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Bibliometric study of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) during 2010-2019

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This bibliometric study is centered on the findings of 'Annals of Library and Information Studies' (ALIS) during the year of 2010-2019. NISCAIR Online Periodical Repository is used and 354 articles retrieved are analyzed on various parameters i.e. year wise distribution, category wise classification, authorship, length of articles and range of citation etc. More than semi of the articles are published under a joint author and the average degree of collaboration is 0.598. This study has a show very large proportion of articles (74.34 percent) published by India. The most prolific authors are B. K. Sen with 30 articles each and highest contributed institution is National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR) with 30. The average articles per paper is 8.85 and 11 papers received 51 and more citations during the year of 2010-2019.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Authorship pattern, Citation, Annals of Library and Information

INTRODUCTION

Annals of Library and Information Studies(ALIS) started their first publication in 1954. ALIS is a vital journal in Library and Information Studies and publishing; unique papers, reports, reviews, short communications, and letters related to library science, information science, and computer applications. It has available both print and electronic versions from 1954-2019. Currently, it is publishing quarterly in a year in the month of March, June, September, and December. ALIS is published by the CSIR-NISCAIR(National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources). The present study is intended to explore bibliographic analysis of the Annals of Library and Information Studies. We expand our analysis based on the research papers published based on ALIS journals for the period from 2010 to 2019. To analyze the influence of the Journal, we studied by helpful the year-wise distribution, category wise classification, authorship pattern, degree wise collaboration of ALIS, length of articles, distribution of

articles by the institution, the geographical distribution of articles and range and percentage of citations. This study obviously shows the impact of various patterns towards the Annals of Library and Information Studies for the community of information professionals and the readers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Lei, Lei, and Liu, Dilin. (2019) conducted the study on bibliographic analysis from 2005 to 2016 was done using 42 articles from the SSCI-Indexed Journal of Applied Linguistics. This analysis focuses on the most frequently discussed topics, the most frequently cited publications and changes in research trends. Iqal, W., et al. (2019) conducted the study of the computer networking literature include;(a) metadata analysis; (b) content-based analysis; and (c) citation-based analysis. In this study analyze to identify the significant trends and the most influential authors, institutes and countries, based on the publication counts as well as article citations. Okumus, Feczi,.et al.(2019) Conducted the study on lodging-

context research by addressing the trend in the number of journal publications and the most prolific contributors from 1990 to 2016. In this study, data were collected from 16 leading academic journals. There are among the 16 leading journals analyzed, the International Journal of Hospitality Management and the International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management were the two most productive journals in publishing lodging-context–related articles. in addition, Contributors were identified according to the author, institution, and country. Raza, Ali, and Malik, Basharat Ahmad. (2018) conducted a study on the journal of knowledge management from 2009 to 2016. The study has contributed 57 countries, 584 institutions of 1214 authors from out of 508 papers published. The study shows the most popular from the contributions, publications pattern, highly cited articles, and most profile countries and institutions. Rajev, MKG & Joseph, Saju. (2017) conducted the study involves the patterns such as year wise distribution, length of articles, range of references, authorship pattern, institutional affiliation of authors, subject categories, a demographic affiliation of author and number of citations and the study shows 142 articles published in the journal for the period from 2007 to 2013. Verma, M. K., Devi, K. K. & Brahma, K. (2017) conducted the study of the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) for a period of 12 years (2005-2016) in which 553 articles were published. Tallolli, Somaraya B. and Mulla, K. R.(2016) conducted a study and analyzed nearly a total of 155 articles in the field of Journal of Information Literacy during the period of 2011 to 2015 and the result found that the forty-seven percent of articles throughout the study were analyzed in nature.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives are listed as follows:

- ➢ To study the year-wise distribution of papers.
- ➢ To study document Types of papers.
- ➢ To study the authorship pattern of papers;
- ➢ To measure the distribution of publication by citations.
- ➢ To study the most creative contributions of papers.
- ➢ To find out the length of articles and geographical distribution of papers.
- ➢ To find out the highly contributing institutions.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applicable in the current study is bibliometric scrutiny, which is used to analyses in detail the bibliographic attributes of the articles published in the

Annals of Library and Information Studies from 2010-2019. Ten volumes (Vol. 57 to 66) containing forty issues of the Annals of Library and Information Studies have been taken up for the study. The relevant articles were downloaded from the NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository website and then used MS Excel to organize, tabulate and analyze the data for the study.

Analysis and Interpretation

Year wise distribution of papers

There is the year-wise distribution of the articles of ALIS shown in Table 1. The period of the study included 10 volumes and 40 issues of the journal. A total of 354 papers were published during these 10 years. Out of total of 354 articles, the maximum numbers of articles are in the year 2010 contributing 45 articles, which are 12.71% to the total publications. The minimum numbers of articles are in the year 2019 with 25 articles, which are 7.06% to the total publications.

