

Publication Outlets of NISCAIR Journal of ALIS : A Bibliometrics Study**Ms. Sanyukta M. Singh**Research Scholar
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Kalinga University, Raipur(CG)**Abstract**

The paper focused to measure the publication outlets of ALIS (Annals of Library and Information Studies) during the period of 2001-2020. It is also highlighted on proposed research, NISCAIR, objectives, hypothesis, scope and limitations of the study, research methodology, language wise, year wise and volume wise publications, and growth of literature, findings and implications.

Key Word : NISCAIR, ALIS, Bibliometrics

Proposed Research

A lot of pioneers have used different terms for bibliometrics, scientometrics and other related laws. The pioneering work was statistical analysis of the literature by Cole and Eagles in 1917, Second attempt was made by Hulme in 1923. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in 1948 at the ASLIB conference held at Lamington, Spa coined the term Librametry on the lines of Biometry, Econometry, Psychometry, (Guha, 1993). Merton and Garfield in 1963 reported that the rate of increase in multiple authorship varies from one subject area to another. Beverly Clarke in 1964 pointed out the view of Price. Much of the scientometric studies are indistinguishable from bibliometrics (Hood and Wilson in 2001). Tague-Sutcliffe (1992) defined scientometrics as a "study of the quantitative aspects of science as a discipline or economic activity.

NISCAIR Journal of ALIS (Annals of Library and Information Studies)

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). Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) is publication of CSIR-NISCAIR and is a leading quarterly journal publishing original papers, survey reports, reviews, short communications, and letters pertaining to library science, information science and computer applications in these fields. 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.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the volume and issues wise productivity of ALIS;
2. To find out language wise productivity of publications;
3. To find out year wise productivity of publications; and
4. To trace out the growth of literature in ALIS.

Hypothesis

Following are the hypothesis formulated for the study as

1. More the publications are published in English language; and
2. Maximum literatures are published in last 10 year.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

1. The study is confined to the NISCAIR journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS); and
2. The study is also limited to the publications published in total 20 volumes, 80 issues during the period of 2001-2020.

Research Methodology

The NISCAIR journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) during the period of 2001-2020 were taken as the prime source for the present study. The study is based on the data retrieved from ALIS Web-site. Collected data has been analyzed by statistical techniques and presented data in tabular as well as in graphical form. For the purpose of analyzing the data collected, some statistical techniques have also been used. In

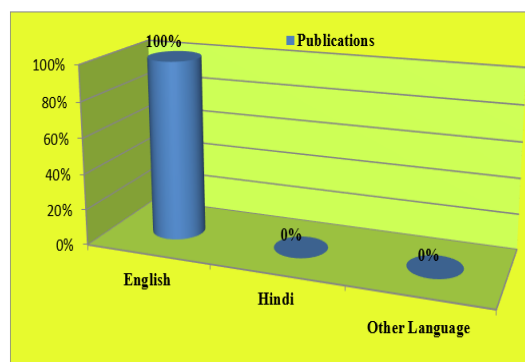
addition, some of the tools, techniques used for analyzing includes bibliometrics tools and techniques to come to the conclusions.

Table no. 1 :Volume and issue wise distribution of publications

Sr. No	Volume No.	Issue No.	Articles	Percentage
1	Vol. No. 48	1-4	17	2.95
2	Vol. No. 49	1-4	18	3.13
3	Vol. No. 50	1-4	19	3.30
4	Vol. No. 51	1-4	21	3.65
5	Vol. No. 52	1-4	23	3.99
6	Vol. No. 53	1-4	26	4.51
7	Vol. No. 54	1-4	28	4.86
8	Vol. No. 55	1-4	35	6.08
9	Vol. No. 56	1-4	34	5.90
10	Vol. No. 57	1-4	43	7.47
11	Vol. No. 58	1-4	36	6.25
12	Vol. No. 59	1-4	27	4.69
13	Vol. No. 60	1-4	37	6.42
14	Vol. No. 61	1-4	35	6.08
15	Vol. No. 62	1-4	38	6.60
16	Vol. No. 63	1-4	32	5.56
17	Vol. No. 64	1-4	32	5.56
18	Vol. No. 65	1-4	28	4.86
19	Vol. No. 66	1-4	20	3.47
20	Vol. No. 67	1-4	27	4.69
Total	20 Volumes	80 Issues	576 Articles	100%

From the above table, the NISCAIR journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published 4 issues in each volume, means 80 issues are published in 20 volumes and total 576 publications are published in the span of 20 years, giving 7.2 average number papers per issue. Most of articles 43(7.47%) are published in Volume no. 57, followed by Volume no. 62 published 38(6.60%) articles, and volume no. 60 published 37(6.42%) articles.

Figure no. 1 :Language wise distribution of publications



From the above figure, 100% publications are published in alone English language by the contributors during the period of 2001-2020, means the NISCAIR journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) is dominated by English language. This indicates that the hypothesis “**More the publications are published in English language**” (hypothesis no.1) is valid.

Table no. 2 :Year wise distribution of publications

Year	Publications
2001	17
2002	18
2003	19
2004	21
2005	23
2006	26
2007	28
2008	35
2009	34
2010	43
2011	36
2012	27
2013	37
2014	35
2015	38
2016	32
2017	32

2018	28
2019	20
2020	27
20 Years	576 Articles

From the above table, most productive year was 2010, as total productivity in this year was 43 publications, followed by 38 publications in 2015, 37 publications in 2013 and 36 publications in 2011. During the 20years time period, contributors have contributed 576 publications, giving 28.80 publications per year.

Figure no. 2 : Growth of Literature in ALIS

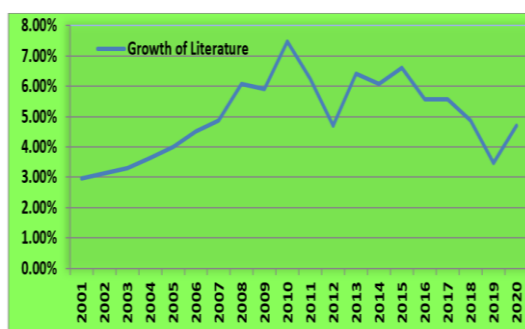


Figure no. 2 reveals that the initial growth of publications in the NISCAIR journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) was slow up to 2004. The next stage of exponential growth started and continuous up to 2010 from the year 2005 while from 2019 onwards linear growth started. It is also concluded that 54.17% of literature was published during last 10 years only. This indicates that the hypothesis “Maximum literatures are published in last 10 year” (hypothesis no.2) is valid.

Findings

1. Total 576 publications are published in the NISCAIR journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) during the period of 2001-2020.
2. Most of articles 43(7.47%) are published in volume no. 57, followed by volume no. 62 published 38(6.60%) articles. (Table no. 1)
3. As regards language wise publications, 100% publications are published in alone English language by the contributors during the period of 2001-2020, means the NISCAIR journal of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) is dominated by English language. This indicates that the hypothesis “More the publications are published in English language” (hypothesis no.1) is valid. (Figure no. 1)

4. As regards year wise publications, most productive year was 2010, as total productivity in this year was 43 publications, followed by 38 publications in 2015. In the span of 20 years, contributors have contributed 576 publications, giving 28.80 publications per year. (Table no. 2)
5. The study regarding the growth of literature, the initial growth of publications was slow up to 2004. The next stage of exponential growth started and continuous up to 2010 from the year 2005 while from 2019 onwards linear growth started. It is also concluded that 54.17% of literature was published during last 10 years only. This indicates that the hypothesis “Maximum literatures are published in last 10 year” (hypothesis no.2) is valid. (Figure no. 2)

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