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Negi, Dheeraj Singh, "Contribution of Annals of Library and Information Studies in SCOPUS database (2011-2021): An analysis Bibliomatrice study" (2022). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 6881. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/6881>

Contribution of Annals of Library and Information Studies in SCOPUS database (2011-2021): An analysis Bibliomatrice study

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ABSTRACT:- *“The paper is based on the bibliometric analysis of 44 issues of Annals of Library and Information Studies published during 2011 to 2021. Each issue published 9.74% research output by and large. Of the total 344 were retrieved from 44 issues of Four volumes with an average of 46.15 from Annals library journal in the period 2011-2021, in which year 2014 has got the highest number of publications i.e, 45 with an average article of 11.2 per issue India 263, Nigeria stands next with 24 contributions and Sri Lanka 15 contributors, Bangladesh with 09 contributions, Iran 07 contributions, South Africa 04, followed by USA (03), Brazil (02), Canada (02), and other Counties 26.contributionsB. K Sen (19) contributed the highest number of publications in Annals Journal library. the year 2014 has recorded highest citations 269 , Council of Scientific and Industrial top rank contributor 31 publication and 9.01 % contributions .*

Keywords: Research Analysis, SCOPUS, Annals of Library and Information Studies, VOS viewer, Citation Analysis

1. Introduction:-

The term Bibliometrics coined by Alan Pritchard in the late 1960s and Eugene Garfield is considered as the father of scientometrics research. IN 1961 He founded the institute for science information (ISI).

The Annals of library information Studies (ALIS) previously known as Annals of library science and Documentation, an open access library science reputed journal published from Council of scientific and industrial research-National Institute of Science communication and information Resources, New Delhi . It is Quarterly basis Journal published in both format print and online version. It started from 1957. The journal of annals promoted its contents by indexing and abstracting in FRANCIS, Library and information science abstracts library , Information science and technology Abstract (LISTA), PASCAL, SCOUPS(2011 Onwards)

2. Review of Literature

Tsay & Shu (2011)¹⁰ analyzed citation pattern of Journal of Documentation during 1998 to 2008 and reported that journal articles were the most cited document in JoD, followed by books, book chapters, web resources, and seminar proceedings respectively. Abdi & et al. (2018)¹¹ in their seminal paper reported that, they analyzed 2,913 articles of Information Processing and Management journal during the year 1980-2015. Authors also reported that 67.15% published documents are articles and also identified top 10 authors, institutions and to 24 productive countries. Olatokun & Makinde (2009)¹² discussed citation pattern of dissertation submitted in Department of Animal Science, University of Ibadan during the period of 2000-2007 and project that peer reviewed journals were found most cited documents in dissertations. Poultry nutrition was the most prominent subject field identified by this study and forage production & management and monogastric nutrition was the lowest one.

Deshmukh (2011)¹³ 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. Koley & Sen (2003)² analyzed the citation pattern of 26 articles published in Indian Journal of Physiology and Allied Science. These 26 articles were authored by 75 authors and out of total articles 77% of the researches were the result of team research. An another paper, Mamdapur & Govanakoppa, & Rajgoli (2011) examined bibliometric analysis of Baltic Astronomy during 2000-2008 in respect of distribution of contributions, length of paper, authorship pattern and so on. Total no. of 8489 references appended and 1521 references appended only in the year 2004. They also reported that, Maximum authors contributed from USA; and India stood 21st in ranked. Bansal (2013)³ 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

3. Objectives:-

The study has been carried out with the following Purpose-

1. To measure the quantitative output of the articles published in the source journal
2. To study the category wise distribution of papers
3. To find out quantitative distribution of citations
4. To study the authorship pattern
5. To study the subject facets of article published in the source journals
6. To find out Geographical Distribution of contribution

4. Methodology

The scope of the present bibliometric study was limited to the journal Annals Journals of Library information and studies. The bibliographical details of citing articles and citations was collected from the SCOUPS Database. The all details was put into excel. The printed issues were also consulted in case of necessity. The data in the excel was further analysed for analysis and interpretation and draw the conclusions. References were arranged according a bibliography format as per Microsoft Word 2010

5. Data Interpretation

6.1 Year-wise publication

Year	No. of publications	Percentage	Cumulative publication	Cumulative Percentage
2011	36	10.47	36	10.47
2012	29	08.43	65	18.90
2013	27	07.85	92	26.75
2014	45	13.08	137	39.83
2015	38	11.05	175	50.88
2016	32	09.30	207	60.18
2017	32	09.30	239	69.48
2018	29	08.43	268	77.91

2019	18	05.23	286	83.14
2020	27	07.85	313	90.99
2021	31	09.01	344	100
Total (2011-2021)	344	100		

Table 1. The table shows that a total of 344 articles were retrieved from 44 issues of 4 volumes with an average of 46.15 from Annals journal of Library science and Studies in the period 2011-2021, in which year 2016 has got the highest number of publications i.e., 64 (22.02%) with an average article of 7.5 per issue, followed by 2014 and 2020. Above table has been shown that 2014 was a maximum number of publication 45. This percentage was 13.08%, second number is 2015 was 38 publication.