Table 1. Year-wise Distribution of papers

Year	Vol. No	1	2	3	4	No of Article	%
2010	57	9	9	16	11	45	12.71
2011	58	10	10	9	7	36	10.17
2012	59	6	6	8	7	27	7.63
2013	60	9	9	9	10	37	10.45
2014	61	9	8	12	8	37	10.45
2015	62	6	7	11	19	43	12.15
2016	63	11	9	8	7	35	9.89
2017	64	11	7	7	12	37	10.45
2018	65	9	9	7	7	32	9.04
2019	66	8	7	5	5	25	7.06
Total		88	81	92	93	354	100

Category wise classification of papers

Table 2 study shows that the maximum number of papers published as under the category of the article i.e. 328 (92.66 percent), whereas 11 (3.11 percent) papers published under the book review category. There were a small number of articles published as under the other category, i.e., 2 (0.56 percent).

Table 2. Category wise classification of papers

Category	No of Article	%
Article	328	92.66
Book Review	11	3.11
Editorial material	6	1.69
Letter	4	1.13
Report	3	0.85
Other	2	0.56
Total	354	100

Authorship pattern

The authorship pattern was studied to determine the percentage of single and multiple authorships. As shown in Table 3, our author sample consists of 649 authors for 354 papers. Table 3 exposes that during 2010-2019 the highest proportion of papers were by 2 authors (42.66%), followed by papers with single authors (40.11%), 3 authors (12.99%), 4 authors (2.825%), 5 authors (0.847) and 6 authors (0.565%). The data point out of a large number of article by 2 authors means that there are required well-established research group to emerging new in the area or subject. The average number of authors per paper is 1.83, i.e. 649 authors written 354 articles. Table 3 displayed that out of 354 papers joint author contributed 212(59.88%)papers while the rest 142(40.11%) papers were contributed by single authors.

Table 3. Authorship pattern

Authorship	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	No. of Articles	%	Total Authors
Single	19	14	11	12	14	23	11	14	12	12	142	40.11	142
2 authors	18	14	10	18	18	14	18	17	16	8	151	42.66	302
3 authors	6	7	6	5	3	4	3	6	2	4	46	12.99	138
4 authors	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	10	2.825	40
5 authors	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0.847	15
6 authors	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.565	12
Total articles	45	36	27	37	37	43	35	37	32	25	354	100	
Total authors	81	69	49	74	67	72	69	66	58	44			649
Average authors per article	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8			
Single	19	14	11	12	14	23	11	14	12	12			
Joint	62	55	38	62	53	49	58	52	46	32			

Degree of collaboration in the ALIS

To calculate the degree of collaboration in quantitative terms, Subramanyam (1983) proposed a formula was used as follows.

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Degree of collaboration $C = \dfrac{\text{\# of multi authored papers}}{\text{\# of sin \_ authored papers } + \text{ \# of multi authored papers}}$

$$C = \frac{212}{354}$$

Value C =   0.598

The result show, the degree of collaboration in the *ALIS* is 0.598, which clearly indicates its dominance upon individual contribution.

Length of Articles

The length of the articles was studied to calculate the percentage. Table 4 show the majority of articles 146 (41.24%) have the length of 5-8 pages followed by 121 (34.18%) articles with 9-12 pages, 58 (16.38%) articles with 1-4 pages and the remaining 29 (8.19%) articles have the length of 13 and more pages.

Table 4. Length of Articles

Page	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	%
1 to 4	6	0	2	2	5	11	6	10	9	7	58	16.38
5 to 8	19	15	9	20	12	20	15	14	10	12	146	41.24
9 to 12	13	17	11	14	16	12	10	12	10	6	121	34.18
13 & more	7	4	5	1	4	0	4	1	3	0	29	8.19
Total	45	36	27	37	37	43	35	37	32	25	354	100

Geographical Distribution of Articles

Table 5 showed that most of the contributions are from India with 74.34% and the rest 25.66% only from foreign sources.

Table 5. Geographical Distribution of Articles

Name of the Institution	No. of Articles	%
India	449	74.34
Foreign	155	25.66
Total	604	100

Distribution of Articles by Institution

Table 6 shows the productive 14 institutions ranked in terms of a number of articles contributed. The highest number of contribution was 30 articles (1st rank and 8.47 percent) by National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR), Indian National Science Academy contributed 26 articles (2nd rank and 7.37 percent) in ALIS followed by University of Calcutta contributed 17 articles (3rd rank and 4.8 percent), Jawaharlal Nehru University contributed 16 articles (4th rank and 4.52 Percent), University of Delhi contributed 14 articles (5th rank and 3.95 percent), Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research contributed 12 articles (6th rank and 3.39 percent) in ALIS followed by Kuvempu University of Karnataka and University of Dhaka, Bangladesh contributed 10 articles each in ALIS during the period under study. The other major contributions were by Banaras Hindu University, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and University of Mysore, i.e. 9 articles by each institution. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) and University of Kashmir contributed 8 articles and Visva-Bharati institutes 7 articles in ALIS during 20010-19. All other institutes published less than 7 articles during the period under study.

