

## ANALYTICAL STUDY OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE JOURNALS –ALIS & DESIDOC

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### ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the analysis of two major journals belonging to Library and Information Science viz. ALIS (Annals of Library and Information Studies) and DESIDOC (Journal of Library & Information Technology) during the period 2006-2013 which presents a clear picture on the growth and development pattern of journals such as year-wise, authorship pattern, distribution of depth subjects, institution-wise, citation pattern. These two journals are very popular in the field of LIS and also these two journals are open access journals.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Analytical Study is an emerging thrust area of research in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS) and has practical applications in measuring the coverage and quality of research on particular discipline. Analytical studies characterize the disciplines using the growth patterns and other attributes of the research publications. These studies have potentials in accessing the emerging disciplines. Thus analytical study of research performance of LIS two different journals in this paper has enabled users get an understanding of its development.

In this present study two journals are considered namely ALIS (Annals of Library and Information Studies) and DESIDOC (Journal of Library & Information Technology) during the period 2006-2013. These two journals are very popular in open access journals in the field of LIS. Many articles published bibliometric analysis of these two journals. Being open accessed, these two journals provide viable alternative that better suits the needs of library Science.

### 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the year wise distribution of papers from the two journals ALIS AND DESIDOC which are being considered for this study
2. To identify Authorship pattern of two journals
3. To bring out the research trends of two journals

4 To find out institutions wise contribution of these two journals

5 To find out the number of citations used in the papers both the two journals

6 To know the forms of document cited.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

Data were collected from these resources which are being used for analysis and interpretation. Information pertaining to the analysis of Library and information science journals were collected from the two major journals in the field of LIS namely ALIS (266 articles) and DESIDOC(380 articles), which in total 646 articles published during the period 2006-2013 which constituted the major database for analysis and interpretation.

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Yearwise Distribution of articles

Table 1  
Year-wise Distribution of articles

| S. No. | ALIS  |        |               |                 |       | DESIDOC |        |               |                 |       |
|--------|-------|--------|---------------|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
|        | Year  | Vd. No | No.cf. Issues | No.cf. Articles | %     | Year    | Vd. No | No.cf. Issues | No.cf. Articles | %     |
| 1      | 2006  | 53     | 4             | 26              | 9.77  | 2006    | 26     | 6             | 18              | 4.73  |
| 2      | 2007  | 54     | 4             | 28              | 10.52 | 2007    | 27     | 6             | 34              | 8.94  |
| 3      | 2008  | 55     | 4             | 36              | 13.16 | 2008    | 28     | 6             | 50              | 13.15 |
| 4      | 2009  | 56     | 4             | 34              | 12.78 | 2009    | 29     | 6             | 50              | 13.15 |
| 5      | 2010  | 57     | 4             | 43              | 16.16 | 2010    | 30     | 6             | 47              | 12.36 |
| 6      | 2011  | 58     | 4             | 36              | 13.53 | 2011    | 31     | 6             | 55              | 14.47 |
| 7      | 2012  | 58     | 4             | 27              | 10.15 | 2012    | 32     | 6             | 66              | 17.1  |
| 8      | 2013  | 60     | 4             | 37              | 13.9  | 2013    | 33     | 6             | 61              | 16.05 |
|        | Total | 32     | 266           | 100             |       |         | 48     | 380           | 100             |       |

**Keywords :** ALIS, DESIDOC

The above table- show the details of the number of articles published from both the journals papers from 2006-2013 are tabulated. ALIS, out of 266 articles the number of articles varies from year to year. As per the observations out of 266 total articles in ALIS maximum contribution of 43 articles (16.16%) was seen in the year 2010.and followed by 37 (13.09%) publications in 2013. The lowest number of articles published in the year 2006 (26) i.e. (9.77 %) of the total number of papers published.

Similarly, in DESIDOC, A majority of 380 It is found that the highest number of articles published in the year 2012 (65) & 2013 (61) i.e. (17.1%) & (16.05%) of the total number of articles and followed by 55 (14.47%) publications in 2011.the lowest number of articles published in the year 2006 (18) i.e. (4.73%) of the total number of papers published. it was seen that between two journals, a very less number of articles published in 2006.

