

Advances in Library, Information and Archival Science during China's 13th Five-Year Plan: A Postprint Analysis of Chinese Journal Articles

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] Reviewing the research progress in library, information and archival science over the past five years facilitates understanding of the structure and evolution of the knowledge domain in this field.

[Method/Process] Employing bibliometric methods, this study conducts a quantitative analysis of literature from 20 Chinese journals in the field of library, information and archival science over the past five years, examining perspectives including total publication volume, highly cited papers, academic influence, research hotspots, and research trend forecasting.

[Result/Conclusion] The study reveals a year-by-year decline in Chinese journal publications, while the annual proportion of foreign language papers has been increasing, indicating that research in the field is gradually integrating with international academia; the discipline continues to advance both basic theoretical research and practical innovation research, while maintaining a high level of attention to data research and digital humanities; situated within a digital and data-driven environment, the field of library, information and archival science urgently needs to reconstruct its disciplinary system and capabilities, trending towards data science and big data; research in the field is increasingly focusing on user experience and the co-construction and sharing of information resources.

Full Text

Progress of Library, Information and Archives Science During the 13th Five-Year Plan: Analysis of Chinese Journal Articles

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Abstract: [Purpose/Significance] Reviewing the research progress of library, information and archives science over the past five years helps us grasp the structure and evolution of knowledge domains in this field. [Method/Process] Using bibliometric methods, this study conducts quantitative analysis of 20 Chinese journals in the library, information and archives discipline from the perspectives of total publications, highly cited papers, academic influence, research hotspots, and trend prediction. [Result/Conclusion] The study finds that Chinese journal publications have decreased year by year, while the proportion of foreign language papers has increased annually, indicating that research in the field is gradually aligning with international standards. The discipline continues to follow up on basic theoretical research and practical innovation research, while maintaining high attention to data research and digital humanities. In a digital and data-driven environment, the library, information and archives discipline urgently needs to complete the reconstruction of its disciplinary system and capabilities, trending toward data science and big data directions. Research in the field pays more attention to user experience and the co-construction and sharing of information resources.

Keywords: 13th Five-Year Plan; library and information science; discipline progress; journal articles; research hotspots; research trends

Classification: G250

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Understanding the structure and evolution of a knowledge domain is an unprecedented, extensive, and urgent major issue for us in today's information society [1]. Using bibliometric methods to 梳理 research progress in a field helps us grasp the evolution of knowledge domains in library, information and archives science. Scholars in this discipline have always attached importance to reviewing and prospecting the discipline, and pay even more attention to tracking and detecting research hotspots and frontiers [2]. Over the past five years, whether through policy guidance from the "Double First-Class" construction or the boost from emerging technologies such as big data, blockchain, and artificial intelligence, new growth points for field research have been identified. How the library, information and archives discipline can continuously keep up with the forefront of the times, deeply integrate emerging technologies, and transform and upgrade disciplinary construction is an urgent problem to be solved. Analyzing the research progress of the library, information and archives academic community in the past five years can provide support for answering this question. Papers are the main carriers of research results and important media for academic exchange, which can reflect the overall picture of a discipline. Therefore, this study conducts bibliometric analysis of papers published in 20 CSSCI source journals in the discipline over the past five years to analyze Chinese journal articles and 梳理 the research progress of this discipline.

2 Data Sources and Overall Description

2.1 Data Sources and Research Methods

The CSSCI source journal directory (2019-2020) contains 568 journals arranged alphabetically by discipline, of which 20 journals cover the library, information and archives discipline, as shown in Table 1 (sorted by composite impact factor). All data come from CNKI, including papers published in the listed journals from 2016-2020, but excluding non-academic articles such as supplements and non-scholarly pieces (2020 journal data statistics are still incomplete). The data export date was April 26, 2020. A total of 16,911 records were retrieved.

This paper employs bibliometric methods, using Excel and WordArt word cloud tools to process the obtained data. The analysis examines highly cited papers, academic influence, research hotspots, and research trends to clarify the research progress of this discipline over the past five years.

2.2 Annual Publication Volume Statistics

After screening the statistical literature data and cleaning out non-paper data such as “cover introductions,” “prefaces,” “book news,” “conference announcements,” “calls for papers,” “announcements,” “picture news,” “topic guidelines,” “submission instructions,” and “messages,” a total of 16,911 papers were obtained as the research sample. The annual publication volume trend chart is shown in Figure 1 [Figure 1: see original paper].

