A Bibliometric Study of Publications by Annals of Library Information Studies 1997-2011

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Abstract

Bibliometric analysis of all the journal articles published in the Annals of Library Information Studies from 1997-2011 is carried out. 362 articles are published in the journal during 15 years. Highest numbers (43) of articles are published in the year 2010. The journal contained 4949 references from 1997-2011. This study also covers the analyses of authorship patterns in citing article. In authorship pattern, two author citations are dominant than others and it is 152 (41.99%). This study also reveals that Annals of Library Information Studies are the most preferred journal used by authors in their study. The paper concludes that only 27 core periodicals can cover more than 2527 (51.06 %) references.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Authorship pattern, Degree of collaboration, Citation analysis, Rank list of cited journals

Introduction

Bibliometrics is, simply put, the study and measurement of the publication patterns of all forms of written communication and their authors. Though the word is of recent coinage,' the practice goes back at least to the 1920s.' There has been a great increase in the number of publications in bibliometrics over the past two decades. This increase has not been accompanied by critical analyses of the field and of the

direction of bibliometrics in general. The purpose of this issue of Library Trends is to provide analyses of the major concepts of bibliometrics and to indicate its present and future directions. An effort has been made to make the articles in this issue understandable to persons new to the topic without depriving those readers already initiated into the mysteries of bibliometrics of new insights and a measure of controversy. The authors of these articles are knowledgeable in their topics, but, with a few exceptions, are not usually associated with bibliometrics. These authors were chosen to bring some new names and, it is hoped, new ideas to the literature.

In a general introduction to bibliometrics, Daniel O'Connor and Henry Voss argue that because bibliometrics has largely been used only to describe bibliographic phenomena, and is not yet able to explain or predict these phenomena, it is merely a method, not a theory. They state that if bibliometrics is to attain the status of a theory, to beagle to predict and explain, and, thus, to become more useful, researchers must concern- trite on the causal factors underlying bibliographic phenomena.

The next four articles deal with the three major "laws" of bibliometrics-Lotka's law, Bradford's law, and Zipf's law-and with attempts to unify these individual laws under one general distribution. William Potter provides a bibliographic history of Lotka's law and its application. M. Carl Drat examines Bradford's law and concludes that more work is needed in exploring the underlying causes behind Brad- ford's observations. Ronald E. Wyllys provides a discussion of the origins of Zipf's law, with some interesting observations on the character and context of Zipf himself. John J. Hubert examines efforts to join the laws of Lotka, Bradford and Zipf into one unified, general model. While he finds these attempts statistically sound, Hubert faults them for being too simple, usually with only one dependent variable, and points to research that attempts to account for more variables and which may provide more accurate, predictive and useful models.

The term bibliometrics was coined in 1969 by A.pritchard.the purpose of bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to elucidate the process of written communication, and also the nature and developmental course of scientific area by counting and analyzing the various aspects of written communication. Citation analysis is a field of bibliometrics concern with the study of relations between cited and citing articles and their application as a bibliometric diagnostic method. As a bibliometric parameter, citation analysis counts the number of citations relating to a certain publication, a certain document or a certain author. The greater citation frequency is, the greater its value is considered.

The focus of bibliometric studies is generally on the regularities associated with the distribution across some defined body of literature. Illustrative bibliometric studies include the study of communication patterns (Cline, 1981); the identification of research fronts (Sparrow & Sparrow, 1991), the study of the development of a discipline (Loy.1979), and the evaluation of research activities (Ingwersen & Christensen, 1997).Bibliometrics is also an approach to understanding a body of literature not directly related to the content of individual publications (Pontigo-Martinez, 1984).

Bibliometrics has grown from the study of the characteristics of texts to the development of scholarly networks. The expansion of bibliometrics in recent years

relates to the increase in the number and accessibility of electronic databases (Paisely, 1990). Greater accessibility to the methods of bibliometrics has contributed to the development and formation of conceptual frameworks. These conceptual frame works, in turn, have been predicated on a communication process that is represented by bibliometric data.