6.2 Impact of research publication

Year	Publication	Citations	Citation per Papers	No. of publication Not cited	H-index
2011	36	284	7.89	04	10
2012	29	162	5.59	03	07
2013	27	141	5.22	02	07
2014	45	269	5.98	04	10
2015	38	107	2.82	11	05
2016	32	106	3.31	04	06
2017	32	110	3.44	08	06
2018	29	75	2.59	09	05
2019	18	35	1.95	08	04
2020	27	47	1.74	14	03
2021	31	09	0.29	25	01

Table 6.2 shows the data based on Impact of research publication of articles during the period of study. The table illustrates that from Annals of journal library science studies, the articles for the whole Elven years from 2011-2021. This table shows that 2014 highest publication in the during periods. 2019 low publication in this table. Most citations in 2014 and 2021 low in this table only 09 citations. the 2011 and 2014 is a top H-index and 2020 and 2021 is low only 3 and 01.

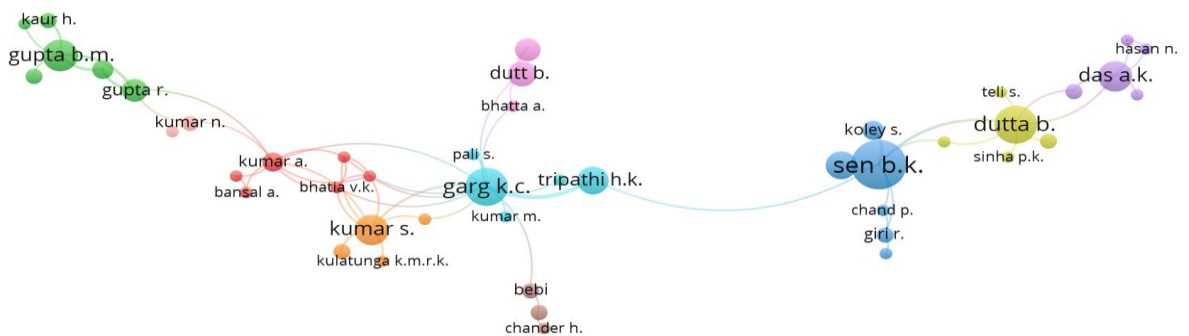
6.3 Most Contributor Author

Authors Name	No. of Publication	Percentage	Citations	H-index
Sen, B.K.	19	5.52	52	04
Garg, K.C.	11	3.20	79	05

Dutta, B.	10	2.91	09	02
Gupta, B. M.	08	2.33	51	05
Pujar, S. M.	07	2.03	74	05
Ray, P. P.	06	1.74	09	02
Tripathi, H. K.	06	1.74	44	04
Das, A. K.	05	1.45	10	02
Dutt, B.	05	1.45	37	04
Mukherjee, B.	05	1.45	12	01

Table 6.3 Above table shows the major contributors and pattern of article distribution of the journal during the period of 2011-2021. Table discloses that Sen B. K (19) contributed the highest number of publications in Annals journal of library and information society. After second is Garg, K. C contributed (11) Article submission and third rank is Dutta, B Number of article (10) and fourth rank is Gupta, B. M with (8) article. Five rank is Pujar, S. M total number of article (07). Table has been shown that Garg, KC highest number citation(79) and Highest Number H –Index (05).

