

# A Comparative Bibliometric study based on three important LIS Journals in India

Ashok Pal and Arindam Sarkar

*The present study focuses on the bibliometric analysis of three important LIS journals in India from different angles. Year and volume-wise distribution of the contributions, authorship pattern of contributions, pagination of the contributions, distribution of citations, subject distribution in the contributions etc. get their eloquent expression here. Through graphical representations an effort has been made here to portray a comparative bibliometric analysis of these three journals in their selected volumes.*

**Keywords:** *Bibliometric study; Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS); DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT); SRELS Journal of Information Management (SJIM); Authorship pattern; Citation.*

## 0 Introduction

The subject bibliometrics was first defined by A. Pritchard (1969) as “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media”. It involves the analysis of a set of publications, characterized by bibliographic variables such as the author(s), the place of publications, the associated subject keywords, the citations and so on (Thanuskodi, n.d.).

The journals are the indicators of the growth of literature in any field of knowledge. They are one of the main mediums for transmitting knowledge. Due to the escalating price of the periodicals and lack of adequate library budget, the selection of any particular journal for a library should be done very carefully. Therefore, the library authorities are forced to reduce the number of journal subscriptions. Bibliometric analysis has many applications

**Ashok Pal**, Research Scholar,  
Department of Library and  
Information Science, Jadavpur  
University, Kolkata – 700 032.

**Arindam Sarkar**, Master of Library  
and Information Science in Digital  
Library, Department of Library and  
Information Science, Jadavpur  
University, Kolkata – 700 032.

in the library and information science field in identifying the research trends of the subject and thereby framing new subscription policy for the future. These studies will be helpful for librarians to plan a better collection development. Several journals are being published in India in science and technology as well as in social sciences. Library and Information Science (LIS) has a rich legacy in India. The first Indian LIS journal entitled Library Miscellany which was published by the State Library Department, Baroda in the year 1912. Its publication was ceased in 1919. Still, it opened ways for publishing LIS journals in India. After that many associations and institutions related to LIS research in India started publishing journals in this field (Thanuskodi, n.d.).

### 1 Scope of the study

The present study has been undertaken in order to know the nature and contents of articles of the three important LIS journals, namely, Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) published by National Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) published by Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC) and SRELS Journal of Information Management (SJIM) published by Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science and powered by Ê. These three journals also hold a good ranking status. According to Scimago Journal and Country Rank (SJR) ALIS has a world ranking of 83 and DJLIT holds 110th position in the world. Among the Indian journals in LIS field, ALIS and DJLIT hold the first and the second positions respectively (SJR, 2016). According to the Web of Science based citation analysis of Indian LIS journals, SJIM holds the third position among Indian LIS journals (Mahesh & Wadha, 2011).

The present study fully depends upon the information taken from the websites of the three journals. No other printed copies of those journals have been studied. Though the book reviews, special editorial contributions have not been kept outside the purview of the study only in case of calculating the distribution of contributions by citations, these types of articles have been discarded.

### 2 Brief History of the Journals

#### ***Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS):***

The founder editor of the journal was S. R. Ranganathan. The journal started its journey under the name Annals of Library Science in 1954 by INSDOC (now NISCAIR) as a quarterly publication. The journal's title was changed to Annals of Library Science and Documentation in 1964 with wide scope. Again the title was changed to Annals of Library and Information Studies in 2001. The new title implies the shifting emphasis on information and the enormous scope for newer studies in library and information science. The journal has completed more than sixty years of publication and now available in open access at its website [nopr.niscair.res.in/handle/123456789/66](http://nopr.niscair.res.in/handle/123456789/66) from volume 1 number 1, 1954.

#### ***DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT):***

The journal was started in 1980 by Defence Science Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC) as a four page newsletter under the title DESIDOC Bulletin. In the year 1985, the bulletin started publishing articles on IT applications to the discipline of LIS. The name was changed as DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology (DBIT) in 1992 and published as a bimonthly publication. In 2008, DBIT became a primary research journal and was renamed as DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT). The journal also became an open access journal from 2008 and the full-text, if the articles are being published in DJLIT, is now also available on internet at its websites <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit>.

#### ***SRELS Journal of Information Management (SJIM):***

The journal was founded in 1964 by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and was known as Library Science with a Slant to Documentation. The title of the journal was changed to Library Science with a Slant to Documentation and Information Studies from Vol.25 in 1988 and then to 'SRELS Journal of Information Management' from Vol.37 in 2000. SRELS Journal of Information Management is published bimonthly (February, April, June, August, October and December). The journal has completed 50 years in 2013. It is now officially available in <http://www.srels.org>.

### 3 Literature Review

Jena, Swain and Sahoo (2012) summarized that the contribution of articles to each volume of Annals of Library & Information Studies is constantly increasing from year to year. The average number of citations per article is 16. The average number of pages per article is 8. They also found that the journal citations are predominant (57.4% of the total citations) followed by books (16.5%) and web resources (11.6 %); papers with two authors are found to be the highest, followed by single-authored and then three- authored papers. The degree of collaboration in Annals of Library & Information Studies is found to be 0.676.

Bansal (2013) revealed that DJLIT has published 391 articles during 2001- 2012. The maximum number of articles (65) was published in 2012. There has been significant growth in the number of articles published from 2001 to 2012. The study reveals that the maximum number of contributors 243 (61 %) are joint authored (two or more authors). As the journal is published from India, so highest (88 %) contributions are from India and only 12 % contributions are from abroad. The maximum number of contributions (64 %) has the length of 6-10 pages which is standard practice for the journal for research articles. Referencing pattern of the journal reveals that majority of the authors preferred journals as the source of citation.

