

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

October 2021

ANNALS OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION STUDIES (2015 TO 2020): A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY.

Rupsikha Kashyap

Assam University, Silchar, rupsikhakashyap043@gmail.com

H Sanju Bala Singha

Assam University, bemcha1sanju@gmail.com

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

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

Network
Kashyap, Rupsikha and Singha, H Sanju Bala, "ANNALS OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION STUDIES (2015 TO 2020): A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY." (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 6212.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/6212>

ANNALS OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION STUDIES (2015 TO 2020): A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY.

¹Rupsikha Kashyap & ²H Sanju Bala Singha

¹ MLISc, NET (Department of Library & Information Science, Assam University), Silchar, Pin-788011

Email: rupsikhakashyap043@gmail.com, Contact No. – 09101819439

² MLISc (Department of Library & Information Science, Assam University), Silchar, Pin-788011

Email: bemchalsanju@gmail.com, Contact No. – 08721014193

Abstract: *In this paper 190 contribution were analysed from “Annals of Library & Information Science” published during 2015 to 2020. The data collection was done by downloading the articles from the website of the journal. It examined year wise & Volume wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, state wise distribution of contributions, length of the articles, references etc. A total of 190 articles have published by 349 authors during this period of time. Out of 190 articles multiple authors contributed 121 (63.68%) while the rest of the articles 69 (36.31%) were contributed by single author. The research paper in this journal mainly confined to India, 144 (75.78%) articles were contributed by Indian authors while rest of the articles were contributed by foreign authors. This paper also examined year wise degree of collaboration, page length of articles and state wise contribution of articles.*

Keywords: *Bibliometrics, Annals of Library & Information Science; Degree of Collaboration; authorship pattern; Geographical distribution.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is an area of research in library & Information science subject, which has received attention from the researcher all over the world. The term “Bibliometrics” was coined by Alan Pritchard in the late 1960s and Eugene Garfield, who is considered as the father of “Scientometrics”. Alan Pritchard described it as an application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media communication. It has been used as a quantitative analysis method of books and other media of communication. It focuses on the quantitative study of written products of research; mainly it is used to identify the pattern of publication, authorship pattern, citation analysis etc. The researcher published their research report through scientific communication channel such as journals, conference proceedings, thesis, and dissertations and so on. It is a set of methods used to study or measures texts

and information (Wikipedia, 2011). Bibliometrics means the science of measurement pertaining to books or documents. It is a branch of science, which studies the behaviour of information.

Annals of Library & Information studies (ALIS) earlier published as Annals of library science and documentation and it is a well-known journal in the field of Library and Information Science published by (NISCAIR) National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources. It publishes original papers, survey reports, reviews, short communication etc. related to library science, Information science. It covers various current issues related with library and information profession such as professional development, public and special library development, IT and its application in libraries, digital and virtual libraries, bibliometrics, articles on standardization and international cooperation among various library association and institutions etc.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Shukla & Verma (2018) conducted a bibliometric study of Library Progress journal for the period of 2010 to 2017. Total 178 articles were published during this period. 95 research contributed in the particular journal is on two authored pattern followed by 56 research results as a single author pattern. The maximum number of articles published in 2011 & 2017 with 32 (17.98%). Maximum number of articles originated from India i.e. 125 and rest of the articles 30 are from foreign countries, which were from Nigeria, Fiji, and Oman & South Korea. Total number of 2606 references are cited in 178 research articles during this respective period of time.

Velmurugan (2013) conducted a bibliometric analysis of Annals of Library & Information studies for the period of 2007 to 2012. The author investigated 203 articles during this respective period of time. In 2010 highest no of contributions were published i.e. 43 (21.19%). Joint author contributed 131 (64.54%) articles while rest of the 72 (35.46%) articles are from single author. The average degree of collaboration in this journal from 2007-2012 is 0.64. Average number of author per paper is 1.87.

