

An Analysis of Contributions to the Journal Annals of Library and Information Studies During 2015 to 2019

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ABSTRACT

Citation analysis is a technique through which one can identify later authors who have cited earlier authors. It is very helpful in identifying useful journals, research articles, recent trends in a subject area, and other information resources, and it also supports the development of academic and research libraries. Citation analysis comes under the study of bibliometrics. It is a technique used to quantitatively measure the value of documents and the impact of a particular work by identifying how often it is cited by other authors in their papers. Citation analysis studies reveal patterns in the collection, organization, and dissemination of information, which are valuable for library professionals and information scientists. Annals of Library and Information Studies is a popular, relevant, and well-regarded journal in the field of Library and Information Science. The present paper discusses a total of 150 contributions published in the journal Annals of Library and Information Studies during the period 2015 to 2019. The study examines the year-wise, issue-wise, and country-wise distribution of contributions, authorship patterns, citation analysis, and the ranking of journals. The findings highlight that most of the contributions to the journal follow a double authorship pattern and country-wise the most of articles are contributed by authors from India. The citation analysis of 2,881 citations includes an examination of the average number of citations per contribution, the types of publications cited, and the preparation of a ranked list of the five most cited journals in the contributions of this journal. The study reveals that journals are the most frequently cited type of publication and that Scientometrics is the most cited journal in the contributions of Annals of Library and Information Studies.

KEYWORDS: Citation analysis, Citation; Journals, Bibliometrics, Annals of Library & Information Studies, Scientometrics, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Periodicals are erogenous sign of the emerging new ideas and gain knowledge in any discipline. The present study has undertaken one of the popular journal “Annals of Library and Information Studies” into consideration with an aim to analyse citations cited by various articles contributed in it. Citation analysis helps in understanding the relationship of subject, authors, publication trend and find out the important journals in particular field. It helps to preparation of bibliographies and leads the reader further studies in the field, identifying the quality research. It is a

mathematical analysis of references. Basic purposes of acquiring, collecting, organizing, and disseminating all kinds of documents to provide required the relevant information to users in any library or any research centre. It makes use of bibliographic references which are essential part of the primary scientific communication. Different types of techniques are used in citation analysis among them collection, counting, analysis and interpretations of citations given in various types of literature and thereby helps in identification of signification sources of information, individuals, institutions, and other fields of scientific activities.

Annals of Library and information Studies is published by the NISCAIR. The journal published are various current and new generated ideas related with library and information science filed such as professional development, information technology and its application in libraries, digital and virtual libraries, bibliometrics, articles on standardization and international cooperation among various library associations, universities, colleges, and institutions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dutta and Sen (2001) conduct a bibliometric study on “Journal of Chemistry”. The researcher main objectives of the study are to determine the authorship pattern, types and distribution of publications, ratio of India and foreign cited references. In the end, the study found overall the ratio of Indian to foreign citations is to be 1:36.

Kumar and Kumar (2008) studied on Citation analysis of “Journal of Oilseeds Research (JOR)” during 1993 to 2004. It highlights the authorship pattern, ranked list, type of citations, chronological distribution of articles published in the journal.

Deshmukh (2011) conduct a bibliometrics study about citations of “Annals of Library and Information Studies” journal during 1997 to 2010. The researcher analysed 4141 citations about authorship pattern, various forms of information sources cited by authors, rank list of the core journals. The researcher findings that “Annals of Library and Information Studies” is the most cited journal.

Saikia and Gohain (2014) carried out a bibliometric study of citation analysis of Ph.D theses submitted to the department of Chemical Science, Tezpur University during the period of 2008 -2012. The main purposes of the study were to investigate authorship patterns of citation, types and forms of literature cited and compiled a rank list of core journals in Chemical Science.

Parameshwar and Kolle (2016) analysis of articles published in “Annals of Library and Information Studies” for the period from 2006 to 2015. The analyses are undertaken on the features like year wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, institution wise, subject wise distribution of articles. Majority of the articles are contributed by joint authors. Most of the articles contributed from Delhi.