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Table 1 List of CSSCI Journals in Library, Information and Archives Science (sorted by composite impact factor, evaluation deadline 2019)

[Journal list with impact factors ranging from 5.624 to 0.938]

Figure 1 Chinese Publication Volume in Library, Information and Archives Science in Recent 5 Years

As seen in Figure 1, the Chinese publication volume in library, information and archives science has decreased year by year in the past five years (the decline in 2020 is significant due to incomplete data). To ensure comprehensive and objective analysis, the author introduces foreign language publication volumes in the field for comparison, as shown in Table 2 :

Table 2 Annual Publication Volume of Foreign Language Journals in Library, Information and Archives Science

[Publication volume data]

Based on the comprehensive Chinese and foreign language data, the chart is drawn as shown in Figure 2 [Figure 2: see original paper].

Figure 2 Statistics of Publication Volume in Library, Information and Archives Science in Recent 5 Years

Figure 2 shows that from 2016-2020, Chinese paper publications have decreased year by year, while foreign language publications have shown a slow growth trend. In addition, the annual proportion of foreign language publications has increased year by year, with the steepest slope starting in 2018. This indicates that academic achievements in the field pay more attention to international influence, and disciplinary research is gradually aligning with international standards. The “Overall Plan for Coordinating the Construction of World-Class Universities and First-Class Disciplines” issued by the State Council in 2015 clearly proposed “promoting international exchange” as a higher education reform task, providing policy support for the international development of this discipline. As the carrier of academic exchange, papers can basically reflect the overall picture of a discipline, and their “going global” status can measure the internationalization level of the discipline to a certain extent [3].

3 Analysis of Highly Cited Papers in Library, Information and Archives Science

Generally, the citation status of a paper can reflect its academic influence during a certain period and also indicate its academic value and importance to some extent. Therefore, it is necessary to 梳理 and summarize the research content of highly cited papers. Since the citation peak of scientific research papers is generally more than 2 years [2], and the most recent literature in this survey was published in 2020, the citation data for 2019 and 2020 have no practical significance and are temporarily not used as analysis objects. Tables 3 , 4 , and 5 respectively show the highly cited papers in Chinese journals for 2016, 2017, and 2018.

By carefully reading the highly cited papers listed in Tables 3, 4, and 5, the hot research topics in the discipline over the past five years can be summarized as follows:

3.1 Information Literacy and Information Service Research

This mainly discusses data literacy based on the background of the big data era. For example, scholar Huang Ruhua analyzed the origin and development of data literacy, proposed that data literacy is an extension of information literacy, and studied the teaching content of data literacy according to its characteristics [4]; scholar Meng Xiangbao conducted literature research and summarized the current research status of data literacy from four aspects: connotation, demand, utilization behavior, and education [5].

3.2 University Library Social Media Platform Research

For example, scholar Shi Yanli used questionnaire surveys to grasp the needs of university library social media users for reading promotion, analyzed that WeChat is the most used social media by university library users, and that book recommendation is the type of reading promotion with the highest user satisfaction, and made suggestions for university library reading promotion based on social media [6]; scholar Ming Junren constructed a model of factors influencing user satisfaction with university mobile library apps, and concluded that system characteristics and interface features are external driving factors affecting user satisfaction, while individual differences are internal driving factors [7].

3.3 Smart Libraries and Smart Services

Scholar Zeng Ziming proposed a personalized service model for smart libraries that integrates deep-level situational awareness and can provide precise services for users [8]; scholar Chu Jingli reviewed the history of library development, analyzed the future development trends of libraries, and believed that smart libraries will be a new revolution in library development and will become the dominant model for future libraries [9].

3.4 User Behavior and Knowledge Payment

For example, scholar Zhang Shuai used qualitative analysis tools to conduct qualitative analysis of selected data samples, and finally extracted seven factors affecting users' online knowledge payment behavior: individual needs, individual cognition, information quality, subjective norms, facilitating conditions, substitutes, and economic factors [10]; scholar Zhao Yang constructed factors affecting users' knowledge payment behavior based on social capital theory from three dimensions: structural social capital, relational social capital, and cognitive social capital of knowledge providers [11].

3.5 Cultural Poverty Alleviation

For example, scholar Bian Xiaohong introduced self-organization theory and methods, deeply analyzed the current difficulties faced by the construction of cultural "self-organization" in poor areas, and constructed a new mechanism

for cultural poverty alleviation centered on cultivating the capacity building of cultural “self-organization” in poor rural areas [12]; scholar Qu Yun discussed the theoretical connotation of cultural poverty alleviation and explored the implementation path of targeted cultural poverty alleviation [13]; scholar Yan Xiaobin traced the origin of supply-side reform, investigated the research progress of supply-side reform in recent years, and focused on analyzing the development of public cultural service supply in poor areas [14].