Khan (2015) conducted a bibliometric analysis of Annals of Library & Information science for the period of 2004 to 2013. A total of 323 contributions were analysed, maximum no of contributions 43 (13.31%) were published in the year 2010. Out of 323 contributions research paper attained the top position i.e. 303 (93.81%). Two authors contributed 136 (42.1%) articles, followed by single author 120 (37.15%). 282 (87.31%) articles were from India while the remaining 41 (12.69%) were from foreign countries. It was shown that, highest number of contributions is from New Delhi 74 (26.24%). A total of 5662 references were cited in 323 articles during this period of time.

Nath (2020) conducted a bibliometric analysis of Annals of Library & Information studies. The author conducted the study from 2008 to 2018. 377 articles contributed during this period by 723 authors. Single author contributed 127 (33.69%) articles followed by two authors i.e. 177 (46.95%). Maximum number of articles have been

published from India (237 articles, 62.86%) while rest of the articles were from foreign countries. Journal papers (63.43%) has selected as a chief source of information among the researcher. Top most publishing author during this period was Sen., B. K., published 26 (6.9%) papers.

3. METHODOLOGY

A total of 24 issues & 190 articles of the journal Annals of Library and Information studies (2015-2020) have been taken for the study. The data was collected from Journal Website <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/handle/123456789/66>. Downloaded data included the name of the authors and their affiliation, year of publication of the paper, references were written in MS excel software such as title, author, institute, state, reference were recorded and analysed for the purpose of performing bibliometric analysis.

4. OBJECTIVES

1. To know the Year wise, Issue wise distribution of articles and types of contribution of articles from 2015 to 2020.
2. To analyse the authorship pattern of articles and degree of collaboration.
3. To examine the average length of articles.
4. To determine the geographical distributions of contributions in the journal.
5. To know year wise & volume wise references from 2015 to 2020.

5. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Table 5.1: Year Wise Contributions.

| Year | Vol. No. | Number of Issues | Number of Contributions | Percentage (%) |
|-------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 2015 | 62 | 4 | 40 | 21.05 |
| 2016 | 63 | 4 | 34 | 17.89 |
| 2017 | 64 | 4 | 33 | 17.36 |
| 2018 | 65 | 4 | 29 | 15.26 |
| 2019 | 66 | 4 | 25 | 13.15 |
| 2020 | 67 | 4 | 29 | 15.26 |
| Total | | | 190 | 100.00 |

