

*Full Length Research*

# CITATION ANALYSIS OF IASLIC BULLETIN FROM 2004 TO 2012

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Citation analysis of all 204 articles were published in the IASLIC Bulletin from 2004 to 2012 is carried out which accounts highest number of articles (28) were published in 2010. A total of 2214 references were calculated in the total publications. The study shows that journals were the most cited materials as it was 38.57% of the total citations, followed by books with 25.52%. The finding also shows that 854 citations were cited from 204 library and information science (LIS) journals out of the total 2214 citations. IASLIC Bulletin is the most cited journal among the most cited ten library and information science journals (LIS) with 78 citations in the publications. Authorship pattern shows that 1111 of the materials cited were written by single authors while only 470 of the total citations were Internet resources.

**Key words:** references, publications, LIS, Authorship pattern & journals.

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## INTRODUCTION

Citation of an article is a quotation of its statements as a source to an article for evidence and its analysis is an important bibliometric tool (Shafiullah et al, 2015). Bibliometrics is a statistical method for studying the productivity and utilization of literature by counting its contributing countries, authors, journals, year of publication, discipline with the purpose of development of library collection and maintenance (Singh and Singh, 2015). IASLIC Bulletin is a well known journal in the field of library and information science published from India. It was first published in 1956 as an official organ of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers and is devoted to the advancement and dissemination of the fundamental and applied knowledge of library and information science. This journal publishes

research papers, book reviews, short communications, proceedings and papers and abstracted/indexed in Library and Information Science Abstract, INSPEC, Indian Library Science Abstract, Guide to Indian Periodical Literature, etc (Chandra, 2014). Citation analysis of IASLIC Bulletin revealed its productivity and utility.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Doraswami (2013) had studied 300 conference papers published in the NACLIN Proceedings of Library and Information Science Professionals from 2001 to 2008 and found that maximum 54 papers were published in 2007.

3001 references were found in this study out of which 1709 references were for print citations and 1292 references were for electronic citations. 40.08% of print citations were cited from journals while 33.88% references were from books.

Thanuskodi et al. (2013) had studied 197 articles of *Electronic Journal of Knowledge Management* from 2007 to 2011 and found that the maximum references were cited in year 2009 which was 814 (30.0%) out of 2713 total references. The journals were cited highest, with 1092 (40.25%) references. The two authored articles in references were cited maximum times, with 1142 (42.09%) citations.

Mishra et al. (2014) had studied 55 PhD theses in English from 1975 to 2007 and found that maximum citations were of single authored articles, which were 3638 out of total 4346 citations.

Thanuskodi (2014) had studied 361 articles of *D-Lib Magazine* from 2003 to 2012 and found a sum of 7407 references in which maximum references i.e., 1043 (14.09%) were cited in the year 2003. The author citation pattern had shown the maximum cited references to be 2838 (38.32%), which were of two authored articles while journals got maximum citations.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this study are as follow:

1. To assess the quantitative growth of article by volume.
2. To investigate the various sources cited by authors in the articles of IASLIC Bulletin.
3. To find out the individual article that has the lowest and highest citations.
4. To prepare a rank of library and information science journals based on the citations.
5. To examine the authorship pattern in the citations.

## METHODOLOGY

The articles published during the study period from 2004 to 2012 were studied for data collection. The title pages and reference sections of all 158 articles of the Journal were analyzed. Data of total articles like total number of citations, total number of different sources cited and dates of publications of each reference with authorship pattern for the article were collected. The collected data have been analyzed and results are interpreted.

## RESULTS

### Year wise Publication

The table-1 below shows the number of articles published

per year by the journal. A total of 204 articles were published in the period of (2004-2012) covered by this research. During the period of this study, year 2010 has maximum contribution with 28 publications, followed by year 2004, 2009, 2011 & 2012 with 23 publications individually, 2005 with 22 publications, 2006 & 2007 with 21 publications and least contribution in 2008. This shows a constant productivity throughout the duration which is given in the table-1.

### Distribution of Cited Materials

A total of 204 articles published in the journal in the period under review produced 2214 citations. Cited materials were grouped into nine (9) categories: Journals, books, reference sources, web resources, dissertation/thesis, newspaper, special publication, seminar/conference, and miscellaneous. Journals and books were the most cited sources while journals being cited more than any other materials. The highest citation of journals was in 2012 with 138 citations followed by 132 in 2011. The details are given below in the table-2. The articles published in journals were cited most frequently and found 854 citations (38.57%) followed by books 565 (25.52%), web resources 470 (21.23%), seminar/conference 90 (4.07%), reference sources 76 (3.43%), special publication 53 (2.39%), dissertation/thesis 46(2.08%), newspaper 18 (0.81%), and miscellaneous 42 (1.90%) of the total citations.

### Year wise Citation Analysis

The table-3 given below shows year wise citations which reveals that year 2011 has highest number of citations 317 (14.32%) of the total citations, followed by 2010 with 303 (13.69%) citations, 2012 with 297 (13.41%) citations, 2005 with 283(12.78%) citations, 2009 with 244 (11.02%) citations, 2006 with 218 (9.85%) citations, 2007 with 206 (930%) citations, 2008 with 177 (7.99%) citations and 2004 with 169 (7.63%) citations. This scenario shows the improvement of the productivity of journals.