Authorship Pattern

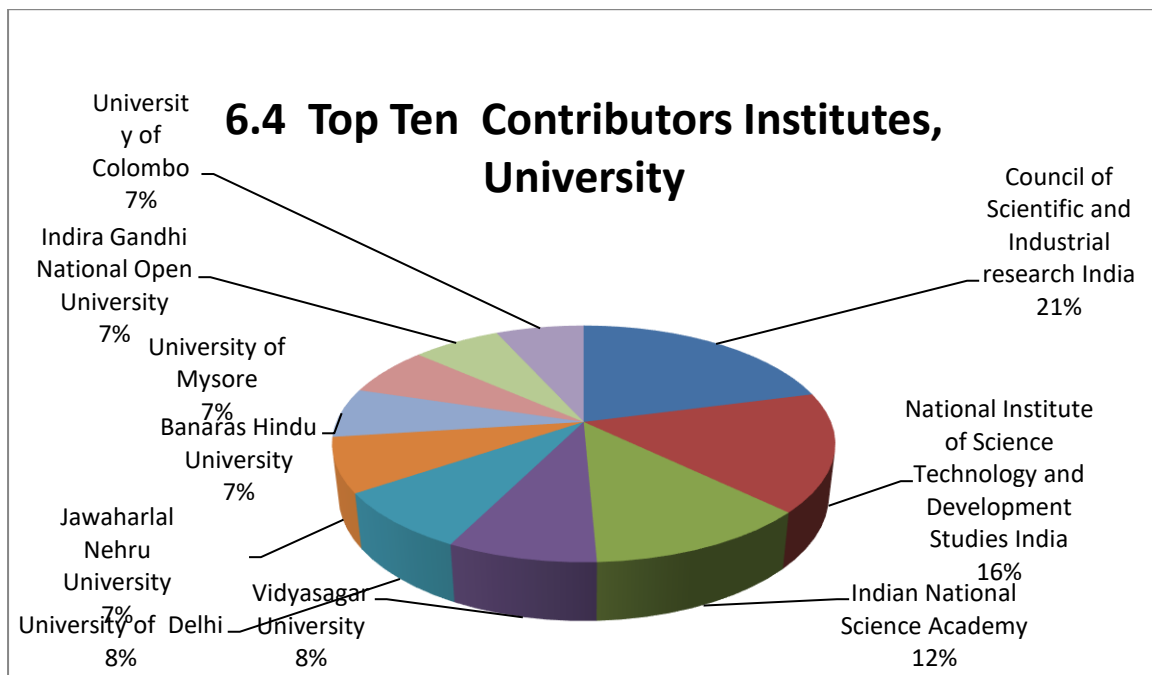


6.4 Top Ten Contributors Institutes, University

Name of Institute	No. of publications	Percentage	Ranking
Council of Scientific and Industrial research India	31	9.01	1

National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies India	24	6.98	2
Indian National Science Academy	18	5.23	3
Vidyasagar University	12	3.49	4
University of Delhi	12	3.49	5
Jawaharlal Nehru University	12	3.49	6
Banaras Hindu University	11	3.20	7
University of Mysore	10	2.91	8
Indira Gandhi National Open University	10	2.91	9
University of Colombo	10	2.91	10

Table 6.4 Top Ten contributors institutes the council of scientific and industrial research india top ranking in this table 31 publications in the annals of library journal during the periods 2011-2021. Second rank National institute of science technology and development studies India with 24 No. of Publication 6.98 %. Third Rank Indian national science Academy with 18 No. of Publication 5.23 %. Fourth Rank Vidyasagar University with 12 no of publication 3.49 following are the University of Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University and BHU with 11 No. of publication 3.20%. The low ranking in this table University of Mysore, IGNOU, University of Colombo with 10 no of publication 2.91 Ranking 8,9,10. In this table University of Colombo is only one foreign University in this table with 10 Publication.



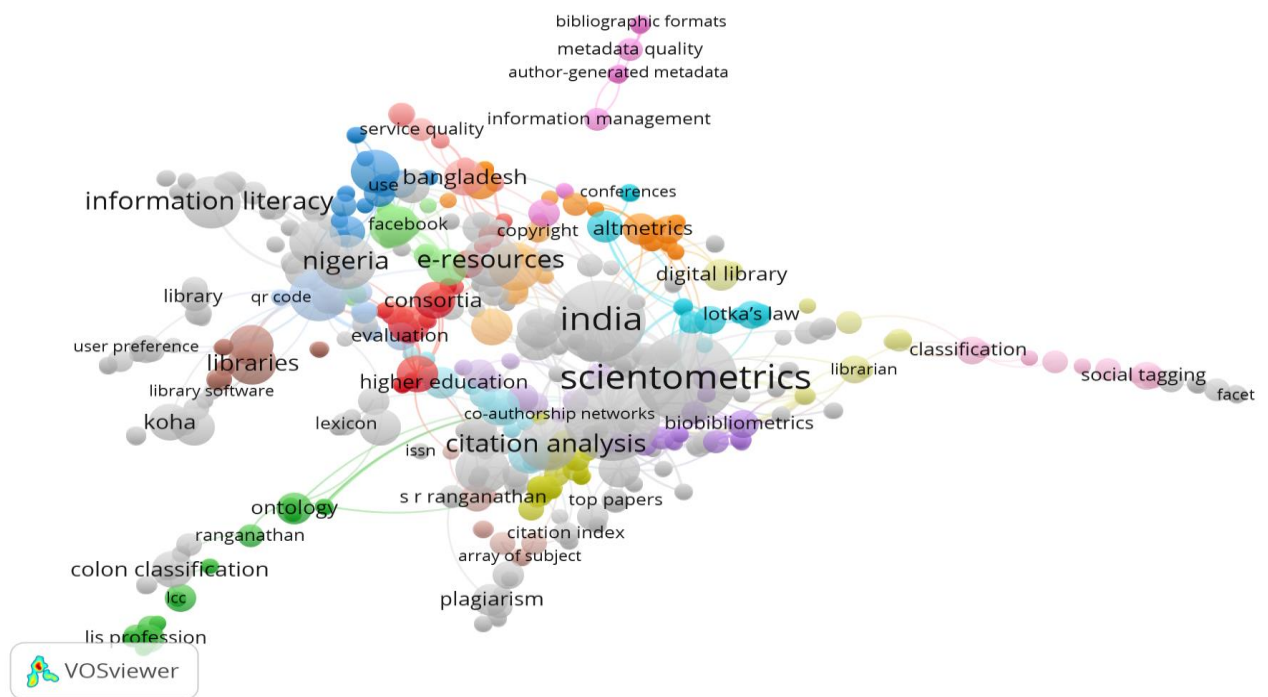
6.5 Top Ten Citations Highly cited Articles

