

Annals of Library and Information Studies during 2010 to 2014: A Bibliometrics Analysis

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Abstract

This article carries out a bibliometric analysis of the journal "Annals of Library and Information Studies" (ALIS) during from 2010-2014. The study analyzes the volume wise distribution of articles, distribution of citations, authorship pattern, most productive authors of the ALIS and the average length of articles during the period under study. The study reveals that the maximum numbers of contributions were from the two authors.

Keywords: Bibliometric; ALIS; Library Science.

Introduction

Bibliometrics is a statistical analysis of written publications, such as books or articles. Bibliometric methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science, including scientometrics. For instance, bibliometrics are used to provide quantitative analysis of the academic literature (Wikipedia, 2015). Bibliometric is a set of methods used for publication analysis of impact and contribution. Allen Pritchard coined the term "bibliometric" in 1969, defined it as the "application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication."

Annals of library and information studies (ALIS) quarterly journal publishes original research articles in the field of library and information science (LIS) been published by the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, New Delhi on the quarterly basis. It is also publishing original papers, survey reports, reviews, short communications, and letters pertaining to library science, information science, and computer

applications in these fields. This study aims to highlight the bibliometric analysis of annals of library and information studies from 2010 to 2014.

Review of Related Literature

Review of related literature shows a number of studies have been done by several authors analysed the contributions of different journals of various fields. Siwach and Satish (2015) analysed the publication output of research publication of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak during 2000-13. The analysis covered mainly national and international collaboration, subject wise distribution, high profilic authors, most productive journal, highcited papers etc. The study show that the paper by joint authors S. Verma and S.N. Mishra had the highest number of citations which cumulated into 99 in number.

Singh and Bebi (2014) retrieved 234 articles and analysed gender-wise authorship. The results found that of 387 authors, 299 (77.2%) articles were contributed by the male authors and 88 (22.8%) were contributed by the female authors.

In another bibliometric study, Grag and Bebi (2014) conducted a comparison study of two journals DESIDOC journals of Library & Information Science and Annals of Library & Information Studies. And found that DJLIT published more articles than ALIS. they indicated a possible reason behind that DJLIT is published six times in a year while ALIS is published four times in a year.

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Objectives of the Study

The present study intends to analyze the publication trends in ALIS during the period 2010 to 2014. The main objectives of the study are:

- Determine the distribution of articles contribution (volume wise)
- Analyze the distribution of citation per volume
- Examine the authorship patterns
- Degree of Collaboration
- Identify the most productive authors of the Journal
- Study the average length of articles

Data and Methodology

The study is based on the published data collected from Annals of Library and Information Studies journal website (<http://nopr.niscair.res.in/handle/>

123456789/66) for the period 2010- 2014. This study include twenty issues of five volumes from 2010 to 2014. All data were organized in the tabular form such as authorship pattern, average of reference, number of contributors and simple arithmetic and statistical methods were used for the analysis and presentation the data.

Analysis and Discussions

Distribution of Article Contribution (Volume Wise)

Table 1 indicates the volume wise contribution. The ALIS has published 178 articles in 5 volumes during the span of five years from 2010-2014. The highest number of papers, i.e. 43, was published in the volume number 57, which was 24.16% of the total publications. The second highest position is occupied by Volume number 60. It is followed by volume 58. The minimum articles (27) were published in volume 59 of the journal.

Table 1: Distribution of article contribution (volume wise)

	Year	Vol.	Total Articles	Contribution (%)
	2010	57	43	24.16
	2011	58	36	20.22
	2012	59	27	15.17
	2013	60	37	20.79
	2014	61	35	19.66
Total	5	5	178	100

Distribution of citation per volume

Citation analysis is based on the references provided by the author at the end of their articles. Table 2 shows the contribution of the citations per volume. Total five volumes have been published

during 2010 to 2014 and 3963 citations add to the 178 articles. Out of 3957 citations, vol. 57 has the maximum number of citation 1045 (26.37%) and vol. 59 has the lowest number of citation 465 (11.73%).