Literature Review

Sharma, Rakesh Mani (2009) A total of 2603 research articles published by the scientists of Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI) during 1991 to 2007 were collected by scanning of annual reports of CPRI and Journal of the Indian Potato Association. Analysis show that majority of the scientists preferred to publish research papers in joint authorship (82.67%) having 0.82 degree of collaboration. Study further shows no uniform pattern of literature growth but factors like fund availability, scientists' recruitment and their availability, and years that had special occasions like conferences, seminars etc. have impact over scientific productivity of the scientists during the period under review.

Prathap, Gangan Nishy, P (2010) the performance index (p-index) is a composite indicator which can effectively combine size and quality of scientific papers. It is able to complement the h-index and give it better resolving power and at the same time is free of the many limitations that the h-index has. The curious structure of the p-index allows it to be interpreted using an energy argument and here, borrowing from electrical analogy, the power/energy basis for bibliometric research assessment is proposed. The proxy for the energy of ideas turns out to be $E = Pi^2$ where P is measured in the unit in which ideas are conveyed (here, the number of papers) and i is a measure of the rate at which ideas are transmitted as citations (here, a proxy for quality). The energy assessment technique is demonstrated by applying it to the research assessment of the laboratories belonging to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Colleen Kenefick (2011) Medical Reference Services Quarterly began publication in 1982, covering topics of current interest and practical value to public services librarians in medical and related specialties. Since then, it has expanded in scope to include more aspects of health sciences librarianship. This article is a systematic study of all 428 peer-reviewed articles published from 1982 through 2009, with a comprehensive description of content and a citation analysis. Content is extensively analyzed for article subject, and cited references are examined for subject, type of cited material, and average age. In addition, author, institutional, and regional productivity is determined and ranked.

Source of Journal

National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) came into existence on 30 September 2002 with the merger of National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC). Both NISCOM and INSDOC, the two premier institutes of the

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), were devoted to dissemination and documentation of S&T information. NISCOM had been in existence for the last six decades (first as two Publication Units of CSIR, which were merged to form the Publications Division, which was later renamed as Publications & Information Directorate and in 1996, as NISCOM). Over the years, NISCOM diversified its activities, and through a host of its information products, comprising research and popular science journals, encyclopedic publications, monographs, books, and information services, it had been reaching out to researchers, students, entrepreneurs, industrialists, agriculturists, policy planners and also the common man.

INSDOC came into being in 1952 and was engaged in providing S&T information and documentation services through myriad activities such as abstracting and indexing, design and development of databases, translation, library automation, providing access to international information sources, human resource development, consultancy services in setting up modern library-cum-information centers. INSDOC was also host to the National Science Library and the SAARC Documentation Centre. Now, with the formation of NISCAIR, all the above multi-faceted activities have been amalgamated, making NISCAIR, an institute capable of serving the society using modern IT infrastructure in a more effective manner and taking up new ventures in the field of science communication, dissemination and S&T information management systems and services. Broadly the core activity of NISCAIR will be to collect/store, publish and disseminate S&T information through a mix of traditional and modern means, which will benefit different segments of society.

Annals of Library and Information Studies are a continuation of the publication brought out by INSDOC from 1954. After the merger of NISCOM and INSDOC as NISCAIR it is continuing the publication. It is a quarterly publication and serves as a medium for publishing original contributions, survey reports, reviews, short communications and letters pertaining to library and information science. The Editorial Board consists of representatives of CSIR, DESIDOC, DRTC, INFLIBNET, Academia from Universities and eminent scholars from the field of library and information science. It is abstracted in LISA (UK) and India. A Bibliometric analysis of a reputed journal in the field of Library and Information Science will help the scholars in the field to understand the general pattern of communication among the researchers in the field and also the trend of research in the discipline.

Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to analyse and evaluate quantitatively the journal Annals of Library and Information Studies using Bibliometric techniques and to study the pattern in which the library and information Science literature with specific reference to ALIS is structured. The following are the objectives of the study:

To analyze the contributions published in Annals of Library and Information Studies, during the period, 1999-2010 as to the

1. To find out volume wise distribution and average number of contributions per volume
2. To find out authorship pattern

3. To explore the trend of authorship;
4. To find out distributions of contributions in various field of library and information science
5. To analyze the contributors with regard to their Institutional affinity
6. To determine the Bibliographic form of cited references
7. To rank the Journals cited as references and find out their popularity.