Mamdapur and others (2014) discussed and presented bibliometric study under different table headings. They concluded that SRELS Journal of Information Management has published papers mostly from Indian authors with few exceptions. During the publication phase of 2004-2013, total 499 articles have been published with 6224 citations appended to them. The journal's self citation is 7.11% which brings it to the 1st rank in the ranked list of journals preferred by the authors. Authors have mainly depended on journals (44.49%) and books (22.51%) as their preferred choice of information sources. The shift from print to electronic and the authors' choice of electronic resources has made Web Pages (15.60%) as other important source of

information. Nearly 51.00% of articles have a page range of 6-10 pages. Pattern of authorship of articles indicates that the highest contributions are dual authored (51.70%) followed by single authored (34.70%).

### 4 Objectives

This bibliometric study represents an overall picture of the popular Indian journals in the field of Library and Information Science. With the broader motto of portraying a comparative picture of the three journals this study has been made but the study also aims at other objectives. Following are the objectives of the study:

- To measure the number of contributions in all three journals published during the particular period under study;
- To identify the pattern of authorship;
- To find out the average number of pages per contribution;
- To determine the average number of citations per contribution;
- To figure out the distribution of the contributions under different micro-subjects.

### 5 Methodology

All the three journals have been studied from their official websites. ALIS from <http://op.niscair.res.in/index.php/ALIS/issue/archive>. DJLIT from <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/issue/archive> and SJIM from <http://www.srels.org/index.php/sjim/issue/archive>. Five years (i.e. from 2011 to 2015) of all the three journals have been thoroughly studied. Data have been collected on the volumes and issues published within the time span of 2011 to 2015 from the respective websites of those three journals. Data necessary for the purpose were collected using a structured schedule. Finally the collected data were analysed, tabulated and properly interpreted in order to comply with the aims and objectives of this proposed bibliometric study.

## 6 Data Analysis and Findings

### *Year and Volume-wise Distribution of Contributions –*

The following table represents the year and volume-wise distribution of contributions of all the three journals.

**Table 1: Year and Volume-wise Distribution of Contributions**

		<b>Year</b>	<b>Vol. No.</b>	<b>Issue No.</b>	<b>Number of Contributions</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>ALIS</b>		2011	58	1,2,3,4	36	20.81
		2012	59	1,2,3,4	27	15.61
		2013	60	1,2,3,4	37	21.39
		2014	61	1,2,3,4	35	20.23
		2015	62	1,2,3,4	38	21.97
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>5 Vols.</b>	<b>20 Issues</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>DJLIT</b>		2011	31	1,2,3,4,5,6	58	18.71
		2012	32	1,2,3,4,5,6	70	22.58
		2013	33	1,2,3,4,5,6	65	20.97
		2014	34	1,2,3,4,5,6	63	20.32
		2015	35	1,2,3,4,5,6	54	17.42
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>5 Vols.</b>	<b>30 Issues</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>SJIM</b>		2011	48	1,2,3,4,5,6	72	21.30
		2012	49	1,2,3,4,5,6	75	22.19
		2013	50	1,2,3,4,5,6	78	23.08
		2014	51	1,2,3,4,5,6	51	15.09
		2015	52	1,2,3,4,5,6	62	18.34
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>5 Vols.</b>	<b>30 Issues</b>	<b>338</b>

From the above table-1 it becomes clear that there are total 173 contributions in the 5 volumes (with 20 issues) of ALIS published during 2011 to 2015. In each volume of ALIS from the volume number 58 to 62 the percentage of contributions are 20.81, 15.61, 21.39, 20.23 and 21.97 respectively.

In case of the journal DJLIT there are total 310 contributions published in the 5 volumes (with 30 issues) during 2011 to 2015. Each volume from 31 to 35 comprises of contributions at the percentage rate of 18.71, 22.58, 20.97, 20.32 and 17.42 respectively.

Also similarly for the journal SJIM, there are total 338 contributions published in the 5 volumes (with 30 issues) during 2011 to 2015. . Each volume from 48 to 52 comprises of contributions at the percentage rate of 21.30, 22.19, 23.08, 15.09 and 18.34 respectively.

Now in the following figure 1 and figure 2 the comparative percentage rates of all the three journals have been portrayed in a crystal clear manner.

