A Scientometric Appraisal of IASLIC Bulletin (2013-2017)

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Abstract

This study aims to analyse the contributions in IASLIC Bulletin – an official organ or a leading library science journal published by IASLIC. The total 97 articles were published during the period 2013 – 2017. The study covers the year-wise, institutions-wise, state-wise distribution of contributions, authorship pattern, citation analysis, length of the contributions etc. The study shows that most of the contributions of this journal are contributed by joint authors and state-wise distribution shows that most of the contributions are contributed from West Bengal. Citation analysis of 1369 citations includes finding out number of citations per volume, types of publications cited and preparing of ranked list of cited journals in contributions of this journal. The study reveals that journals are the most cited publication amongst the library and information scientists. Annals of Library and Information Studies is the most cited journal in the contributions of this journal.

Introduction

A periodical literature is one of the primary sources of information for communicating the latest research findings and publishing the articles containing the recent development in any field of knowledge. A library has to procure periodicals literature in both offline and online format to cater the information need of the clientele it serves. So, due to the rising cost of the periodicals and meagre library budgets, the selection of any particular journal for a library should be done more carefully. Library authorities are forced to reduce the number of journal subscriptions. In such situation scientometric and bibliometric analysis helps the libraries in framing the subscription policies of periodicals in the Library.

Scientometrics which overlaps with bibliometrics to a considerable extent Thanuskodi (2010), is a quantitative study of various aspects of literature on a topic and is used to identify the pattern of publication, the growth of literature in a subject area, how much literature is contributed by various languages, how the literature on some subjects are scattered and study of authorship in publications, measuring the impact of publications, and secondary journal coverage to gain insight into the dynamics of growth of knowledge in the areas under consideration. The study seeks to forecast of past, present and future publishing trends, adaption of an accurate weeding and stacking policy, prediction of productivity of publishers, individual authors, organization, country or that of entire disciplines among others etc. The study also helps in selection of books and periodicals, features of subject literatures, evaluation of collections and bibliographies, and historical and sociological studies. Sengupta (1992) & Osareh (1996).

IASLIC Bulletin

Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers (IASLIC) a non-profit organization was established in the year 1955 at Kolkata to shore up the development of special libraries in India. IASLIC Bulletin - an official organ of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers is a well known journal in the field of Library and Information Science published from India. It was first published in 1956. The journal is committed to the advancement and dissemination of the fundamental and applied knowledge of Library and Information Science in an accessible form to professional colleagues who have a common interest in the field in this country and abroad. This is a peer-reviewed quarterly publication. The journal publishes research papers, book reviews, short communications, proceedings and papers. IASLIC Bulletin is abstracted /indexed in: Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA); INSPEC; Indian Library Science Abstracts (ILSA); Guide to Indian Periodical Literature.

Literature Review
Many studies have been carried out earlier by different authors analysing the contributions in different journals as a part of the study of bibliometric in various fields. Library and information science journals are not in exception. Mondal and Raychaudhury (2018), Halder and Chandra (2009), Singh (2015), Singh and Mishra (2013), Parameshwar S (2016), Chandra (2014), Mishra and Mohanta (1990), Das and Tripathi (2007), conducted the bibliometric study of IASLIC Bulletin of different periods. Verma, Tamrakar & Sharma (2007), Paliwal (2015), Maity and Teli (2015), Pandita (2013), Chaurasia (2008), Prieto-Gutiérrez and Segado-Boj (2019), Garg and Bebi (2014), Khan (2015), Jena, Swain and Sahoo (2012), Parameshwar and Reddy Kolle (2016), Jayaraman, Krishnaswamy and Subramanian (2012) have studied the scientometric aspect of Annals of Library and Information Studies. Similarly several studies have been carried out by many authors of various Library and Information Science journals published from across the sphere.

Objectives of the Study

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

- To study year-wise distribution of contributions;
- To determine the category-wise classification of contributions;
- To study the authorship pattern of contributions;
- To identify geographical distribution of contributions;
- To study the length of contributions;
- To study the most prolific contribution of papers;
- To find out the number of citations per volume in the journal;
- To study the types of publications cited in the contributions of the journal; and
- To prepare ranked list from journals cited in the contributions of the journal.