Lijina (2018) conduct a bibliometrics study on “International Journal of Library and Information Science” for the period of 2012 to 2017. The study analysed the issue wise number of articles, the authorship pattern, the degree of collaboration, country, state wise contribution of articles and the number of references is analysed. The findings of the study are highest contribution of articles from India.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

- To find out the number of articles published in the journal during 2015 to 2019.
- To determine the country and state wise contributions of articles.
- To examine the issue and year wise distribution of articles.
- To identify the degree of collaboration among authors
- To determine average numbers of references per article.
- To find out the forms of cited document.
- To rank the cited journals.

4. METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study has been designed to investigate the research contributions of journal “Annals of Library and Information Studies.” The study is quantitative study. The articles have been received from the articles to assess the research contribution of Library and Information Science professionals published in “Annals of Library and Information Studies.” The journal is published by National Institute of Science Communications and Information Resources (NISCAIR). The collected data was classified, tabulated, presented, analysed by using MS -Excel in terms of year of publication, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration etc.

5. DATA ANALYSIS

In this study, the process of data analysis started with the collection of data from NISCAIR’s official website which altogether displays the publications of many journals. The data of research publication has been received from the journal of “Annals of Library and Information Studies” from NISCAIR. From the analysis and interpretation, results of the study can be drawn.

5.1 Year wise distribution of articles

Table 1 presents that total numbers of articles published in 5 volumes of the period of 2015 to 2019 in the journal of “Annals of Library and Information Studies”. Table 1 shows that in the year 2015 has the highest contribution of articles with 38 (25.33%) out of 150 articles, followed by Volume 63 and Volume 64 with 32 (21.33%) of articles. Again, Volume 65 has contribution 28 (18.67%) of articles. Moreover, Volume 66 in the year 2019 has the lowest contributions of articles with 20 (13.34%) respectively.

Table 1: Year wise distribution of articles

Year	Vol. No.	No. of contribution	Percentage
2015	62	38	25.33
2016	63	32	21.33
2017	64	32	21.33
2018	65	28	18.67
2019	66	20	13.34
Total		150	100

5.2 Issue wise distribution of articles

Table 2 displays the issue wise publications of the 5 volumes with a total number of 150 articles. Here, it is seen that in the month of December has the highest publication of during this period with 43 (28.67%) of contributions which is followed by March with 40 (26.67%) and September with 35 (23.33%) of contributed publications and in the month of June has the lowest contributions with 32 (21.33%) of articles.

Table 2: Issue wise distribution of articles

Issue (Month)	Vol. No. (62)	Vol. No. (63)	Vol. No. (64)	Vol. No. (65)	Vol. No. (66)	Total	Percentage	Cumulative Frequency
March	6	10	10	8	6	40	26.67	40 (26.67)
June	7	8	6	7	4	32	21.33	72 (48.00)
September	9	8	6	7	5	35	23.33	107 (71.33)
December	16	6	10	6	5	43	28.67	150 (100)
Total	38	32	32	28	20	150	100	

5.3 Authorship pattern of contribution

Table 3 shows that the authorship pattern of research articles during the period of 2015 to 2019 in the journal of “Annals of Library and information Studies”. Table 3 highlights, two authors with 49.33% having the highest contributions of the journal. Next rank occupied by single authors with 48 constituting 32.00%, whereas only 13.33% and 5.34% of articles published by three and more than four authors respectively.

Table 3: Authorship pattern of contribution

Author Type	2015 (62)	2016 (63)	2017 (64)	2018 (65)	2019 (66)	Total	Percentage	Cumulative Frequency
One author	18	8	9	8	5	48	32.00	48 (32.00)
Two	14	18	17	16	9	74	49.33	122 (81.33)
Three	4	3	6	2	5	20	13.33	142 (94.66)
More than four authors	2	3	-	2	1	8	5.34	150 (100)
Total	38	32	32	28	20	150	100	

5.4 Geographical distribution of authors

5.4.1 Country wise distribution of contributions

Table 4 highlights the country wise distribution of contributions in the five volumes of the journal. Out of 150 contributions, the highest number i.e. (72.31%) has been contributed by India. Similarly, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Iran is on second, third and fourth place having 7.96%, 4.15% and 3.81 % of contributions. Likewise, Brazil is on fifth

place having 2.55% of contributions. Similarly, Bangladesh is on sixth place having 2.42% of contributions. On the other hand, Kazakhstan, USA, and Sudan are on seventh place having 1.38% of contributions. Likewise, Tanzania and Canada are on eight places having 0.70% of contributions. On the other hand, the lowest contributions of authors are from UAE and South Africa having 0.35% contributions respectively.