Figure 1

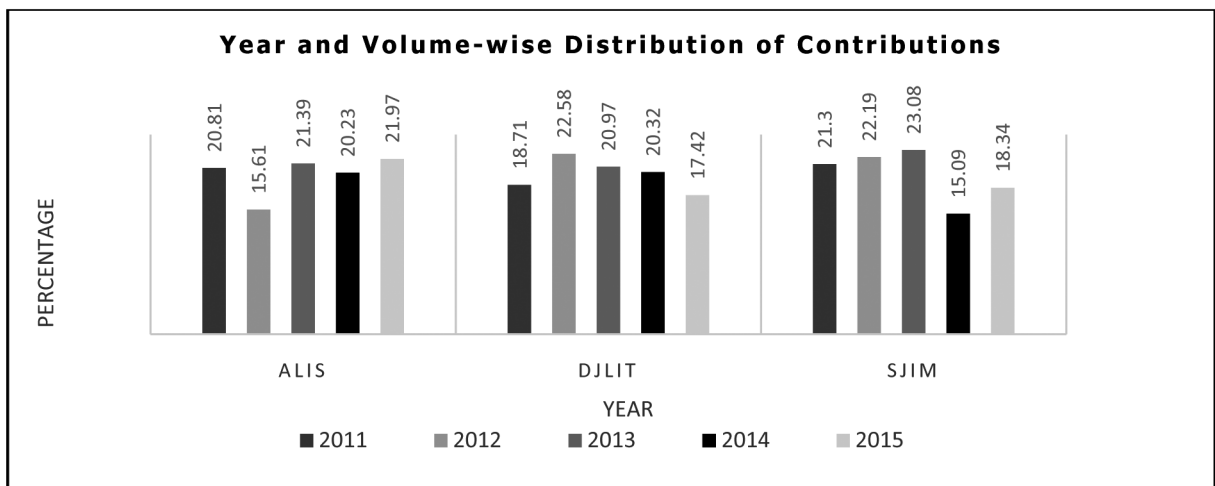
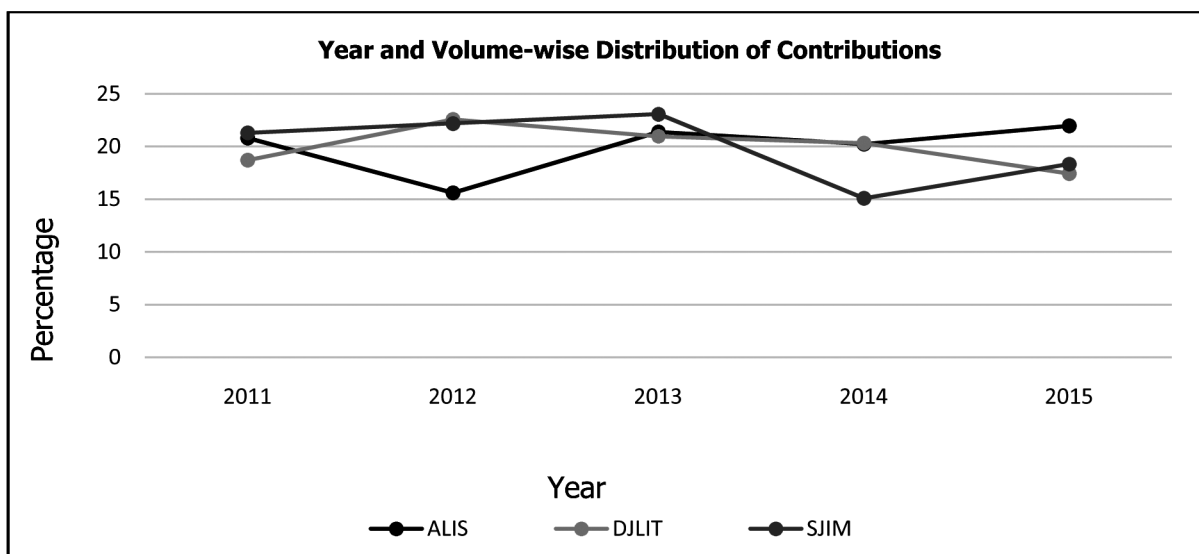


Figure 2



*Authorship Pattern of Contributions-*

In the following table 2 the authorship pattern of contributions of the three journals has been calculated.

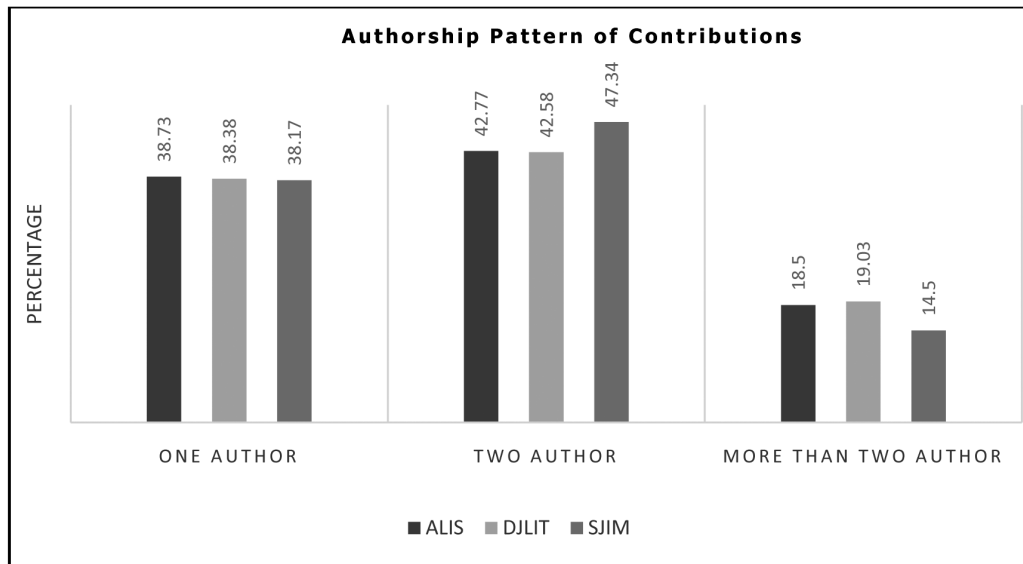
**Table 2: Authorship Pattern of Contritributions**

