, Rajabali Beglou & Akhshik, 2014).

Research Questions

In this study, the authors tried to answer the following questions:

1. How many books were published in Iran in library and information science studies from 2006 to 2016?
2. How many of the published books were written, and how many were translated?
3. How much was the participation of different provinces and cities in publishing works?
4. How much was the contribution of public and private publishers and universities in the publication of the studied works?
5. Who were the core publishers?
6. How much was the scientific contribution among the authors of books in library and information science studies?
7. Who were the core authors and translators?
8. What was the dominant subject matter of the published books?

Literature Review

Knowledge promotion depends on such continuity. Therefore, each research should rely on the achievements of previous research. In this regard, numerous studies have been done to assess the books published in this area, some of which are as follows:

Katoziyan (1998) reviewed the published books in library and information science studies during the years 1978-1993 using the survey method and Lotka's law and found that the largest publications in terms of subject matter were related to the organization of information materials, the majority of the published books (66.97%) were written, and most of the books have been published in Tehran. In their study, Javanbakht and Yaghtin (2010) used the content analysis method in 18 subject matters in 261 books and found that more than half of the books were written, and 43.7% were translated.

Alipour-Nodoushan, Talachi, and Khoshgam (2004) conducted a descriptive survey to determine the compliance degree of the contents of the library and information science books from 1979 to 2005 and evaluated 1258 published books. Their findings showed that the "references" had the most books published regarding the subject matter among the library and information science books. In "library science training," no books were published. Among the textbooks, "library and library science" had the highest frequency with 27 books. Also, 57.92% of the works were written, and 15.28% were translated. In a review of 15158 published books in general knowledge between 1979 and 2007 from the Iran Book House database, Karimi and Alipur-hafezi (2009) found that 8203 (54.1%) out of 15158 published books were first prints and 6955 (45.9%) reprinted. The researchers also noted that an increase in books in library and information science since 1995 seemed quantitatively appropriate compared to the previous years; however, book publishing in this field required the attention of those involved.

Ashrafi-rizi, Kazempour and Papi (2010) did research to investigate the amount of specialized private publishers in the field of library and information science in a survey study and using a blacklist tool of 222 books published by private publications of Chapar, Nashre Ketabdar, Ketabkhaneh Rayanei, and Dabizesh publication during the years 2001-2008. They found that out of 222 published books, 98 (44.14%) were published by Chapar, 72 (32.43%) were published by Nashre Ketabdar, 34 (15.31%) by Dabizesh, and 18 (8.10%) by Ketabkhaneh Rayanei Publication. From 222 published books, 146 (65.8%) were written, and 76 (34.2%) were translated. A review of the records of writers and translators showed that Mohammad Hossein Dayni ranked first with ten books, Rahmatollah Fattahi, Alireza Rostami Gomeh, Hasan Ashrafi Rizi with eight books, and Hamid Mohseni and Ali Hossein Ghassemi with seven books ranked next. Regarding subject matter, the organization with 40 books, library technology with 24 books, research training with 22 books, information and communication with 20 books were ranked first to fourth, respectively, and publishing and biographies with two and one books ranked even lower.

Babolhavayeji et al. (2011) did an analytic study of book publishing status in Iran from 1979 to 2008 in a bibliometric study. They obtained and analyzed the information of 560339 published books from the Iran Book House database. Their findings demonstrated that, from the total number of published books, 432568 (77%) were written, and 127772 (23%) were translations. Of these, 288328 books (51%) were first prints, and 272013 (49%) reprinted. Also, 77% of the books were published in Tehran, and 23% were published in other cities. Amraei, Geraei and Siamaki (2013) studied 472 published books in a survey-descriptive study for determining the theoretical orientation of the written and translated Persian books in library and information science studies published between 1994 and 2008. Their findings represented that the ratio of written books was higher than the translated ones. In 2007, the highest number of written books and, in 2005, the highest number of translated books were published. Cataloging and classification accounted for the largest contribution of the written books, and reference and information services had the largest contribution of translated books.