Methodology
Bibliometric techniques were followed for analyzing
1. The contributions in ALIS
2. The contributors; and
3. The cited References appended at the end of each article sample;

All the 48 issues of ALIS published during 1997-2011 formed the population for the study

Data Collection
All the 60 issues of ALIS published during 1997-2011 were collected and they formed the source of data for the study. All the details were entered in a data base using Excel. The relevant data were sorted as per the requirement for analysis. The details covered were Vol. No. , Issue No., Year, Title, Author(s), Author details, cited References, their Bibliographic forms, names of journals cited, their years of publication etc. The data available from the e format of the journal were also utilized.

Analysis and Discussion
Year Distribution of Articles
Table 1 depicts the number of research papers published from 1997 to 2011. The study shows that the highest number of 43 (11.88%) articles published in the year 2010. the lowest number of each 13 (3.59%) papers was published in the year 1999. In all, 333 research papers were published during 1999-2011. The journal on average publishes about 16 articles per issue. The number of papers published each year is not consistent and there is a sudden rise in the number of papers in the year 2010.

Table 7.1: Year-wise Distributions of Articles

Year	Vol. No.	Issue No				No.of contributions	%
		1	2	3	4		
1997	44	2	4	5	5	16	4.42
1998	45	3	3	3	4	13	3.59
1999	46	3	4	5	4	16	4.42
2000	47	4	5	4	4	17	4.70
2001	48	4	4	5	4	17	4.70

2002	49	5	4	5	4	18	4.97
2003	50	5	4	5	5	19	5.25
2004	51	5	6	6	4	21	5.80
2005	52	5	6	6	6	23	6.35
2006	53	6	6	7	7	26	7.18
2007	54	6	9	6	7	28	7.73
2008	55	9	10	9	7	35	9.67
2009	56	7	8	9	10	34	9.39
2010	57	9	9	15	10	43	11.88
2011	58	10	10	9	7	36	9.95
Total		83	92	99	88	362	100%

Table 7.2: Distributions of contributions in various fields of LIS

Rank	Categories	Year															Total	%
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
1	Bibliometrics	1	1	2	4	2	3	1	3	10	8	10	9	12	8	3	77	21.27
2	Information Technology & networking	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	4	1	4	6	8	3	3	6	48	13.26
3	Scientometrics	2	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	5	3	35	9.67
4	User Studies & Education	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	-	2	5	6	30	8.29
5	Knowledge&Library Management	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	3	4	1	19	5.25
6	Digital Libraries	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	3	1	3	1	19	5.25
7	Databases, Information systems, Retrieval	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	4	2	2	20	5.53
8	Librarianship (academic/public/ special)	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	4	19	5.25
9	Information use, need, seeking	2	1	1	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	19	5.25
10	Web metrics	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	3	18	4.97
11	Citation studies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	18	4.97
12	Library professionals	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	18	4.97
13	Catalogs, Cataloging and Classification	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	1	-	12	3.31
14	Marketing of LIS	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	10	2.76
	Total	16	13	18	22	14	17	16	21	23	26	28	35	34	43	36	362	100%

Distributions of contributions in various fields of LIS

Table 7.2 shows the subject area wise distribution of the 362 articles Bibliometrics is the most favourite subject area with 77 contributions working out to 21.27% of the total number of articles. If the contributions under Scientometrics – 35 articles (9.65%) - and Citation Analysis- 18 articles (4.97%) – are also taken together with Bibliometrics the contributions account for 130 articles (35.89%) under the subject area Bibliometrics /scientometrics/citation analysis. Library and Information Science researchers keep pace with the demands of the modern times is evident from the fact that subject area Information Technology occupies the second position with 48 contributions (13.26%). User Studies & Education occupies fourth position 30

(8.29%), and Knowledge Library Management, Digital Libraries, Information use, need, seeking, Librarianship, accounts for 19 articles (5.25%) each. Followed by Databases, Information systems, Retrieval 20 article (5.53%).The subject, web metrics have made 4.97% of the contributions each. The latest concepts of Librarianship academic/public/special), Information professionals in librarians, Catalogs, Cataloging and Classification, Marketing of LIS are not much popular with the authors contributing articles to Annals of Library and Information Science, as reflected by the 4.97%, 3.31%, and 2.76% contributions respectively.