4.2 Authorship pattern wise distribution of articles

Table 2  
Authorship pattern wise distribution of articles

| S. No | ALIS         |              |              |              |             |            | DESIDOC      |            |              |           |             |            |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
|       | Authors      |              |              |              |             |            | Authors      |            |              |           |             |            |
|       | Year         | Single       | Two          | Three        | than 3      | Total      | Year         | Single     | Two          | Three     | than 3      | Total      |
| 1     | 2006         | 6            | 14           | 5            | 1           | 26         | 2006         | 3          | 9            | 3         | 3           | 18         |
| 2     | 2007         | 12           | 10           | 6            | 0           | 28         | 2007         | 18         | 7            | 7         | 2           | 34         |
| 3     | 2008         | 12           | 16           | 6            | 1           | 35         | 2008         | 31         | 11           | 4         | 4           | 50         |
| 4     | 2009         | 6            | 19.0         | 9            | 0           | 34         | 2009         | 17         | 19           | 11        | 3           | 50         |
| 5     | 2010         | 17           | 18           | 6            | 2           | 43         | 2010         | 14         | 22           | 8         | 3           | 47         |
| 6     | 2011         | 14           | 14           | 7            | 1           | 36         | 2011         | 20         | 25           | 7         | 3           | 55         |
| 7     | 2012         | 11           | 10           | 6            | 0           | 27         | 2012         | 23         | 30           | 10        | 2           | 65         |
| 8     | 2013         | 12           | 18           | 4            | 3           | 37         | 2013         | 26         | 26           | 7         | 2           | 61         |
|       | <b>Total</b> | <b>90</b>    | <b>119</b>   | <b>49</b>    | <b>8</b>    | <b>266</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>152</b> | <b>149</b>   | <b>57</b> | <b>22</b>   | <b>380</b> |
|       | <b>%</b>     | <b>33.83</b> | <b>44.73</b> | <b>18.42</b> | <b>3.00</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>%</b>     | <b>40</b>  | <b>39.21</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>5.78</b> | <b>100</b> |

- The Table 2 reveals the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of study. in ALIS OUT OF 266 articles papers with two authors (44.73%) occupies the first position with 199 articles, followed by papers with single author with 90 articles (33.83%),followed by three authors with 49 articles (18.42%) .more than three authors papers take the last place with 8 articles (3%)
- Similarly in DESIDOC maximum number of article were contributed by single author with 152 (40%),this is followed by two authors with 149 (39.21%) articles, three authors contributed 57 articles (15%) and more than three authors contributed 22 articles (5.78%)of the total articles. The analysis reveals that the authors tend towards collaborative research with others.

It is evident from table 3 that most of the articles in

4.3 Distribution of Depth subject in Journal Articles

Table 3  
Distribution of Depth subject in Journal Articles

| S.No | ALIS   |                 |            | DESIDOC  |                 |            |
|------|--|-----------------|------------|--|-----------------|------------|
|      | Depth Subject  | No.of. Articles | %          | Depth Subject  | No.of. Articles | %          |
| 1    | Information & Communication technology (ICT),E-Resources | 56              | 21.05      | Library and Information Science & Information Literacy & ICT | 74              | 19.47      |
| 2    | Bibliometric / Scientometric                             | 96              | 36.09      | Library Profession & Academic/public/special libraries       | 54              | 14.21      |
| 3    | Library Management                                       | 51              | 19.17      | Library Automation   | 27              | 7.1        |
| 4    | User studies   | 36              | 13.53      | Digital Library & Computer Applications                      | 63              | 16.57      |
| 5    | Information sources & Services                           | 27              | 10.15      | Internet,consortia & Web Technology                          | 68              | 17.89      |
| 6    |  |                 |            | Bibliometric studies   | 40              | 10.52      |
| 7    |  |                 |            | User studies   | 54              | 14.21      |
|      | <b>Total</b>   | <b>266</b>      | <b>100</b> |  | <b>380</b>      | <b>100</b> |

ALIS 96 (36.09%) covered in Scientromic / Bibliometric study and followed by ICT, E-Resources 56 (21.05%) followed by library management 51 (19.17%) followed by user studies 36 (13.53%) followed by information sources and services 27 (10.15%)

Similarly in DESIDOC ,OUT of 380 articles it was observed that LIS and information literacy & ICT 74(19.47%) occupies the first place followed by internet, consortia & web technology 68 (17.89%) followed by digital library and computer applications 63 (16.57%) followed by user studies & all kinds of library having 54 (14.21%) published articles followed by bibliometric studies 40 (10.52%) followed by library Automation 27(7.1%) in DESIDOC lowest number ,i.e., 27(7.1%) has been contributed in the area of library Automation.

It was seen that between two journals, a large number of articles covered bibliometric studies in ALIS JOURNAL , where us in DESIDOC JOURNAL a large number of articles covered in ICT,LIS & Information Literacy.

4.3. Distribution of Institution - wise contribution of journal articles

Table 4  
Distribution of Institution - wise contribution of journal articles

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION | ALIS       | %          | DESIDOC    | %          |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Universities & Colleges | 142        | 53.38      | 201        | 52.89      |
| Research Institutions   | 84         | 31.57      | 99         | 26.05      |
| Other Institutions      | 40         | 15.03      | 80         | 21.05      |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>266</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>380</b> | <b>100</b> |

It is understood from Table 4 that out of 266 articles published during 2006-2013, the universities and the colleges occupy the first position with 142 articles (53.38%) the research institutes from India take the next position with 84 (31.57%) publications and a last 40 (15.03%) contributions was made by research worker of other institutions.

Similarly in DESIDOC the Table 4 show envisages that institution wise contributors. These sectors have been grouped in to three distinct categories for the convenience of the study. The highest contributions were from universities and colleges with 201 (52.89%). This is followed by research institutions with 99 (26.05%), the remaining 80 articles (21.05%) were contributed by other institutions.

