

## Analysis of contributions in 'Annals of Library and Information Studies'

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This paper deals with the analysis of the 131 contributions of the journal entitled 'Annals of Library & Information Studies' published during 1999-2005. It examines yearwise, institutionswise, statewise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, citation analysis, length of the contributions etc. The study shows that most of the contributions of this journal are contributed by single author and statewise distribution shows that most of the contributions are contributed from New Delhi. Citation analysis of 1456 citations includes to find out average number of citations per contribution, types of publications cited and preparing of ranked list of cited journals in contributions of this journal. The study reveals that journals are the most cited publication amongst the library and information scientists and the source journal i.e. Annals of Library and Information Studies is the most cited journal in the contributions of this journal.

### Introduction

*Annals of Library and Information Studies*, earlier published as *Annals of Library Science and Documentation* is a well known journal in the field of library and information science published from India. It covers articles, documentation notes and research reviews on library, documentation and information science, information systems, services and products, information technology, information users, bibliometrics, scientometrics and informetrics, education and training and other related areas. It is a quarterly journal, published by the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi.

There are several studies by different authors analyzing the contributions (with and without citation analysis) of different journals of various fields. Thate and Mishra<sup>1</sup>, Tiew<sup>2</sup>, Vij and Bedi<sup>3</sup>, Dutta and Sen<sup>4,5</sup>, Das<sup>6</sup>, Dhiman<sup>7</sup>, Sivasubramanian<sup>8,9</sup> and Hazarika, Goswami and Das<sup>10</sup> have studied the contributions of different journals related to agriculture, defence science, physics, botany and mathematics. As far as journals of library science are concerned, a few studies related to analysis of contributions of *ILA Bulletin*<sup>11</sup>, *Library Herald*<sup>12</sup> and *IASLIC Bulletin*<sup>13</sup> by the corresponding author of this paper are also available. A study related to citation analysis of *Annals of Library Science and*

*Documentation* by Mete and Deshmukh<sup>14</sup> is also available. The present study is related to analysis of contributions of *Annals of Library and Information Studies* from 1999 to 2005.

### Objectives of the study

- To examine authorship pattern, year-wise, institution-wise and geographical distribution of contributions of the journal;
- To examine the average length of articles and average number of citations per article in the journal;
- To study the types of publications cited in the contributions of the journal; and
- To prepare ranked list from journals cited in the contributions of the journal.

### Methodology

For the purpose of this study, the journal *Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)* has been selected as the source journal. Twenty eight issues of seven volumes from 1999 to 2005 have been selected for the study. Out of the seven volumes, two volumes, i.e., volume of years 1999 and 2000 are entitled "*Annals of Library Science and Documentation (ALSD)*". Information about each contribution such as author, author's affiliation, length of contributions, citations,

Table 1 – Yearwise distribution of articles

Year	Vol.	No. of Issue	No. of Contribution	% age
1999	46	1-4	16	12.21
2000	47	1-4	17	12.98
2001	48	1-4	17	12.98
2002	49	1-4	18	13.75
2003	50	1-4	19	14.50
2004	51	1-4	21	16.00
2005	52	1-4	23	17.56
Total			131	100

Table 2 – Authorship pattern

No. of author(s)	Total no. of contributions	Percent
One	47	35.88
Two	60	45.80
Three	21	16.03
More than three	03	02.29
Total	131	100

Table 3- Authorship pattern of contributions (volumewise)

Vol. no.	One author	%	Two authors	%	Three authors	%	More than three	%
46	9	19.14	4	06.67	3	14.28	-	-
47	8	17.02	8	13.33	1	04.77	-	-
48	3	06.38	12	20.00	2	09.53	-	-
49	6	12.77	8	13.33	3	14.28	1	33.33
50	6	12.77	11	18.33	2	09.53	-	-
51	6	12.77	9	15.00	5	23.80	1	33.33
52	9	19.14	8	13.33	5	23.80	1	33.33
Total	47	100	60	100	21	100	3	99.99

etc., was scanned, checked and examined carefully. Short communications are also included for the study.

### Analysis and findings

#### Year-wise distribution

A total of 131 contributions have been published in seven years (1999-2005), which consists of full articles, review articles and short communications.

Table 1 gives details regarding the distribution of 131 contributions published from 1999-2005. Maximum number of articles i.e., 23 (17.56 %) was published in 2005 and minimum number of contributions i.e., 16 (12.21%) in 1999.

#### Authorship pattern of contributions

Table 2 gives the details about the authorship pattern. A total of 47 contributions (35.88%) out of 131 have been contributed by single author, 60 contributions (45.80%) by two authors and 21 contributions (16.03%) by three authors and 3 contributions (02.29%) by more than three authors.

