



A Bibliometric study of Annals of library and Information studies (2016-2019)

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Abstracts

The Annals of Library and Information Studies is one of the premier journals, published on quarterly basis. The present study has been undertaken to make an analysis of the Annals of Library and Information Studies for the period 2016–2019. After analysis it found 112 articles and 3421 citations. It covers various parameters like issue-wise distribution of articles, year wise distribution of citations, the authorship pattern, the country and state wise distribution of citations, the length of articles on the basis of pages, frequency distribution of citations, subject distribution of articles and institution wise contribution of article.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Annals of Library and Information Studies, Citations, ALIS, Library Science

1. Introduction

Bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to publications (from Biblos: book and Metron: measurement). In 1962, the term bibliometrics was introduced by Alan Pritchard. Bibliometric study is a simple statistical method of bibliography counting to evaluate and quantify the growth and development of a subject. This topic mainly describes the bibliometrics study of Annals of Library and Information Studies for the period 2016–2019. Bibliometrics, in other words, is defined as a study of the process of information use by analysing the characteristics of documents and their distribution by statistical methods (Roy, 1983).



The Annals of Library and Information Studies is a leading quarterly journal of Library and Information Studies publishing original articles, research reports, short communications and articles related to library science, information science and computer applications in these areas. It is an open access academic journal, published since 1954 by the CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR) formerly Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre.

2. Review of Related literature

Lijina (2018) has done his study to analyse the International Journal of Library and Information Science for a period 2012 to 2017. In this study the issue wise number of articles, the authorship pattern, the degree of collaboration, the country and state wise contribution of articles, the length of articles on the basis of pages and the number of references are analysed.

Haque et. al. (2019) has done their study on the Bibliometrics analysis of the articles published in Library Philosophy and Practice (E-Journal) for the period 2014–2018. This study is based on various bibliometric aspects like year wise contribution of articles, year wise growth of publication, average publication per author, subject wise distribution of articles, the geographical distribution of articles, authorship pattern, author productivity, degree of collaboration, reference distribution pattern and length of reference distribution. Shanmugam (2011) has done his study based on bibliometric analysis of articles and references provided at the end of each article in the Indian Journal of Chemistry from 2005-2009. The analysis mainly includes the number of articles, patterns of the author, forms of cited documents, etc. All studies point to the merit and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development. Tallolli et. al. (2016) has done their study to examine the bibliographic analysis of the "Journal of Information Literacy" during the period 2011 to 2015. A total of 155 articles come out of five volumes. The results found that forty-seven percent of the articles in the entire study were analysis in nature. A specific limit (15.52%) of citations per article has been found and 22.58 percent of articles include author self-citations and 20 percent of similar citations were obtained by journals.

3. Scope and Coverage

This study covers the Annals of Library and Information Studies for the period 2016–2019. The scope of bibliometrics includes the study of relationships within a literature and the description



of a literature. Bibliometric studies are generally based on quantitative measurements without any quantitative assessment. The scope of the bibliometric study is narrow in size. We can show the author wise distribution of article, numbers of citations, numbers of articles, year wise distribution of citations, etc should be discussed in mathematical and statistical ways, which help to the researcher to their research work. Without bibliometric analysis research work is impossible to do.

4. Objectives

- To find out the issue wise distribution of articles
- To find out the issue wise distribution of citations
- To find out the year-wise distribution of citations
- To analyse the authorship pattern
- To know the document type of citations
- To study the length of the journal articles
- To find out the subject distribution of articles
- To find out the institution wise contribution of articles
- To find out the geographical distribution of citations state wise and country wise

5. Methodology

Annals of Library and Information Studies has been used as a source journal for the study. This study found 112 articles and 3421 citations and for the period of 2016-2019 data were collected.

6. Data analysis

The citation data collected from Annals of Library and Information Studies from the period of 2016-2019 and its sub disciplines have been analyzed keeping in view the objectives stated by the researcher.