In reviewing the compatibility of 657 published books in library and information science with educational topics for Bachelor's degrees in Iran, Hassanzadeh et al. (2014) found that 34.5% were the educational source. Moayedfar, Shahlibar, Allameh, Sahbazi, and Pirahari (2017) assessed the production process of 944639 published books from 2000 to 2016. Their findings showed that 78.9% were written, 21.1% were translated, 53.3% were first prints, and 46.7% were reprinted. Yang (2004) reviewed the works published from 2000 to 2002. He found that the number of works published in 2000 was reduced by 1.9% compared to the previous year, but in 2002, it increased by 5.5%. His findings also revealed that the number of written books was more than the translated ones in these three years. Chu (2017) studied 29 published works on the content analysis of social studies between 1994 and 2016. He conducted his research based on a Wade study published in 2014. He found that the content quality of social science textbooks was still below the ideal level. The findings also demonstrated that many of these studies were weaker in methodology. In a bibliometric analysis, Onyancha (2018) studied 101886 articles in library and information science published between 1971 and 2015 on three databases of Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI) of Thomson Reuters. He found that the information management systems, information systems, system development, design of information management systems, and decision support system were the five top subjects from 1971 to

1980, while the Internet, information technology, information systems, libraries, and data retrieval were the top five subjects between 1991 and 2000. Five subjects of scientometrics, information management, social media, academic libraries, and the Internet were high-frequency subjects between 2011 and 2015.

As shown by the mentioned background, the beginning of the investigation of the status of books published in Iran was 20 years ago. Except for Babolhavayeji et al (2011). Moreover, Moayedfar et al. (2017), who generally examined the status of book publishing and included the status of books in the field of information science in their findings, the rest of the published research has specifically investigated the books published in this area. Two of them (Alipour-Nodoushan et al., 2004; Hassanzadeh et al., 2014) aimed to adapt the status of books published with undergraduate headings in this field, and Ashrafi-rizi et al. (2010) also examined the status of 4 private publishers in publishing specialized books of this area, but what makes this research different from others is its timeline. It can be said that most of those studies have examined the books published in prior years to the mid-1980s, but not the books in this field in the last decade, while this research covered this gap.

Materials and Methods

In order to review books on information science and knowledge studies, bibliometrics method, as a special type of documentary research on library and information tools, was used. The research population was the books published in the information science and knowledge studies from 2006 to 2016. In order to identify the population, information on the books in one of the reliable domestic databases was used. The total number of books published during these years was 764 books, and the books that have been reprinted were removed; finally, the total number of books was 583. The data collection tools were a researcher-made checklist that the faculty members approved of the information science and knowledge studies department.

Data analysis

In this section, the authors try to answer the research questions. The first question was about the rate of the published books in library and information science studies during the years 2006-2016; the statistical data are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of Published Books During 2006-2016

Year	Number of Published books	Percent
2006	49	8.4
2007	46	7.9
2008	47	8.1
2009	56	9.6
2010	53	9.1
2011	81	13.9
2012	40	6.7
2013	43	7.4
2014	45	7.7
2015	74	12.7
2016	49	8.5
Total	583	100

As given in Table 1, over the studied years, 583 books were published. The year 2011, the highest number of works (81 books) ranked first, and in 2015 with 74 books ranked second. The years 2012 and 2013, with 40 and 43 books, had the lowest number of published books.

The second research question determined the number of written and translated published books. The data showed that, among 583 studied books, 443 (76%) were written, and 140 (24%) were translated. Figure 1 shows the distribution extent of the written and translated books during the studied years.

