Citation Analysis of the Journal "Annals of Library and Information Studies" (2005-2014)

Shabahat Husain
Chairman
Dept. of Library and Information Science
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
E-mail: shabahat12@rediffmail.com

Zeba khanam
Research Scholar
Dept. of Library and Information Science
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
E-mail: khanamzebaamu@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analysis the citations of the journal entitled 'Annals of Library & Information Studies' published during 2005-2014. There are 6188 no. of citations and the analysis includes the finding of different types of publications cited and preparation of ranked list of cited journals etc. Primary data were collected by counting all the references of the journal of ALIS during the period 2005-2014. The study shows that most of the contributions of this journal are contributed by single author. It examines year wise distribution, authorship pattern, sequential distribution etc. The study also 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 itself the most cited journal in the contributions of this journal.

Keywords

ICT; ICT infrastructure; e-resources; information communication technology; university libraries.

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometric analysis is the quantitative description of literature that helps to measure the recorded information. The term was coined by Alan Pritchard in a paper published in 1969, titled Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics in the December issue of the Journal of Documentation. Pritchard suggested that the word "Bibliometrics" is the application of mathematical and statistical method to books and other media of communication (Pritchard, 1969).While bibliometric methods are most often used in the field of library and information science, bibliometrics have wide applications in Social Science and Science. In fact, many research fields use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers, or the impact of a particular paper. This technique has extensive applications in identifying the research trends in a subject, trends in authorship and collaboration in research, core periodicals, obsolescence and dispersion of scientific literature. Bibliometric methods have been used to trace relationships amongst academic journal citations.

Citation analysis is a major part of bibliometrics. It makes use of bibliographic references which are essential part of the primary scientific communication. It uses citations in scholarly works to establish links. Many different links can be ascertained, such as links between author, between scholarly works, between journal, between fields or even between countries. One very common use of citation analysis is to determine the impact of single author on a given field by counting the number of times the author has been cited by others. They are also used to map literatures, reveal networks of citers and citees and assess the impacts of organizations, authors, journal articles, but other document types, such as books, conference papers, dissertations and patents are increasingly mined as well.

Citation analysis is one of the popular methods employed in recent days for the identification of core documents in various subject fields or for a particular scientific community in a geographical proximity. Contextually, the present study attempts to measure the publication traits of a premier Indian referred journal namely, Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) from 2005 to 2014.

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. In the year 1954, erstwhile INSDOC launched Annals of Library Science as its first publication and Dr. S R Ranganathan was its first Editor. The journal's title was expanded to Annals of Library Science and Documentation in 1964 and again renamed in 2001 as Annals of Library and Information Studies. Into its 62nd volume in 2015, Annals of Library and Information Studies is the oldest LIS Indian journal (op.niscair.res.in/index.php/alis).

REVIEW LITERATURE

Singh, Sharmaand Kaur (2011) analyzed 487 articles published in the Journal of Documentation from 1996-2010. The journal contained 15587 citations from 1996-2010. This study reveals that Journal of documentation is the most preferred journal used by authors in their citation. The paper concludes that only 10 core periodicals can cover more than 2951(16%) references. Dixit, S., & Katore, V.V. (2007) A bibliometric analysis of 72 articles published in the Journal of Library and Information Science (JOLIS) from 2004-2007. A total of 998 references were generated by the journal. The results show that the journals were the most cited materials as it accounted for 37.14% of the total citations, followed by books with 33.14%. The individual articles that had the highest citation had 44 references and was published in 2008. Maharana, B., & Nayak, K. (2006) analyzed 837 citations spread over 95 scholarly papers published in the proceedings of the Society of Information Science (SIS)-2005. The study revealed that 297(34.88%) out of 837 were web citations, providing a significant correlation between the use of internet resource and research productivity of LIS professionals in India.

Jan, R. (2009) analyzed 593 articles published in the journal of Library Trends from 1994-2007. The journal contained 15662 references for the study period of which 13783 are p-citations and 1879 are e-citations. The results also show that 88.14% are other web references which have been used in the article references. Surendra, K. (2005) analyzed 8093 citations given in the Journal of Oil seed research during the period of 1993-2004. Out of 8093 citations 5642 are given in main articles and 2551 in short communications of JOR. The paper reports that 20 core periodicals covered more than 50 percent references.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study intends to analyze the citations revived by the Annals of Library and Information Studies during the period 2005 to 2014 under the construct of bibliometrics.