Methodology

For the purpose of this study, IASLIC Bulletin has been selected as the source journal. In the present paper, the 20 issues of the 5 volumes, i.e., Vol. 58-62 (2013-2017) of this journal have been selected for the study. All the papers from 4 volumes have been scanned and analyzed with the help of spreadsheet. During the year 2016 two issues that is issue no. 2 & 3 appeared in the same issue.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

A total number of 97 articles published during the period 2013-2017 have been recorded for the present study.

| Table-1 | Year-wise distribution of publications |
During the study period 2013 – 2017, 97 articles were published in IASLIC Bulletin. The above table-1 shows that the maximum numbers of articles 23 (14.19%) were published in 59 volumes appeared in the year 2014. Followed by 22(13.59%) articles in 2017, 18(11.12%) articles come out in the year 2013 and 2015. The minimum numbers of articles 16(9.87%) were published in the year 2016 because the two issues 2 & 3 of volume 61 appeared in the same issue.

Table-2   Types of Contributions

| Year | Vol. No. | No. of Issue | No. of Contributions | % of Contributions |
|------|----------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 2013 | 58       | 1-4          | 18                   | 11.12              |
| 2014 | 59       | 1-4          | 23                   | 14.19              |
| 2015 | 60       | 1-4          | 18                   | 11.12              |
| 2016 | 61       | 1-4          | 16                   | 9.87               |
| 2017 | 62       | 1-4          | 22                   | 13.59              |
| Total|          |              | 97                   | 100%               |
Table 2 shows that the types of contributions in IASLIC Bulletin during the study period 2013 to 2017. The study reveals that the maximum number of contributions are research paper 93 (64.13%) followed by concept paper 4 (2.75%), book review 9 (6.20%), letter to editor 1 (0.68%), publication policy 5 (3.44%), short communication 32 (22.06%) and obituary 1 (0.68%). The short communications includes IASLIC ‘Research in Progress’ – (RIP) service, guidelines to the reviewer of books, appeal to authors, and intimation of IASLIC All India Conference etc.

Table 3 Year wise Authorship distribution of publications
Table 3 reveals the authorship pattern of the articles published during the period of study 2013 - 2017. The joint authorship is found prominent. Among them 52 (53.61%) articles were authored by two authors and 10 (10.31%) articles by three authors jointly. The percentage of single authored articles was 35 (36.08%). This indicates the increasing collaboration on authorship pattern.

**Table 4  Ranking of Authors**

| Rank | Name of the author                  | Contributions |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1    | Pijushkanti Panigrahi               | 4             |
| 1    | Krishnapada Majumder                | 4             |
| 2    | Aditya Tripathi                     | 3             |
| 2    | Durgasankar Rath                    | 3             |
| 2    | Puspanjali Jena                     | 3             |
| 3    | Subal Chandra Biswas                | 2             |
| 3    | Sanjay Kumar Singh                  | 2             |
| 3    | Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay          | 2             |
| 3    | Prijith Jacob Thomas                | 2             |
| 3    | Harish Babu                         | 2             |
| 3    | A Thirumagal                        | 2             |
| 3    | T K Gireesh Kumar                   | 2             |
| 3    | Sangita Gupta                       | 2             |

Ranking of authors has great importance in scientometric study. Table 4 presents the rank list of authors who have contributed two or more articles/research papers in the different issues of IASLIC Bulletin during the period of study. The ceiling of two contributions has been taken into account with a view to avoid a long list. The authors having same number of contributions have been given the same rank. Pijushkanti Panigrahi and Krishnapada Majumder contributed four papers having occupied the top rank. Similarly three authors contributed three papers with second rank and eight authors in third rank with two publications each.

**Table 5  Institution-wise distribution of publications**
Table 5 gives institution-wise distribution of contributions of this journal. Out of 154 contributions, the highest number, i.e., 60 (38.97%) has been contributed by faculty members of different LIS Schools. This is followed by 54 (35.07%) by academic/research institutes, 23 (14.94%) by students/research scholars, 8 (5.19%) by government departments, 3 (1.95%) by special library, 4 (2.59%) by miscellaneous sources and lowest number, i.e., 2 (1.29%) has been contributed by information/documentation centres.