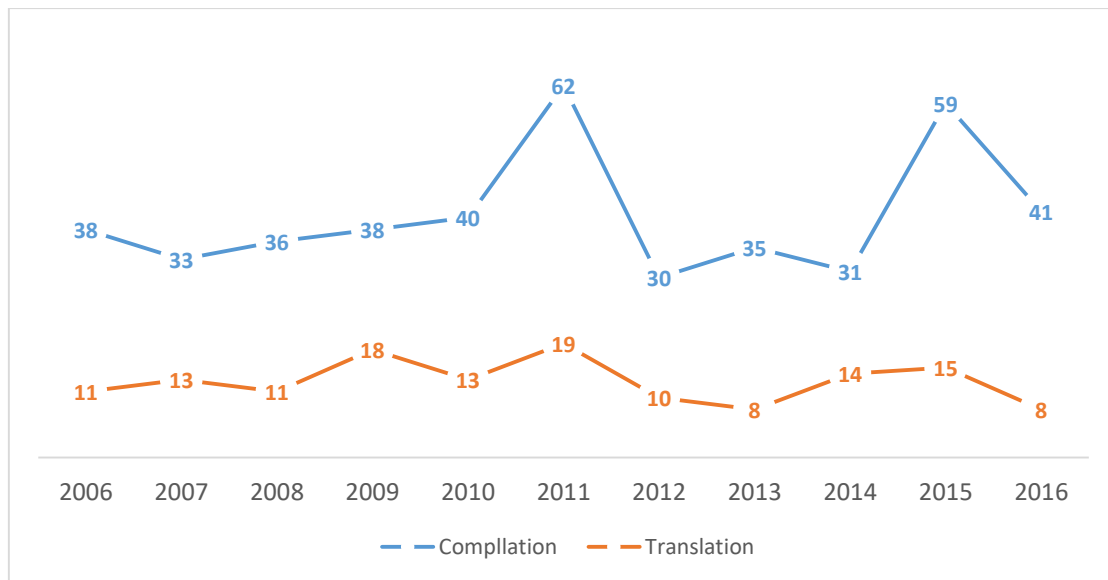


Figure 1: Frequency Distribution of Written and Translated Published Books

The publication of translated books did not have significant fluctuations (figure 1). However, the publication of written books in 2011 was significantly different from those of the rest of the years, and, in 2012, it had the lowest rate that declined.

The third research question focused on determining each province's contribution to prolific publishers and the contribution of state-owned, private, and academic publishers to publishing (Table 2).

Table 2

Frequency distribution of cooperation among different cities

City	Number	Percent
Tehran	480	83
Mashhad	23	3.7
Shiraz	14	2.2
Qom	12	1.9
Esfahan	9	1.4
Tabriz	8	1.3
Hamedan	6	1
Ahwaz	5	.8
Semnan	5	.8
Other cities	22	3.8
Total	583	100

As can be observed in Table 2, 83% of the works were published in Tehran. Mashhad, Shiraz, and Qom; each with more than ten works, were placed in the second to fourth ranks, respectively

The fourth question was related to book publishers. Results show that 107 publishers contributed to the publication of these works; about 97 publishers (91.5%) were private, 6 (5.7%) were state-owned, and 4 (3.8%) were academic. To distinguish the state publishers from the non-state ones, besides the authors' thirty-year experience in information science and scientology, the database of the Iranian publishers was also utilized. In terms of the necessity for recognizing the publishers' dependence, the pre-publishing indexing of the National Library was also used.

The fifth question was to determine core publishers. Results show that Nashre Ketabdar with 125 books (21.4%) was in the first place, Chapar publication with 77 books (13.2%) was in the second place, National Library with 50 books (8.6%) was in the third place, and The Center for Studying Compiling University Books in Humanities with 28 books (4.8%), and Payame Noor University with 14 books (2.4%) were the 5 active publishers in publishing in library and information science.

The sixth question of the research was devoted to examining the rate of scientific collaborations of the people in producing and publishing works. Table 3 shows the number of published works by authors and translators.

Table 3

Frequency distribution of the number of published works per year

Persons	1 Work	2 works	3 works	4 works	More than 5	Total
Writers	373	29	22	9	10	443
Translator	122	9	2	2	5	140
Total	495	38	24	11	15	583

As shown in Table 3, 373 authors had only one work, 29 authors had two works, 22 authors had three works, nine authors had four works, and 10 authors had five works or more. Among the translators, 122 translators had only one work, nine translators had two works, two translators had three works, two translators had four works, and five translators had published five works or more.

The seventh question of the research was to determine core authors and translators. Findings show Mohammad Hossein Dayni ranked first with 10 books, Rahmatollah Fattahi, Alireza Rostami Gomeh, Hasan Ashrafi Rizi with eight books, and Hamid Mohseni and Ali Hossein Ghassemi with seven books ranked next. It can be said that 476 authors and translators contributed to the publication of these works. The analysis showed that Hamid Mohseni, Rahmatollah Fattahi, Rahim Alijani, Mohammad Hossein Diani, and Hadi Sharif Moghaddam were the most prolific authors, with 13, 11, 8, 7, and 7 works, respectively. Moreover, Alireza Rostami Gomeh, Mohsen Azizi, Hamid Mohseni, Aydin Azari, and Aliakbar Khasseh were the most prolific translators, with 10, 9, 8, 5, and 3 works, respectively.

