Chapter 5

Findings, conclusions and suggestions

This chapter presents a brief description of the findings of the study, conclusions suggestions and areas for further study.

5.1 Summary of finding

The findings are based on 1182 articles of the Annals of Library and information studies (1954-2013) 60 years was taken into consideration that is from 1954-2013.

1. The frequency distributions of different forms of literature used by researchers in Annals of library & information studies depend on 1182 articles.
2. The year wise productivity of literature was measured by number of years which elapsed between the publication of an article maximum number of articles 42 (3.75%) are there in the year 2010. As per 6th pay commission was implemented from 2009 and in which it was compulsory to teachers to promotion, hence in 2010 it was seen that highest number of articles were published. And the lowest number of articles were published in 08 (0.67%) in the year 1964.
3. The authors were analyzed to determine the percentage of single author, two authors’ three authors and more than three authors. The maximum number of articles 668 (56.52%) are by single authors, followed by two authors 384 (32.49%), 108 (9.13%) articles have three authors and by more than three authors 22 (1.86%).
4. Academic Institution scores the top position with 427 (36.13%), second rank goes to Documentation centers 249 (21.06%), followed by other institutions 172(14.55%), 121 (10.23%) research institutions, special institutions 102 (8.64%) and 111 (9.39%) not mentioned any institution.
5. The year wise distribution of authorship and collaboration trend is towards single authored papers 668(56.52%) multiple authored papers accounted for 514 (43.48%).

6. The degree of collaboration among the co-authors was maximum (0.33) in articles written by three and more than three authors 0.09 and 0.02 respectively. So among the collaborative publications, the authors prefer to work separately.

7. Out of 1182 publications, 102(8.62%) authors were from working librarians field, followed by assistant librarian 45 (3.89%), 21 (1.80%), and 848 (71.74%) have not mentioned the designation. It means from the above table the trend is towards working librarian’s field.

8. The majority of authors 89(7.54) % have their email account in ‘Yahoo’, 74 (6.27%) of them preferred ‘Gmail’ and 885 (74.88%) authors not mentioned any domain.

9. It can be observed that 209 (17.69%) authors used commercial website followed by institution website 53 (4.49%),1 (0.08%) authors used gov (government) iitb (Indian Institute of Bombay),ir (Iran) np (Nepal),res (Research),bw(Botswana) for their domain.

10. The total no of 1182 articles are from different countries. India is top producing country with 1034(87.59%) articles.

11. In 1971, India and Philadelphia collaborated single article, whereas in 2003 Nepal and India collaborated single article, In 2009 Gaborone and Nigeria collaborated single article, In 2010 Belgium and China collaborated single article and In 2011 India and Russia collaborated single article also Belgium & Dhaka collaborated single article.

12. In the place wise productivity of articles, New Delhi scored the top position with 279 articles; second rank goes to Delhi with 58 articles, Bangalore with 51 articles. 110 authors not mention the place of productively.

13. It was seen that the journal Annals of library & information studies is mostly biased to research only, i.e. 1182 (87.06%).
14. The year wise channels of output from journal supplement that Majority of supplement published in 1968 & 1975 i.e.12 (1.69& 2.65%). In the year 1954-1964, there were no supplements published only main article were published that year.

15. It can be seen that 415(35.10%) articles were mostly published on Bibliometric/scientometrics/Journal studies in this subject areas, followed by Cataloguing & classification 166(14.04%), Collection development, Legal issues in LIS, knowledge management, Open source software, National library covers the lowest 2(0.16%) subject areas in the Annals of Library & Information studies.

16. It can be observed that Rangnathan S R was most productive author with (85) of the publication. Authors publishing 2 articles (282), authors publishing 1 article (429) respectively.

17. The relative growth rate for first thirty years 1954-1983 is (0.289) and for 1984-2013 it reduced with (0.137) whereas doubling time for different years gradually increased from (1.068%) in 1954-1983 to (4.304) in 1984-2013.

18. The length of words appeared in title were counted. The prepositions were not counted. Title between 6-10 words was higher from 1954-2013 i.e. 545 (46.10%), followed by 0-5 i.e. 432(36.55%), 11-15 i.e. 184 (15.57%), 16-20 i.e. 20(1.69%) and more than 21 is 1 (0.09%).

19. The most frequent keyword occurred during publication was “e-resources occurred 7, Nigeria 6, Academic librarians 4(1.93). it was seen that keywords used in Annals of library & Information studies from 2011.