Of course, since citation motivation and citation behavior are relatively complex academic phenomena, highly cited papers cannot carry all elements of academic research; they are only an objective reflection of the natural state of academic relationships. For example, review and discussion papers are generally highly cited, and new viewpoints and methods are easily noticed by scholars; while highly technical and empirical papers with strong innovation are not easily cited, and papers in small-scale research fields usually have fewer citations. Therefore, this paper also analyzes from the perspectives of academic influence, keyword hotspots, and research trend prediction.

4 Academic Influence Analysis of Library, Information and Archives Science

Analyzing disciplinary progress from the publication and citation of research papers can be considered from multiple perspectives, including regional research output and academic influence, research institutions’ output and influence, and researchers’ publication and citation status. This section analyzes the institutional distribution and author distribution of papers in the discipline.

4.1 Institutional Distribution

From the perspective of high-output and high-citation institutions (see Table 6), Wuhan University, Nanjing University, Jilin University, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peking University, and Renmin University of China are far ahead, ranking in the top 6 in both publication and citation rankings. The School of Information Management at Wuhan University has a long history, the largest number of disciplinary majors, and the largest scale of teaching and research staff and graduate students, so its academic influence and research output are leading nationwide. The Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China ranks 11th in publication volume but 15th in citation volume. The reason may be that the institute’s research content is relatively specialized, focusing on technology, tools, and methods research and empirical demonstration studies, such as research on enterprise competitive intelligence transformation models under the “Internet+” background, competitive intelligence early warning for startups based on “Internet+” thinking, semantic model construction of institutional name standardization data, and normalization implementation of scientific research institution names. In contrast, Shanghai Jiao Tong University ranks 17th in publication volume but 13th in citation volume, possibly

because the institution's research is more comprehensive and discursive, thus receiving more citations, such as: Ten Years of Progress in Library Reading Promotion Research (2005-2015), Research on the Influence of Perceived Value on User Satisfaction and Loyalty of E-book Reading Clients, Research on College Students' Continuous Use Intention and Development Mechanism of Social Reading Apps, Legal Regulation of Personal Data Transactions, and On the Research Paradigm of Reading Promotion.

Table 6 Ranking of High-Output and High-Citation Institutions

[Institution ranking data showing publication counts and citation counts]

4.2 Author Distribution

Whether regional research output or institutional research output, it essentially belongs to authors' research output. Therefore, the author also conducted statistics on the first authors of the obtained literature. Distinguishing the order of authorship and combining the number of first-author publications with citation counts, the top 23 authors (with more than 20 publications) with high output and high citations are listed in Table 7 .

As can be seen from Table 7, the author with the most Chinese journal publications in the library, information and archives field in five years has 66 papers, and the author with the highest citation count has 801 citations. There is a positive correlation between publication quantity and citation frequency—that is, authors with high publication volumes also have high citation counts, such as Huang Ruhua, Wu Jianzhong, Zhao Rongying, Wang Shiwei, Zhang Min, etc. Overall, the core author group ranked in the top 23 in Table 7 are highly influential authors in the library, information and archives discipline, playing a leading role in the academic community and contributing to the development of the discipline. Their research results have great reference value for subsequent research in the discipline.

It should be noted that the rankings presented in Table 7, whether by publication or citation, are based on first authors of papers published in Chinese journals in the sample data. The comparison of all author rankings vs. first author rankings (top 10) is shown in Table 8 .

Table 7 Ranking of High-Output and High-Citation Authors (First Author)

[Author ranking data]

Table 8 Comparison of All Author Rankings and First Author Rankings (Top 10)

[Comparison data]

5 Research Hotspots and Trends of Chinese Journal Literature in the Discipline

5.1 Research Hotspots

Keywords are the core essence of research papers and a high-level condensation of research content. Terms with high frequency can reflect the research themes of articles. To more clearly analyze the theme distribution and research trends of Chinese journal papers, this study counted keywords with total frequency greater than 50 times in the past five years and drew a high-frequency word annual change table, as shown in Table 9 .