The eighth question of the research was devoted to studying the subject areas of the published works. In the subject classification of books, LISA was used. Furthermore, that was because there were not some new subject categories such as digital libraries, knowledge management, scientometrics, webometrics, etc. The authors tried to provide new modifications

in 20 categories. However, some people such as Hari (2002), Ashrafi-rizi et al. (2010), Amraei et al. (2013) have already used the modified classification of this classification.

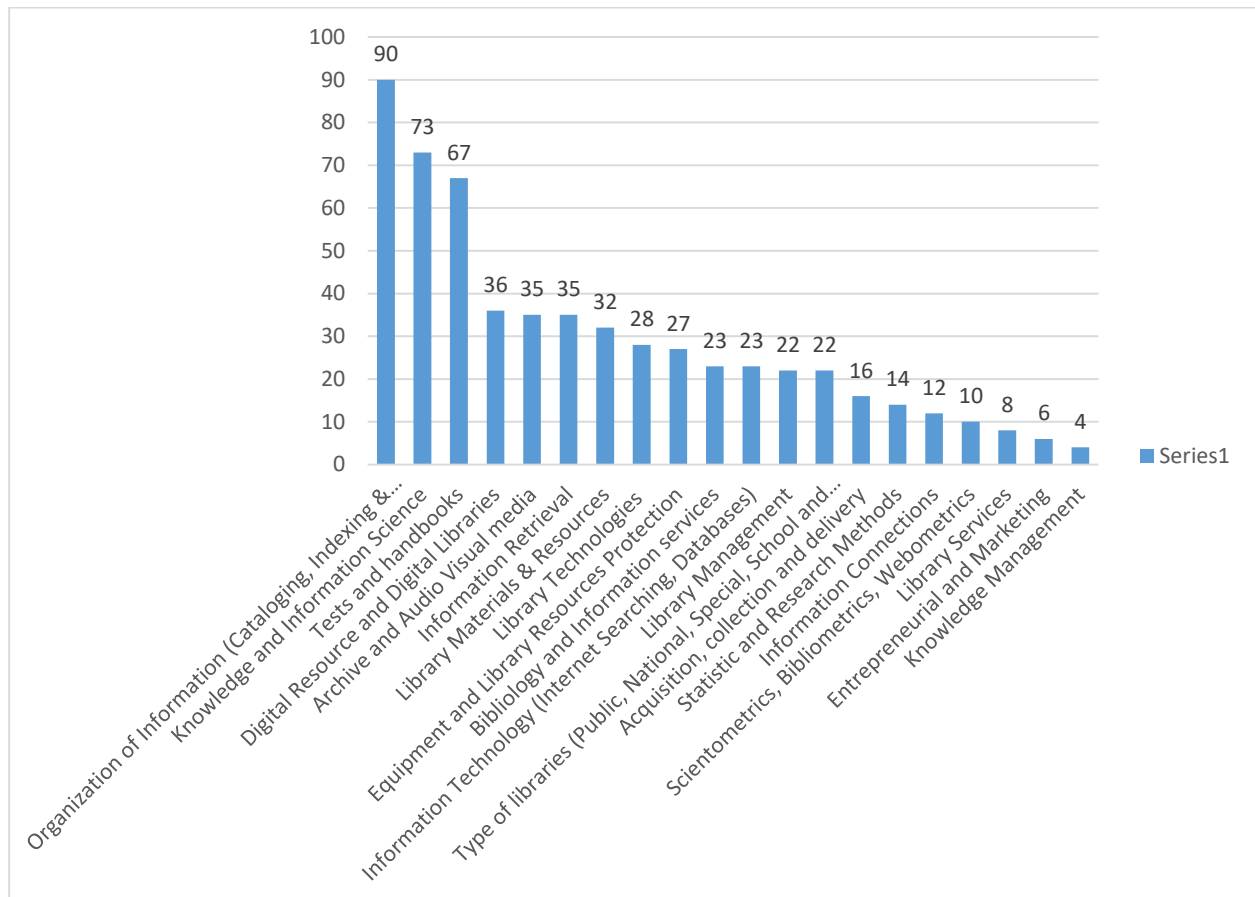


Figure 2: Frequency Distribution of the Subject of Published Books

As shown in figure 2, the information organization (cataloging, classification, indexing, and abstracting) with 90 books accounted for the most published books. General topics entitled as the library and information science with 72 books were in the second place, and test books and summaries with 67 books were in the third place. The new concepts, including information and theories on information and communication, library services, entrepreneurship, scientometrics, bibliometrics, webometrics, and knowledge management, had the lowest number of published books.

Discussion

Books are the cultural product of an industry called printing and publishing. Like any other industry, this industry requires planning, policymaking, and infrastructure to become an effective cultural and economic leverage. The simple, traditional, and empirical approach to the publishing issue does not meet the needs of the current society because publishing is deeply linked with history, culture, economy, and education and requires a comprehensive movement in all aspects. It is clear that these movements do not have quick feedback but would cause basic changes in the long run. Therefore, the basic and applied research in publishing can be the basis for future planning (Ghalenowy, 2012).

Findings showed that, according to the answers to the first question, the status of book publishing was not very appropriate. Book publishing in information science began with 49 books in 2006 (approximately four books per month or one book per week). This declined in the next two years and increased in 2009. In 2010, the new headings were notified for the universities, and this year, professors made plans for new headings for book composition. After preparing the books in 2010 and leaving them to the publishers for publishing in 2011, the highest growth was observed in 2011 (81 books), but with this growth, it did not still reach two books per week. It declined highly during 2012-2014 and reached one book per week. The reduction of books published in 2012 was not limited to the field of general knowledge, but the statistics provided by Moayedfar