

BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF ANNALS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

M.Ambika*, Alwammal**, D.Chinnadurai***

Abstract *This study aims to present a bibliometric analysis of the Annals of Library and Information Studies Journal. The paper analyzes a bibliometric study of 283 Articles (545 Authors) were published from 2002 to 2011 in the Annals of Library and information studies journal. The paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year-wise distribution of articles (from 2002 to 2011), subject-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, and institutions-wise distribution of contributions, state wise (geographical) (22 Indian States and 10 Foreign Countries) distribution of articles and prolific authors from 2002 to 2011 have been analyzed*

Keyword: *Bibliometrics, Journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies, Authorship Pattern, Geographical Distribution, Prolific Authors.*

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is a type of research method used in Library and information sciences. It is an emerging area of research in the Library and information science field. The term "Bibliometrics" was first coined by Pritchard 1969, and its usage and practice can be traced back to the second decade of this country. It is the statistical analysis of texts and information..It utilizes quantitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field or body of literature.

Bibliometrics is an emerging thrust area of research and has now become a well established part of information research and a quantitative approach to the description of documents. It has grown out of the realization that literature is growing and changing out of a rate with which no librarian or information worker equipped with traditional bibliographic skills and methods could keep abreast.

Annals of Library and Information Studies

Annals of Library and information studies journal is one of the peer reviewed journal, earlier published as annals of library science and documentation. It is a leading journal in Library and Information Studies publishing original papers, survey reports, reviews, short communications, and letters pertaining to library science, information science and computer applications in these fields. It is a quarterly

journal, published by the national Institute of Science Communication and Information resources (NISCAIR) New Delhi. This study aims to find out the bibliometric analysis of annals of library and information studies from 2002-2011.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This paper devotes to examine the review of works related to various aspects of bibliometric studies. It is observed that there are various research studies highlighting the importance of bibliometric analysis.

Neerja Verma, Rajnish Tamrakar and Priyanka Sharmab1, has analyses of the 131 contributions of the journal entitled 'Annals of Library & Information Studies' published during 1999-2005. It examines Year wise, Institutions wise, State wise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, citation analysis and length of the contributions. Swapan Kumar Patra, Partha Bhattacharya, & Neera Verma2, has analyses growth pattern, core journals and authors' distribution in the field of bibliometrics using data from Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA). Thanuskodi S3, analyzing the research output performance of social scientists on social science subjects. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals.Thanuskodi S4 presents a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled "Library Herald" from 2006 to 2010. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms

* Assistant Librarian, Kalasalingam University, Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Tamilnadu, India.

E-mail: ambikaabirami@gmail.com

** Librarian, Kalasalingam University, Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Tamilnadu, India. E-mail: gganandh@rediffmail.com

*** Deputy Librarian, Kalasalingam University, Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Tamilnadu, India.

E-mail: chinnaduraikd@gmail.com

Table 1: . Year-wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles Issue-wise				No. of Articles	%
		1	2	3	4		
2002	49	5	4	5	4	18	6.36
2003	50	5	4	5	5	19	6.71
2004	51	5	6	6	4	21	7.42
2005	52	5	6	6	6	23	8.13
2006	53	6	6	7	7	26	9.19
2007	54	6	9	6	7	28	9.89
2008	55	9	10	9	7	35	12.37
2009	56	7	8	9	10	34	12.01
2010	57	9	9	15	10	43	15.19
2011	58	10	10	9	7	36	12.72

of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals. All the studies point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the present study is:

- to study year-wise distribution of papers;
- to study the authorship pattern of papers
- to study the most prolific contributions of papers
- to study subject-wise distribution of the papers
- to study institute-wise distribution of papers;
- to study the (geographical) state wise distribution of papers

METHODOLOGY

The present study efforts to analyze the bibliographic attributes of the articles published by annals of library and information studies from 2002-2011, ten volumes (vol 49 to58) containing 40 issues have been taken up for the study. The information like authors, states, subject areas, institutions are extracted from annals of library and information studies website published by NISCIR.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The annals of library and information studies have extracted all the details of all articles published from 2002-2011 were recorded from this journal website.