Table-6 Geographical distribution of publications

| Places          | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | No. of Articles | % of Articles |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|---------------|
| Indian          | 19   | 23   | 21   | 15   | 22   | 100             | 99.01%        |
| Foreign         | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 1               | 0.99%         |
| Total           | 19   | 23   | 21   | 16   | 22   | 101             | 100.00%       |

The table 6 showed that most of the contributions are from India with 100 (99.01%) and only one paper 1 (0.99%) from foreign sources especially from Ethiopia. This indicates that the journal and its coverage are confined to the Indian subcontinent only.

Table-7 Geographical distribution of publications (India-state-wise)
| State               | No. of Contributions | % of Contributions |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| West Bengal        | 35                   | 35.36%             |
| Odisha             | 7                    | 7.07%              |
| Assam              | 7                    | 7.07%              |
| Uttar Pradesh      | 7                    | 7.07%              |
| Karnataka          | 6                    | 6.06%              |
| Tamilnadu          | 5                    | 5.05%              |
| New Delhi          | 5                    | 5.05%              |
| Maharashtra        | 4                    | 4.04%              |
| Gujarat            | 3                    | 3.03%              |
| Andhra Pradesh     | 3                    | 3.03%              |
| Kerala             | 3                    | 3.03%              |
| Jammu & Kashmir    | 3                    | 3.03%              |
| Mizoram            | 2                    | 2.02%              |
| Chhattisgarh       | 2                    | 2.02%              |
| Himachal Pradesh   | 1                    | 1.01%              |
| Meghalaya          | 1                    | 1.01%              |
| Manipur            | 1                    | 1.01%              |
| Haryana            | 1                    | 1.01%              |
| Bihar              | 1                    | 1.01%              |
| Nagaland           | 1                    | 1.01%              |
| Chandigarh         | 1                    | 1.01%              |
| **Total**          | **99**               | **100**            |

Table 7 furnishes the state-wise distribution of contributions in the five volumes of the journal. Out of 99 contributions, the highest number, i.e., 35 (35.36%) has been contributed by authors from West Bengal. This is followed by 7 (7.07%) contributions from Odisha, Assam and Uttar Pradesh, 6 (6.06%) from Karnataka, 5 (5.05%) from Tamilnadu and New Delhi, 4 (4.04%) from Maharashtra, 3 (3.03%) from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, 2 (2.02%) from Mizoram and Chhattisgarh and lowest number i.e., 1 (1.01%) has been contributed by authors from Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Haryana, Bihar, Nagaland and Chandigarh each.

Table 8 Length of Contributions
Table 8 indicates the details about the page length of the contributions. Out of 97 contributions, 5 contributions (5.15%) have page length of 1-5 pages. This is followed by 38 contributions (39.17%) with 6-10 pages, 38 contributions (39.17%) with 11-15 pages, 14 contributions (14.43%) with 16-20 pages. There are only two contributions that have page length more than 20 pages i.e., (2.06%).