Table 9 Annual Change Table of High-Frequency Keywords in Chinese Journal Papers (2016-2020) (Frequency > 50)

[Keyword frequency data across years]

From the dynamic changes in Table 9, keyword frequencies generally show an upward or stable trend, with no keywords showing a downward trend. Comparing keyword frequencies year by year, they can be roughly divided into three categories: The first category shows fluctuations in annual distribution but an overall growth trend, such as mobile libraries, reading promotion, visualization, social media, digital humanities, etc., accounting for the majority; the second category shows relatively stable and smooth annual distribution, such as knowledge services, big data, university libraries, etc., with 28 such terms in the table; the third category shows fluctuating annual distribution, with frequencies rising and falling each year, with 24 such terms in the table. Based on the above analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- (1) The absence of keywords showing a downward trend indicates that the research hotspots they represent have not shrunk and are still worthy of attention.
- (2) The 32 keywords in the first category with an upward trend may represent future research hotspots in the library, information and archives discipline. Particular attention should be paid to keywords such as influencing factors, reading promotion, digital humanities, social network analysis, mobile libraries, visualization, think tanks, and social media. These high-frequency keywords not only show an upward development trend but also rank at the top in total frequency and average annual frequency.
- (3) The 28 keywords in the second category with a stable trend are persistent and unchanging hot topics in the library, information and archives discipline, such as university libraries, big data, library and information science, citation analysis, etc. It is worth noting that some of these words are just commonly used terms by scholars when writing papers, such as “co-word analysis,” “citation analysis,” and “empirical research,” and may not necessarily be research hotspots in the academic community.
- (4) Although the 5-year overall trend of the 24 fluctuating keywords is mixed,

some keywords remain research hotspots, such as “online public opinion,” “Internet+,” and “metadata.”

In addition, the keyword data of 16,911 documents were statistically sorted by frequency, and 138 high-frequency keywords were extracted and imported into WordArt word cloud software to draw a word cloud map of high-frequency keywords in this field, as shown in Figure 3 [Figure 3: see original paper].

Figure 3 Word Cloud of High-Frequency Keywords in Chinese Papers of Library, Information and Archives Science (2016-2020)

Combining Table 9 and Figure 3, the author found that the theme distribution of the library, information and archives discipline in the past five years is reflected in the following aspects:

- (1) The trend of disciplinary development diversification is obvious. Between 2016 and 2020, research in the library, information and archives discipline has rich content, distinct characteristics of the times, and diversified research themes, showing the vitality of this discipline group.
- (2) Basic theoretical research and practical innovation research in the library, information and archives discipline will continue to receive scholars' attention. Some high-frequency words such as public libraries, digital libraries, reading promotion, big data, library science, university libraries, linked data, information literacy, social media, and subject services appear frequently, reflecting this trend. In addition, disciplinary research themes keep pace with changes in the information environment and are closely connected with continuously developing science and technology. Traditional information service research is evolving toward smart services and knowledge services research. Knowledge organization and management-related research is further extended and refined due to the expansion and deepening of research themes such as semantic analysis, semantic annotation, knowledge identification, knowledge mapping, and knowledge organization system construction [15-16]. Therefore, paying attention to the combination of theory and practice is increasingly becoming a research trend in the discipline.
- (3) The discipline has entered a data-driven era. In the past five years, the academic community has paid high attention to “data” research. Emerging hot topics include: data publishing, open data, data literacy education, data governance, data management, and data mining. The data-driven era is characterized by data explosion, data interconnection, data openness, data sharing, data intelligence, and data security. Correspondingly, libraries are undergoing continuous baptism by new-generation information and communication technologies, entering a development track driven by data and integrated with wisdom [17]. Data resources are increasingly becoming important strategic resources and core innovation elements for library and information undertakings, posing challenges for reorganization, transformation, and upgrading of the field [18-20]. Against this back-

ground, discussions on frontier theoretical and practical issues of library, information and archives discipline in a big data-driven environment will inevitably be promoted.

- (4) Digital humanities research will continue to be followed up. “Digital + Humanities” is a methodological innovation in the field of humanities. In the process of disciplinary development, digital humanities has gradually entered scholars’ vision. Due to high dependence on digital resources, digital humanities has been calling for industry participation since its inception. Faced with profound changes in the ubiquitous digital social environment, the library, information and archives community urgently needs to create new, era-rich content through digital humanities.