Table 1 show that the numbers differs from year to year

Table 2: Authorship Patterns

Authorship	Year										No. of Articles	% of Articles	Total Authors
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
Single	6	6	7	10	6	12	12	6	17	14	96	33.92	96
2 authors	8	11	8	7	14	10	16	19	18	15	126	44.52	252
3 authors	3	2	5	5	5	6	6	9	6	6	53	18.73	159
4 authors	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	5	1.77	20
5 authors	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.35	5
6 authors	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.35	6
7 authors	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.35	7
Total articles	18	19	21	23	26	28	35	34	43	36	283	100 %	545
Total authors	35	34	45	45	54	50	66	71	79	66	= 545		
Average authors per article	1.94	1.79	2.14	1.96	2.08	1.79	1.89	2.09	1.84	1.83			

Table 3: Year-wise Authorship Pattern

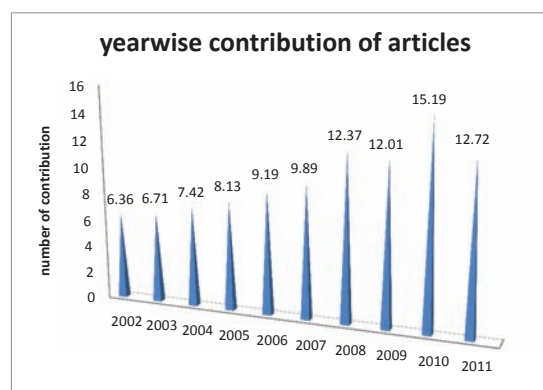
Years	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total articles	%
Single author	6	6	7	10	6	12	12	6	17	14	96	33.92
Joint authors	12(29)	13(28)	14(38)	13(35)	20(48)	16(38)	23(54)	28(65)	26(62)	22(52)	187(449)	66.08

Table 4: Prolific Authors

S.no	Author name	No of papers published	Ranking
1	Sen, B K	21(7.42)	1
2	Garg, K C	10(3.53)	2
3	Gupta, B M	10(3.53)	2
4	Dutta, Bidyarthi	7(2.47)	3
5	Kumar, Suresh	7(2.47)	3
6	Jeevan, V K J	5(1.94)	4
7	Kumar, S	5(1.94)	4
8	Biradar, B S	4(1.41)	5
9	Das, Anup Kumar	4(1.41)	5
10	Dutt, B	4(1.41)	5
11	Gupta, Dinesh K	4(1.41)	5
12	Kademani, B S	4(1.41)	5
13	Kalyane, V L	4(1.41)	5
14	Kumar, B T Sampath	4(1.41)	5
15	Kumar, Vijai	4(1.41)	5
16	Mukherjee, Bhaskar	4(1.41)	5
17	Pujar, S M	4(1.41)	5
18	Rajendiran, P	4(1.41)	5
19	Shivalingaiah, D	4(1.41)	5

and there is also steady increase in the number of articles from the year 2002 to 2011. Out of total 283 articles, the maximum numbers of articles are published in the year 2010 contributing 43 articles, which is secured 15.19% in the total publications. The minimum numbers of articles are published in the year 2002 with 18 articles, which are 6.36% in the total publications. It shows that the publication of the articles constantly increased year by year.

Table 2. Reveals that during 2002 – 2011 the highest proportion of articles were published by 2 authors which are 126 (44.52%), followed by single author contribution 96 (33.92%), and then 3 authors 53(18.73%), 4 authors 5(1.77%), and 5, 6, 7 authors contributed 1 articles respectively. Maximum number of papers published by double authors and minimum number of articles were published by 5, 6, 7 co authors.