Table 9 Distributions of citations

| Year | Vol. No. | Issue No. | Length of contributions (No. of pages) |
|------|----------|-----------|----------------------------------------|
|      |          |           | 1-5  | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | >20 | Total |
| 2013 | 58       | 1         | 2    | 2    | 0     | 1     | 0   | 5     |
|      |          | 2         | 0    | 1    | 4     | 0     | 0   | 5     |
|      |          | 3         | 0    | 0    | 2     | 2     | 0   | 4     |
|      |          | 4         | 0    | 0    | 3     | 0     | 1   | 4     |
| 2014 | 59       | 1         | 1    | 3    | 2     | 0     | 0   | 6     |
|      |          | 2         | 0    | 4    | 2     | 0     | 0   | 6     |
|      |          | 3         | 0    | 1    | 3     | 1     | 0   | 5     |
|      |          | 4         | 1    | 3    | 2     | 0     | 0   | 6     |
| 2015 | 60       | 1         | 0    | 0    | 3     | 1     | 0   | 4     |
|      |          | 2         | 0    | 2    | 1     | 2     | 0   | 5     |
|      |          | 3         | 1    | 1    | 2     | 0     | 1   | 5     |
|      |          | 4         | 0    | 1    | 1     | 2     | 0   | 4     |
| 2016 | 61       | 1         | 0    | 4    | 2     | 0     | 0   | 6     |
|      | 2 & 3    | 0         | 1    | 3    | 1     | 0     | 0   | 5     |
|      | 4        | 0         | 1    | 3    | 1     | 1     | 0   | 5     |
| 2017 | 62       | 1         | 0    | 3    | 1     | 1     | 0   | 5     |
|      | 2        | 0         | 4    | 1    | 1     | 0     | 0   | 6     |
|      | 3        | 0         | 2    | 2    | 1     | 0     | 0   | 5     |
|      | 4        | 0         | 5    | 1    | 0     | 0     | 0   | 6     |
| Total|          |           | 5 (5.15%) | 38 (39.17%) | 38 (39.17%) | 14 (14.43%) | 2 (2.06%) | 97 |
| Year | Vol. No. | Types of citations/references | JR | S/CP | BK | WS | RP | D/TH | Total | %  |
|------|---------|------------------------------|----|------|----|----|----|------|-------|----|
| 2013 | 58      |                              | 97 | 37   | 27 | 67 | 12 | 2    | 242   | 17.68% |
| 2014 | 59      |                              | 125| 22   | 70 | 34 | 3  | 0    | 254   | 18.56% |
| 2015 | 60      |                              | 138| 44   | 43 | 94 | 3  | 8    | 330   | 24.10% |
| 2016 | 61      |                              | 113| 26   | 39 | 43 | 17 | 4    | 242   | 17.68% |
| 2017 | 62      |                              | 156| 18   | 17 | 96 | 7  | 7    | 301   | 21.98% |
| Total |         |                              | 629| 147  | 196| 334| 42 | 21   | 1369  | 100% |

**Notes:** JR: Journals, S/CP: Seminar/workshop/conference proceedings, BK: Books, WS: websites, RP: reports, D/TH: dissertations/theses

Table 9 indicates that the 5 volumes have 1369 citations appended to the 97 contributions. Out of 1369 citations, vol. 60 has the highest number i.e., 330 (24.10%). This is followed by vol. 62 has 301 (21.9%), vol. 59 has 254 (18.56%) and vol. 58 & 61 has the lowest number of citations i.e. 242 (17.68%) each.

Table 10  **Distributions of citations**
| Year | Vol. No. | Issue No. | Types of citations/references | JR | S/CP | BK | WS | RP | D/TH | Total |
|------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----|------|----|----|----|------|-------|
| 2013 | 58       | 1         | 22                             | 14 | 6    | 26 | 3  | 1  |      | 72    |
|      |          | 2         | 27                             | 1  | 0    | 13 | 2  | 0  |      | 43    |
|      |          | 3         | 40                             | 4  | 8    | 18 | 4  | 1  |      | 75    |
|      |          | 4         | 8                              | 18 | 13   | 10 | 3  | 0  |      | 52    |
| 2014 | 59       | 1         | 28                             | 4  | 13   | 7  | 0  | 0  |      | 52    |
|      |          | 2         | 28                             | 1  | 25   | 5  | 2  | 0  |      | 61    |
|      |          | 3         | 42                             | 7  | 19   | 3  | 0  | 0  |      | 71    |
|      |          | 4         | 27                             | 10 | 13   | 19 | 1  | 0  |      | 70    |
| 2015 | 60       | 1         | 40                             | 21 | 15   | 1  | 1  | 3  |      | 81    |
|      |          | 2         | 35                             | 3  | 1    | 9  | 0  | 2  |      | 50    |
|      |          | 3         | 36                             | 14 | 25   | 34 | 0  | 1  |      | 110   |
|      |          | 4         | 27                             | 6  | 2    | 50 | 2  | 2  |      | 89    |
| 2016 | 61       | 1         | 13                             | 11 | 12   | 3  | 8  | 1  |      | 48    |
|      |          | 2 & 3     | 65                             | 4  | 15   | 10 | 5  | 0  |      | 99    |
|      |          |           | 35                             | 11 | 12   | 30 | 4  | 3  |      | 95    |
| 2017 | 62       | 1         | 29                             | 2  | 4    | 25 | 3  | 0  |      | 63    |
|      |          | 2         | 57                             | 6  | 6    | 26 | 3  | 0  |      | 98    |
|      |          | 3         | 35                             | 3  | 4    | 18 | 0  | 1  |      | 61    |

