

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Spring 6-22-2021

A Bibliometric Study Annals of Library and Information Studies

sachin vaidya
vaidya.s30@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

vaidya, sachin, "A Bibliometric Study Annals of Library and Information Studies" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5937.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5937>

A Bibliometric Study Annals of Library and Information Studies

Dr. Sachin Y. Vaidya

Librarian

Dr. Haribhau Admane Arts Commerce College, Saoner

Dist Nagpur. Maharashtra, India

vaidya.s30@gmail.com

Abstract

The study aims to analyze the Annals of Library and Information Studies for a period 2016 to 2020. In this study the issue wise number of articles, authorship pattern and the degree of collaboration are analysed. The study also analysed the country and state wise contribution of articles, the length of articles on the basis of pages and the number of reference.

Keyword

Bibliometrics, Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS), Authorship pattern

Introduction

Bibliometric is the quantitative analysis of scholarly publication, intended to provide an indication of their impact on academic and public discourse Bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods to analyze books, articles and other publications. Bibliometrics methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science the present study attempts to measure the publication traits of a premier Indian journal namely, Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) from 2016 to 2020.

Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) previously known as Annals of Library Science and Documentation, an open access reputed journal in the domain of library and information science, published from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR), New Delhi in quarterly basis. This journal published in both print and online version, started from 1957 (About NOAP).The journal ALIS promoted its contents by indexing and abstracting in FRANCIS, Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA), Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA), PASCAL, Scopus (2011 onwards)

Related Literature

Before analyzing citation pattern of Annals of Library and Information Studies journal, some literature have been studied for this purpose. A review of literature shows a clear picture to how authors will be chronologically arranged citation patterns of different journals. Some of these stated below

(Chauhan & Mahajan, 2017) conducted a bibliometric study of LIS papers published in India authors used science citation index database, a sample of 934 articles between 1951 to 2010.

(Deshmukh, 2011) conducted a study on Annals of Library and Information Studies and analyzed total 326 articles and received total number of 4141 citations during the period 1997 to 2010. Out of this, 4141 citations, 54.34% from journals, 17.47% from books, 12.25% from web

resources, 6.7 9% from conference proceedings, 5.97% from institute publications, 1.49% from theses or dissertations, and so on. He also reported that journal half-life period was 9.

(Patra & Chand, 2006) examined the trend and authorship patterns of LIS research in India between 1967 and 2004. Authors study 3,396 documents collected from LISA. The study reported that 1.24 publications per author in total 3396 publications with 2,732 unique authors.

(Bansal, 2013) in his research paper analyzed 391 articles from DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology in two different time periods (2001-2006) and (2007-2012). He identified that maximum articles were of multiple authors (61.4%) and most of the authors from India (88%) and also identified Dr. B. M. Gupta published maximum articles (26) during this two study periods.

(Metz and Deshmukh, 1996) analysed 1824 citations from 202 articles published in Annals of Library Science and Documentation during 1984-1993 and found that journals are most cited form of communication among the LIS researchers and that the source journal is the most cited publication. The half life of LIS literature was found to be 8 and 12 years for journals and books respectively.

Objective

- To find out the issue wise distribution of articles
- To analyse the authorship pattern.
- To know the state wise distribution of articles
- To analyse the country wise distribution of articles
- To study the length of the journals articles
- To find out the number of references.

Methodology

The methodology applied in the present bibliometric study which is used to the study in the details of bibliographic attributes of the articles and citation analysis of the reference at end of each article published in Annals Library and Information Science Studies from 2016 to 2020 five volumes (Vol 63 to 67) containing twenty issue of the ALIS have been taken up for the study. The details with regards to each published article, numbers of authors, numbers of reference and their forms, numbers of pages, numbers of tables and figures then they are tabulated and analysed for making observation.

Analysis and Interpretation

1. Issue wise distribution of articles

Table No 1 shows the analysis of issue wise distribution of the articles in Annals Journals of Library and Information Science from 2016-2020