Table 2: Distribution of citation per volume

	Year	Vol.	Articles	Citation	Contribution (%)
	2010	57	43	1045	26.37
	2011	58	36	819	20.67
	2012	59	27	465	11.73
	2013	60	37	831	20.97
Total	2014	61	35	803	20.26
	5	5	178	3963	100.00

Table 3: Authorship patterns

	Year	Vol.	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	More than Three Authors	Total
	2010	57	17	18	6	2	43
	2011	58	14	14	7	1	36
	2012	59	11	10	6	0	27
	2013	60	12	18	5	2	37
Total	2014	61	12	18	3	2	35
	5	5	66	78	27	7	178
		Contribution (%)	37.08	43.82	15.17	3.93	100.00

Authorship Patterns

It is evident from the data presented in Table 3 that the maximum number of papers, i.e. 78 (43.82%) are by two authors. This is followed by articles having single author 66 (37.08%) and three authors 27 (15.17%). The number of joint contributions by more than three authors is found to be 7 (3.93%).

Degree of Collaboration

The formula suggested by K. Subramanyam (1983) is used in this study. It is expressed as where;

$$C = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

Where

C = Degree of collaboration in a discipline

N_m = number of multi authored papers in the discipline

N_s = number of single papers in the discipline

Hear N_m = 112

N_s = 66 112

$$\text{Degree of collaboration, } C = \frac{112}{112+66} = 0.63$$

Table 4 indicates the degree of collaboration during the overall 5 years (2010-14) is 0.63.

A total number of 178 articles were published by researchers in the journal. Among those, 66 articles were written individually and 112 articles were the result of collaboration between two or more authors. The degree of collaboration was highest (0.68) in 2013 and lowest (0.59) in 2012.

Table 4: Degree of Collaboration

Year	Single Author	Multiple Authors	Total	Degree of Collaboration
2010	17	26	43	0.60
2011	14	22	36	0.61
2012	11	16	27	0.59
2013	12	25	37	0.68
2014	12	23	35	0.66
Total	66	112	178	0.63

Most Productive Authors of ALIS

Table 5 shows the four most productive authors identified during the 2010-2014. B.K. Sen chairman of Bibliometric Experts Committee, Dept. of Science & Technology, Govt. of India is the most productive author in this period with 11 publications, which

accounts about 1.63% of the total publications. He is followed by K.C. Garg and B.M Gupta with 7 publications each. The third position is Bidyarthi Dutta with 5 publications. Two authors Bhaskar Mukherjee and Shamprasad M Pujar are ranked in the 4 positions with 4 publications each.

Table 5: Most productive authors of Annals

Rank	Author	No. of Papers	(Percentage)
1	Sen, B K	11	6.18
2	Garg, K.C.;	7	3.93
2	Gupta, B.M.;	7	3.93
3	Dutta, Bidyarthi;	5	2.81
4	Mukherjee, Bhaskar;	4	2.48
4	Pujar, Shamprasad M;	4	2.48
	Total	38	21.81

Average Length of Articles

The page lengths have been divided into five categories i.e. 1-5, 6-10, 11-15,16-20 and more than 20. It is observed that more than half (64.04 %) of the

contributions were in the category of page length 6-10 pages, which is followed by page lengths 11-15 pages. These were very few articles, which were of the more than 15 pages.

Table 6: Average length of article

Pages	2010	2011	Year 2012	2013	2014	Total	(Percentage)
1-5	8	0	3	5	6	22	12.36
6-10	22	26	16	29	21	114	64.04
11-15	10	10	6	3	7	36	20.22
16-20	2	0	1	0	0	3	1.69
More than 20	1	0	1	0	1	3	1.69
Total	43	36	27	37	35	178	100

Conclusion

The Annals of Library and Information Studies have published 178 articles during the period from 2010-14. The maximum number of articles (24.16%) and a maximum number of citations (26.37%) are published in volume 57. It was found that about 37% articles were single-authored while the rest 63% had two or more authors among which the maximum articles had two authors. And the most productive author is B.K. Sen with (6.18%). The study indicated that the maximum numbers of contributions have the length of 6-10 pages with (64.04%).

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