	<b>Number of Authors</b>	<b>Number of Contributions</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>ALIS</b>	One Author	67	38.73
	Two Authors	74	42.77
	More than Two Authors	32	18.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>DJLIT</b>	One Author	119	38.38
	Two Authors	132	42.58
	More than Two Authors	59	19.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>SJIM</b>	One Author	129	38.17
	Two Authors	160	47.34
	More than Two Authors	49	14.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Collaborative research is an important feature in the LIS field especially during the 21st century. It is a natural reflection of complexity, scale and cost of modern investigations in library and information science. Multi-authorship provides different measures of collaboration in the subject. Table-2 reveals the authorship pattern of the articles published in three journals (ALIS, DJLIT and SJIM) during the period of study. In case of ALIS maximum number of articles was contributed by two authors 74 (42.77%). This is followed by single authored articles 67 (38.73%) and more than two authors 32 (18.50%) of the total articles. For journal DJLIT author wise contributions are 119 (38.38%) for one author, 132 (42.58%) for two authors and 59 (19.03%) for more than two authors. In this journal the maximum number of articles contributed by two authors i.e. 132 (42.58%). Again in case of SJIM maximum number of articles is contributed by two authors i.e. 160 (47.34%). Next it is followed by articles by one author 129 (38.17%) and more than two authors 49 (14.50%).

In the following figure 3, there is a comparative analysis of the authorship pattern of the three journals, which has been drawn on the basis of the data provided in table 2. In the first set there are three columns representing three journals with one authored articles. The second set denotes the two authored articles of the three journals and the third set represents the percentage rate of multiple authored articles in the three journals.

Figure 3



### Year-wise Distribution of Authors-

The following table 3 represents the year wise distribution of authors.

**Table 3: Year-wise Distribution of Authors**

	Year	One Author	Percentage (%)	Two Authors	Percentage (%)	More than Two Authors	Percentage (%)
<b>ALIS</b>	2011	14	20.90	14	18.92	8	25.00
	2012	11	16.42	10	13.51	6	18.75
	2013	12	17.91	18	24.32	7	21.88
	2014	12	17.91	18	24.32	5	15.63
	2015	18	26.87	14	18.92	6	18.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>DJLIT</b>	2011	23	19.49	25	18.80	10	16.95
	2012	28	23.73	28	21.05	14	23.73
	2013	30	25.21	26	19.70	9	15.25
	2014	21	17.80	28	21.05	14	23.73
	2015	17	14.41	25	18.80	12	20.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>SJIM</b>	2011	28	21.71	36	22.50	8	16.33
	2012	32	24.81	33	20.63	10	20.41
	2013	32	24.81	34	21.25	12	24.49
	2014	14	10.85	25	15.63	12	24.49
	2015	23	17.83	32	20.00	7	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table-3 shows the year-wise distribution of authorship pattern of the articles published in the three journals (ALIS, DJLIT and SJIM) during the period of study i.e. 2011 to 2015. In case of journal ALIS percentages of articles with one author from 2011 to 2015 are 20.90%, 16.42%, 17.91%, 17.91%, and 26.87% respectively. As like journal ALIS, percentages of one authorship for journal DJLIT from 2011 to 2015 are 19.49%, 23.73%, 25.21%, 17.80%, 14.41% respectively and for journal SJIM from 2011 to 2015 this percentage rates are 21.71%, 24.81%, 24.81%, 10.85%, 17.83% respectively. Similarly the percentages of two authors and more than two authors, from 2011 to 2015 are mentioned in above table (Table-3) for three journals. Here it becomes clear that for each journal maximum number of articles have been contributed by two authors.

Now, in the following figures 4, 5 and 6 the comparative percentage rates of all the three journals have been portrayed in a crystal clear manner.