The key objectives of the study are:
- To determine the year- wise distributions of citations
- To study the use pattern of different type of documents cited.
- To observe sequential distribution of citations.
- To study authorship pattern of citations.
- To identify the core and essential journal in the field.
- To compile a ranked list of cited authors.

METHODOLOGY

Forty issues pertaining to 10 volumes (2005-2014) of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) were scanned and relevant details of the references at the end of each article were noted. The data relating to all the references appended to the articles during the period has been collected and tabulated. Information was recorded in Microsoft Excel Software, where final analysis was done for the whole data.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Six thousand one hundred eighty eight citations were analyzed. These citations formed the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the study. The data were analyzed under the following headings:

1. **Year-wise Distribution**
Table-1: Year wise Distribution

S. No	Year	No. Of Citing Papers	No. Of Cited Items	% Of Cited Items
1.	2005	23	288	4.65
2.	2006	26	375	6.06
3.	2007	28	379	6.12
4.	2008	35	579	9.34
5.	2009	34	639	10.32
6.	2010	42	1019	16.46
7.	2011	36	819	13.32

8.	2012	27	465	7.51	
9.	2013	37	832	13.44	
10.	2014	35	793	12.76	
Total	10 Years	323	6188	99.98	

It is clear from the above table that highest number of citations is found to be in the year 2010 i.e 1019 (26.02%) and the lowest number of citations is in the year 2005 i.e 288 (4.65%).

2. Form-wise Distribution

Table -2: Form wise Distribution

S. No.	Forms of Documents	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	% Age	Ranking
1.	Journal articles	159	225	217	291	478	578	324	365	405	692	3734	60.34	1
2.	Books	99	94	85	100	63	231	134	112	116	126	1160	18.74	2
3.	Web based sources	12	21	31	141	40	119	56	58	89	98	665	10.74	3
4.	Conferences	8	14	25	14	20	56	32	37	29	47	282	4.55	4
5.	Reports	4	7	10	11	21	30	24	21	32	35	195	3.15	5
6.	Thesis/Dissertation	-	9	5	3	13	10	6	4	11	16	77	1.24	6
7.	Dictionary/Encyclo paedias	1	6	3	-	4	6	1	4	6	5	36	0.58	7
8.	Newspapers	-	2	-	1	-	13	-	-	4	7	27	0.43	8
9.	Directory	4	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	12	0.19	9
10.	**Total**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**6188**	**99.96**	-

Table-2 denoting the form wise distribution of citation analysis shows that 3734 (60.34%) citations out of a total of 6188 citations are that of journals. The books occupy the second position constituting 1160 (18.74%)citations which are followed by web based sources i.e. 665 (10.74%), papers from conference meeting 282(4.55%), reports, i.e. 195(3.15%), etc.

3. Authorship Pattern

Table-3:- Authorship pattern

S.No	No. Of Authors	Frequency Of Occurrence	% Of Frequency Of Occurrence	Ranking of Authorship pattern
1.	Single Author	3170	51.22	1
2.	Two Authors	1574	25.43	2
3.	Three authors	678	10.95	3
4.	More than three authors	377	6.09	5
5.	Corporate Authors	389	6.28	4
Total		6188	99.97	

Table-3 shows that the single authors in the journal 'Annals of Library and Information Studies' is having the highest occurrences of 3170 number of citations constituting 51.22% of the total no. of citations in the field. The next rank is being occupied by two authors with 1574 constituting 25.43% of the total citations. This is followed by three authors numbering 678 with 10.95% of the total citations. The last rank was occupied by more than three author combination pattern, which is 377 in number and constitutes 6.09% of the total no. of citations.