20. Maximum number of pages i.e. 787 in the year 1994-1998 with an average of 10 pages per articles.

21. The highest number of references per article is observed in 2009-2013 i.e. 3929 (22.45%).

22. It was seen that there is highly positive correlation between publication and references. Result of Pearson’s correlation is 0.797.
5.2 Conclusions:

Concluding results from the analysis of collected data appended in the Annals of Library & Information studies (1954-2013) are presented in a manner corresponding to objectives of the study.

5.2.1 Year wise Distribution of publication

In the year wise distribution of publication, 1954-2013 (60 years) total 1182 articles were published in the Annals of Library & Information studies. It has been observed that the highest number of articles were published in 2010 i.e. 42 (3.75%), As per 6th pay commission was implemented from 2009 and in which it was compulsory to teachers to published their articles for the CAS promotion, hence in 2010 it was seen that highest number of articles were published. and the lowest number of articles were published in 1964 i.e. 08 (0.67%). (Table No. 4.2)

5.2.2. Authorship pattern

In the authorship pattern, out of 1182 contributions 668 articles (56.52%) were contributed by one author, 384 (32.49%) were contributed by two author, 108 (9.13%) were contributed by three author and 22(1.86%) were contributed by more than three author.(Table No. 4.3& figure no.1)

5.2.3 Institution wise distribution

In the Institution wise distribution, there were 1182 articles involved in journal. Indian national scientific documentation center, New Delhi, 147 publications followed by Documentation research and training centre, Banglore 24 publication, University of Ibadan and Kuvempu university of Karnataka 18 publication, 331 institution with single
publications. 111 authors not mentioned there institutions. From the above table, it was also seen that academic institutions covers various universities, colleges, school contributed 427 (36.13%), followed by Documentation centers 249(21.06%), other institutions 172 (14.55 %), Research institutions 121 (10.23%) and special institutions 102 (8.64 %) contributed to the journal. 111 (9.39%) authors did not mentioned the name of the institutions. Hence the Hypothesis “**Academic Institution is most productive institution**” (hypothesis no.3) is valid. (Table no.4.4)

### 5.2.4. Authorship and collaboration trend

In the year wise authorship and collaboration trend is towards single author i.e.668 (56.52%), multiple authored papers accounted for 514(43.48%). Hence the hypothesis “**Single authors are most productive than multi author**” (Hypothesis no. 1) is valid. (Table No. 4.5& figure no.2)

### 5.2.5. Group Co-efficient value for collaborative authors of publications

Among 1182 articles of Annals of library and information studies published during 1954-2013, there were 56.52% which were by single authors, 43.48% belonged to co-authors. Therefore the extent of collaboration was not much popular among the Annals of library and information studies. The value of group co-efficient (gp) was only 0.43. The degree of collaboration among the co-authors was maximum (0.33) in articles written by three and more than three authors 0.09 and 0.02 respectively. So among the collaborative publications, the authors prefer to work separately. (Table no.4.6).
5.2.6. Designation wise productivity

Out of 1182 publications, 102 (8.62%) authors are from working librarians field, followed by assistant librarian 45 (3.89%), 21 (1.80%) and 848 (71.74%) have not mentioned the designation. It means from the above table the trend is towards working librarian’s field. (Table no.4.7).

5.2.7. Mail domain used by authors

Majority of authors 89 (7.54%) have their e-mail account in recommended “yahoo”. 74 (6.27%) of them preferred “Gmail” and 885 (74.88%) authors not mentioned any e-domain. It was seen that the authors started putting their emails from 2001 vol.48 (2). (Table no.4.8& figure no.3)

5.2.8. Domain Name wise distribution

In the Domain name wise distribution, out of 209 (17.69%) use com means commercial website, followed by institution 53 (4.49%), academic 14 (1.18%), organizational 7 (0.67%), educational 4 (0.35%), be & net (Belgium & Netherlands) 2 (0.16%), and gov, iitb, ir, np, res, bw (government, Indian institute of Bombay, Iran, Nepal, research, Botswana) 1 (0.08%) for their domain. Out of 1182 articles 885 authors not mentioned their domains. (Table no.4.9).

5.2.9 Country wise productivity

There were 43 countries carrying out research which produced 1182 articles. Table 4.10 provides ranked list of countries contributing to this field, the number of publications of each country and their share in percentages. India is the top producing country with 1034 (87.59%) publications. Hence the hypothesis, “Most articles are published from India” (Hypothesis no 2) is valid. (Table No. 4.10).
5.2.10 COLLABORATION PATTERN BETWEEN COUNTRIES

In 1971, India and Philadelphia collaborated single article, whereas in 2003 Nepal and India collaborated single article, In 2009 Gaborone and Nigeria collaborated single article, In 2010 Belgium and China collaborated single article and In 2011 India and Russia collaborated single article also Belgium & Dhaka collaborated single article.(Table no.4.11).