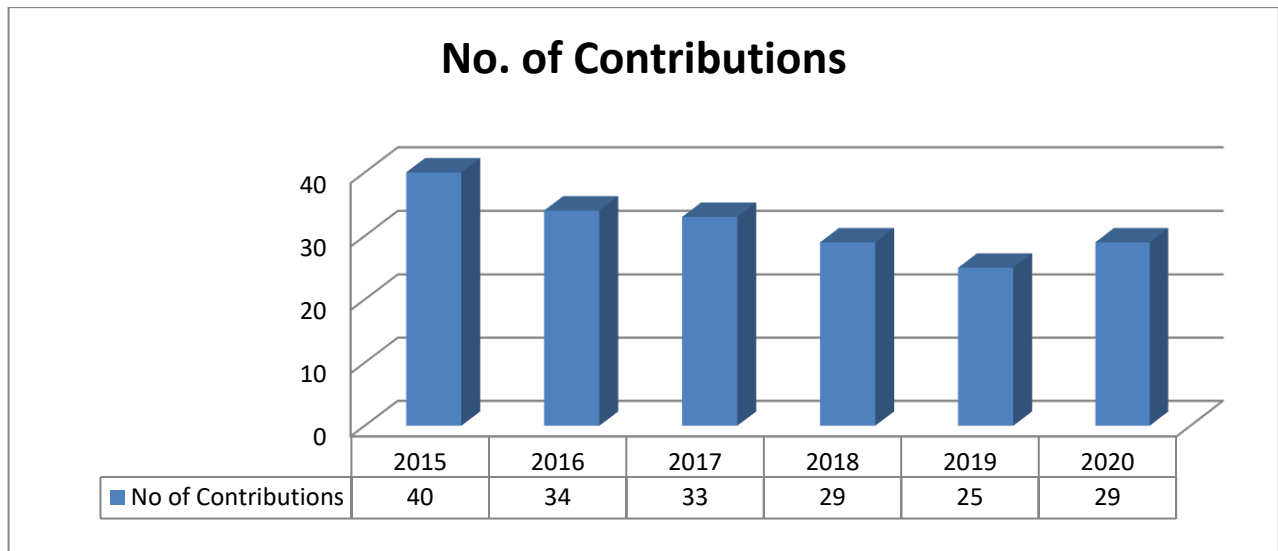


Figure 1: Year wise No. of Contributions

Year wise distributions of papers are arranged in table 5.1 & in figure 1. From the table it was revealed that highest number of papers published in 2015, i.e. 40 (21.05%), followed by 2016 with 34 (17.89%). The minimum number of 25 (13.15%) was published in the year 2019.

Table 5.2: Issue Wise Number of Contributions

| Issue | Volume Number | | | | | | Total |
|-----------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | |
| March | 6 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 49 |
| June | 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 42 |
| September | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 45 |
| December | 17 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 54 |
| Total | 40 | 34 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 29 | 190 |

Table 5.2 shows the volume wise & Issue wise number of contributions. It was shown that maximum number of contribution (17) have published in December issue of volume 62 followed by March issue (63) & December (64) issue.

Table 5.3: Types of Contribution

| Year | Volume | Types of Contribution | | |
|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Research Papers | Book Review | Report |
| 2015 | 62 | 38 | 2 | 0 |
| 2016 | 63 | 32 | 2 | 0 |
| 2017 | 64 | 32 | 1 | 0 |
| 2018 | 65 | 28 | 1 | 0 |
| 2019 | 66 | 21 | 3 | 1 |
| 2020 | 67 | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 178 (93.68%) | 10 (5.26%) | 2 (1.05%) |

From the table it was found that out of 190 contributions, research papers got the top position of publication (93.68%) followed by Book Review 1 (5.26%) and Report 2 (1.05%). From this table we can conclude that this journal mainly covers original research papers.

Authorship Pattern

Table 5.4: Issue Wise authorship Pattern

| Year | Volume No. | Issue | Single | Double | Three Authors | Four Authors | Five Authors | Total |
|------|------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 2015 | 62 | March | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | June | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | | September | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | December | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 2016 | 63 | March | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| | | June | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | September | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| | | December | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 2017 | 64 | March | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | June | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| | | September | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | December | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 2018 | 65 | March | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| | | June | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | September | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | December | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 2019 | 66 | March | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| | | June | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | September | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | December | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 2020 | 67 | March | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | June | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | September | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | December | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | | | 69 (36.31%) | 93 (48.94) | 22 (11.57%) | 4 (2.10%) | 2 (1.05%) | 190 |

