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# IASLIC BULLETIN : A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

*Present the analysis of 158 contributions of the journal entitled Iaslic Bulletin published during 2004-2010. Studies year wise distribution, authorship pattern of contributions, institute wise distribution of contributions, state wise distribution of contributions, length of articles, study of citations and distribution of citations, state wise distribution of contributions (year wise). Concludes that most of the contributions of this journal are contributed by one authors and state wise distribution shows that most of the contributions are contributed from West Bengal. Analysis of 1600 has been carried out.*

**KEYWORDS :** Bibliometric, Inspecke, IASLIC

### Introduction

IASLIC Bulletin is a well known journal in the field of Library and Information Science published from India. It was first published in 1956; it is the official organ of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers. It is devoted 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 quarterly publication. This journal publishes Research papers, book reviews, short communications, proceedings and papers. IASLIC Bulletin is abstracted /indexed in: Library and Information Science Abstracts; INSPEC; Indian Library Science Abstracts; Guide to Indian Periodical Literature.

### Objectives of the Study

The study was carried out with the following objectives :

- To study authorship pattern, year wise distribution of articles, institution wise distribution of contributions and state wise distributions of contributions of the journals.
- To study the average length of articles and study of citations per article in the journal.

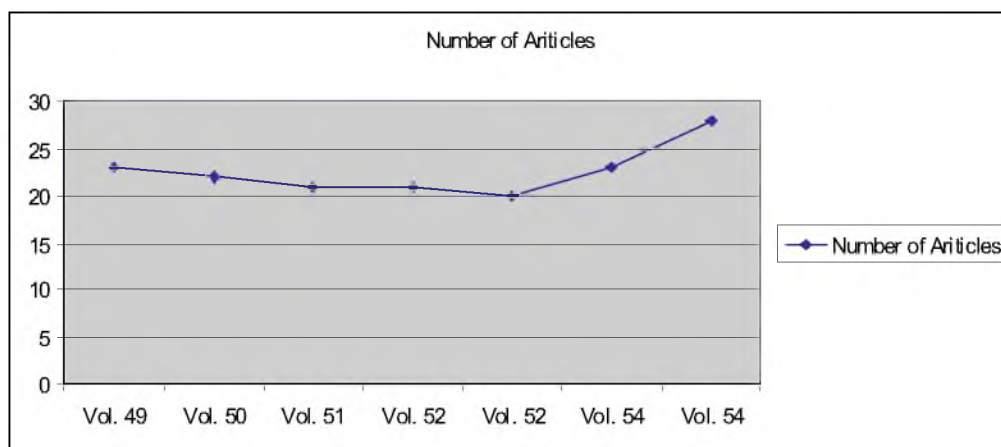
### Methodology

For the purpose of the study, the journal Static has been selected as the source journal. Twenty eight issues of seven volumes, from 2004 to 2010 have been selected for the study. Information about author, author's affiliation, length of contributions, citations, etc., was scanned, checked and studied.

### Analysis and Findings

**Table 1: Number of Articles per Volume.**

Volume	Year of Publication	Number of Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Total
Vol. 49	2004	23	14.5	23
Vol. 50	2005	22	13.9	45
Vol. 51	2006	21	13.3	66
Vol. 52	2007	21	13.3	87
Vol. 52	2008	20	12.6	107
Vol. 54	2009	23	14.5	130
Vol. 54	2010	28	17.7	158
Total		158	100	



**Figure. 1: Number of Articles per Volume.**

A total of 158 contributions have been published in seven years (2004-2010). Table 1 gives details regarding the distribution of 158 contributions published from 2004-2010. Maximum number of contributions i.e., 28 (17.7 %) was published in 2010 and minimum number of contributions i.e., 20 (00.01%) in 2008.

**Table 2: Authorship Pattern**

No. of authors	Total no. of contribution	Percentages
One	74	46.83
Two	69	43.67
Three	14	8.86
Four	1	0.6
	158	100

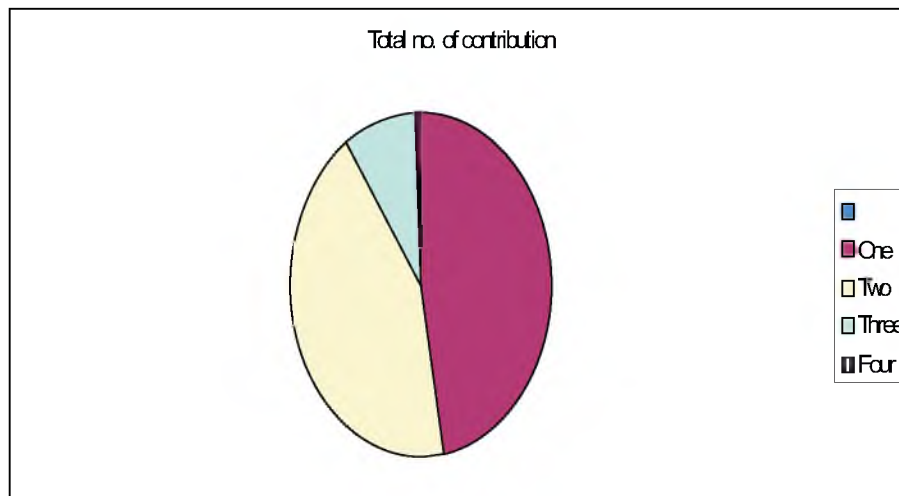
**Figure. 2 :Distribution of Contributions****Authorship Pattern of Contributions**

Table 2 gives the details about the authorship pattern. A total of 74 contributions (46.83 %) out of 158 have been contributed by single author, 69 contributions (43.67%) by two authors and 14 contributions (8.86%) by three authors, 1 contribution (0.6%) by four authors.