**Total**: 629 (45.94%) | 147 (10.73%) | 196 (14.31%) | 334 (24.39%) | 42 (3.06%) | 21 (1.53%) | 1369

**Notes**: JR: Journals, S/CP: Seminar/workshop/conference proceedings, BK: Books, WS: websites, RP: reports, D/TH: dissertations/theses

Table 10 reveals the distribution of citations. Cited materials were grouped into six (6) categories: journals, seminar/workshop/conference proceedings, books, websites, reports, dissertations/theses. Journals and websites are the most cited sources. Out of 1369 citations 629 (45.94%) are journals, 147 (10.73%) are seminar/workshop/conference proceedings, 196 (14.31%) are books, 334 (24.39%) are websites, 42 (3.06%) are reports and 21 (1.53%) are dissertations/theses.

### Table-11 Ranked list of cited journals
| Rank | Name of Journal                                                                 | No. of Citations | % age  | Cumulative | % age   |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1    | Annals of Library and Information Studies                                      | 41              | 8.19%  | 41         | 8.19%   |
| 2    | DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology                            | 24              | 4.79%  | 65         | 12.97%  |
| 2    | Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)                                    | 24              | 4.79%  | 89         | 17.76%  |
| 3    | IASLIC Bulletin                                                                | 22              | 4.39%  | 111        | 22.15%  |
| 4    | SRELS Journal of Information Management                                         | 18              | 3.59%  | 129        | 25.74%  |
| 5    | Journal of Documentation                                                        | 13              | 2.59%  | 142        | 28.34%  |
| 6    | Library Management                                                             | 11              | 2.19%  | 153        | 30.53%  |
| 7    | College & Research Libraries                                                   | 9               | 1.79%  | 162        | 32.33%  |
| 7    | ILA Bulletin                                                                    | 9               | 1.79%  | 171        | 34.13%  |
| 8    | Journal of Academic Librarianship                                               | 7               | 1.39%  | 178        | 35.52%  |
| 8    | Library Hi Tech                                                                 | 7               | 1.39%  | 185        | 36.92%  |
| 8    | Library Trends                                                                  | 7               | 1.39%  | 192        | 38.32%  |
| 8    | Sceintometrics                                                                 | 7               | 1.39%  | 199        | 39.72%  |
| 8    | University News                                                                 | 7               | 1.39%  | 206        | 41.11%  |
| 9    | DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology                                     | 6               | 1.19%  | 212        | 42.31%  |
| 9    | International Journal of Digital Library Services                               | 6               | 1.19%  | 218        | 43.51%  |
| 9    | Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science                              | 6               | 1.19%  | 224        | 44.71%  |
| 9    | Performance Measurement and Metrics                                            | 6               | 1.19%  | 230        | 45.90%  |
| 9    | The international Information & Library Review                                  | 6               | 1.19%  | 236        | 47.10%  |
| 10   | Current Science                                                                 | 5               | 0.99%  | 241        | 48.10%  |
| 10   | D-Lib Magazine                                                                  | 5               | 0.99%  | 246        | 49.10%  |
| 10   | Herald of Library Science                                                       | 5               | 0.99%  | 251        | 50.09%  |
| 10   | Library Herald                                                                  | 5               | 0.99%  | 256        | 51.09%  |
| 10   | The Electronic Library                                                          | 5               | 0.99%  | 261        | 52.09%  |
| 10   | Journal of Library & Information Science                                        | 5               | 0.99%  | 266        | 53.09%  |
| 10   | Journal of Information Science                                                  | 5               | 0.99%  | 271        | 54.09%  |
| 11   | Library Quarterly                                                               | 4               | 0.79%  | 275        | 54.89%  |
| 11   | Information Processing and Management                                          | 4               | 0.79%  | 279        | 55.68%  |
| 11   | Library & Information Science Research                                          | 4               | 0.79%  | 283        | 56.48%  |
| 11   | Information Technology and Libraries                                           | 4               | 0.79%  | 287        | 57.28%  |
| 11   | Library Review                                                                  | 4               | 0.79%  | 291        | 58.08%  |
|   | Title                                                                 | Citations | Percentage of Citations | Total Citations |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 12| Collaborative Librarianship                                            | 3         | 0.59%                    | 294             | 58.68% |
| 12| Computers in Libraries                                                 | 3         | 0.59%                    | 297             | 59.28% |
| 12| IFLA Journal                                                           | 3         | 0.59%                    | 300             | 59.88% |
| 12| International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science     | 3         | 0.59%                    | 303             | 60.47% |
| 12| International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology     | 3         | 0.59%                    | 306             | 61.07% |
| 12| Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science                | 3         | 0.59%                    | 309             | 61.67% |
| 12| Journal of American Society for Information Science and Technology    | 3         | 0.59%                    | 312             | 62.27% |
| 12| Journal of Intellectual Property Rights                               | 3         | 0.59%                    | 315             | 62.87% |
| 12| Journal of Library Administration                                      | 3         | 0.59%                    | 318             | 63.47% |
| 12| Librarian                                                              | 3         | 0.59%                    | 321             | 64.07% |
| 12| Library & Archival Security                                            | 3         | 0.59%                    | 324             | 64.67% |
| 12| OCLC Systems & Services                                                | 3         | 0.59%                    | 327             | 65.26% |
| 12| PEARL- A Journal of Library and Information Science                    | 3         | 0.59%                    | 330             | 65.86% |
| 12| Program                                                                | 3         | 0.59%                    | 333             | 66.46% |
| 12| Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews                                 | 3         | 0.59%                    | 336             | 67.06% |
| 12| The Journal of Information and Knowledge Management System            | 3         | 0.59%                    | 339             | 67.66% |
| 13| 18 Titles with 2 citations each                                       | 36        | 7.18%                    | 375             | 74.85% |
| 14| 126 Titles with 1 citations each                                      | 126       | 25.14%                   | 501             | 100    |
|   | **Total**                                                              | **501**   | **25.14%**               | **501**         | **100** |