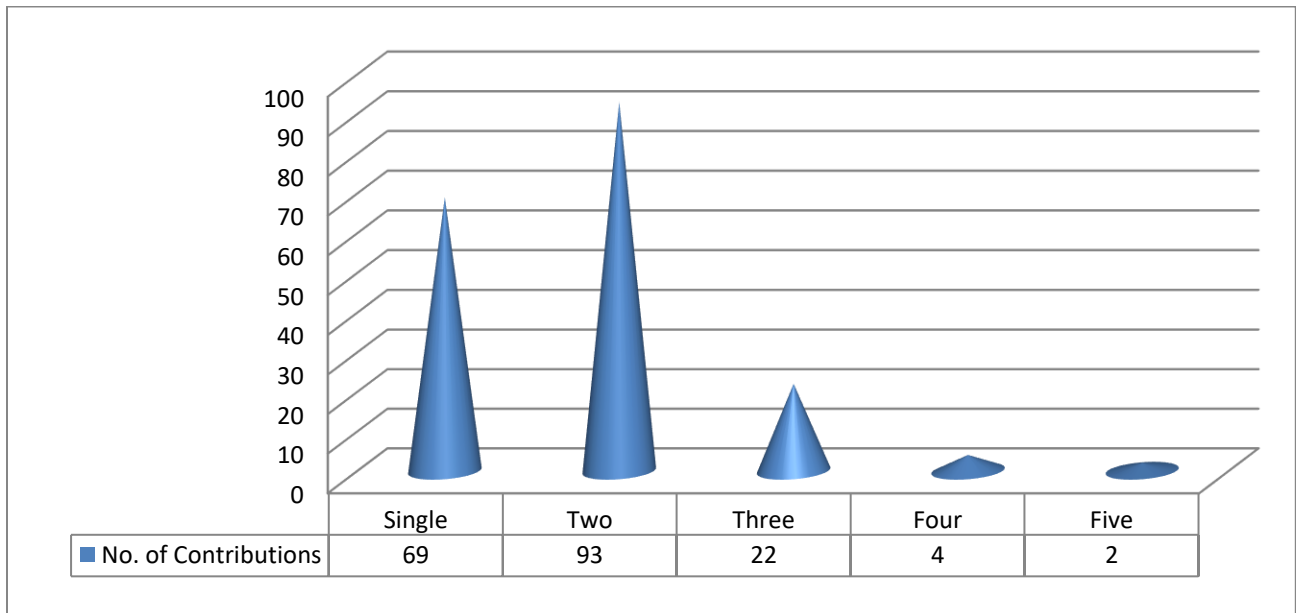


Figure 2: Issue Wise authorship pattern

Volume wise authorship pattern were analysed in table 5.4 & figure 2. From the data, found that joint authored contributed highest number of publication i.e. 121, where 2 authors contributed 93 (48.94%) followed by 3 authors 22 (11.57%) and the minimum number of contributions i.e., 2 (1.05%) by 5 authors. Single author contributed 69 (36.31%) publication.

Table 5.5: Degree of Collaboration

| Year | Nm | Nm+s | Degree of Collaboration (Nm/Nm+N _s) |
|-------|-----|------|---|
| 2015 | 20 | 40 | 0.5 |
| 2016 | 24 | 34 | 0.70 |
| 2017 | 23 | 33 | 0.69 |
| 2018 | 20 | 29 | 0.68 |
| 2019 | 13 | 25 | 0.52 |
| 2020 | 21 | 29 | 0.72 |
| Total | 121 | 190 | 0.63 |

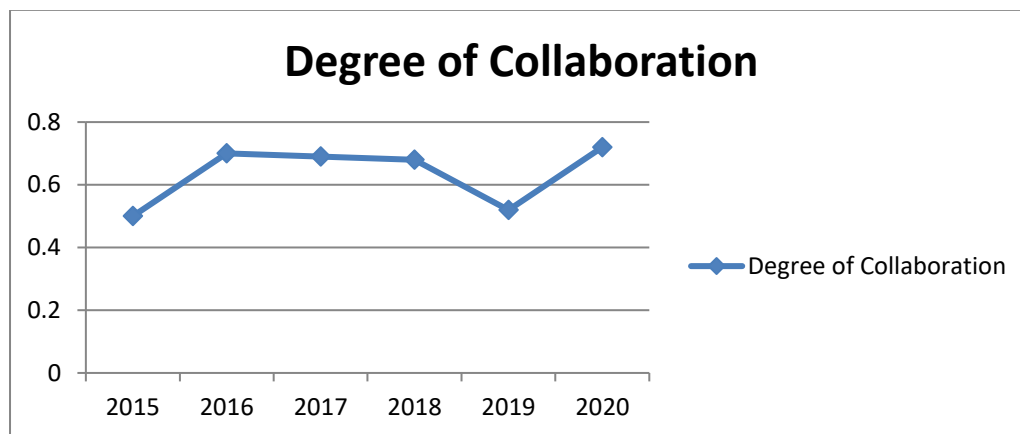


Figure 3: Year wise degree of collaboration.