et al. (2017) from the number of books published from 2000 to 2016 showed that the growth in 2012 was -7 compared to that in the last year, but it was -13 in 2016 compared to 2015. Given that the second revision in the headings of the field occurred in 2014, the number of published books reached 74 in 2015, which showed significant growth. In the next year (2016), it was natural that the publishing process would decline from 74 to 47 books.

Karimi and Alipur-Hafezi (2009), who examined the status of book publishing in the field of general knowledge over the past three decades, believed that despite the slight growth from 1995, book publishing in this field still required the attention of relevant authorities and, given the sensitive role of this field in the information and communication technology and the need of the society, book publishing in this area should be higher than that of the present situation. Hassanzadeh et al. (2014) believed that, as these books were the basis for training newcomers and these journals were the basis for future research by professionals, the richness of these resources led to fast progress in the career.

The second question examined whether the books were original or translated and, as shown in figure one, most of the published books were original, which was found in most of the studies, such as Katoziyan (1998), Javanbakht and Yaghtin (2010), Sallak and Bozorgi (2010), Alipour-Nodoushan et al. (2004). The translated books had an approximately constant trend and, in 2009, since the translation and publishing of the translated books required less time than the original ones, via providing new headings, the publishing of the translated books was increased in the same year and 2011. This also happened in 2014, and, at the same time, with the second revision of the headings, the number of translated books increased in 2014-15 from eight books in 2013 to 14 books in 2014 and 15 books in 2015. A decline was natural in 2016, which would face a sharp decline with eight books compared to the previous year. However, the sharp decline of the translated works in these years was not limited to the general knowledge but also following Moayedfar et al. (2017), there was negative growth of 9% in the translated books during 2000-2016 compared to the translated books during 2006-2012. Considering the difference between Iran and the western world in technology, a decline in the translated books could be considered a risk, which increased the distance, but in a different approach, the higher percentage of original books than the translated books indicated the fact that the science in this field became localized and experts in this field could produce all the required information in the national language inside the country.