Ranked list of journals helps the researcher in selecting the best journal in their field of study. Libraries also benefitted by selecting the ranked journals for acquisition which could have maximum utility for their users. There are 47 titles of journals in Table 11 arranged according to their ranks. It can be seen from the ranked list that Annals of Library and Information Studies occupied first rank with 41 citations (8.19%), second rank occupied by DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology and Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) with 24 citations (4.79%), third rank occupied by IASLIC Bulletin with 22 citations (4.39%). This is followed by SRELS Journal of Information Management fourth rank with 18 citations (3.59%), and Journal of Documentation fifth rank with 18 citations (2.59%).

**Conclusion**

The present study is confined to IASLIC Bulletin, one of the leading Library and Information Science journal in India published by Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres, Kolkata since 1956. The journal has published 97 articles during the period of study. The analysis shows that maximum numbers of articles 23 (14.19%) were published in vol. 59 appeared in the year 2014. The maximum numbers of contributions are research paper 93 (64.13%) and have been contributed by faculty members of different LIS Schools 60 (38.97%). The majority of the
articles in the journal are two-authored and majority of the contributions are from West Bengal, the place of publication of IASLIC Bulletin. The maximum numbers of contributions have the length of 6-15 pages with (39.17%). With regard to the citations, out of 1369 citations vol. 60 has the highest number i.e., 330 (24.10%). The majority of the authors preferred journals as the source of information providing the highest number of citations 629 (45.94%). Study of citations showed that Annals of Library and Information Studies received the highest number of citations and ranked top, followed by DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) and IASLIC Bulletin. The IASLIC Bulletin is notably a scholarly journal that stipulates or induces fruitful research for the LIS domain.

Declarations

Competing Interest

The author declares no competing interests.

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