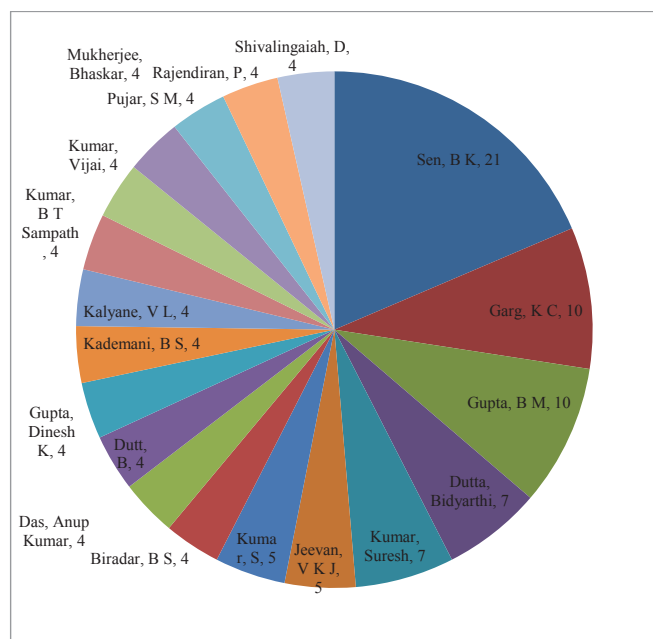
**Graph -1**

The year wise authorship pattern was analyzed to determine the percentage of single and multiple authorship. The above table shows that out of 283 articles single author contributed 96 (33.92%)articles , while the rest 187(66.08%) articles

Table 5: Subject-wise Distributions

Subjects	Year										Total	%
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Information technology/ computer application	4	4	7	3	4	3	5	3	5	4	42	14.84
User studies	3	1	-	1	2	4	7	7	4	6	35	12.37
Bibliometric studies	2	-	3	4	6	7	3	4	2	3	34	12.01
Others	1	2	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	4	32	11.31
Management	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	7	4	26	9.19
Citation analysis	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	4	24	8.48
Digital library	-	1	-	3	1	2	2	3	4	3	19	6.71
Scientometric analysis	-	2	-	1	3	-	3	1	4	2	16	5.65
Classification/ cataloging	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	1	12	4.24
Automation	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	4	-	12	4.24
Academic/public & special library	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	10	3.53
Library profession		3	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	9	3.18
LIS education	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	8	2.83
Webometrics	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1.41
Total	18	19	21	23	26	28	35	34	43	36	283	100%

were contributed by joint authors (449). maximum number of articles published by joint authors in the journal of library and information studies Journal.



Graph-2

Table 4 reveals that Among the 545 authors SEN B K published 21 articles which is recorded as the highest number of articles with 7.42% and he secure the first rank in the study of annals of library and information studies journals., followed by Garg K C and Gupta B M got second rank have contributed 10 articles and further followed by Dutta, Bidyarthi and Kumar, Suresh contributed 7 articles and they secured third rank, and Jeevan, V K J, Kumar, S contributed 5 papers, 12 authors contributed 4 articles, 13 authors contributed 3 articles, 56 authors contributed 2 articles and 85 authors contributed single articles respectively.

Table 5 shows that majority of the contributions appeared under Information technology/Computer application 42 (14.84%). The next position is taken by User studies 35 (12.37). This is followed by bibliometric studies with 34 (12.01), and other subjects 32(11.31) further followed by management 26 (9.19%), citation analysis, 24 (8.48%), digital libraries 19 (6.71%), citation analysis 16(5.65%). The study also shows there are small number of contribution in the field such as Classification/ cataloging 12(4.24%), Automation 12(4.24%), Academic/public & special library 10(3.53%), Library profession 9 (3.18%), LIS education 8 (2.83%), Webometrics 4(1.41%).