In response to the third question for determining the contribution of the provinces and cities in the publication of works in this field and defining the contribution of state-owned, private, and academic publishers in publishing these works and determining the prolific publishers, the findings in table two showed that Tehran had the largest share in the publication of books in

this field because two specialized publishers of this field and state-owned publishers such as National Library of Iran, Organization for Researching and Composing University Textbooks in Humanities (SAMT), and Tehran Payame Noor University were active in this area; in fact, this was not limited to this research. It also happened in previous studies, such as Katoziyan (1998) and Abdulmajid (2008). Since one of the specialized publishers of the field was in Mashhad, the contribution of Mashhad was higher than in other cities. This was also true for Shiraz because today Islamic World Science Citation Center (ISC) and Shiraz Information Center of Science and Technology were among the major scientific research centers in this field and published numerous books in this area, with the city of Shiraz having been ranked third. Qom was a city with a special place in the domestic circulation cycle, which kept its fourth place.

In determining the contribution of state-owned and private publishers and prolific publishers in this field, that is, question four, it was found that Nashre Ketabdar had the largest contribution in publishing books in this field. Chapar, National Library, SAMT, and Payame Noor University were located next. What happened in this section was the dramatic growth in the activity of private publishers compared with state-owned publishers. Hassanzadeh et al. (2014) showed that most of the books were published by state-owned publishers and National Library and Iranian Research Institute for Information Science and Technology (IranDoc) and Nashre Ketabdar were the top three publishers in the field. The reduced activities of state centers and transferring jobs to the private sector under Article 44 of the Constitution highly reduced the activity of state-owned publishers, so that in this research, a center such as the Iranian Research Institute for Information Science and Technology, which was once considered as one of the well-known centers for the publication of works in the field, had no place among the 5 active publishers and the share of National Library during 11 years was 50 books (five books per year). Two private publishers, Nashre Ketabdar and Chapar, alone accounted for 34.6% of the published works. This figure indicated the significant role of the private sector in the policymaking of the domestic publication. However, the dominance of the private sector on book publishing was not limited to this research; also, the study by Moayefar et al. (2017) on the participation of the private sector publishers in book publishing between 2000 and 2016 throughout the country showed that the share of state-owned publishers was only 12% and private sector was responsible for 88% of book publishing.

The fifth question was to determine core publishers. Of 107 publishers that were involved in creating the works, 97 (91.5%) were private publishers, six (5.7%) were state-run publishers, and 4 ones (3.8%) were academic publishers. The results further showed that Nashre Ketabdar with 125 books (21.4%) was in the first place, Chapar publication with 77 books (13.2%) was in the second place, National Library with 50 books (8.6%) was in the third place, and The Center for Studying Compiling University Books in Humanities with 28 books (4.8%), and Payame Noor University with 14 books (2.4%) were the 5 active publishers in publishing in library and information science.

In response to the sixth question of the research, i.e., how the scientific cooperation of individuals was in compiling the works, the findings showed that, from among 443 authors contributing to the publication of the works, 373 authors (84.2%) only published one work and 29 authors (6.5%) had two works, 22 (5%), 9 (2%), and 10 (2.3%) published 3, 4, and 5 or more. Among the translators, from 140 active translators in the publication of works, 122 translators (87.2%) only translated one work, 9 translators published 2 works, 2 translators 3

works, 2 translators 4 works, and 5 translators 5 works or more.

Regarding question seven which referred to core authors, it can be said that 476 authors and translators contributed to the publication of these works. A review of the publishing record of the authors and translators to identify the prolific authors and translators showed that Hamid Mohseni, Rahmatollah Fattahi, Rahim Alijani, Mohammad Hossein Diani, and Hadi Sharif Moghaddam were the most prolific authors, and Alireza Rostami Gomeh, Mohsen Azizi, Hamid Mohseni, Aydin Azari, and Aliakbar were the most prolific translators. The presence of three people as full professors, following Dayani (2010), indicated that in the second or third decades of their educational and research activities, after years of education and research on particular subjects, they have found that the textbooks do not respond to modern theoretical and empirical aspects and decide to write a book in order to update the content of courses that they have taught for years. The conditions were different for Hamid Mohseni, a faculty member of a research institute as the manager of the most active publisher, and he was fully aware of the market conditions and needs; probably on this basis, he compiled the works published through his publishers. However, these were those who had already been introduced as prolific authors and translators. For example, in Amraei et al. (2013), the most prolific author and translator were Mohammad Hussein Dayani. In Ashrafi-rizi et al. (2010) study, Dayani and Fatahi were introduced as prolific writers.