Table 5.5 & figure 3 shows the details about Degree of collaboration, it indicates trends in single and joint authorship. In the above table, the degree of collaboration ranges from 0.5 to 0.72 and the average degree of collaboration from 2015 to 2020 is 0.63. The degree of collaboration is highest in the year 2020 i.e. 0.72 while it is lowest in the year 2015 i.e. 0.5. The degree of collaboration is calculated by using the following formula. (K. Subramanyam, 1983)

The formula is where

C= Degree of Collaboration.

$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

Ns= Number of Single author

Nm= Numbers of multiple author.

$$C = \frac{121}{121 + 69} = 0.63$$

In the present study the value of C is

$$C = 0.63$$

Table 5.6: Average author Per Issue

| Year | Volume Number | Total Authors | | | | Total Number of authors | Average author Per Issue |
|-------|---------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Issue 1 | Issue2 | Issue3 | Issue4 | | |
| 2015 | 62 | 9 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 69 | 17.25 |
| 2016 | 63 | 27 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 68 | 17 |
| 2017 | 64 | 20 | 11 | 10 | 20 | 61 | 15.25 |
| 2018 | 65 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 54 | 13.5 |
| 2019 | 66 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 44 | 11 |
| 2020 | 67 | 11 | 9 | 17 | 16 | 53 | 13.25 |
| Total | | 97 | 74 | 87 | 91 | 349 | |

Table 5.6 shows the total number of authors and average author per issue from 2015 to 2020. 2015 has the highest number of authors i.e. 69 with average 17.25 followed by 2016 with 68 (17) authors.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Length of articles

| Year | Volume No. | Number of Pages | | | | Total | Total Number of Pages |
|------|------------|-----------------|------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | 1-5 | 6-10 | 11-15 | More than 15 | | |
| 2015 | 62 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 40 | 274 |
| 2016 | 63 | 6 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 34 | 280 |
| 2017 | 64 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 33 | 250 |
| 2018 | 65 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 29 | 246 |
| 2019 | 66 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 160 |
| 2020 | 67 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 29 | 237 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Total | 52 | 104 | 30 | 4 | 190 | 1447 |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|

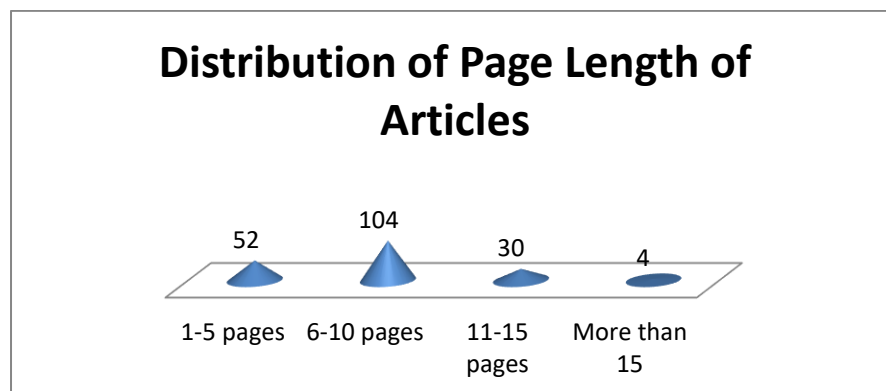


Figure 4: Distribution of Page length of Articles.