Authorship Patterns of Contributions
Table 7.3 reveals the trend of authorship among the authors writing articles in Annals of Library and Information Studies. Out of 362 articles 130 are single authored 152 are by 2 authors, 61 by 3 authors, and 19 by more than 4authors. It is of interest to note that single author articles are more every year except in 2001 & 2003 when single authored articles are less than the two authored articles. However, multi authored articles out number the single authored articles every year in the period of study. The percentage of single authored articles is 35.91% while the percentage of multi - authored articles is 64.09%. It can be inferred from the above that the trend is more towards multi author articles than towards single authorship. This is in agreement with the observations made in the case of Science Disciplines where the trend is more towards collaborative research.

Table 7.3: Authorship Patterns of Contributions

Volume	Year	Contribution author by				
		One	Two	Three	Four and above	Total
44	1997	6	8	1	1	16
45	1998	4	6	2	1	13
46	1999	9	4	3	2	18
47	2000	11	8	2	1	22
48	2001	3	9	2	-	14
49	2002	6	8	2	1	17
50	2003	5	9	2	-	16
51	2004	6	9	5	1	21
52	2005	9	8	4	2	23
53	2006	6	14	5	1	26
54	2007	12	8	6	2	28
55	2008	14	12	7	2	35
56	2009	10	16	6	2	34
57	2010	15	20	6	2	43
58	2011	14	13	8	1	36
Total		130	152	61	19	362
percentage		35.91	41.99	16.85	5.25	100%

Year-wise Distribution Degree of Collaboration

In order to determine the degree of collaboration among the authors contributing articles to ALIS in quantitative terms Subramanian formula has been used

The formula states that $C = Nm / (Nm+Ns)$ where

C = Degree of Collaboration

Nm = Number of multiple authored articles and

Ns = Number of single authored articles

The Degree of collaboration, as shown by table 7.5 has been calculated to be 0.64 in the case of LIS scholars contributing articles to ALIS which shows that the trend is towards multi authored collaborative approach.

Table 7.5: Year-wise Distribution Degree of Collaboration

Year	Single Author	Multiple Author	Total	Degree of collaboration
1997	6	10	16	0.62
1998	4	9	13	0.69
1999	9	9	18	0.5
2000	11	11	22	0.5
2001	3	11	14	0.78
2002	6	11	17	0.65
2003	5	11	16	0.69
2004	6	15	21	0.71
2005	9	14	23	0.61
2006	6	20	26	0.77
2007	12	16	28	0.57
2008	14	21	35	0.6
2009	10	24	34	0.71
2010	15	28	43	0.65
2011	14	22	36	0.61
Total	130	232	362	0.64
Mean Degree of Collaboration 0.64				

Distribution of Authors Affiliation wise Contribution

Table 7.6 indicates institution wise distributions of contributions in the journal. Out of 742 contributions, the highest number, i.e. 314 (42.32%) has been contributed by the staff of university and colleges. Institutions (Management, Medical and others) have contributed 190 (25.61%) contributions from the Scientist contributed 71 (9.57%) followed by research institutions and labs have contributed 65 (8.76%). Corporate bodies have contributed 42 (5.66%) and Government departments have contributed 26 (3.50%) articles. Documentation and information centre has been contributed by 21 (2.83%). The lowest number, i.e., 13 (1.75%) has been contributed individual departments.

Table 7.6: Distribution of Authors Affiliation wise Contribution

Affiliation	Year															Total	%
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
University& colleges	9	7	10	15	12	10	10	15	16	20	26	32	40	54	38	314	42.32
Institution	8	6	9	7	13	9	10	14	13	16	18	15	17	20	15	190	25.61
Scientist	3	2	2	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	7	5	7	9	7	71	9.57
Research Institutions/labs	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	5	4	8	7	5	10	5	65	8.76
Corporate bodies	5	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	1	2	1	2	6	2	42	5.66
Government Departments	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	26	3.50
Documentation Information centres	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	21	2.83
Individual Departments	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	13	1.75
Total	31	21	27	38	37	32	35	43	44	52	65	65	76	106	70	742	100%

Distributions of Authors Profession Wise

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of authors based on their profession. Author's occupational status was divided into twelve categories namely Director, Professor, Asst. Professor, Reader, Lecturer, Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Research Fellow, Editor, Scientist, Information Officer, and Student. It reveals that 449 academicians working as Director, Professors, Asst. professors, Readers and Lecturers have contributed articles to ALIS which works out to 60.51% of the total contributors. Librarians and Deputy Librarians account for 14.96% of the contributors. The contribution from other categories of professions is not much.182 (24.53%) Professors working in higher learning institutions contributed articles. Asst. professor ranked second with a total of 99 (13.34%) and followed by Reader with a total of 80 (10.78%) and Director, Librarian fourth position with a total of 70 (9.43%) articles have been contributed each.