#### Authorship pattern of contributions (volume-wise)

Table 3 gives authorship pattern of contributions volumewise. It indicates that out of the 47 contributions of single author, volumes 46 and 52 has the highest number i.e., 9 (19.14%) and vol. 48 have the lowest number i.e. 3 (06.38%) contributions. Out of the 60

Table 4 - Institutionwise distribution of contributions

Contributed by	No. of contributions	Percent
Academic/ Research Institutes	81	61.83
Teaching Faculty	17	12.98
Student/ Research Scholar	8	6.10
Special Library	7	5.34
Miscellaneous	7	5.34
Government Departments	6	4.59
Information/ Documentation Centres	5	3.82
Total	131	100

Table 5 - Statewise distribution of contributions

Name of state	No. of contributions	% age
New Delhi	29	22.13
Karnatka	24	18.32
Maharashtra	16	12.21
West Bangal	12	9.16
Uttanchal	6	4.59
Uttarpradesh	6	4.59
Kerala	5	3.82
Andhra Pradesh	5	3.82
Madhya Pradesh	4	3.05
Tamilnadu	4	3.05
Orissa	3	2.29
Assam	3	2.29
Haryana	3	2.29
Rajasthan	2	1.53
Manipur	1	0.76
Punjab	1	0.76
Jharkhand	1	0.76
Chattisgarh	1	0.76
Foreign Countries	5	3.82
Total	131	100

contributions by two authors, vol. 48 has the highest i.e. 12 (20.00%) and vol. 46 has the lowest number i.e., 4 (06.67%) contributions. Out of the 21 contributions by three authors, vol. 51 and 52 has the highest i.e. 5 (23.80%) and vol. 47 has the lowest number i.e., 1 (04.77%) contributions. Out of 3 contributions by more than three authors volumes 49, 51 and 52 have one each.

#### Institutionwise distribution of contributions

Table 4 gives institutionwise distribution of contributions of this journal. Out of 131 contributions, the highest number, i.e., 81 (61.83%) has been contributed by academic/ research institutions and lowest number, i.e., 5 (3.82%) has been contributed by information/ documentation centres.

#### Statewise distribution of contributions

Table 5 gives the statewise distribution of contributions in the seven volumes of the journal. Out of 131 contributions, the highest number, i.e., 29 (22.13%) has been contributed by authors in New Delhi and lowest number i.e., 1 (0.76%) has been contributed by authors from Manipur, Punjab, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh each. Out of 131 contributions only 5 contributions are from two foreign countries i.e., Nigeria and Nepal.

#### Length of articles

Table 6 indicates the details about the page length of the contributions. Out of 131 contributions, 38 contributions (29.00%) have page length of 1-5 pages while 67 contributions (51.15%) have length of 6-10 pages. There is only one contribution that has page length between 26-30 pages i.e., (00.76%).

#### Study of citations

Table 7 reveals the details of number of citations appearing at the end of contributions during 1999-2005.

Table 6 - Length of articles

No. of pages	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total	%age
1-5	4	5	5	4	6	6	8	38	29.00
6-10	7	7	9	11	8	12	13	67	51.15
11-15	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	17	12.98
16-20	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	6	4.59
21-25	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1.53
26-30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.76
Total	16	17	17	18	19	21	23	131	100

Table 7 - Study of citations

No. of citations	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total	%age
Nil	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	3.05
1-10	9	11	13	13	13	15	11	85	64.89
11-20	3	3	2	4	3	3	5	23	17.56
21-30	1	1	1	-	-	2	4	9	6.88
31-40	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	8	6.10
41-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71-80	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.76
81-90	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.76
Total	14	16	17	18	19	20	23	131	100

Table 8 - Distribution of citations

Vol.	Year	Issue No.	No. Citations	% age
46	1999	1-4	155	10.60
47	2000	1-4	151	10.40
48	2001	1-4	156	10.74
49	2002	1-4	172	11.84
50	2003	1-4	330	22.70
51	2004	1-4	159	10.94
52	2005	1-4	333	22.78
7 Vol.	7 Years	28 Issues	1456	100

Table 9 - Types of publication cited

Types of publications	No. of citations	% age	Cumulative	% age
Journals	684	46.97	684	46.97
Books	309	21.22	993	68.20
Online Search/ Websites	135	9.28	1128	77.47
Seminar/ Workshop/ Conferences	95	6.53	1223	83.99
Reports (Govt./ Project/ Commission/ Committee)	88	6.04	1311	90.04
Miscellaneous	73	5.01	1384	95.05
Reference Sources	42	2.89	1426	97.93
Thesis/ Dissertation	15	1.03	1441	98.96
Newspaper/ Newsletter/ Magazines	15	1.03	1456	100
Total	1456	100		