Figure 4

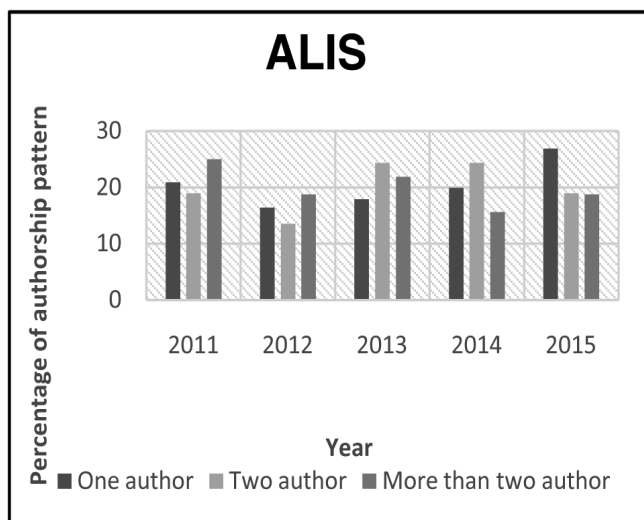


Figure 5

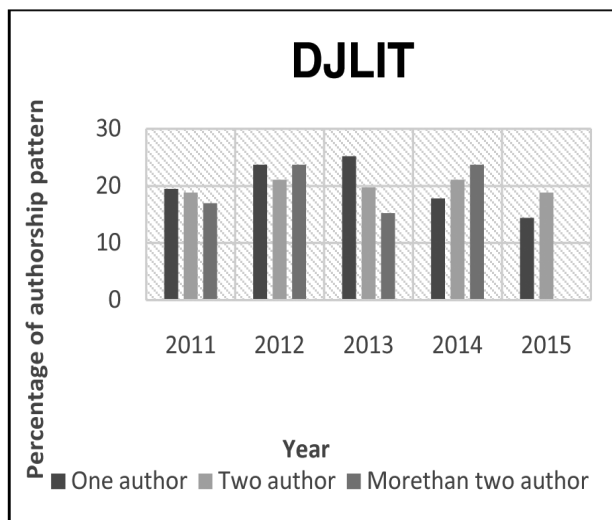
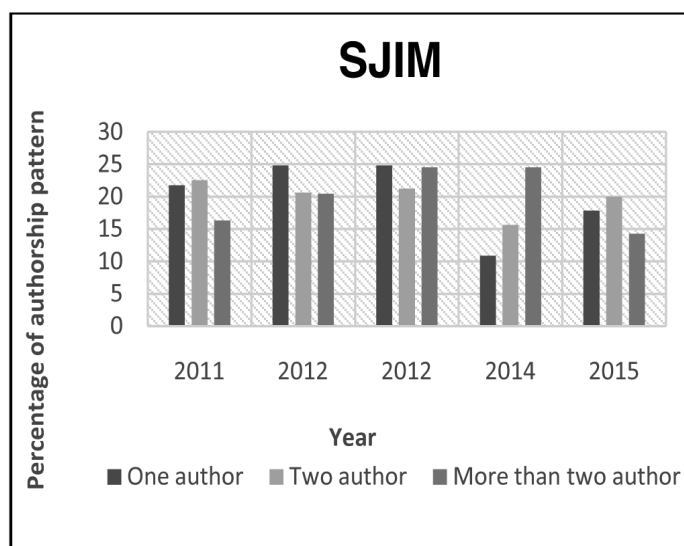


Figure 6





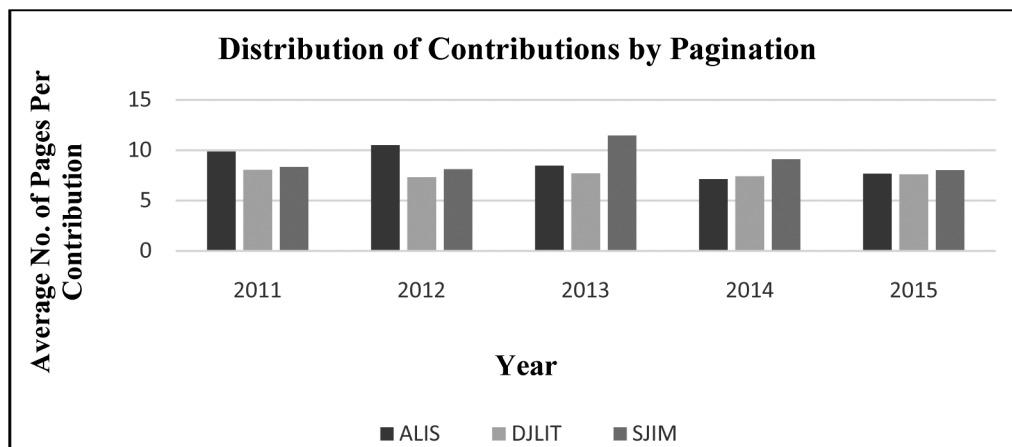
*Distribution of Contributions by Pagination -***Table 4: Distribution of Contributions by Pagination**

	<b>Year</b>	<b>Vol. No.&amp; Issue No.</b>	<b>Total Number of Pages</b>	<b>Total No. of Contributions</b>	<b>Average No. of Pages Per Contribution</b>
<b>ALIS</b>	2011	58 (1,2,3,4)	355	36	9.86
	2012	59 (1,2,3,4)	284	27	10.52
	2013	60 (1,2,3,4)	313	37	8.46
	2014	61 (1,2,3,4)	250	35	7.14
	2015	62 (1,2,3,4)	292	38	7.68
		<b>Year</b>	<b>Vol. No.&amp; Issue No.</b>	<b>Total Number of Pages</b>	<b>Total No. of Contributions</b>
<b>DJLIT</b>	2011	31 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	467	58	8.05
	2012	32 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	512	70	7.31
	2013	33 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	501	65	7.70
	2014	34 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	468	63	7.42
	2015	35 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	412	54	7.62
		<b>Year</b>	<b>Vol. No.&amp; Issue No.</b>	<b>Total Number of Pages</b>	<b>Total No. of Contributions</b>
<b>SJIM</b>	2011	48 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	601	72	8.35
	2012	49 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	609	75	8.12
	2013	50 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	895	78	11.47
	2014	51 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	464	51	9.10
	2015	52 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	497	62	8.02

Table-4 reveals that the distribution of contributions by pagination. Actually the above table shows that the average number of pages per contribution. For journal ALIS average number of pages per contribution is 9.86 out of 36 contributions in 2011. From 2012 to 2015 the average number of pages per contribution, are 10.52 in 27, 8.46 in 37, 7.14 in 35 and 7.68 in 38 contributions respectively in the journal ALIS. On the other hand in case of journal DJLIT, (from 2011 to 2015) the average number of pages per contribution are 8.05 out of 58, 7.31 out of 70, 7.70 out of 65, 7.42 out of 63, 7.62 out of 54 contributions and for journal SJIM the average number of pages per contribution (from 2011 to 2015) are 8.35 out of 72, 8.12 out of 75, 11.47 out of 78, 9.10 out of 51, 8.02 out of 62 contributions respectively.