Author's Name	Titles	No. of Citations	Ranking
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Kumar, N., Asheulova, N.	Comparative analysis of scientific output of BRIC countries	28	1
Seena, S.T., Sudhier Pillaiw, K.G.	A study of ICT skills among library professionals in the Kerala University Library System	23	2
Pujar, S.M., Satyanarayana, K.V.	Internet of things and libraries	22	3
Deshmukh, P.P.	Citations in annals of library and information studies during 1997 to 2010: A study	21	4
Nwagwu, W.E., Ajama, M.	Women's health information needs and information sources: A study of a rural oil palm business community in South-Western Nigeria	20	5
Alison, K.A., Kiyangi, G.W., Baziraake, B.B.	Factors affecting utilisation of electronic health information resources in universities in Uganda	19	6
Jeyshankar, R., Ramesh Babu, B., Rajendran, P.	Research output of csir-central electro chemical research institute (CECRI): A study	19	7
Aswathy, S., Gopikuttan, A.	Productivity pattern of universities in Kerala: A scientometric analysis	18	8
Mittal, R.	Library and information science research trends in India	18	9
Vimal Kumar, V., Jasimudeen, S.	Adoption and user perceptions of Koha library management system in India	17	10

Table 6.5 find out the top ten citation of highly cited articles in annals journal of library information studies 2011 to 2021 Kumar, N Asheulova, N the comparative analysis of scientific output of BRIC Countries 28 No. of Citations top ranking in this table. The second rank A study of ICT skills among library professionals in the kerala University library system by Seena ST, Sudhier Pillaiw, K G with 23 citation followed by Internet of Things and libraries by Pujar S.M. Satynarayana K .V with 22 Citations third rank in the table. Fourth rank Citations in annals of library and information studies during 1997 to 2010 A study by Deshmukh, P . P. and L ast Rank Adoption and user preceptions of koha library management system in India by Vimal kumar is got a 10th rank in this table.

Most frequent References



Country wise contribution of Annals of library journals 2011-2021

Sl no.	Country wise contribution	Publication	Citation	H-index	Ranking
1	India	263	1060	14	1
2	Nigeria	24	83	05	2
3	Sri Lanka	15	54	04	3
4	Bangladesh	09	43	04	4

5	Iran	07	27	03	5
6	South Africa	04	07	02	6
7	USA	03	03	01	7
8	Brazil	02	00	00	8
9	Canada	02	07	01	9
10	Others	15	116	06	10
	Total	344			

The above table delimitates the number of article contributions Annals journals contributed by various countries to during the period of 2011-2021, accordingly ranking of the countries was done based on total number of contributions from the particular country. Table clearly explain that in Annals Library and Information studies , after India 263, Nigeria stands next with 24 contributions and Sri Lanka 15 contributors, Bangladesh with 09(1.19%) contributions, Iran 07 contributions, South Africa 04, followed by USA (03), Brazil (02), Canada (02), and other Counties 15.

Conclusion and Discussion

The Annals of Journal of Library and Information Studies published 344 papers during 2011-2011. The paper is based on the bibliometric analysis of 44 issues of Annals of Library and Information Studies published during 2011 to 2021. Each issue published 9.74% research output by and large. Of the total 344 were retrieved from 44 issues of Four volumes with an average of 46.15 from Annals library and Information studies journal in the period 2011-2021, in which year 2014 has got the highest number of publications i.e, 45 with an average article of 11.2 per issue Annals Library and Information studies , after India 263, Nigeria stands next with 24 contributions and Sri Lanka 15 contributors, Bangladesh with 09 contributions, Iran 07 contributions, South Africa 04, followed by USA (03), Brazil (02), Canada (02), and other Counties 26.contributions B. K Sen (19) contributed the highest number of publications in ALIS. the year 2014 has recorded highest citations 269 , Council of Scientific and Industrial top rank contributor 31 publication and 9.01 % contributions .

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