#### 4.5. Year-wise Distribution of Citations

Table 5  
Year-wise Distribution of Citations

| YEAR         | ALIS            |            | DESIDOC         |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
|              | NO.OF.CITATIONS | %          | NO.OF.CITATIONS | %          |
| 2006         | 322             | 6.47       | 295             | 5.66       |
| 2007         | 379             | 7.61       | 357             | 6.86       |
| 2008         | 475             | 9.54       | 685             | 13.16      |
| 2009         | 756             | 15.19      | 485             | 9.31       |
| 2010         | 990             | 19.89      | 697             | 13.39      |
| 2011         | 786             | 15.79      | 830             | 15.94      |
| 2012         | 454             | 9.12       | 882             | 16.94      |
| 2013         | 813             | 16.34      | 973             | 18.69      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4975</b>     | <b>100</b> | <b>5204</b>     | <b>100</b> |

From Table 5 it can be seen that ALIS journals during the year 2006 the journal had lowest number of references 322 citations (6.47%) whereas the number of citations increased in the year 2010, 990 citations (19.89%). After the year 2010 the number of citations gradually decreased. This shows the rise of citations from the year 2006 to 2013.

Similarly in DESIDOC the Table 5 showed the maximum number of citations with 973 (18.69%) produced in 2013 followed by 882 (16.94%) citations in 2012, 830 (15.94%) citations in 2011, 697 (13.39%) citations in 2010 and 685 (13.16%) in 2008, 485 (9.31%) citations in 2009, 357 (6.86%) citations in 2007, 295 (5.66%) citations in 2006.

#### 4.6 Forms of Document Cited

Table 6  
Forms of Document Cited

| Forms of document cited | ALIS                   |            | DESIDOC                 |                        |            |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|
|                         | Total No.of. citations | %          | Forms of document cited | Total No.of. citations | %          |
| Journals                | 2192                   | 44.06      | Journals                | 1996                   | 38.35      |
| Books                   | 688                    | 13.82      | Books                   | 781                    | 15         |
| Conference Proceedings  | 292                    | 5.86       | Conference Proceedings  | 809                    | 15.54      |
| Annual Reports          | 177                    | 3.55       | Annual Reports          | 67                     | 1.28       |
| Thesis                  | 85                     | 1.7        | Thesis                  | 141                    | 2.7        |
| Web Based               | 993                    | 19.9       | Web Based               | 929                    | 17.85      |
| Others                  | 548                    | 11.01      | Others                  | 481                    | 9.24       |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>4975</b>            | <b>100</b> |                         | <b>5204</b>            | <b>100</b> |

Generally authors cite different kinds of documents in their articles according to their needs. These different kinds of documents were categorised as journals, books, conference proceedings, annual reports and web based citations.

2006-2013 issues of annals of library and information studies journal consists of 4975 citations. It can be seen from Table 6 that out of 4975 citations, 2192 citations (44.06%) are exclusively from journals followed by web based articles 993 (19.9%), books 688 (13.82%), other citations like news papers, videos, unpublished papers etc 548 (11.01%), conference proceedings 292 (5.86%), annual reports 177 (3.55%), and thesis 85 (1.7%). It is very clear that journals are most preferred form of publication than any other category of information. It can also be understood that trend towards newer modes and resources for accessing information viz. web based, reports and conference proceedings is growing.

Similarly DESIDOC Table 6 showed the majority of the contributors preferred journals as the source of information which occupied the top position with the highest number of citations with 1996 (38.35%) of the total 5204 citations followed by websites with 929 (17.85%) citations, followed by conference proceedings with 809 (15.54%) citations, books with 781 (15%) citations, others like abstracts newsletters, special publications etc., 481 (9.24%), thesis with 141 (2.7%), annual reports with 67 (1.28%) citations. It is found that the researchers have preferred journal articles more frequently for their research work than any other types of communication channels.

#### 5. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

In year-wise distribution of journals articles in ALIS out of 266 articles the number of articles varies from year to year. As per the observations out of 266 total articles in ALIS maximum contribution of 43 articles (16.16%) was seen in the year 2010 and followed by 37 (13.09%) publications in 2013. The lowest number of articles published in the year 2006 (26) i.e. (9.77%) of the total number of papers published. Similarly, in DESIDOC, a majority of 380 It is found that the highest number of articles published in the year 2012 (65) & 2013 (61) i.e. (17.1%) & (16.05%) of the total number of articles and followed by 55 (14.47%) publications in 2011. The lowest number of articles published in the year 2006 (18) i.e. (4.73%) of the total number of papers published. It was seen that between two journals, a very less number of articles published in 2006.

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## 6. CONCLUSIONS

LIS Journal publication is very less compare to other fields, here the present study focuses on the two familiar journals ALIS & DESIDOC available in print and open access in the field of Library and information science. The result obtained from the study reveals that DESIDOC Journals published highest number of articles during the period 2006 to 2013. it has been observed that single authorship trend is decreasing and joint authorship is getting increased. It also revealed that the subject like user study is more popular in field of library and information science. it has been observed the universities and the colleges occupy the first position in distribution of institution wise contribution of journal articles. citation also increased every year. Most of form of documents cited in journals than followed by websites.

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