Here in the following figure 7, the comparative percentage rates of all the three journals have been represented for more clear understanding.

Figure 7



*Distribution of Contributions by Pagination -*

Table 5: Distribution of Contributions by Citation

	Year	Vol. No.& Issue No.	No. of Contributions	No. of Citations	Average No. of Citations Per Contribution
<b>ALIS</b>	2011	58 (1,2,3,4)	36	817	22.69
	2012	59 (1,2,3,4)	27	451	16.70
	2013	60 (1,2,3,4)	37	831	22.46
	2014	61 (1,2,3,4)	35	806	23.03
	2015	62 (1,2,3,4)	38	699	18.39
<b>DJLIT</b>	2011	31 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	54	1115	20.65
	2012	32 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	65	1014	15.60
	2013	33 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	60	994	16.57
	2014	34 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	60	954	15.90
	2015	35 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	52	888	17.07
<b>SJIM</b>	2011	48 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	63	823	13.06
	2012	49 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	69	813	11.78
	2013	50 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	70	1161	16.59
	2014	51 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	31	453	14.61
	2015	52 (1,2,3,4,5,6)	49	772	15.76

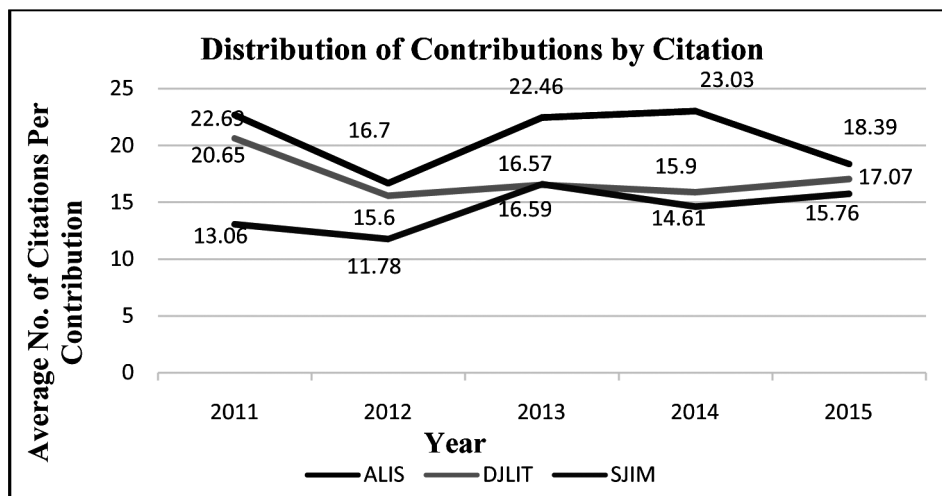
The above table- 5 shows the distribution of contributions by citation. Here it is clear that for the journal ALIS average number of citations per contribution is maximum in the year 2014 that is 23.03 (total 806 citations) out of 35 contributions and then followed by 22.69 (total 817) out of 36 in 2011, 22.46 (total 831) out of 37 in 2013, 18.39 (total 699) out of 38 in 2015 and 16.70 (total 451) out of 27 contributions in 2012.

Similarly for journal DJLIT average number of citations per contribution is maximum in the year 2011 that is 20.65 (total 1115 citations) out of 54 contributions and then followed by 17.07 (total 888) out of 52 in 2015, 16.57 (total 994) out of 60 in 2013, 15.90 (total 954) out of 60 in 2014 and 15.60 (total 1014) out of 65 contributions in 2012.

In case of SJIM average number of citations per contribution is maximum in the year 2013 that is 16.59 (total 1161 citations) out of 70 contributions and then followed by 15.76 (total 772) out of 49 in 2015, 14.61 (total 453) out of 31 in 2014, 13.06 (total 823) out of 63 in 2011 and 11.78 (total 813) out of 69 contributions in 2012.

From the above table the following figure 8 has been drawn for a graphic presentation of the year wise distribution of contributions by citations of the three journals.

Figure 8



#### *Distribution of Contributions by their Subject Fields-*

The following table 6 clearly represents the subject distribution of the three journals in the selected period under study.

Table 6: Distribution of Contributions by their Subject Fields

Subject Fields	ALIS		DJLIT		SJIM	
	No. of Contributions	Percentage (%)	No. of Contributions	Percentage (%)	No. of Contributions	Percentage (%)
Abstracting / Indexing/ Natural Language Processing	3	1.73	2	0.65	5	1.47

	ALIS		DJLIT		SJIM	
Bibliometric Study	15	8.67	18	5.81	21	6.21
Cataloguing	1	0.58	8	2.58	4	1.18
Citation Analysis / Author Productivity	17	9.82	12	3.87	13	3.84
Classification/ Semantic Web/ Ontology/ Knowledge Management	11	6.36	24	7.74	19	5.62
Digital Library/ E-Resources	10	5.78	45	14.52	39	11.53
Information Retrieval	5	2.89	22	7.10	17	5.02
Information Seeking Behaviour	8	4.62	8	2.58	8	2.36
IT Application in Library and Information Centres (Web/ Internet/ Social Networking)	22	12.72	69	22.26	58	17.15
Library Consortia	6	3.47	2	0.65	6	1.77
LIS Research	2	1.16	5	1.61	25	7.39
Management (HRM/ TQM)	5	2.89	5	1.61	10	2.95
Miscellaneous	15	8.67	32	10.32	27	7.98
Preservation and Conservation (Printed Materials)	2	1.16	0	0.00	16	4.73
Ranganathan	12	6.94	0	0.00	7	2.07