Table 7.7: Distributions of Authors Profession Wise

Profession	Year															Total	%
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Professor	6	5	6	8	7	9	10	9	8	9	12	11	12	13	17	142	19.14
Asst. Professor	4	3	5	4	7	4	6	7	6	5	8	8	10	12	10	99	13.34
Reader	4	2	4	3	5	5	6	6	7	5	5	6	6	8	8	80	10.78
Director	3	3	5	5	4	5	3	5	8	5	4	5	3	8	4	70	9.43
Librarian	3	1	2	5	3	4	4	5	3	6	3	7	8	8	8	70	9.43
Lecturer	3	1	3	3	4	2	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	6	5	58	7.82
Scientist	1	2	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	3	4	5	3	9	3	48	6.47
Research Fellow	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	5	4	6	5	47	6.33
Deputy Librarian	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	5	3	41	5.53
Information officer	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	4	3	4	34	4.58
Student	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	4	3	27	3.65
Editor	1	-	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	-	26	3.50
Total	31	21	35	42	43	42	47	52	49	49	54	63	63	81	70	742	100%

Distributions of citations by quantity
Three hundred and sixty two articles had a total of 4949 references. Table 7.8 present the volume wise distribution of the references. It can be seen from the table 1 that the number of citations have increased in the years with the recent six years (2006-2011) have 69.55 % of total citations and the previous nine years (1997-2005) have 30.45% of citations.

Table 7.8: Distributions of citations by quantity

Year	Vol. No	No.of citation (Issue-wise)				Total	%
		1	2	3	4		
1997	44	22	24	29	23	98	1.98
1998	45	18	17	23	22	80	1.62
1999	46	36	33	35	47	151	3.05
2000	47	8	67	41	32	148	2.99
2001	48	63	45	18	32	158	3.19
2002	49	64	29	36	22	151	3.05
2003	50	107	79	47	60	293	5.92
2004	51	30	40	39	44	153	3.09
2005	52	41	75	77	82	275	5.56
2006	53	49	99	95	109	352	7.11
2007	54	84	68	78	87	317	6.41
2008	55	121	156	108	118	503	10.16
2009	56	104	113	69	257	543	10.97
2010	57	205	158	340	216	919	18.57
2011	58	184	224	264	136	808	16.33
	Total	1136	1227	1299	1287	4949	100%

Distributions of Bibliographic Forms of References
The 4949 References cited by 362 Articles published in ALIS during 1997 – 2011 were sorted out category wise - journals, books, web resources, seminar, reports, dissertations, Speeches, and the latest form include CD ROM/Preprint etc. The analysis of cited References in the case of ALIS has shown some interesting facts. Table 7.9 reveals that Journals are the most preferred sources of Reference for authors of articles published in ALIS. They account for 2527 of the total No. of References 4949. This amounts to 51.06%. Books, Web sources, seminar (conference Proceedings), reports, Dissertations, Speeches, CD ROM/Preprint occupy the next positions with 743 (15.01%), 478 (9.66%), 365 (7.38%), 246 (4.97%), 222 (4.49%), 163 (3.29%), 113 (2.28%) and 92 (1.86%) respectively.