Table 6: Institutions-wise Distribution of Contributions

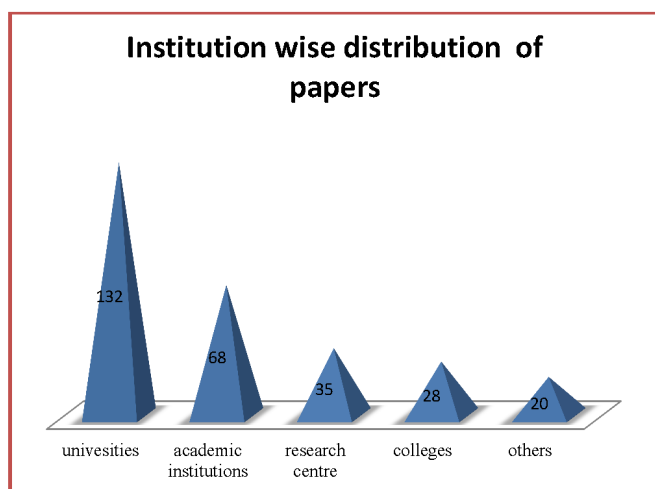
Institutions	Number of contributions	%age
Universities	132	46.64
Academic Institutions	68	24.03
Research centre	35	12.37
Colleges	28	9.89
Others	20	7.07
Total	283	-

Table 7: State-wise Distribution of Articles

State	Number of contributions	%age
New Delhi	58	20.49
Karnataka	44	15.55
West Bengal	32	11.31
Maharashtra	24	8.48
Kerala	16	5.65
Tamilnadu	14	4.95
Uttar Pradesh	14	4.95
Madhya Pradesh	9	3.18
UttaraKhand	6	2.12
Manipur	6	2.12
Haryana	5	1.77
Andhra Pradesh	5	1.77
Rajasthan	5	1.77
Orissa	3	1.06
Himachal Pradesh	3	1.06
Jammu & Kashmir	3	1.06
Punjab	2	0.71
Chandigarh	2	0.71
Jharkhand	2	0.71
Assam	2	0.71
Pondicherry	1	0.35
Gujarat	1	0.35

Other countries	Number of contributions	%age
Bangladesh	5	1.77
Nigeria	5	1.77
Sri Lanka	4	1.41
USA	3	1.06
Belgium	2	0.71
Netherland	2	0.71
UK	2	0.71
Hungary	1	0.35
Nepal	1	0.35
Hawaii	1	0.35
Total	283	

The table 6 reveals institution-wise distribution of papers published in the Annals of library and information studies during the period under study. Authors from universities contributed 132 (46.64%) papers followed by 68 (24.03%) from Academic institutions. Further followed by Research centre 35 (12.37%), from colleges 28 (9.89%) and other i.e., private research centre, free lands etc 20 (7.07) respectively.



Graph-3

The table 7 gives the state wise distribution of contributions in the 10 volumes of the journal out of 283 contributions, the highest number 58 (20.49) has been contributed by authors in New Delhi followed by Karnataka 44(15.55 %), west Bengal 32(11.31%), Maharashtra 24(8.48), Kerala 16(5.65%) Tamilnadu, Utter Pradesh 14 (4.95%) respectively. The Lowest number of one article (0.35%) contributed by authors from Pondicherry, Gujarat, Hungary, Nepal, Hawaii, Indian authors contributed 256 article out of 283 articles and other countries contributed only 27 articles out of 283 articles.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

- The analysis shows that the annals of library and information studies journal has published 283 article during the period of 2002-2011
- It was found that the year wise contribution of papers were maximum number (43 out of 283) during the year 2010
- The majority of library and information scientist prefer to contribute their papers jointly(double authors) in Authorship pattern of 283 articles
- Most of the articles were published from universities when the institution wise distribution of papers was analyzed.

- When subject wise contribution of analysis is taken into consideration most of the contributions are from Information technology/Computer application with 42 papers (14.84%).
- The study on prolific author shows that Sen B K got first rank followed by him, Garg K C; Gupta B M got second rank, who has contributed 21articles, 10 articles, and 10 articles respectively each.
- It was revealed that geographical distribution of article is taken in to consideration, India produce maximum number of contribution when compared to other countries .In India the state wise contributions shows the highest of 58 articles were published from New Delhi out of 283 articles.

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