**Table 3: Authorship Pattern of Contributions (Volume wise)**

<b>V ol.</b>	<b>One author</b>	<b>Percen tages</b>	<b>Two authors</b>	<b>Percen tages</b>	<b>Three authors</b>	<b>Percen tages</b>	<b>Four authors</b>	<b>Percen tages</b>	<b>To tal</b>
49	10	13.51	11	15.94	1	7.14	1	1	23
50	8	10.81	9	13.04	5	35.7	0	0	22
51	9	12.16	11	15.94	1	7.14	0	0	21
52	14	18.91	7	10.14	0	0	0	0	21
53	6	8.1	11	15.94	3	21.42	0	0	20
54	8	10.81	12	17.39	3	21.34	0	0	23
55	19	25.67	8	11.59	1	7.14	0	0	28
	74	100	69	100	14	100	1		100

**Authorship Pattern of Contributions (volume wise)**

Table 3 gives authorship pattern of contributions volume wise. It indicates that out of the 74 contributions by single author, volume wise 55 has the highest number i.e., 19 (25.67%) and vol. 53 have the lowest number i.e., 6 (8.1%) contributions. Out of the 69 contributions by two authors, volume 54 has the highest number i.e., 12 (17.39%) and vol. 52 have the lowest number i.e., 7 (10.14%) contributions. Out of the 14 contributions by three authors, volume 50 has the highest number i.e., 5 (35.7%) and vol. 49, 51, and 55 have the lowest number i.e., 1 (7.14%) contributions. etc.

**Table 4 : State Wise Distribution of Contribution**

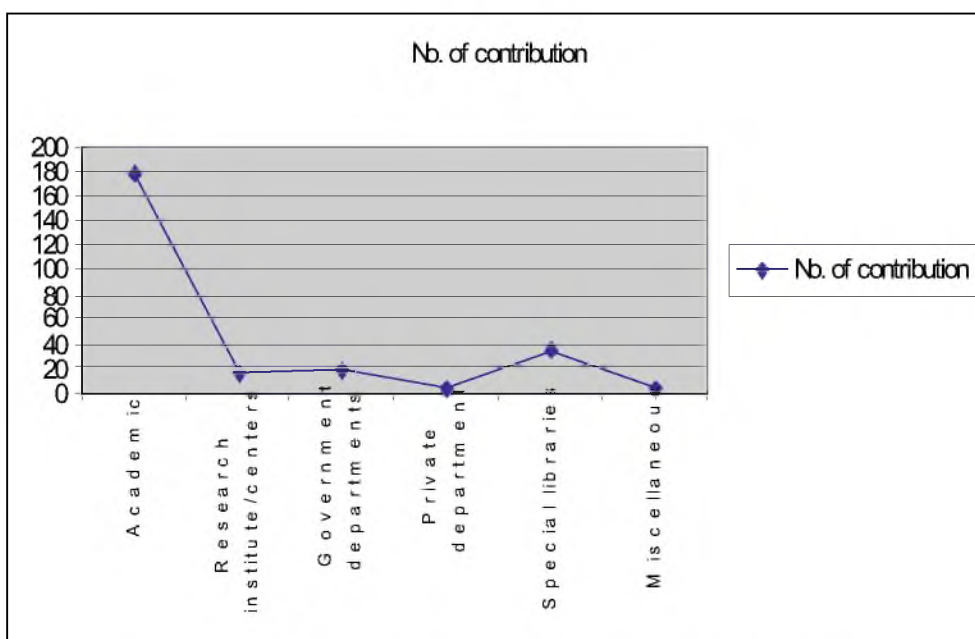
Name of State	No. of contributions	Percentages	Rank order
West Bengal	50	19.45	1
Karanataka	33	12.84	2
Utter Pradesh	33	12.84	2
Tamil Nadu	22	8.56	3
Delhi	18	7	4
Orissa	18	7	4
Punjab	12	4.66	5
Maharashatra	10	3.89	6
Madhya Pradesh	9	3.5	7
Gujarat	8	3.11	8
Kerala	8	3.11	8
Foren country	6	2.33	9
Rajasthan	5	1.94	10
Andhra Pradesh	4	1.55	11
Assam	4	1.55	11
Hariyana	3	1.16	12
Manipur	3	1.16	12
Bangaladesh	3	1.16	12
Chandigarh	2	0.7	13
Jammu Kashmir	2	0.7	13
Chattisgarh	2	0.7	13
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.3	14
Jharkhand	1	0.3	14
	257	100	