Table 7.9: Distributions of Bibliographic Forms of References

Source	Year															Total	%
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Journals	34	26	62	59	61	58	122	60	123	166	147	283	279	617	430	2527	51.06
Books	19	17	29	30	37	36	63	36	52	69	63	65	74	79	74	743	15.01
Web resources	14	12	10	10	11	10	32	10	25	28	32	50	62	75	97	478	9.66
Seminar/ conference	10	8	12	12	14	13	25	13	22	24	25	32	41	45	69	365	7.38
Govt. Publication	5	4	11	11	13	12	15	12	15	18	15	21	24	26	44	246	4.97
Reports/ newsletters	6	5	9	9	8	8	12	8	14	15	12	19	24	34	39	222	4.49
Dissertation	5	5	7	7	6	6	9	6	12	13	9	15	17	19	27	163	3.29
Speeches	3	2	6	6	5	5	7	5	6	8	7	9	10	16	18	113	2.28
CDROM /Preprint	2	1	5	4	3	3	8	3	6	11	7	9	12	8	10	92	1.86
Total	98	80	151	148	158	151	293	153	275	352	317	503	543	919	808	4949	100%

Ranked List of Cited Journals

Ranked list of journals helps selecting the journals for acquisition in different libraries as the list shows the journals of maximum utility amongst the users. Table 7.10 arranged according to their ranks. It can be seen from the ranked list that Annals of Library and Information Studies occupied first rank with 385 citations (15.23%). Second rank occupied by Scientometrics with 227 (8.98%), and third rank occupied by Journal of American society of Information science with 198 (7.83%). with 182 (8.42%).while IASLIC Bulletin and Journal of Documentation and are on 4th and 5th rank having 165 and 149 contributions respectively. Journal of Information Science and Malaysian Journal of LIS are on 6th and 7th rank having 129 and 113 citations respectively. Desidoc Journal of library Information science, SRELS Journal of Information Management is on 8th and 9th rank having 102 and 97 citations respectively. Annals of library and information documentation are on 10th rank having 88 citations respectively.

Table 7.10: Ranked List of Cited Journals

Rank	Name of Journal	No of citations	%
1	Annals Of Library and Information Studies	385	15.23
2	Scientometrics	227	8.98
3	Journal of American society of Information science	198	7.83
4	IASLIC Bulletin	165	6.53
5	Journal Of Documentation	149	5.89
6	Journal Of Information Science	129	5.10
7	Malaysian Journal Of LIS	113	4.47
8	Desidoc Journal of library Information science	102	4.04
9	SRELS Journal Of Information Management	97	3.84
10	Annals of library and information documentation	88	3.48
11	Journal Of Librarianship Information Science	76	3.01

12	Herald of library science	65	2.57
13	ILA Bulletin	54	2.14
14	Iaslic Bulletin	34	1.34
15	Electronic journal of academic and libraries	23	0.91
16	College and research libraries	12	0.47
17	Indian journal of library and information society	11	0.43
18	International information and library review	10	0.39
19	Journal of academic librarianship	9	0.36
19	Library trends	9	0.36
20	Canadian Journal of Information and Library	8	0.32
20	KELPRO Bulletin	8	0.32
21	Library and information science and research	7	0.28
22	Library herald journal	6	0.24
23	Information technology and libraries	5	0.20
23	SALIS journal of library science	5	0.20
23	University news	5	0.20
23	Desidoc Bulletin of Information Technology	5	0.20
24	Communication Education	4	0.16
24	CSI Bibliographic Control	4	0.16
24	Library Herald	4	0.16
24	College and research libraries	4	0.16
24	Research Evaluation	4	0.16
24	Science Progress	4	0.16
25	Geophysics	3	0.12
25	Journal Of Washington Academy of Science	3	0.12
25	Library Review	3	0.12
25	Medical References Services Quarterly	3	0.12
25	Quarterly Journal Of Electronic Commerce	3	0.12
25	Research Libraries	3	0.12
26	112 titles with 2 citations each	224	8.86
27	256 titles with 1 citations each	256	10.13
	Total citations in 27 journals	2527	100%

Conclusion

Bibliometrics is one of the rare truly interdisciplinary research fields to extend to almost all scientific fields. It has proved to be an effective tool for Inter-disciplinary research. Bibliometrics has become a standard tool of science policy and research management in the last decades. The journal has only a short history of nearly 15 years. In this short period the journal has tried to keep up its main aim of raising issues across disciplinary boundaries and facilitating exchange of views, this journal intends to serve as a forum of library information studies, The present study reveals that the highest number of articles have appeared in the area of library science. The journal has published 362 articles during the period of study. The maximum numbers

of contributors are two authors with 41.99 %. Majority of articles 314 (42.32%) has been contributed by the staff of university and colleges. The studies revealed that majority of articles (51.06%) contain references which include journals.

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