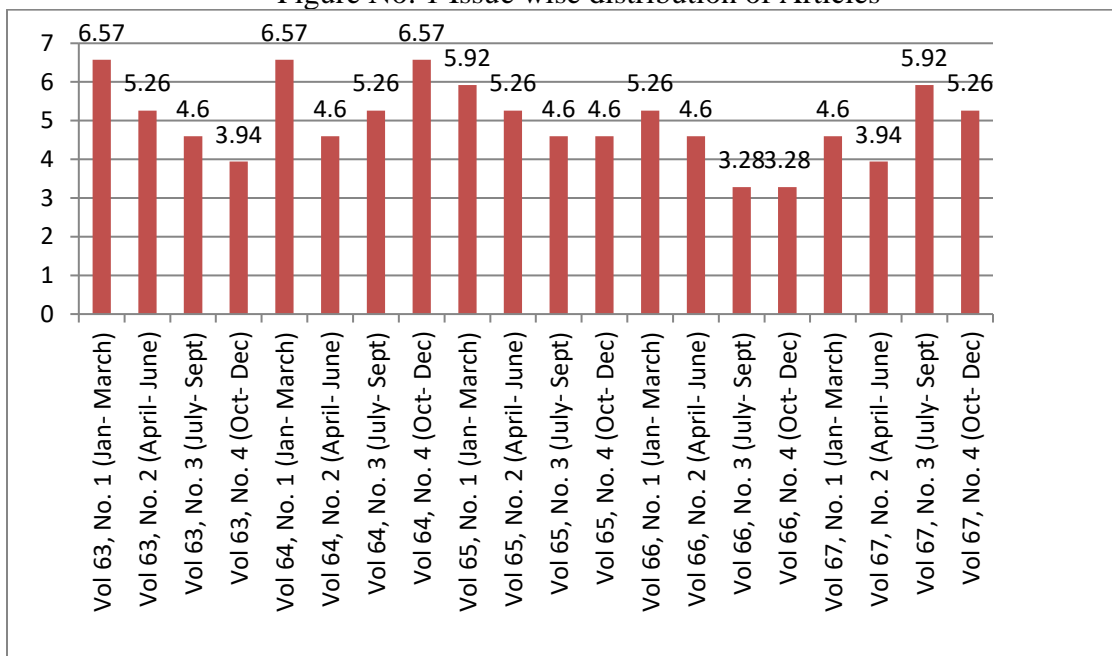
Table 1: Issue wise distribution of Articles

Year	Issue	Article	Percentage
2016	Vol 63, No. 1 (Jan- March)	10	6.57
	Vol 63, No. 2 (April- June)	8	5.26
	Vol 63, No. 3 (July- Sept)	7	4.60

	Vol 63, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	6	3.94
2017	Vol 64, No. 1 (Jan- March)	10	6.57
	Vol 64, No. 2 (April- June)	7	4.60
	Vol 64, No. 3 (July- Sept)	8	5.26
	Vol 64, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	10	6.57
2018	Vol 65, No. 1 (Jan- March)	9	5.92
	Vol 65, No. 2 (April- June)	8	5.26
	Vol 65, No. 3 (July- Sept)	7	4.60
	Vol 65, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	7	4.60
2019	Vol 66, No. 1 (Jan- March)	8	5.26
	Vol 66, No. 2 (April- June)	7	4.60
	Vol 66, No. 3 (July- Sept)	5	3.28
	Vol 66, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	5	3.28
2020	Vol 67, No. 1 (Jan- March)	7	4.60
	Vol 67, No. 2 (April- June)	6	3.94
	Vol 67, No. 3 (July- Sept)	9	5.92
	Vol 67, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	8	5.26
Total	20	152	100

From the Table No 1, it is clear that the number of articles in each issue varies from 5 to 10. The maximum number of articles 10 (6.57%) is in the Vol 63, Issue No 1 of 2016 and Vol 64, No 1 and No 4 of 2017 and lowest Vol 66, No 3 No 4 of 2019. There is gradually an increase and maintain consistence in the number of articles from 2016 to 2020. The least number of article was published in 2019 (25 article) and the highest number of articles was published in 2016 and 2018 (31article). It is shown in Figure 1

Figure No: 1 Issue wise distribution of Articles



2. Cumulative distributions of Articles

The cumulative frequency of article and its cumulative percentage are percentage are presented

in the following Table

Table 2: Cumulative Distribution of Articles

Year	Issue	Article	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percentage
2016	Vol 63, No. 1 (Jan- March)	10	10	6.57
	Vol 63, No. 2 (April- June)	8	18	11.84
	Vol 63, No. 3 (July- Sept)	7	25	16.44
	Vol 63, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	6	31	20.39
2017	Vol 64, No. 1 (Jan- March)	10	41	26.97
	Vol 64, No. 2 (April- June)	7	48	31.57
	Vol 64, No. 3 (July- Sept)	8	56	36.84
	Vol 64, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	10	66	43.42
2018	Vol 65, No. 1 (Jan- March)	9	75	49.34
	Vol 65, No. 2 (April- June)	8	83	54.60
	Vol 65, No. 3 (July- Sept)	7	90	59.21
	Vol 65, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	7	97	63.81
2019	Vol 66, No. 1 (Jan- March)	8	105	69.07
	Vol 66, No. 2 (April- June)	7	112	73.68
	Vol 66, No. 3 (July- Sept)	5	117	76.97
	Vol 66, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	5	122	80.26
2020	Vol 67, No. 1 (Jan- March)	7	129	84.86
	Vol 67, No. 2 (April- June)	6	135	88.81
	Vol 67, No. 3 (July- Sept)	9	144	94.73
	Vol 67, No. 4 (Oct- Dec)	8	152	100
Total		152		