Table 10 - Ranked list of cited journals

Rank	Name of journal	No. of citations	% age	Cumulative	%age
1	<i>Annals of Library and Information Studies</i>	88	12.87	88	12.87
2	<i>Scientometrics</i>	78	11.40	166	24.26
3	<i>IASLIC Bulletin</i>	45	6.58	211	30.84
4	<i>Journal of Documentation</i>	34	4.98	245	35.81
5	<i>Journal of Information Science</i>	24	3.51	269	39.32
6	<i>ILA Bulletin</i>	22	3.21	291	42.54
7	<i>Library Science with a Slant to Doc. &amp; Information Studies</i>	18	2.64	309	45.17
8	<i>Malaysian Journal of Library &amp; Information Science</i>	17	2.48	326	47.66
9	<i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science &amp; Technology</i>	14	2.04	340	49.70
10	<i>Nature</i>	11	1.61	351	51.31
11	<i>Indian Journal of Information, Library &amp; Society</i>	10	1.46	361	52.77
12	<i>Science</i>	9	1.31	370	54.09
12	<i>SRELS Journal of Information Management</i>	9	1.31	379	55.40
12	<i>Current Science</i>	9	1.31	388	56.72
12	<i>Herald of Library Science</i>	9	1.31	397	58.04
12	<i>Library Trends</i>	9	1.31	406	59.35
13	<i>International Library Review</i>	8	1.16	414	60.52
13	<i>Information Processing &amp; Management</i>	8	1.16	422	61.69
14	<i>DESIDOC Bulletin of I.T.</i>	7	1.02	429	62.71
15	<i>Journal of Marketing</i>	6	0.88	435	63.59
16	<i>Journal of American Society for Information Science</i>	5	0.74	440	64.32
17	<i>Annual Review of Information Science &amp; Technology</i>	4	0.59	444	64.91
17	<i>College &amp; Research Libraries</i>	4	0.59	448	65.49
17	<i>Computers Today</i>	4	0.59	452	66.08
17	<i>Engineering</i>	4	0.59	456	66.66
17	<i>IAALD Quarterly Bulletin</i>	4	0.59	460	67.25
17	<i>Information Today and Tomorrow</i>	4	0.59	464	67.83
17	<i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	4	0.59	468	68.42
17	<i>Kelpro Bulletin</i>	4	0.59	472	69.00
17	<i>Library Herald</i>	4	0.59	476	69.59
17	<i>Research Evaluation</i>	4	0.59	480	70.17
17	<i>The International Journal of Scientometrics &amp; Informetrics</i>	4	0.59	484	70.76
18	<i>Aslib Proceedings</i>	3	0.43	487	71.19
18	<i>CLIR Issues</i>	3	0.43	490	71.63
18	<i>Current Contents</i>	3	0.43	493	72.07
18	<i>Federal Register</i>	3	0.43	496	72.51
18	<i>Information Development</i>	3	0.43	499	72.95
18	<i>Lucknow Librarian</i>	3	0.43	502	73.39
18	<i>Information Technology &amp; Libraries</i>	3	0.43	505	73.83
18	<i>International Information &amp; Library Review</i>	3	0.43	508	74.26
18	<i>Journal of Scientific &amp; Industrial Research</i>	3	0.43	511	74.70
18	<i>Library &amp; Information Science Research</i>	3	0.43	514	75.14
18	<i>Library Quarterly</i>	3	0.43	517	75.58
18	<i>Libri</i>	3	0.43	520	76.02
18	<i>MIS Quarterly</i>	3	0.43	523	76.46
18	<i>Special Libraries</i>	3	0.43	526	76.90
19	30 Titles with 2 citations each	60	8.78	586	85.67
20	98 Titles with 1 citations each	98	14.32	684	100
		684	100		

Out of 131 contributions published, 4 contributions have no citation. The highest number of contributions with citation between 1-10 is 85 (64.89%) and lowest number of contributions with citation between 81-90 is 1 (0.76%).

#### *Distribution of citations*

Table 8 indicates that the 7 volumes have 1456 citations appended to the 131 articles. Out of 1456 citations, vol. 52 has the highest number i.e., 333 (22.78%) and vol. 47 has the lowest number i.e. 151 (10.40%).

#### *Types of publication cited*

Table 9 indicates that out of 1456 citations, 684 (46.97%) are the journal citations and 309 (21.22%) are book citations.

#### *Ranked list of cited journals*

Ranked list of journals helps in selecting the journals for acquisition in different libraries as the list shows the journals of maximum utility amongst the users. There are 46 titles of journals in Table 10 arranged according to their ranks. It can be seen from the ranked list that *Annals of Library and Information Studies* occupied first rank with 88 citations (12.87%), second rank occupied by *Scientometrics* with 78 citations (11.40%). This is followed by *IASLIC Bulletin* with 45 citations (6.58%).

#### **Conclusion**

The analysis shows that majority of the articles in the journal are two-authored and majority of the contributions are from New Delhi, the place of publication of *Annals of Library and Information Studies*. With regard to the citations, 85 contributions have up to 10 citations. Study of citations showed that *Annals of Library and Information Studies* received the highest number of citations, followed by *Scientometrics* and *IASLIC Bulletin*. Earlier studies on *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*, *IASLIC Bulletin* and *ILA*

*Bulletin* showed that the *Annals* topped the list of highly cited journal and a citation analysis study of *Library Herald* showed that *Annals* ranked second on the list of highly cited journal<sup>11-14</sup>. The present study shows that *Annals of Library Science and Documentation* that has been rechristened *Annals of Library and Information Studies* continues to be a prominent Indian library and information science journal.

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