Table 6. Distribution of Articles by Institution

Sr.No	Institute	No. of Papers	%	Rank
1	National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR), Pusa Gate, Dr. K.S. Krishnan Marg, New Delhi	30	8.47	1
2	Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi	26	7.34	2
3	University of Calcutta, Kolkata	17	4.8	3
4	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	16	4.52	4
5	University of Delhi, New Delhi	14	3.95	5
6	Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Gen A K VaidyaMarg, Goregaon (E), Mumbai	12	3.39	6
7	Kuvempu University, Jnanasahyadri, Shankaraghatta, Karnataka	10	2.82	7
8	University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh	10	2.82	7
9	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	9	2.54	8
10	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi	9	2.54	8
11	University of Mysore, Manasgangotri, Mysore	9	2.54	8
12	National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR),14-Satsang ViharMarg, New Delhi	8	2.26	9
13	University of Kashmir, Srinagar	8	2.26	9
14	Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan,West Bengal	7	1.98	10

Range and percentage of citations per articles

The table 7 show the range and percentage of citation per article, during the period of the study 354 article were analyzed. After was found range of the citation between 11 to 20 36.44 percent the highest range of citation and followed by range of the citation between 1 to 10 21.19 percent, range of the citation between 21 to 30 18.08 percent, range of the citation between 31 to 40   11.30 percent, range of the citation 0 5.93 percent, range of the citation between 41 to 50 3.95 percent, and the lest range of the citation between 51 to more   3.11 percent.

Table 7. Range and percentage of citations per articles

Range of Citation	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	%
0	2	0	0	0	2	4	3	2	4	4	21	5.93
1 to 10	10	4	7	5	8	7	11	10	7	6	75	21.19
11 to 20	13	19	12	13	12	18	11	14	10	7	129	36.44
21 to 30	11	6	5	7	7	11	5	2	5	5	64	18.08
31 to 40	2	4	3	12	5	1	3	6	3	1	40	11.30
41 to 50	3	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	14	3.95
51 to more	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	11	3.11
Total	45	36	27	37	37	43	35	37	32	25	354	100.00

Most prolific contributor

It was observed that there are a total of 649 of contributors for 354 articles.The most prolific contributor was Sen, B. K. and has contributed 30 articles. Secondly, Garg, K.C. has contributed 13 articles, Das Anup Kumar has contributed 12 articles, Gupta, B. M. has contributed 10 articles, and followed by Ray, ParthaPratim and Dutta, Bidharthi have contributed 7 articles which have published in the Annals of Library and Information Studiesduring the year 2010 to 2019.

Table 8. Most prolific contributor

Rank	Author	Contribution	%
1	Sen, B. K.	30	4.62
2	Garg, K. C.	13	2.00
3	Das, Anup Kumar	12	1.85
4	Gupta, B. M.	10	1.54
5	Ray, ParthaPratim	7	1.08
5	Dutta, Bidyarthi	7	1.08

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

1. The ALIS is a reputed journal and published on an average of 35 research papers per year in the period under study.
2. It has been observed that most of the issues contain less than 12 articles in the ALIS. Some issues contain more than 12 articles and issue no. 57(3) contains 16 articles and 62(4) contain 19 articles which are maximum in the time period under study.
3. The maximum number of papers published as under the category of the article i.e. 328 (92.66 percent), whereas a small number of articles published as under the other category, i.e., 2 (0.56 percent).
4. More than half of the articles i.e. 59.32 percent are contributed under joint authorship and the average degree of collaboration are 0.598 percent.
5. More than forty percent (41.24 percent) articles in the journal are in 5-8 pages. It clears that this is an ideal range for publishing an article in the ALIS during 2010-19.
6. More than seventy percent (74.34 Percent) articles published in the journal are India during 2010-19.
7. The authors B. K. Sen has published 30 articles each from 2010-19. This is the maximum contribution by a single author in ALIS.
8. The highest thirty-six (36.44 percent) range of citations between 11- 20 citations are published in the journal and 5.93 Percents articles are published zero citation during 2010-19.
9. The maximum number of contributions by a single institution is by the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR) with 30 articles, followed by Indian National Science Academy with 26 articles.

'Annals of Library and Information Studies'isa peer-reviewed journal in the field of Library and Information Science. The maximum contribution is by a single country i.e. India. ALIS publishes articles on various aspects such as documentation and information science, information systems, services and products, information technology, information users, bibliometrics, scientometrics and informatics, education and training and other related areas.

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