Table No 2 gives us the cumulative distribution of articles in ALIS from 2016 to 2020 and its percentage.

3. Authorship pattern of article

The authorship pattern of article is presented in table 3

Table No 3: Authorship pattern of Articles

No of Authors	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				Total	%
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
1	2	4	1	2	4	2	3	2	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	54	35.06
2	4	3	5	4	2	5	4	7	4	4	5	3	2	3	3		4	3	4	6	76	49.35
3	2	1			4		1	1				2	1		1	2			2	1	18	11.68
4	1		1						1		1		1								5	3.24
4≤	1																				1	0.64
	10	8	7	6	10	7	8	10	9	8	7	7	8	7	5	5	7	6	9	8	154	100

Table No 3 shows that out of 154 articles, 54 articles (35.06%) are single authored, 76 articles (49.35%) have two authors and 18 articles (11.68%) were written by three authors. There are 5 articles (3.24%) written by 4 authors and 1 article (0.64%) by more than 4 authors. The

authorship pattern of articles can be clearly understood from the figure. Near half 49.35% of the article are double authored. While 35.06 % are single authored, rest of the article are multi authored.

4. Country wise distribution of Article

The country wise distribution of articles is shown in table 4

Table 4: Country wise distribution of Articles

Country	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				Total	%
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
India	9	7	6	4	9	6	8	9	8	7	6	7	6	6	4	4	6	2	7	6	127	83.55
Nigeria	1	1	1					1		1											5	3.28
USA				2																	2	1.31
Sri Lanka					1									1					1		3	1.97
South Africa						1					1									1	3	1.97
Kazakhstan									1												1	0.65
Iran													2			1					3	1.97
Brazil														1							1	0.65
China																	1	1			2	1.31
Poland																		1			1	0.65
Portugal																		1			1	0.65
Japan																		1		1	2	1.31
Indonesia																			1		1	0.65
	10	8	7	6	10	7	8	10	9	8	7	7	8	7	5	5	7	6	9	8	152	100

From the table no 4, it is clear that the country having highest contribution of article in ALIS is India (83.55%) and Nigeria (3.28%) is in the second position. While Srilanka, South Africa, and Iran contributed 3 articles (1.97%), and USA, China and Japan contributed 2 articles (1.31%), all other countries have only one article.

5. State wise distribution of Articles

Table No 5 shows the data regarding the distribution of article according to the state of authors

Table 5: State wise distribution of Articles

State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	%
Tamil Nadu	1	1	4			6	3.42
Kerala	6	2	2		2	10	5.71
Karnataka	3	7	4	12	1	27	15.42
J & K		1	3	2		6	3.42
Pondicherry		2			3	5	2.85
WB	7	3	4	5	5	24	13.71
Gujarat				2	3	5	2.85
MP	2					2	1.14
Punjab		2			1	3	1.71
UP	1	1	3	4	2	11	6.28
Maharashtra	3	5	1	1	1	11	6.28

Delhi	11	9	11	5	12	48	27.42
Telangana		1	1			2	1.14
Uttarakhand	1					1	0.57
Assam			1			1	0.57
Rajasthan	2	3	2			7	4
Odisha			2			2	1.14
Haryana				1		1	0.57
Mizoram		2	1			3	1.71
Total	37	39	39	32	30	175	100

The table No 5 clearly depicts that the highest number of contribution is from Delhi (27.42%). Karnataka (15.42%) are second position, and West Bengal (13.71%) are third position. There are similar article state of UP i.e. (11%) and Maharashtra i.e.(11%), MP (2%) and Telanga (2%) and also similar article Uttarkhand, Assam, Haryana state.