6.1 Distribution of Citation by Forms

The cited documents which are grouped into 8 forms/types of documents i.e., journals, books, conference seminar proceedings, reports, web resources, thesis/dissertations, unpublished



document and miscellaneous. The form-wise distribution of citations has been done in order to know the most dominant forms cited by the researchers.

Table No. 1
Frequency Distribution of Different Forms of Citations

Rank	Forms/document type	Nos. of citations	Percentage of citations
1	Journals	2151	62.87%
2	Web Resources	501	14.64%
3	Books	205	5.99%
4	Conference/seminar proceedings	200	5.84%
5	Miscellaneous	301	8.79%
6	Unpublished Documents	33	0.96%
7	Thesis/ Dissertations	18	0.52%
8	Reports	12	0.35%
TOTAL		3421	100%

6.2 Distribution of Authorship Pattern

Table 2 shows the authorship pattern of the papers published in Annals of Library and Information Studies from the periods of 2016-2019 where we have found that the citations of single authors were most than the others. The total numbers of authorship pattern were 2150 (100%). The numbers of citations of single authors were 1016 (47.25%), double authors were 728 (33.86%), three authors were 287 (13.34%) and more than four authors were 119 (5.53%). Single author's contributions were more than half of the total number of citations respectively.

Table No. 2
Authorship Pattern of cited

Type of author	Years				Total	Percentage
	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Single	224	265	358	169	1016	47.25%
Two	215	177	243	93	728	33.86%
Three	49	71	111	56	287	13.34%
More Than Four	32	26	32	29	119	5.53%
Total	520	539	744	347	2150	100%

6.3 Issue -Wise Distribution of Citations

Table 3 represents the number of papers published in Annals of Library and Information Studies from the periods of 2016-2019. It indicates that 3421 citations were published in 16 issues from



the periods of 2016-2019. It also shown that the highest percentages of citation 426 (12.45%) were published in Vol. No. 65 Issue No. 2, and lowest percentages of citation 62 (1.81%) were published in Vol. No. 66 Issue No. 2. The overall distribution of publication percentage is depicted below.

Table No. 3

Issue Wise Distribution of Citations

Year	Vol. No	No. of issues	No. of citations	Percentages
2016	63	1	155	4.53%
		2	143	4.18%
		3	154	4.50%
		4	121	3.53%
2017	64	1	221	6.46%
		2	132	3.85%
		3	99	2.89%
		4	158	4.61%
2018	65	1	100	2.92%
		2	426	12.45%
		3	245	7.16%
		4	110	3.21%
2019	66	1	112	3.27%
		2	62	1.81%
		3	103	3.01%
		4	183	5.34%
TOTAL			3421	100%

6.4 Issue - Wise Distribution of Articles

Table 4 represents the number of papers published in Annals of Library and Information Studies from the periods of 2016-2019. It indicates that 112 articles were published in 4 volumes from the periods of 2016-2019. It is also shown that the highest percentages of citation 32 (28.57%) were published in Vol. No. 63 and 64, and lowest percentage of citation 20 (17.85%) were published in Vol. No. 66. The overall distribution of publication percentage is depicted below.



Table No. 4

Issue Wise Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol. No	No. of citations	Percentages
2016	63	32	28.57%
2017	64	32	28.57%
2018	65	28	25%
2019	66	20	17.85%
TOTAL		112	100%

6.5 Year-Wise Distributions of Citations

In table 5, it shows the percentage of year wise distribution of citations which help to know the highest percentage of citation in a specific time period. The highest number of citations were 1301 (56.17%) that were published in 2011-2020 and the lowest numbers of citations were 9 (0.38%) were published in 1951-1960. Out of 3421 citations it found 2316 nos. of citation in a year.

Table No. 5

Year-Wise Distribution of Citations

Year	Total no. of citations	Percentages
Above- 1950	20	0.86%
1951-1960	9	0.38%
1961-1970	18	0.77%
1971-1980	42	1.81%
1981-1990	73	3.15%
1991-2000	228	9.84%
2001-2010	625	26.98%
2011-2020	1301	56.17%
TOTAL	2316	100%

6.6 Papers Length of Articles

Table No. 6 reveals the length of papers published during the period under study. An analysis of data on page length of articles reveals that during the period under study, majority of citations 55 (49.10%) had the paper length of 5-8 pages which is normal for research citations. Out of the 112 citations, 36 (32.14%) papers had 9-12 pages are the second highest and 16 (14.28%) papers had 13-16 pages are the third length of pages.