5.2.11. Place wise productivity

New Delhi scored the top position with 279 articles; second rank goes to Delhi with 58 articles; followed by Bangalore with 51 articles respectively and 110 authors not mention the place of productivity. (Table no.4.12).

5.2.12. Distribution of literature in various channels of communication

In the distribution of literature in various channels of communication, 87.06% of the literature was published as articles followed by book review 4.45%, current document literature 1.84%, and short communication 1.71% ,focus on Unisist programme and editorial 1.03%,Review 0.66%,notes to the contributor 0.58%,letters 0.44%,report 0.29%,index 0.22%,curresondane,author index, keyword index 0.14%.The content analysis of Annals of library & information studies that is advertisement, software review, A select bibliography on library consortia, A select bibliography on benchmarking in library,etc is analyzed.
Hence the hypothesis, “The journal is mostly biased to research only.” (Hypothesis no.4) is valid. (Table no.4.13).

5.2.13. Channels of output from journal supplement

The majority supplement were published in 1968 & 1975 i.e. 12 (1.69% & 2.65%). It was observed that from 1954-1964, there were no supplements published, only main article were published in that year’s. (Table no.4.14)

5.2.14 Subject wise distribution of articles

The subject wise distribution of articles covers subject areas out of 1182 article, there were 24 subject areas. The highest number of article i.e. 415 (35.10%) covers Bibliometrics, scientometrics and journal studies, which is followed by cataloguing & classification 166 (14.04%). The lowest number of articles 2 (0.16%) were of collection development, legal issues in LIS, knowledge management, open source software and national library. (Table No. 4.15)

5.2.15. Most productive author

The most productive author was Rangnathan S R who had the highest number (85) of the publication. Followed by Guha (19), Neelameghan A. (17), Sen B K (16), Raizada & Rajan T N (11), author publishing 2 paper (282) author publishing 1 paper (429) respectively. (Table No. 4.16)

5.2.16. Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time for Publications

The mean relative growth for the first thirty years 1954-1983 is (0.289) and the mean relative growth rate for the last thirty years 1984-2013 reduced to
whereas doubling time for different years [Dt(p)] gradually increased from (1.068) in 1954-1983 to (4.304) in 1984-2013. The mean doubling time for the first years (i.e.1954-1983) is only (1.918) which is increased to (5.310) during last thirty years. (Table No. 4.17)

5.2.17. Length of article

The length of words appeared in the title were counted. The prepositions were not counted. Title between 6-10 words was higher from 1954-2013 i.e. 545 (46.10%), followed by 0-5 i.e. 432 (36.55%), 11-15 i.e. 184 (15.57%), 16-20 i.e. 20 (1.69%) and more than 21 is 1 (0.09%). (Table no.4.18).

5.2.18. Frequency of keywords

The high frequency keywords were e-resources (7), Nigeria (6), academic librarians, consortia, & India (4). Table gives a list of keywords appeared in article. It was seen that in the Annals of library & information studies there were no keywords in the articles from 1954 to 2011, whereas from 2012 the articles were seen to be with keywords. (Table No. 4.19).

5.2.19. Average Page wise distribution

The average page contribution of 74 articles had the maximum number of pages i.e. 787 in the year of 1994-1998, with an average of 10 pages per articles and 105,104,132 articles had the minimum number of pages 769,802,1004 in the year 1974-1978, 1984-1988, 2004-2008, with an average of 7 pages per articles. (Table No. 4.20).
5.2.20. Average number of references per articles

The average number of references per article during 1954 to 2013 (60 years). The highest number of references per Article is observed in 2009-2013 i.e. 3929 (22.45). The lowest number of references per article observed in 1954-1958 i.e. 192 (2.06). (Table No. 4.21).

5.2.21. Correlation Coefficient

It was seen that there is highly positive correlation between publication and references. Result of Pearson’s correlation is 0.797. (Table no.22).
5.3 Suggestions

1. The authors while writing the authors should mentioned their address.

2. Authors should clearly mention their name of the institution with designation and geographical area with e-mail and domain.

3. Equal opportunity should give to authors of the entire region.

5.4 AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Based on the experience gained through the present research it has been suggested that the following are the areas which may be considered for undertaking research by library and information science professionals.

Scientometric studies on:

- DESIDOC
- Harold of library science
- Library associations or organizational publications.
- LIS online journals.

The thesis ends with bibliographical references.