The eighth question of the research was devoted to studying the subject matter of the published works. The findings in figure 2 showed that most of the published works belonged to the field of information organization. The theories of this field and its theoretical discussions were the second areas in which the authors published their works. In the third rank, the test books and guides could be found. The subject matters of organization and the general contents of the field somehow happened in previous research such as Alipour-Nodoushan et al. (2004) and Amraei et al. (2013). The study by Ashrafi-rizi et al. (2010) in the review of the books of four specialized publishers showed that the organization of information was at the top of the subjects with 40 books. Lack of books on new fields such as scientometrics, webometrics, and knowledge management and entrepreneurship showed the difference in current trends in the discussions of this field in Iran and the world, so the findings of Onyancha (2018) after content analysis of 45 papers in this field showed that, between 2010 and 2015, the discussions of scientometrics, information management, and social media were among the high-frequency subjects in the papers of this field.

One of the highlights of the subject classification of books in this field was the increase in test books in third place. The commodification of education leads to numerous testing institutions with highly destructive consequences; thus, instead of studying the main sources, they choose the shortcut concerning the “principle of the least effort” and focus on studying such sources. However, the increase in such resources in the field of information science and knowledge studies is a function of the system governing the educational structure of the entire country, and the testing sources, according to Moayedfar et al. (2017), had the highest increase in the price of all the published books during the third to fifth programs with the turnover of IRR 400,050,510,000. The turnover of these books ranked first in the areas of knowledge and, in the next years, as the distance increased from the other fields, it became the undisputed ruler of the books, so that the volume of working capital in complementary books in 2016 with the total price record of IRR 151,920,000,000 dominated the book market, which managed to have 50% of the capital market in the book domain. The growth rate of complementary books was

to the extent that Moayedfar et al. (207) said if such books continued to grow at this rate, it would not take so long that investment in other subject areas such as the literature would lose its attraction, and therefore, we would have a society known as a society without books per UNESCO.

Conclusion

Given that Moayedfar et al. (2017), in the thematic analysis of the published works and their turnover, determined that the books in this field often have received less attention from the readers, as emphasized by Azarang (2001) and Hassanzadeh et al. (2014), who believed that librarians are organization experts who are responsible for the distribution of published information in information centers and educational and research institutions, and since the updated specialized knowledge improves the activities of those centers, it is suggested that Book Selection Council in the Iran Public Libraries Foundation approve that all the books published in this field are prepared and sent to all libraries; so while increasing the circulation of library science books, the background is made to update the knowledge of the librarians working in the libraries.

According to the findings by Onyanha (2018), where the subjects of scientometrics, information management, social media, and academic libraries based on the latest scientometric reports are high-frequency issues in this field, and given that the number of books published in these areas is not very considerable, it is suggested that authors, translators, and publishers focus on providing and publishing appropriate works in these areas.

Since the topics discussed in this area are mostly practical, which are deeply linked with science, information, and communication technology, and about the distance of Iran from the western world in such areas, which are even more progressive, it is recommended for authors and translators to consider the translation and publication of the latest findings from these areas. Considering the developments in information organization, storage, and retrieval, in which numerous softwares are provided for topics such as classification and organization of information, it is suggested that authors, translators, and publishers consider the publication of these works priorities for their work plans.

References

- Abdulmajid, A. H. (2008). A survey of authored library and information articles published in Farsi journals of humanities and social sciences. *National Studies on Librarianship and Information Organization*, 19 (3), 55-70. [In Persian]
- Alipour-Nodoushan, Kh., Talachi, H., Khoushgam, M. (2004). A review on librarian and information science publications and their agreement with contents of syllabus 1978-2004. *Journal of Health Administration*, 9 (25), 13-20. [In Persian]
- Amraei, M., Geraei, E. & Siamaki, S. (2013). Subject Trends of Persian Publications in LIS, 1994-2008. *National Studies on Librarianship and Information Organization*, 24 (3), 78-91. [In Persian]
- Ashrafi-rizi, H., Kazempour, Z. & Papi, A. (2010). Investigating the publication of publishers of non-governmental in the field of library and information science between 2001-2008. *Library and Information Science*, 13 (2), 295- 318. [In Persian]
- Azarang, A. H (2001). *A few words regarding book publishing policies*. Tehran: Ketabdar Publisher. [In Persian]