### Rank of IASLIC Bulletin Cited Journals

The study shows that journals were got 854 citations out of the total 2214 citations. The table-4 also reveals that the most of the citations were from IASLIC Bulletin itself, which was cited 78 times, followed by Annals of Library Science and Studies (52 citations), ILA Bulletin (43 citations), Scientometrics (30 citations), College and research libraries (29 citations), SRELS Journal of Information Management(21 citations), Journal of documentation (19 citations), Desidoc Bulletin of

**Table 1:** Number of articles

Year of Publication	Number of Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Total
2004	23	11.27	23
2005	22	10.78	45
2006	21	10.29	66
2007	21	10.29	87
2008	20	9.80	107
2009	23	11.27	130
2010	28	13.73	158
2011	23	11.27	181
2012	23	11.27	204
Total	204	100.00	

**Table 2:** Distribution of forms of cited materials.

Types of Materials	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	%
Journals	44	108	72	104	63	90	103	132	138	854	38.57
Book	74	46	62	44	68	63	85	60	63	565	25.52
Reference Sources	8	16	12	5	7	7	7	11	3	76	3.43
Web resources	24	90	38	37	34	67	71	66	43	470	21.23
Dissertation /Thesis	0	4	5	3	2	7	15	7	3	46	2.08
Newspapers	0	0	7	0	0	2	2	4	3	18	0.81
Special Publication	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	15	32	53	2.39
Conference/seminar	16	14	15	10	3	5	16	8	3	90	4.07
Miscellaneous	3	5	3	3	0	3	2	14	9	42	1.90
Total	169	283	218	206	177	244	303	317	297	2214	100.00

**Table 3:** Highest and lowest citations by volume and individual article.

Year of Publication	Number of Citations	Percentage of Citations
2004	169	7.63
2005	283	12.78
2006	218	9.85
2007	206	9.30
2008	177	7.99
2009	244	11.02
2010	303	13.69
2011	317	14.32
2012	297	13.41
Total	2214	100.00

information Technology, Herald of Library Science, Journal of Information Science and Library Management (14 citations each), Journal of American Society for Information and Technology (13 citations), ASLIB Proceeding (12 citations). There were 5 journals have 10 citations each and 3 journals have 9 citations each, 2 journals have 8 citations each, 4 journals have 7 citations

each, 3 journals have 6 citations each, 7 journals have 5 citations each, 15 journals have 4 citations each, 14 journals have 3 citations each, 26 journals have 2 citations each and 173 journals have 1 citations each among the citations of journals.

**Table 4:** Rank of Cited Journal in IASLIC Bulletin

S/No.	Journal Title	Citation	%
1.	IASLIC Bulletin	78	9.13
2.	Annals of Library Science & Documentation	52	6.09
3.	ILA Bulletin	43	5.04
4.	Scientrometric	30	3.51
5.	College & Research Libraries	29	3.40
6.	Srels Journal of Information Management	21	2.46
7.	Journal of Documentation	19	2.22
8.	Desodoc Bulletin of Info.Tech.	14	1.64
9.	Herald of Library Science	14	1.64
10.	Journal of Information Science	14	1.64
11.	Library Management	14	1.64
12.	Journal of American Society of Information Science & Technology	13	1.52
13.	ASLIB Proceeding	12	1.41
14.	5 Journals	10 citation each	1.17 each
15.	3 Journals	9 citation each	1.05 each
16.	2 Journals	8 citation each	0.94 each
17.	4 Journals	7 citation each	0.82 each
18.	3 Journals	6 citation each	0.70 each
19.	7 Journals	5 citation each	0.59 each
20.	15 Journals	4 citation each	0.47 each
21.	14 Journals	3 citation each	0.35 each
22.	26 Journals	2 citation each	0.23 each
23.	173 Journals	1 citation each	0.12 each
Total		854	100.00

**Table 5:** Citation Authorship Pattern

Authorship Pattern						
Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	More than Three Authors	Author not indicated	Total
2004	104	17	2	5	41	169
2005	138	37	12	0	96	283
2006	112	34	8	1	63	218
2007	114	60	10	2	20	206
2008	93	39	7	1	37	177
2009	133	50	10	2	49	244
2010	176	50	9	12	56	303
2011	140	95	19	6	57	317
2012	101	79	45	11	61	297
Total	1111	461	122	40	480	2214

### Citation Authorship Pattern

The authorship of cited journals was analyzed to determine the authorship pattern. The table-5 given

below shows the citation authorship pattern of all 2214 citations in the 204 articles. The finding shows that most of cited works were written by single authors as they were cited maximum 1111 in the total materials, citations

of two authored were 461, 122 materials written by three authors, materials by more than three authors were 40 while materials in which authors were not indicated were 480 in the citations of the journal.

## CONCLUSION

The study reveals that journal is the most cited sources in this journal and the finding concurs with the other previous studies of SRELS Journals of Information Management (Singh, 2015) which confirm that journals were the most cited forms of materials used by researchers and academic persons. The reason why journals are the most used material stem from the fact that journals carry most current research works which every scholar use to boost their works. Newspaper is least used but is a current cited source. This study also shows that Library and Information Science is a multidisciplinary discipline that makes use of different subjects and disciplines. Examples are Education, Computer & Information Technology, Management, Communication, Arts etc. The study shows that journals were got 854 citations out of the total 2214 citations. The citation analysis shows that journals were cited maximum and among the journals, IASLIC Bulletin had highest citation and year 2011 has highest number of citations. Productivity of IASLIC Bulletin was maximum in 2010 while journals were cited maximum in 2012 and most of cited works were written by single authors.

## ABBREVIATIONS:

IASLIC	: India Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres,
LIS	: Library and Information Science,
NACLIN	:National Convention on Library and Information Networking
ILA	: Indian Library Association,
SRELS	:Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science and
ASLIB	: Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.

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