Table 5.7 & Figure 4 indicate the details about the page length of the contributions. 104 contributions have page length of 6-10 pages, followed by 52 articles have page length of 1-5 pages. 30 articles having 11-15 pages and there are only 4 contributions that having more than 15 pages.

Geographical Distribution of Articles

Table 5.8: Country Wise Distribution of Article

| Country | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Total Number of Contribution |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------|
| India | 30 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 144 (75.78%) |
| Sri Lanka | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 (4.73%) |
| Nigeria | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 (4.21%) |
| Iran | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 (3.15%) |
| South Africa | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 (2.10%) |
| USA | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 (1.57%) |
| Bangladesh | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 (1.57%) |
| China | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 (1.05%) |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 (1.05%) |
| Japan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 (1.05%) |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|
| Poland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 (1.05%) |
| Tanzania | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1(0.52%) |
| Sudan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.52%) |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 (0.52%) |
| Brazil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 (0.52%) |
| Portugal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 (0.52%) |
| Total | 40 | 34 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 29 | 190 (100%) |

Country wise distribution of articles has shown in the Table 5.8, out of 190 publications, major portion 144 (75.78%) of the articles originated from India and about 46 (24.21%) publication are from foreign countries, which were from Sri Lanka: 9 (4.73%), Nigeria: 8 (4.21%), Iran: 6 (3.15%) etc. so, it was found from the table that international contributions in the journal are very rare, it is confined to the Indian state only.

Table 5.9: State Wise distribution of Articles

| State | Number Of contribution | Percentage (%) |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| New Delhi | 52 | 36.11 |
| West Bengal | 28 | 19.44 |
| Maharashtra | 11 | 7.63 |
| Karnataka | 10 | 6.94 |
| Kerela | 8 | 5.55 |
| Rajasthan | 6 | 4.16 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4 | 2.77 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 2.77 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 4 | 2.77 |
| Odisha | 3 | 2.08 |
| Punjab | 3 | 2.08 |
| Gujarat | 2 | 1.38 |
| Pondicherry | 2 | 1.38 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 0.69 |
| Sikkim | 1 | 0.69 |
| Uttarakhand | 1 | 0.69 |

| | | |
|------------|-----|------|
| Mizoram | 1 | 0.69 |
| Hyderabad | 1 | 0.69 |
| Assam | 1 | 0.69 |
| Puducherry | 1 | 0.69 |
| Total | 144 | 100% |

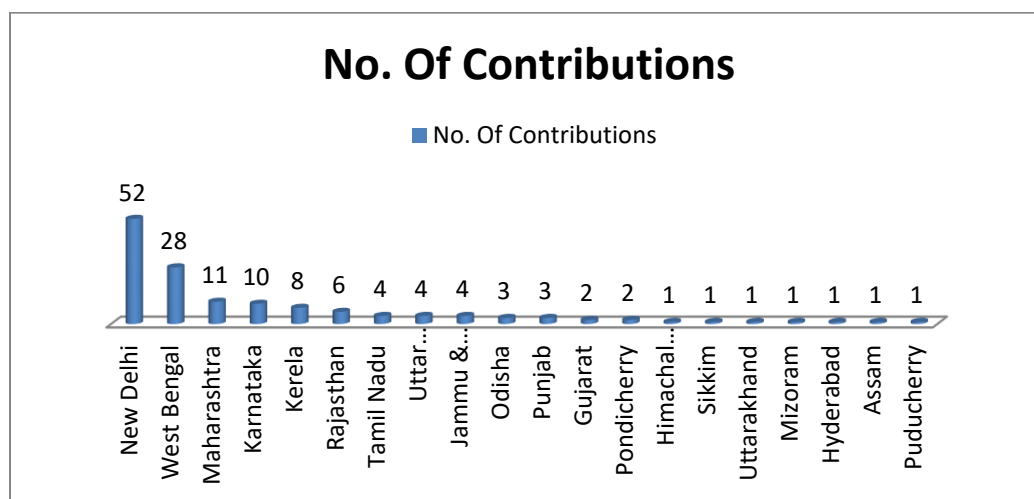


Figure 5: State Wise no of Contributions

State wise distributions of articles are shown in the Table 5.9 & Figure 5. From the table & figure, it was revealed that, out of 144 contributions of India, highest number of contribution is from New Delhi, i.e. 52 (36.11%), followed by Maharashtra which is 11 (7.63%). Lowest no 1 (0.69%) has been contributed by authors from Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Hyderabad, Assam and Puducherry each.