Table 4 gives the State wise distribution of contributions in the seven volumes of the journal. Out of the 257 contributions, the highest number i.e., 50 (19.45%) has been contributed by authors from West Bengal and lowest number i.e., 1 (0.3%) has been contributed by authors from Himachal

**Institute wise Distribution of Contributions**

**Table 5 : Institution wise Distribution of Contributions**

Contributed by	No. of contribution	Percentages
Academic	177	68.87
Research Institute/Centers	17	6.61
Government Departments	18	7
Private Department	4	1.55
Special Llibraries	36	14
Miscellaneous	5	1.94
	257	100



**Figure 3 : Institution wise Distribution of Contributions**

Table 5 gives Institute wise distribution of contributions of the journal. Out of the 257 contributions, the highest number i.e., 177 (68.87%) has been contributed by academic and lowest number i.e., 4 (1.55%) has been contributed by Private departments.

**Table 6 : Length of Articles**

No, of pages	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Percentages
1-5	6	6	2	3	5	2	2	26	16.45
6-10	13	10	14	14	8	14	19	92	58.22
11-15	3	4	3	2	4	4	7	27	17.08
16-20	1	2	2	0	1	3	0	9	5.69
21-25	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1.26
26-30	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1.26
	23	22	21	21	20	23	28	158	100

**Length of Articles**

Table 6 indicates the details about the page length of the contributions. Out of 158 contributions, 26 contributions (16.45%) have page length of 1-5 pages, 92 contributions (58.22%) have page length of 6-10 pages, 27 contributions (17.08%) have page length of 11-15 pages, 9 Contributions (5.69%) have page length of 16-20 pages, 2 contributions (1.26%) have page length of 21-25 and 26-30 pages.

**Study of Citations****Table 7 : Study of Citations**

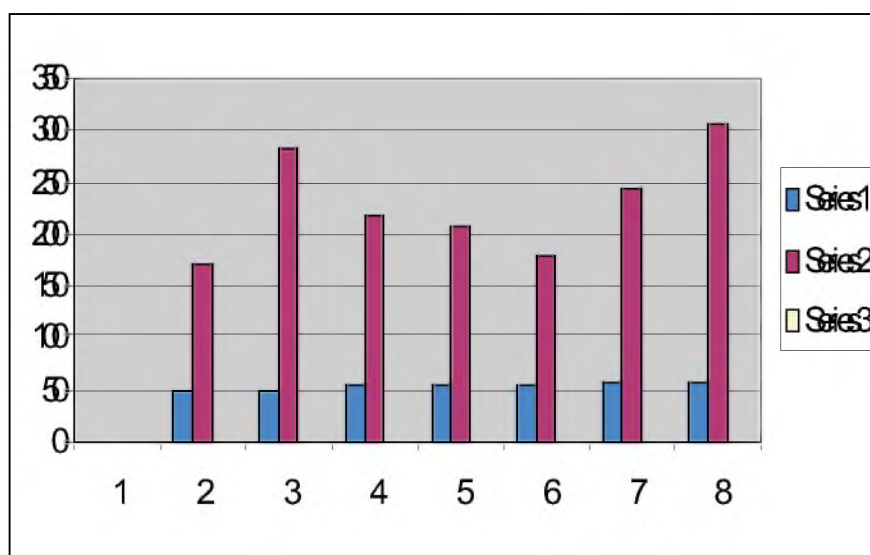
No. of citations	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Percentage
Nil	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	6	3.79
1-10	17	13	15	10	13	12	15	95	60.12
11-20	5	5	3	9	6	5	9	42	26.58
21-30	0	2	3	0	1	3	2	11	6.96
More then 30	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	2.53
	23	22	21	21	20	23	28	158	100

Table 7 shows the details of number of citations appearing at the end of contributions during 2004-2010. Out of 158 contributions published, 6 (3.79%) contributions have nil citation. The highest number of contributions with citation between 1-10 is 95 (60.12%) and lowest number of contributions with citation between more then 30 is 4(2.53%)

**Distribution of Citations**

**Table 8 : Distribution of Citations**

Vol.	Year	No. of contributions	Percentages
49	2004	169	10.56
50	2005	283	17.68
51	2006	218	13.62
52	2007	206	12.87
53	2008	177	11.06
54	2009	244	15.25
55	2010	303	18.93
		1600	100



**Figure 4 : Distribution of Citations**

Table 8 indicates that the 7 volumes have 1600 citations appended to the 158 articles. Out of 1600 citations, volume 55 has the highest number i.e., 303 (18.93%) and volume 49 has the lowest number i.e., 169 (10.56%).



### **Conclusion**

The study shows that maximum number of contribution is from West Bengal. Main reason for higher contribution from West Bengal is because; it has higher number of educational establishments, more number of professionals and better facility. Most of the contributions are from Academic Institutions, the analysis shows that majority of the articles in the journal are one – authored. Most of the contribution is from academic Institutions, majority of contributions (92) have 6 pages while majority of articles (95) hav 1 to 10 citations. Total number of citations 1600 are from 158 articles (2004 to 2010).

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