
"A bibliometric Study of Annals of Library and Information Studies"

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ABSTRACT

Chronicles of library and data considers is a main library science diary being distributed by the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi on quarterly premise. This examination expects to introduce a Bibliometric investigation of the diaries named "Annals of Library and Information Studies" period between 2000 to 2014. Present investigation covers the regions like article circulation design, creation example, reference, and geological dispersion of writers, and so on The examination shows that the majority of the commitments of this diary are contributed by two creators and state savvy circulation shows that the greater part of the commitments are contributed from New Delhi.

Keywords: Geographical Distribution, bibliometric, Journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies, Authorship Pattern,

Introduction

Library and Data Science (LIS) (now and then plurally given as Library and Data Science) is part of the scholarly vehicle that manages the affiliation, access, classification, and data security / guidance principles, regardless. In physical (e.g. workmanship, floppy circles) or advanced structures. In the late 1960's, during the second 50% of the twentieth century, a large number of library establishments, created by college establishments and professors, began to add the expression "data science" to them. Was. More schools in the 1970s and 1980s, and then in the 1990s and 1990s, all library schools in the United States added data science to their names. Despite the fact that discounts are available, comparative progress has been made in different parts of the world. In Denmark, for example, the Illustrated School of Librarianship changed its English name to The Royal School of Library and Information Science. Despite the different patterns for combining the two fields, some think of two different orders, different, library science and data science. However, the trend today is to use words as synonyms or omit the word "library" and talk about the data department or i-school. Seeks to restore the idea of documentation as well as discuss library, data and documentation studies (or science)

The subject of bibliometrics was first characterized by Pritchard in the year 1996. Bibliometrics is a part of data hypothesis, which examinations quantitatively the recorded information to know its properties and conduct. Chronicles of Library and Information Studies, prior distributed as Annals of Library Science and Documentation is a notable diary in the field of library and data science distributed from India. This diary distributes articles, documentation notes and examination audits on library, documentation and data science, data frameworks, administrations and items, data innovation, data clients, bibliometrics, scientometrics and informetrics, schooling and preparing and other related points (www.niscair.res.in). Subsequently a bibliometrics investigation of this diary is of enormous importance.

Objectives

The present study has been undertaken with the objective of analyzing the following aspects

- To make an investigation of articles distributed in Annals of library and data examines Journal from 2000 to 2014.
- To decide the year insightful and issue shrewd dissemination of articles.
- To study the initiation design.
- To study the length of articles.
- To investigate geological appropriation of patrons.

Scope of the study:

The current investigation examinations the commitments of volume 47-61 (Year 2000-Year 2014) of Annals of Library and Information Studies Journal.

Methodology:

Strategy applied in the current investigation is bibliometric examination which is utilized to concentrate in detail the bibliographic highlights of the articles distributed in Annals of library and data considers Journal from 2000 to 2014. The information relating to Annals of library and data contemplates Journal with respect to 416 articles produced using volume 47 out of 2000 to volume 61 out of 2014.

Table No 1: Period of time wise distribution of articles

Year	No of articles per issue				Total	% of Articles	Cumulative of Articles	Cumulative % of Articles	Cumulative average no of Articles per issue
	MARCH	JUNE	SEPT.	DEC.					
2000	4	6	3	4	17	4.09	17	0.59	4.25
2001	3	5	5	5	17	4.09	34	1.18	4.25
2002	5	4	5	4	18	4.33	52	1.81	4.33
2003	5	4	5	5	19	4.57	71	2.47	4.44
2004	5	6	6	4	21	5.05	92	3.2	4.6
2005	5	6	6	6	23	5.53	115	4	4.79
2006	6	6	7	7	26	6.25	141	4.91	5.03
2007	6	9	6	7	28	6.73	169	5.88	5.28
2008	9	10	9	7	35	8.41	204	7.1	5.67
2009	7	8	9	10	34	8.17	238	8.29	5.95
2010	9	9	15	10	43	10.34	281	9.78	6.39
2011	10	10	9	7	36	8.65	317	11.04	6.6
2012	6	6	8	7	27	6.49	344	11.98	6.61
2013	9	9	9	10	37	8.89	381	13.27	6.8
2014	9	8	11	7	35	8.41	416	14.48	6.93

The data has been calculated and represented in tables.

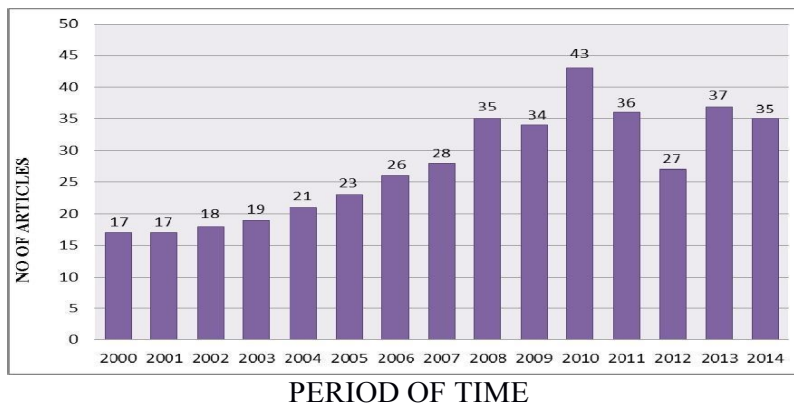


Fig. 1 shows that the rate of article distribution has been steadily increasing since 2000-2014. In 2010 (articles 43 articles, 8.65%) the most articles were distributed out of a total of 418 articles, with the highest number of articles distributed in 2000 and 2001 (4.09%).