4. Ranked Order of Top 10Most Cited Journals

TABLE 4: Rank List of Top 10 Journals

S.No	Name Of Journal	Country	Frequency	Rank
1	Annals Of Library &Information Studies	India	233	1
2	Scientrometrics	Netherland	207	2
3	IASLIC Bulletin	India	97	3
4	ILA Bulletin	India	84	4
5	Malaysia Journal Of Library &Information Science	Malaysia	82	5
6	SRELS journal of information management	India	58	6
7	Journal Of Information Science	UK	56	7
8	Journal Of Documentation	UK	55	8
9	Current Science	USA	48	9
10	Indian Journal Of Information, Library & Society	India	36	10

The tabulation proved helpful to give better understanding about the maximum contribution to the journal from a particular country. It is clearly evident from table-4 that the journal 'Annals of Library and Information Studies' published from India ranks 1st with the highest number of citations, i.e. 233 which may be consider as the journal of paramount importance. The Journal 'Annals of Library and Information Studies' is followed by 'Scientrometrics' of Netherland with 207 citations. It is followed by the journal 'IASLIC Bulletin' of India having 97 citations and occupying the third rank in the list. The 4th and the 5th ranks were occupied by 'ILA Bulletin 'of India and 'Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science' of Malaysia, which are cited 84 and 82 times respectively.

The above mentioned top five journals may be considered as core journals in the Journal under study.

5. Ranked Order of Top 10 Most Cited Authors
TABLE-5: Rank List of Top 10 Authors

S.NO	AUTHOR	FREQUENCY	RANK
1.	Kalyane, V.	147	1
2.	Kademani.	140	2
3.	Arunachalam, S.	41	3
4.	Sen, B.K.	41	3
5.	Garfield, E.	36	4
6.	Ranganathan, S.R.	35	5
7.	Gupta, D.K.	31	6
8.	Sinha, S.C.	28	7
9.	Subramaniam, K.	27	8
10.	Gupta, B.K.	27	8

It is clear from table-5 that Kalyane, V. is the most cited author with 147 no. of citations. Kademani occupies the second rank with 140 no. of citations, followed by Arunachalam, S. and Sen B.K.

occupying the third rank with 41 no. of citations each. From the table-5 it may be concluded that Kalyane, V., Kdemani, Arunachalam,S., SenB.K., and Garfield E., have been the five most productive authors of the Journal 'Annals of Library and Information Studies'.

FINDINGS

The findings may be summarized as under:

1. The study showed that the year 2010 shows the highest number of citations, whereas the lowest number of citations was found to be in the year 2005. The year wise distribution shows a progressive increase in the number of citations since 2005 (i.e. 4.65%) to 2010 (i.e 16.46%) but after that there is decline in the no. of citations in 2011, 2012 and in 2014.

2. The journal under reference has been found to cite various forms of documents including articles, books, web resources, papers from conferences, reports, thesis/dissertation etc. However, the most dominant form used in citations was found to be the journals i.e. 60.34%. This is followed by books (18.74%), web based sources (10.74%) and so on. Thus, the study concludes that the journal articles followed by books and web based sources are the most dominant form of citations in the journal 'Annals of Library and Information Studies'.

3. Single authorship constituted the highest contribution i.e. 51.22% of the total citations in the journal. Two author contributions found 25.43% whereas three authors found 10.95%. This is followed by corporate author and more than three authors.

4. The study was conducted to prepare a rank list of top10 most cited journals. The highest numbers of citations were received by Annals of Library and Information Studies published from India which is the journal itself. The second place was occupied by 'Scientrometrics' published from Netherland. Whereas, the third place was occupied by the journal 'IASLIC Bulletin' published from India.

5. A rank list of top 10most cited authors was prepared.Kalyane, V. was found to be highly cited author. This is followed by Kademani, S.,Arunachalam, S.andSen B.K.

CONCLUSION

Annals of Library and Information Studies earlier published as Annals of Library and Documentation that brought out its first issue in the year 1954 , is identified as one of the best referred journals in the field of Library and information Science in India with a publishing history of 58 years. Due to its standard editorial policy, Annals of Library and Information Studies has felt its presence in the academic field by bringing out quality publications that have been highly appreciated by teachers, students, research scholars and authors as well. The study has depicted a nice picture of Annals of Library and Information Studies as it is the most dominant journal, the year 2010 shows the highest number of citations. Single authorship shows the highest contribution. It is expected that Annals of Library and Information Studies will further grow its importance in the days ahead as it has gradually promoted its value through its global readership as it is indexed in DOAJ as an open access journal.

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