- Babolhavayeji, F, Matlabi, D., Hariri, N. & Momeni, F. (2011). Analyzing Iran's book publishing in the years of 1979 – 2008. *Library & Information Science Research*, 1(1), 241- 264. [In Persian]
- Chu, Y. (2017). Twenty years of social studies textbook content analysis: Still “decidedly disappointing”? *The Social Studies*, 108(6), 229-241. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00377996.2017.1360240>
- Connaway, L. S; Powell, R (2010). Basic research methods for librarians. 5th ed. England: libraries Unlimited.
- Dayani, M. H. (2010). Publishing many books by young librarians; Normal routine or specific phenomenon of librarianship, *Library and Information Science*, 13(3), 5-7. [In Persian]
- Fattahi, R., Rajabali Beglou, R. & Akhishik, S. (2014). *An Opinion on the Past, Current and Future of the Library & Information Science in Iran: An Look at the Formation of the Achievements and Challenges of the Development of Information*. Shiraz: Regional Information Center for Science & Technology. [In Persian]
- Ghalenowy, A (2012). *Reviewing the status of publishing, distributing & selling books in Mashhad between 2001- 2011*. M. A. Thesis, Imam Reza University, Mashhad.
- Hassanzadeh, M. Zandian, F. & Navidi, F. (2014). Compatibility issues between books published and undergraduate LIS education in Iran, *Knowledge and Information Management*, 1 (1), 33-45. [In Persian]
- Hertzal, D. H (1987). *Bibliometrics, history of development of ideas in Encyclopedia of library and information science*, ed by Allen Kent
- Horri, A (2002). Study of the Degree of Correlation between the Thesis and Articles in the Field of Library and Information Science, *Journal of Psychology & Education Science*, 32(1), 43-77.
- Javanbakht, M. & Yaghtin, M. (2010). An overview of the interdisciplinary of published books in the field of library and information science from 1991-2008. In *Interdisciplinary studies in library and information science present situations and ideal perspectives*. Compiler Narges Neshat, Mohammad Javad Ashtari & Parisa Pasyar. Tehran: Ketabdar Publisher, 79-92. [In Persian]
- Karimi, M. & Alipur-Hafezi, M, (2009). Book Publishing in the generalities field in the last three decades. *Ketab-e Mah-e Kolliyat: Special Book Review on Information, Communication and Knowledge*, 12 (2), 98-103. [in Persian]
- Katoziyan, A (1998). *Reviewing the status of Persian literature of library & information science from 1972 to 1993*. M. S. Thesis in Library & Information Science, Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch. Tehran. [In Persian]
- Moayedfar, S., Shahlibar, A., Allameh, S., Shahbazi, M. & Pirahari, N. (2017). *Evaluating the production process of books in Iran, during the third to fifth years of the development plan, its economic and social and cultural implication*. Tehran: Book House of Iran. [In Persian]
- Onyancha, O. B. (2018). Forty-five years of LIS research evolution, 1971- 2015: An informetrics study of the author-supplied keywords. *Publishing Research Quarterly*, 34(3), 456-470. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12109-018-9590-3>
- Patel, O. R (1991). Bibliometrics, citation study, Selective Dissemination of information (SDI) service using SCI, CD – Rom. *Journal of Library and Information Science*, 16 (2), 113-128.

- Riggs, D. E. (1994). What librarians are seeking in the professional literature? *Library Hi Tech*, 12 (4), 5.
- Sallak, M. & Bozorgi, A. S. (2010). Content analysis of articles published in "Fasname-ye Ketab" and "Library and Information Science" quarterlies in 2006 and 2007, *Journal of Knowledge Studies*, 3(10), 25-40. [In Persian]
- Sylvia, M & Lasher, M (1995). What journals do psychology graduate students need? A citation analysis of thesis reference. *College & Research Library*, 56(4), 313-318. Retrieved from <https://crl.acrl.org/index.php/crl/article/view/14979/16425>
- Yang, E. (2004). The book publishers trade in South Korea, *Publishing Research Quarterly*, 19 (4), p. 37-44. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12109-004-0006-1>