5.2 Research Trends

The classification of library, information and archives documents, document resource construction, collection protection, and cultural memory have existed in ancient China and have strong humanistic colors. The development of the discipline needs to inherit historical experience and methods. At the same time, in the ubiquitous information and knowledge era, with extremely developed information and communication technology and distinct globalization characteristics, the library, information and archives discipline is highly applied and practical, and its development certainly cannot be disconnected from the international environment. Internationally, with the in-depth development of Internet technology and data analysis technology, the influence of library and information science and iSchools on society and economy is increasing, especially in the integration of humanities and social sciences (digital humanities research) and social information application fields [21]. The discipline also pays great attention to interdisciplinary research fields. In recent years, influenced by contemporary information and communication technology and network technology, many issues have been intertwined with those in communication, management, computer science, and other disciplines [22]. At the “13th Five-Year Plan” discipline construction and development planning symposium, experts in the library, information and archives field also discussed issues of disciplinary system reform and professional structure optimization [23]. As one of the comprehensive reform pilot units of the “13th Five-Year Plan,” Wuhan University has a relatively reasonable discipline and professional structure, with strongly related majors all related to management and information, all requiring technical support, making it an interdisciplinary and comprehensive field.

Based on this, to identify new disciplinary growth points and predict future research trends in library, information and archives science, the author analyzed low-frequency keywords from three dimensions: humanities, technology, and management. Low-frequency words usually cannot represent global research hotspots, but the sudden appearance or rapid increase in frequency of some low-frequency words can reflect changes in local research hotspots. Some newly appearing low-frequency words may be the flashpoints of disciplinary research

frontiers. Due to the large data volume in this study, there are as many as 23,836 keywords, with 17,672 keywords appearing only once. Using keywords with too low frequency to detect future disciplinary research trends is not meaningful. Therefore, this study selected low-frequency keywords appearing 4-5 times for research and analysis. After preliminary screening, there were 977 keywords appearing 4-5 times.

From the 977 low-frequency words, keywords representing the humanities dimension, technology dimension, and management dimension were extracted.

- (1) There are 51 keywords representing the humanities dimension, as shown in Table 10 .

Table 10 Keywords Belonging to the Humanities Dimension

[Keywords related to information security behavior, reading promotion, archives, intelligence, digitalization, etc.]

Based on data analysis and literature review, library science research themes based on the humanities dimension roughly focus on online public opinion and emergencies, reading promotion, archives, intelligence, and digitalization.

- **Reading Promotion Research.** According to keywords in Table 10 such as “new book recommendation,” “bibliographic framework,” “children’s library,” “e-books,” “family reading,” and “three-dimensional reading,” research related to reading reflects humanistic care for the public. Combined with “national reading” among the previous high-frequency words, it is predicted that research on this theme will continue to deepen and develop in the future.
- **Archives Research.** Analyzing keywords related to archives research in the past five years, the author found two development directions: one is research on archival science and archival law issues, such as “history of archival science”; the other is research on archival resource construction, such as “minority archives,” “archival information services,” and “private archives” in Table 10. It is believed that archival management should be the future development trend of archival system research to better improve and perfect archival management and serve society.
- **Intelligence Research.** Intelligence research has always been a core issue in library and information science. In the information environment and with the help of big data technology, scholars in the discipline maintain great enthusiasm for intelligence research. Related research includes: intelligence perception research, big data environment intelligence research method system, characteristics of intelligence production factors and transformation of intelligence production methods in the Intelligence 3.0 environment, research on rapid intelligence production line systems based on workflow, research on capacity building and innovation paths of social science intelligence in the new era, ecological view of intelligence governance,

research on national science and technology intelligence governance, construction of intelligence resource guarantee capabilities for smart emergency response, and think tank emergency intelligence services based on government big data capacity building—taking COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control as an example. This is consistent with keywords such as “intelligence governance,” “intelligence resources,” “intelligence production line,” and “science and technology intelligence undertaking” shown in Table 10.

- **Digital Research.** Table 10 shows that concepts such as “document digitization,” “urban-rural digital divide,” “digital reference consultation,” “digital economy,” “digital resource aggregation,” “digital cultural resources,” and “digital document resources” have attracted the attention of China’s library science community in recent years. Now is the era of big data, and digital research is an inevitable trend under the background of the times. The digital value can undoubtedly play multiple roles in resource integration, information utilization, and cultural promotion, combining library resources with digital information, seeking breakthroughs from tradition, integrating collection resources with user needs, enabling library undertakings to seek innovation in the data era, and making contributions to social needs. In fact, since the birth of library science, “library” and “library value” have always been one of the core issues concerned by scholars.
- **Research on Public Health Emergencies.** Due to the sudden COVID-19 epidemic in 2020, recent humanities research has focused more on discussions of public health emergencies such as epidemic transmission. It is noted that keywords such as “COVID-19,” “transmission model,” and “infectious disease model” in the table are all related to current affairs, with frequencies of 5 times each. Combined with epidemic changes, there is reason to believe that epidemic-related themes will continue to appear in the next year or two.