Table No. 6
Year Wise Paper Length of Articles

Paper length	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	Percentage
1-4	4	5	5	2	16	14.28%
5-8	16	16	11	12	55	49.10%
9-12	10	11	9	6	36	32.14%
13-16	1	0	2	0	3	2.67%
17-20	1	0	0	0	1	0.89%
21-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-28	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-32	0	0	0	0	0	0
33-36	0	0	1	0	1	0.89%

6.7 Subject Distribution of Articles

Table 7 above shows that a majority of a contributions appeared under Bibliometrics 17(15.04%). The next position is taken by Scientometrics 14 (12.38%). This is followed by Others 11 (9.73%) and India 9 (7.96%).

Table No. 7
Subject Distribution of Articles

Sl. No	Subject	Total	Percentage
1	Bibliometrics	17	15.04%
2	Scientometrics	14	12.38%
3	Others	11	9.73%
4	India	9	7.96%
5	Academic Libraries	8	7.07%
6	Citation Analysis	6	5.30%
7	Library Professional	5	4.42%
8	Biography	4	3.53%
9	E-Resources	4	3.53%
10	Social Media	4	3.53%
11	LIS Journal	3	2.65%
12	Digital Library	3	2.65%
13	Use of ICT	3	2.65%
14	Collection Development	2	1.76%
15	Information Literacy	2	1.76%
16	Scholarly Communication	2	1.76%



17	Vufind	2	1.76%
18	Information Seeking Behavior	2	1.76%
19	School Libraries	2	1.76%
20	Lotka's Law	2	1.76%
21	Web 2.0	2	1.76%
22	Sentiment Analysis	2	1.76%
23	Metadata	2	1.76%
24	Library Consortia	2	1.76%
TOTAL		113	100%

6.8 Institution-Wise Distribution of Papers

Table No. 8 shows institution-wise distribution of papers published in Annals of Library and Information Studies from the periods of 2016-2019. Authors from universities & colleges contributed 62 (55.35%) papers, Research Organization contributed 24 (21.42%) and 26 (23.21%) from other Institutions. The table also shown below.

Table No. 8
Institution Wise Contribution of Articles

Sl. No.	Name of institution	No. Of articles	Percentage
1	University/College	62	55.35%
2	Research Organization	24	21.42%
3	Other Institutions	26	23.21%
	TOTAL	112	100%

6.9 Geographical Distribution of Citations

Country-wise Distribution of Citations

The purpose of having Table No. 9 is only to assess the country wise distribution of authors that have contributed to Annals of Library and Information Studies from the periods of 2016-2019. Articles published in the journal were originated from India and abroad. However, it shows that the highest number of citations were originated from Africa 31(18.90%), second highest number of citations were originated from America with 25(15.24%) no. of citations and the third number of citations were originated from London with 21(12.805), Europe were the fourth number of citations with 17(10.36%) and the rest lowest number of citations were found from 21 countries.



Table 9

Country Wise Distribution of Citations

Sl. No.	Rank	Name of the country	Total no of citations	Percentage
1	1	Africa	31	18.90%
2	2	America	25	15.24%
3	3	London	21	12.80%
4	4	Europe	17	10.36%
5	5	India	12	7.31%
6	5	New York	12	7.31%
7	6	Malaysia	7	4.26%
8	7	Australia	6	3.65%
9	7	Berlin	6	3.65%
10	8	Bangladesh	3	1.82%
11	8	Tehran	3	1.82%
12	8	Florida	3	1.82%
13	9	Ghana	2	1.21%
14	9	Benin	2	1.21%
15	9	Korea	2	1.21%
16	9	Hongkong	2	1.21%
17	9	Turkey	2	1.21%
18	10	Singapore	1	0.60%
19	10	New Zealand	1	0.60%
20	10	Pakistan	1	0.60%
21	10	Kazakhstan	1	0.60%
22	10	Russia	1	0.60%
23	10	Toronto	1	0.60%
24	10	Boston	1	0.60%
25	10	Trinidad	1	0.60%