6. Issue wise page Length of Articles

The length of article in terms of number of pages can be understood from table 6

Table 6: Issue wise page length of Articles

Page length	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				Total	%
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
4	2				1									1				1	1		6	4.91
5					1		1	1	1					1						1	6	4.91
6	2	2	1					1	1				1	1	1				1	4	15	12.29
7	2	2	1		4	3	2		3	1	1	1	1		2		1	1	1	1	27	22.13
8	1	1						3	1				1	1		1			2		11	9.01
9	2	1	1	1	2	1	2			2	1	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	23	18.85
10			1		1	1			1	2						1		1			8	6.55
11	1								1		2					1	2	1		1	9	7.37
12		1	2		1	1	1								1						7	5.73
13											1						2				3	2.45
14	1									1									1		3	2.45
15			1	1																	2	1.63
16																						
17																						
18																						
19																						
20				1				1													2	
Total	11	7	7	3	9	6	6	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	5	6	8	9	122	100

Table 6 shows that 27 article (22.13%) have 7 pages , 23 article (18.85%) have 9 pages and 15 articles (12.29%) have 6 pages length. While 6 articles have only of 4-5 pages length.

7. Distribution of Year wise Reference

The number of reference the articles have in each issue is presented in Table

Table 7: Distribution of Year wise Reference

Year	Issue	Reference	Percentage
------	-------	-----------	------------

2016	No. 1, 2, 3, 4.	557	13.38
2017	No. 1, 2, 3, 4.	582	13.98
2018	No. 1, 2, 3, 4.	1753	42.11
2019	No. 1, 2, 3, 4.	438	10.52
2020	No. 1, 2, 3, 4.	832	19.99
Total	20	4162	100

Table No 7 clearly depicts that there is gradually increase in the number of reference from the year 2016 to 2020. In 2016 the total number of reference is only 557 (13.38%) whereas in 2018 it has increased in to a number of 1753 (42.11%) The number of issue also increased from 2016 to 2020.

Finding and Conclusion

The present study analysed a total of 152 articles in ALIS from 2016 to 2020. The analysis shows that the numbers of issues and articles have been increased from 2016 to 2020. Near half of the articles have double authorship pattern. The highest contribution of article is from India and in the case of states. it is Delhi The number of reference also have been increased in year 2018.(42.11%). The information in this journal is increasing gradually from year to year

Reference

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bibliometrics>

Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annals_of_Library_and_Information_Studies (Accessed on april 03, 2021).

Bansal, A. (2013, 33(5)). *DESIDOC Journals of Library and Information Technology: A Bibliometric Analysis . DESIDOC Journals of Library and Information Technology , 420-425.*

Chauhan, S., & Mahajan, P. (2017, 54(3),). Measuring quality and quantity of Indian library and information science research output. *SERLS J. Inf. Manage , 125.*

Deshmukh, P. P. (2011, 58(4)). Citations in Annals of Library and Information Studies during 1997 to 2010: A study . *Annals of Library and Information Studies , 355-361.*

Mete, M. V., & Deshmukh, P. P. (1996, 43(1)). Citation Analysis of Annals of Library Science and Documentation . *Annals of Library Science and Documentation , 11-25.*





NOAP, <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/handle/123456789/66> (accessed on april 04, 2021)

Patra, S. K., & Chand, P. (2006, 53(4)). Library and Information Science Resaerch in india: A Bibliometric Study . *Annals Library and Information Studies , 219-223.*

Document Information

Analyzed document	Dr. Sachin Vaidya.docx (D109217392)
Submitted	6/18/2021 11:56:00 AM
Submitted by	Kratika Daniel
Submitter email	phd@meu.edu.in
Similarity	14%
Analysis address	phd.meu@analysis.arkund.com

Sources included in the report

	URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338965674_Bibliometric_Analysis_of_Annals_of_Library_and_Information_Studies_ALIS Fetched: 11/30/2020 3:26:39 PM		4
	URL: https://www.rfppl.co.in/subscription/upload_pdf/lis6_4738.pdf Fetched: 2/13/2021 5:51:46 PM		1
	URL: https://artsdocbox.com/Books_and_Literature/71546567-Annals-of-library-and-information-studies-a-bibliometric-study.html Fetched: 10/17/2019 10:31:51 AM		1
	URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/267296289_Citations_in_Annals_of_Library_and_Information_Studies_during_1997_to_2010_A_study Fetched: 6/3/2020 4:28:57 PM		1
	URL: https://www.academicresearchjournals.org/IJALIS/PDF/2020/March/Chauhan.pdf Fetched: 5/7/2021 8:20:10 PM		2
	URL: http://www.escienceworld.in/index.php/jlict/article/download/125/119 Fetched: 12/8/2020 2:28:22 PM		2
	URL: https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.708.4632&rep=rep1&type=pdf Fetched: 8/26/2020 7:21:02 AM		1