Table No 2: Year Wise Distribution of Articles and Citation

Year	Articles/Year	Total Citation/Year	Cumulative of Articles	Cumulative Total of Citation	Average Citation /Article	Cumulative Average Citation /Article
2000	17	151	17	151	8.88	8.88
2001	17	156	34	307	9.18	9.03
2002	18	172	52	479	9.55	9.21
2003	19	330	71	809	17.37	11.39
2004	21	160	92	969	7.62	10.53
2005	23	321	115	1290	13.96	11.22
2006	26	386	141	1676	14.85	11.89
2007	28	384	169	2060	13.71	12.19
2008	35	590	204	2650	16.86	12.99
2009	34	675	238	3325	19.85	13.97
2010	43	1038	281	4363	24.14	15.53
2011	36	819	317	5182	22.75	16.35
2012	27	465	344	5647	17.22	16.42
2013	37	831	381	6478	22.46	17
2014	35	802	416	7280	22.91	17.5

Table 2 shows that the year astute dissemination of articles, the comparing absolute number of reference and the normal number of reference per article. It is discovered that there is a sum of 7280 reference disseminated more than 60 diary issues conveying a sum of 416 articles.

Table No 3: Authorship pattern

Sr. No.	Rank	Authorship Pattern	No of Articles	% Of Articles	Cumulative Articles	Cumulative % of Articles
1	1	Two	198	47.60	198	14.58
2	2	Single	143	34.38	341	39.69
3	3	Three	62	14.90	403	69.37
4	4	>Three	13	3.13	416	100

Table 3 shows that most authors preferred to publish their dissertations in two writing modes i.e. 14.58% followed individual writing mode 39.69%

Table No 4: Length of articles

Year	No Of Articles	Cumulative Total of Articles	Pages	Cumulative Total of Pages	Average Pages Per Article	Cumulative Average No of Pages
2000	17	17	159	159	9.35	9.35
2001	17	34	146	305	8.59	8.97
2002	18	52	162	467	9.00	8.98
2003	19	71	165	632	8.68	8.90
2004	21	92	149	781	7.10	8.49
2005	23	115	154	935	6.70	8.13
2006	26	141	202	1137	7.77	8.06
2007	28	169	193	1330	6.89	7.87
2008	35	204	310	1640	8.86	8.04
2009	34	238	276	1916	8.12	8.05
2010	43	281	393	2309	9.14	8.22
2011	36	317	236	2545	6.56	8.03
2012	27	344	264	2809	9.78	8.17
2013	37	381	304	3113	8.22	8.17
2014	35	416	244	3357	6.97	8.07

Table no. 4 It has been found that the maximum number of articles 43 published in the year 2010 is average pages per article. There are 9.14.

Table No 5: Geographical distribution of contributors (country wise)

SI No.	Rank	Country	No of contribution	Percentage of contribution
1.	1	India	682	89.74
2.	2	Nigeria	31	4.08
3.	3	Bangladesh	10	1.32
4.	4	Srilanka	9	1.18
5.	5	Belgium	7	0.92
6.	6	Uganda	3	0.39
7.	7	The Netherland	2	0.26
8.	7	USA	2	0.26
9.	7	Bostwana	2	0.26

10.	7	Hungery	2	0.26
11.	7	Malaysia	2	0.26
12.	8	China	1	0.13
13.	8	Nepal	1	0.13
14.	8	S. Africa	1	0.13
15.	8	Japan	1	0.13
16.	8	Brazil	1	0.13
17.	8	Iran	1	0.13
18.	8	Russia	1	0.13
19.	8	Honolulu	1	0.13
		Total	760	100

Table no. 5 It was found that there are 760 authors representing 19 countries and India has the highest contribution i.e. 682 (89.74%) and ranks first.

Table no. 6 Geographical Distribution of Contributors (Indian state wise)

Sr. no.	Rank	State	No of contribution	% of contribution
1	1	New Delhi	165	24.19
2	2	Karnataka	117	17.16
3	3	Maharashtra	71	10.41
4	4	West Bengal	55	8.06
5	5	Uttar Pradesh	42	6.16
6	6	Kerala	40	5.87
7	7	Tamilnadu	37	5.43
8	8	Madhya Pradesh	26	3.81
9	9	Odisha	16	2.35
10	10	Uttaranchal	14	2.05
11	11	Rajasthan	12	1.76
12	11	Andhra Pradesh	12	1.76
13	11	J & K	12	1.76
14	12	Punjab	11	1.61
15	12	Manipur	11	1.61
16	13	Haryana	8	1.17
17	14	Gujarat	7	1.03
18	15	Himachal Pradesh	6	0.88
19	15	Assam	6	0.88
20	16	Chandigarh	5	0.73
21	17	Jharkhand	3	0.44
22	18	Pondicherry	2	0.29
23	19	Sikkim	1	0.15
24	19	Mizoram	1	0.15
25	19	Meghalaya	1	0.15
26	19	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.15

		Total	682	100
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Table no. 6 It was found that India's contribution is 682 and 89.74% of the total contribution. This analysis shows that New Delhi contributed the most i.e. 165 and ranked first. In other states, Karnataka has 117 contributors and is ranked second and Maharashtra is ranked third.

Conclusion

Bibliometrics is a significant field of data science since it addresses an interesting arrangement of strategies for the observing and investigation of data assets and for the administration of information in friendly and authoritative settings. The current examination leads a bibliometric investigation of Annals of library and data considers Journal from 2000 to 2014. The present study conducts a bibliometric analysis of Annals of library and information studies Journal from 2000 to 2014.

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