State-wise contribution of citations from India

Table No. 10 shows the state wise distribution of authors who have contributed to Annals of Library and Information Studies during the period of study. Since India being the host country as such, maximum contributions made to the journal during the period of study are from host country. A total of 12 states of India with 77 citations. New Delhi emerging at top with maximum of 34 papers constitutes 44.15% of total contributions from India, followed by Bangalore having 18 (23.37%) citations. Dehradun and Kolkata were the third and fourth highest number of citations with 6(7.79%) and 5(6.49%). And rest 8 states are the lowest numbers of citations.



Table 10
State Wise Distribution of Citations

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Total no of citations	Percentage
1	New Delhi	34	44.15%
2	Bangalore	18	23.37%
3	Dehradun	6	7.79%
4	Kolkata	5	6.49%
5	Madras	3	3.89%
6	Simla	3	3.89%
7	Hyderabad	2	2.59%
8	Gandhinagar	2	2.59%
9	Allahabad	1	1.29%
10	Maharashtra	1	1.29%
11	Bhubaneswar	1	1.29%
12	Lahore	1	1.29%

7. Major Findings

Major findings are summarized below:

i. Numbers of Citations.

In this bibliometric analysis the total numbers of citations were 3421 and the highest numbers of citations were found under the Journal. The total numbers of citations of journals were 2151 (62.87%) and the lowest numbers of citations were found in Report 12 (0.35%). (Table No. 1)

ii. Distribution of Document Form

Journal citations secured the first rank and Web Resources citations secured the 2nd rank. The percentages of journal citations were more than the half of the total percentages. (Table No. 1)

iii. Authorship Pattern

Majority of citations were from the single authors. The numbers of single authors citations were 1016 (47.25%), double authors were 728 (33.86%). The lowest numbers of citations were from the more than four authors. Which numbers were 119 (5.53%). (Table No. 2)



iv. Numbers of Articles

The total numbers of articles were 112 (100%). The highest numbers of citations were found in the year 2016 and 2017 were the numbers and percentages were 32 (28.57%). The 2nd highest numbers of citations were found in the year 2018 where the numbers of citations were 28 (25%). The lowest numbers of citations found in the year 2019 i.e. 20 (17.85%). (Table No. 4)

v. State-wise contribution of articles from India

The highest numbers of citations were published from New Delhi and the numbers were 34 (44.15%) and lowest numbers of citations were published from Allahabad, Maharashtra, Bhubaneswar, Lahore and the numbers were 1(1.29%) (Table No. 10)

vi. Country-wise Distribution of Most Cited Document Form

In geographical distribution of citations Africa secured the 1st rank, America secured the 2nd rank; London secured 3rd rank, and rests it shown in the table no. 9.

vii. Institution-wise Distribution

The highest numbers of Institution citations were from University/Colleges contributed 62 (55.35%) than 26 (23.21%) from other Institutions. (Table No. 8)

viii. Year- Wise Distributions of Citations

The highest number of citations were 1301 (56.17%) that were published in the year 2011-2020 and the lowest numbers of citations were 9 (0.38%) were published in the year 1951-1960. Out of 3421 citations it found 2316 nos. of citation in a year. (Table No. 5)

8. Concluding remarks

Bibliometrics is most popular and important area in the field of library and information science. The researchers use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their study. Bibliometrics methods are now used in quantitative research assessment exercises of academic outputs which are starting to threaten practice based research. In this study, the research work is done very systematically. It is based on the study of citations cited in the Annals of Library and Information Studies for the period 2016–2019 and had entry the data in the MS Excel. The present study was to identify the research trend in the field of ALIS Journal. The investigation was undertaken with a view to apply bibliometric methods to identify the authorship, geographical distribution of information sources etc. in the field of Annals of Library and Information Studies.



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