Table 4: Country wise distribution of contributions

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	Percentage
India	41	47	48	44	29	209	72.31
Nigeria	9	7	3	4	-	23	7.96
Sri Lanka	6	2	1	1	2	12	4.15
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	4	-	4	1.38
Bangladesh	7	-	-	-	-	7	2.42
USA	-	3	1	-	-	4	1.38
Tanzania	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.70
UAE	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.35
Canada	1	1	-	-	-	2	0.70
Sudan	-	-	4	-	-	4	1.38
Iran	-	-	3	-	8	11	3.81
Brazil	3	4	-	-	2	9	3.11
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.35
Total	67	66	61	54	42	289	100

5.4.2 State wise distribution of authors

Table 5 highlights the state wise distribution of authors from India in the journal “Annals of Library and Information Studies”. From table 5, it is seen that, total of 23 states and a union territory of India have contributed in this journal, among which New Delhi, capital of the country highest contribution with 31.58%. The analysis shows that New Delhi scored first rank and West Bengal is on second rank having 15.78% of contributions. Similarly, Maharastra is on third rank having 8.14% of contribution. On the other hand, Karnataka, and Kerela are with 7.18% and 5.74% of contributions. Likewise, Bangalore is with 4.79% of contributions. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry are with 3.35% of contributions. On the contrary, Rajasthan and Odisha have 2.87% and 2.39% of contributions. Similarly, Hyderabad, Mizoram and Punjab have 1.43% of contributions. Likewise, Tamil Nadu is with 1.91% of contributions. Likewise, Chennai, Uttarkhand, Sikkim and Andhra Pradesh are with 0.96% of contributions. On the other hand, lowest contributions of authors are from Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, and Assam having 0.48% of contributions respectively.

Table 5: State wise distribution of authors

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	Percentage
New Delhi	14	18	14	14	6	66	31.58
West Bengal	11	7	3	4	8	33	15.78
Kerela	-	7	3	2	-	12	5.74
Karnataka	2	3	5	3	2	15	7.18
Jammu & kashmir	-	-	1	3	2	6	2.87
Uttar Pradesh	-	1	2	3	1	7	3.35
Bangalore	-	-	4	4	2	10	4.79
Pondicherry	3	-	2	2	-	7	3.35
Hyderabad	1	-	1	1	-	3	1.43
Mizoram	-	-	2	1	-	3	1.43
Odisha	-	-	-	2	3	5	2.39
Uttarkhand	-	1	-	1	-	2	0.96
Chennai	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.96
Bihar	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.48
Assam	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.48
Rajasthan	-	2	4	-	-	6	2.87
Punjab	1	-	2	-	-	3	1.43
Maharastra	3	4	5	-	5	17	8.14
Tamil Nadu	2	2	-	-	-	4	1.91
Sikkim	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.96
Andhra Pradesh	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.96
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.48
Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.48
Total	41	47	48	44	29	209	100

5.5 References per volume

Table 6 indicates the 5 volumes have 2881 citations appended to the 150 articles. Out of 2881 citations, volume 62 has the highest number i.e., 651 (22.60%) of citations, followed by volume 64 with 616 (21.38%), volume 65 with 584 (20.27%) and volume 63 with 570 (19.78%) of contributions. On the other hand, volume 66 has the lowest number i.e. 460 (15.97%) of citations respectively.

Table 6: References per volume

Years	Volumes	No. of articles	No of references	Percentage	Cumulative References
2015	62	38	651	22.60	651 (22.60)
2016	63	32	570	19.78	1221 (42.38)
2017	64	32	616	21.38	1837 (63.76)
2018	65	28	584	20.27	2421 (84.03)
2019	66	20	460	15.97	2881 (100)
Total		150	2881	100	

5.6 Authorship pattern of cited articles

Table 7 shows the single author and multi author contributions. It shows that one author is highly cited with 41.62% in the journal. It is followed by two authors cited with 26.45%. Similarly, more than two authors cited with 19.85%. On the other hand, there were only 12.08% of publications cited from association respectively.