	ALIS		DJLIT		SJIM	
Reference Sources and Services	1	0.58	1	0.32	11	3.25
Scientometric Study	22	12.72	32	10.32	16	4.73
User Study	13	7.51	18	5.81	31	9.17
Webometrics Study	3	1.73	7	2.26	5	1.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table -6 depicts the distribution of contributions by their subject fields. Here the table represents the percentages of contributions by their subjects for all three journals (ALIS, DJLIT and SJIM) during the study period (2011-2015). For journal ALIS majority of the contributions appeared under IT Application in Library and Information Centres (Web/ Internet/ Social Networking) and Scientometric Study 22 (12.72%) each, followed by Citation Analysis / Author Productivity 17 (9.82%), Bibliometric Study and Miscellaneous 15 (8.67%), User Study 13 (7.51%), Ranganathan 12 (6.94%), Classification/ Semantic Web/ Ontology/ Knowledge Management 11 (6.36%), Digital Library/ E- Resources 10 (5.78%), Information Seeking Behaviour 8 (4.62%), Library Consortia 6 (3.47%), Information Retrieval and Management (HRM/ TQM) 5 (2.89%), Webometrics Study and Abstracting / Indexing/ Natural Language Processing 3 (1.73%) each, Preservation and Conservation (Printed Materials) and LIS Research 2 (1.16%) each and lastly Reference Sources & Services and Cataloguing 1 (0.58%) each.

Like ALIS, in case of journal DJLIT majority of the contributions appeared under IT Application Library and Information Centres (Web/ Internet/ Social Networking) 69 (22.26%), followed by Digital Library/ E- Resources 45 (14.52%), Miscellaneous and Scientometric Study 32 (10.32%), Classification/ Semantic Web/ Ontology/ Knowledge Management 24 (7.74%), Information Seeking Behaviour 22 (7.10%) and others as mentioned in the above table.

Table-6 also reveals that in case of journal SJIM, majority of the contributions appeared under IT Application Library and Information Centres (Web/ Internet/ Social Networking) 58 (17.15%), followed by Digital Library/ E- Resources 39 (11.53%), User Study 31 (9.17%), Miscellaneous 27 (7.98%), LIS Research 25 (7.39%), Bibliometric Study and Miscellaneous 21 (6.21%), Classification/ Semantic Web/ Ontology/ Knowledge Management 19 (5.62%), Information Retrieval 17 (5.02%) and others as mentioned above.

Now in the following figures 9, 10 and 11 the comparative percentage rates of all the three journals have been portrayed in a crystal clear manner.