Table 5.10: Issue Wise & Volume Wise Distribution of Reference

| Year | Volume No. | No of Articles (Issue Wise) | | | | No of References (Issue Wise) | | | | Total |
|------|------------|-----------------------------|---|----|----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 2015 | 62 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 80 | 144 | 274 | 216 | 714 (18.75%) |
| 2016 | 63 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 160 | 143 | 154 | 121 | 578 (15.17%) |
| 2017 | 64 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 221 | 132 | 99 | 164 | 616 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|------|------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | (16.17%) |
| 2018 | 65 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 101 | 128 | 245 | 110 | 584 (15.33%) |
| 2019 | 66 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 114 | 62 | 103 | 183 | 462 (12.13%) |
| 2020 | 67 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 202 | 186 | 209 | 257 | 854 (22.42%) |
| Total | | 49 | 42 | 45 | 54 | 878 | 795 | 1084 | 1051 | 3808 (100%) |

Table 5.10 depicts issue wise & volume wise reference distribution pattern in this journal during the period of investigation. 3808 is the total number of references cited in 190 research article. Volume 67 has the highest number i.e., 854 (22.42%), followed by 2015 which is 714 (18.75%) and volume 66 has the lowest number i.e. 462 (12.13%).

6. CONCLUSION

Annals of Library & Information science are one of the leading journals in the field of Library & Information Science. Present study observes the publication of 190 contributions in the ALIS journal during the period of study. Total of 349 authors contributed in this respective period of time. Highest number of publication published in 2015 i.e. 40 (21.05%), out of 190 contributions, 178 (93.68%) confined to research paper, followed by book review 10 (5.26%) and only 2 (1.05%) are reports. Maximum number of contribution were from joint authors i.e. 121, and rest were published by single author 69 (36.31%). The average degree of collaboration during this period was 0.63. 144 (75.78%) articles were from India and 46 (24.21%) articles were from foreign countries. New Delhi emerged as the largest state among 52 (36.11%) federally contributing state of the host nation. A total of 3808 references were cited in the respective period of time.

REFERENCES

1. Bansal, A. (2013). DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology: A Bibliometric Analysis. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 33(5), 412-417.

<https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.33.5.5108>

2. Jana, A. N. (2020). Bibliometric Analysis of Annals of Library & Information Studies (ALIS). *Library Philosophy & Practice (e-journal)*.
3. Khan, I. (2015). Bibliometric Analysis of Annals of Library & Information Studies (2004-2013). *IJNGLT*, 1-11.
4. Pandita, R. (2013). Annals of Library & Information Studies (ALIS) journal: A bibliometric study (2002-2012). *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 33(6), 493-497.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14429/djlit.33.5481>
5. Singha, R. P. (2017). Doctoral Research Output in Social Sciences in India during 2010-2014: A Study. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 37(5), 328-336.

<https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.37.5.10637>
6. Tamrakar, N. V. (2007). Analysis of Contributions in 'Annals of Library & Information Studies'. *Annals of Library & Information Studies*, 54(2), 106-111.
7. Velmurugan, C. (2015). Bibliometric Analysis with special reference to Authorship Pattern and Collaborative Research Output of Annals of Library and Information Studies for the year 2007-2012. *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 13-21.
8. Verma, R. S. (2018). Journal of Library Progress (2010-2017): A Bibliometric Study. *LIBRARIAN*, 37-45.