(2) There are 21 keywords representing the technology dimension, as shown in Table 11 .

Table 11 Technology-Related Keywords

[Keywords related to data visualization, algorithms, Hadoop, virtualization, simulation, etc.]

Research on library, information and archives technology in the past five years can be summarized into two themes: algorithms and systems. Algorithms include “computational experiments,” “K-means algorithm,” “PageRank algorithm,” “recommendation algorithms,” etc.; systems include “portal websites,” “pedestrian navigation,” “model simulation,” “multi-agent simulation,” etc. At present, the prediction of research status through calculation and simulation to provide new digital services will be a hot spot for future research.

- (3) There are 9 keywords representing the management dimension, as shown in Table 12 .

Table 12 Management-Related Keywords

[Keywords related to information management, human resources, library governance, etc.]

In the past five years, many management concepts and methods have been absorbed and borrowed by library science, achieving innovative development of disciplinary theory, such as “information management and information systems,” “human resource management,” “quality management,” “library governance,” “science and technology management,” “management innovation,” as well as evaluation methods such as “evaluation standards” and “efficiency evaluation,” indicating increasing emphasis on performance management. Management of library, information and archives has always been a research focus in this discipline and will continue to change with the development of management science.

6 Conclusion

This paper takes 16,911 papers published in 20 Chinese journals in the library, information and archives field from 2016-2020 as the research sample, and uses bibliometric methods to conduct quantitative analysis of the research progress of this discipline in the past five years. Through relevant statistical data and knowledge maps, it analyzes from five aspects: total publication volume, highly cited papers, academic influence, research hotspots, and research trends, and draws the following conclusions:

From the perspective of total publication volume, Chinese journal publications in the discipline have shown a year-by-year decreasing trend in the past five years, while foreign language publications have increased year by year, and their proportion in the total number of Chinese and foreign language papers each year has also increased, showing an obvious trend of international integration.

From the perspective of highly cited papers, the hot research topics in the library, information and archives discipline in the past five years have focused on “information literacy and information services in the big data era,” “university library social media platform research,” “smart libraries and smart services,” “user behavior and knowledge payment,” and “cultural poverty alleviation.”

From the perspective of academic influence, first, the distribution of regional publications and citations basically conforms to the long-tail law, and regions with high publication and citation volumes are all areas where doctoral and master’s degree programs in this discipline are concentrated; second, institutions with high levels of discipline construction have the most publications; third, the study identified a core author group of 23 leading authors in the discipline, whose research results have great reference value for subsequent research in the library, information and archives field.

From the perspective of research hotspots and trends, first, the diversification trend of disciplinary development is obvious, and research themes show a diversified trend; second, the discipline has entered a data-driven era, and research on “data” has received high attention; third, digital humanities research will continue to be followed up; fourth, from the three dimensions of humanities, technology, and management, future research will pay more attention to user experience and the co-construction and sharing of information resources.

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Zhao Rongying: Responsible for research design, research ideas, and paper guidance;

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English Abstract

Progress of Library and Information Science and Archival Science During the 13th Five-Year Plan: Analysis of Chinese Journal Articles

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Abstract: [Purpose/significance] Reviewing the research progress of library and information science and archival science over the past five years helps grasp the structure and evolution of knowledge domains in this field. [Method/process] This paper uses bibliometric methods to conduct quantitative analysis of 20 Chinese journals in the field of library, information and archives from the perspectives of total publications, highly cited papers, academic influence, research hotspots, and trend prediction. [Result/conclusion] The study finds that Chinese journal publications have decreased year by year, while the proportion of foreign language papers has increased annually, indicating that research in the field is gradually aligning with international standards. The discipline continues to follow up on basic theoretical research and practical innovation research, while maintaining high attention to data research and digital humanities. In the context of digitalization and datafication, the discipline urgently needs to complete the reconstruction of its disciplinary system and capabilities, trending toward data science and big data. Research in the field pays more attention to user experience and the co-construction and sharing of information resources.

Keywords: 13th Five-Year Plan; library and information science; discipline progress; journal articles; research hotspots; research trends

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

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