Figure 9

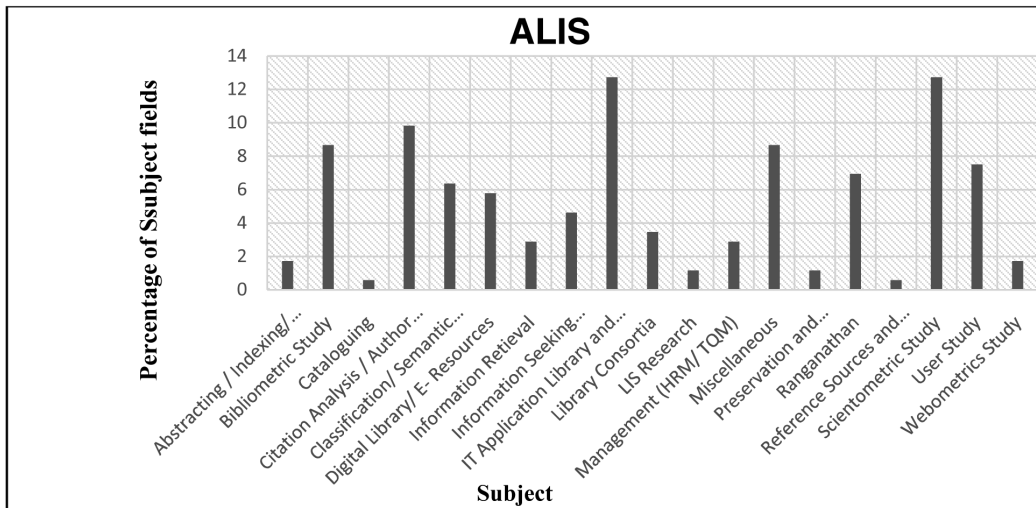


Figure 10

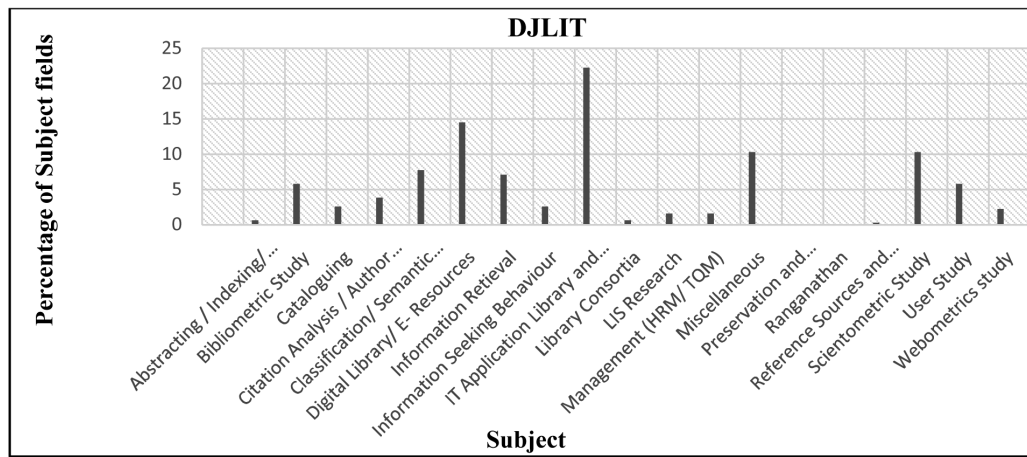
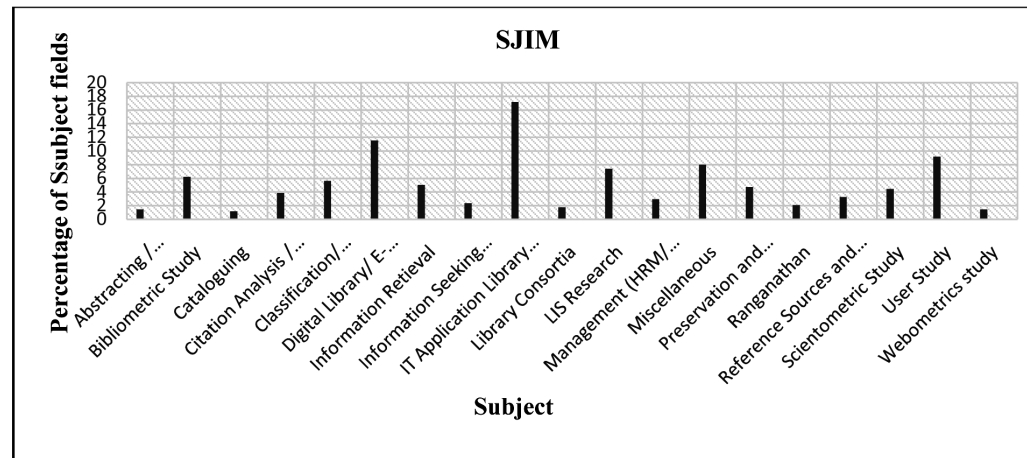


Figure 11



## 7 Conclusion

The above bibliometric study focusing on the five year analysis of the three top most LIS journals in India has pin pointedly expressed the trend of LIS research in India. The comparative analysis of data both in tabular and graphical form has hinted at the variations in topics and other aspects of the three journals. While ALIS is quarterly journal, DJLIT and SJIM are bi-monthly journals with more output every year than ALIS. The open access nature of ALIS and DJLIT, contrary to the subscription based SJIM, has a much wider appeal to common people because of this economic freedom. The study makes it clear that in all the three journals, articles with two authors have occupied the maximum number than the single authored or multiple authored articles. SJIM volumes contain more number of pages than DJLIT or ALIS. From the subject wise distribution of the contributions of all the three journals, it becomes evident that IT related topics are the most discussed ones in recent times. Scientometric study is also very popular with its frequent appearances in those journals. Traditional topics on Ranganathan and Preservation and Conservation of Printed Materials do not occur in the selected time span of DJLIT. However, in a nutshell, in spite of its limitations this study under the veil of comparative analysis of three renowned LIS journals has actually tried to uphold the present picture of LIS research in India.

## References

- Bansal, A. (2013). DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology: A Bibliometric Analysis. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 33(5). 412-417p. Retrieved July 17, 2016 from <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/5108/2937>.
- Garg, K. C., & Bebi. (2014). A citation study of Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) and DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT). *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 61(Sep). 212-216p. Retrieved August 10, 2016 from <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/29481/1/ALIS%2061%283%29%20212-216.pdf>.
- Mamdapur, GhouseModin N. et al. (2014). *Bibliometric portrait of SRELS Journal of Information Management for the period 2004-2013*. Retrieved July 17, 2016 from <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3018&context=libphilprac>.
- Jena, K. L., Swain, D. K. ,& Sahoo, K. C. (2012). Annals of Library and Information Studies, 2002–2010: A bibliometric study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Paper 716. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1790&context=libphilprac>.
- Mahesh, G., & Wadhwa, N. K. (2011). Web of Science based ranking of Indian library and information science journals Retrieved June 27, 2016 from [http://www.tarupublications.com/journals/cjsim/fulltext/new%20pdf/05\\_cjsim6-2.pdf](http://www.tarupublications.com/journals/cjsim/fulltext/new%20pdf/05_cjsim6-2.pdf).
- Scimago Journal and Country Rank. (2016). Retrieved July 20, 2016 from <http://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php?category=3309>.
- Sen, B.K. (2014). Top 7 Indian journals. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 61(Sep). 253-256p. Retrieved July 20, 2016 from <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/29487/1/ALIS%2061%283%29%20253-256.pdf>.
- Thanuskodi, S. (n.d.). *Library Herald Journal: A bibliometric study*. Retrieved July 17, 2016 from [http://www.researchersworld.com/vol2/issue4/Paper\\_8.pdf](http://www.researchersworld.com/vol2/issue4/Paper_8.pdf).