Table 7: Authorship pattern of cited articles

Authorship pattern	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	Percentage
One author	343	243	231	184	198	1199	41.62
Two authors	148	184	179	144	107	762	26.45
More than two author	93	92	120	173	94	572	19.85
Association	67	51	86	83	61	348	12.08
Total	651	570	616	584	460	2,881	100

5.7 Forms of cited documents

Table 8 presents the 5 volumes have 2881 citations appended to the 150 articles. Here, it is seen that Journals (61.02%) are cited by highest authors. Similarly, web resources 15.86 % are cited by authors. Likewise, books 11.49 % are cited by authors, followed by research reports/papers (4.86%), conference proceedings/seminars (4.76%), references (1.18%), thesis (0.76%) and miscellaneous documents (0.07%) are cited by authors respectively.

Table 8: Forms of cited documents

Cited documents	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	Percentage
Journals	353	348	392	377	288	1758	61.02
Books	153	52	53	34	39	331	11.49

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References	8	12	8	3	3	34	1.18
Conference proceedings/seminars	23	39	27	27	21	137	4.76
Web resources	98 114	66 65	102	120	71	457	15.86
Research papers/reports	11 13	50 51	28	16	35	140	4.86
These/dissertations	5	2	6	7	2	22	0.76
miscellaneous		1	-	-	1	2	0.07
Total	651	570	616	584	460	2881	100

5.8 Ranking order of top most five cited journals

Table 9 shows the ranking of journals. It is clear from table 9, the journal *Scientometrics* is on top having highest number of citations, i.e. 106 citations out of total 2881 citations received by all journals, followed by the Journal ‘*Annals of Library and Information Studies*’ of India is rank second with 83 citations. *Electronic Library* is having 35 citations and occupying the third rank in the list. The fourth rank is occupied by *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology* of India having 34 citations. On the other hand, *Journal of American society for information science and technology* on fifth rank having 33 citations respectively.

Table 9: Ranking order of top most five cited journals

Journals	No. of citations						Rank
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	
<i>Scientometrics</i>	36	21	22	11	16	106	First
<i>Annals of Library and Information Studies</i>	23	21	21	14	4	83	Second
<i>Electronic Library</i>	3	2	11	12	7	35	Third
<i>DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology</i>	8	6	9	8	3	34	Fourth
<i>Journal of American society for information science and technology</i>	10	6	5	5	7	33	Fifth

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Highest contribution of articles in the year 2015 with 38 (25.33%) out of the 150 articles.
2. Highest publication in the month of December during this period with 43 (28.67%) of contributions.
3. Majority of the articles two authors with 49.33% having the highest contributions of the journal.
4. Highest number i.e. (72.31%) has been contributed by country India.
5. Highest number i.e. (31.58%) has been contributed by state New Delhi.
6. Highest number of citations Volume 62 has the highest number i.e., 651 (22.60%) of citations and volume 66 has the lowest number i.e. 460 (15.97%) of citations respectively.
6. One author is highly cited with 41.62% in the journal.
7. Journals (61.02%) are cited by highest authors.
8. Journal “Scientometrics” occupied first rank having highest number of citations, i.e. 106 citations and “Annals of Library and Information Studies” occupied second rank with 83 citations in the ranked list of articles in the journal.

CONCLUSION

Citation analysis is an important area of bibliometrics research. It uses various methods to establish the relationship between authors and their works. Citations are references of published or unpublished sources that are given at the end of scholarly articles which are establish a relationship between them. When one author cited to another author a relationship is established. That relationship is known as citation analysis. It helps the users, librarian, information scientists to determine the usage pattern of subject and to identify frequently used journals, books, reports, web resources etc. The prospective librarians must act as intermediary between recorded knowledge and the patron to provide quality-based services. The study has represented a real picture of “Annals of Library and Information Studies” journal as it is the most relevant and the best quality journal in the field of Library and Information Science. It is expected that “Annals of Library and Information Studies” will further develop its importance in the days ahead as it has gradually promoted its quality through its global readership.

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