Summary of Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion
The bibliometric studies are frequently used to assess the research publications and generate information that could be used by policy makers and experts. This study has proven to be the useful tool in the assessment of research publication of LIS education. The Present study has taken into account only one journal to study various aspects and the findings here may not exactly apply to the discipline at large. It will be useful to study the cumulative citations from different journals to come up conclusive findings. Nevertheless the indicative study can help to understand citation behavior and pattern as reflected from one of India's leading LIS Journal.

The wider application of bibliometric techniques is leading to the development of a new and more precise technique hopefully; the ongoing theorist work would point the way to more innovative techniques. Moreover the present study mirrors the actual published results of the work of LIS in the journal ‘Annals of Library and Information Studies’ during the study period.

The findings listed below were culled out from the detailed analysis of data and their interpretation and inferences and they were grouped in to major headings as to the variables of the objectives of the study.

A total of 397 Articles found during the study period 1999-2013, a period of 15 years since the inception were collected, organized and sorted out for inferences.

The finding of growth of publications in the source studied reveals that there is an increasing trend over the study period of 15 years. The total number of articles published
in 1999 is merely 16 and it has grown to 37 by the year 2013. This is 50% more than what was published in 1999. The increasing trend has been started from the year 2003 and the trend was further got increased from the year 2010. The year 2010 has more than 10.83% of growth on total publications of study period. The highest number of publications was in the year 2010 with 10.83% 43 Articles, which is followed by 2011 with 9.06% 36 articles, while the early years 1999-2003 contributed less than 5% of the total research output. But it can be observed that there is a fluctuation in the number of articles published during the research period. CGR of research publication from the source of study indicated that the spell of 1999-2003 has contributed 21.94% of the research output, which is followed by the period 2004-2008 with 33.5%. The last period 2009-2013 contributed 44.56% which is the least research output.

The finding of the largest number of articles (109 papers, 27.5%) was published on libraries operations followed by general libraries (105 papers, 26.4%) and Basics of Library and Information Science (97 papers, 24.4%). Only 8 papers (2.05%) were published on Personnel and Positions and Library Relationships (50 papers, 12.6%) and rest of articles Libraries devoted to various disciplines by 28 papers (7.05%).

The findings of year wise distribution of total contribution vs. total volume pages convey the following output the growth of total contribution is increasing from 16 to 35. From the year 1999, there is a fluctuation in the number of contributions and there is an increasing trend in the contribution from 1999 to 2008. Similarly total research publication pages are also increasing steadily from 2001. The result reveals that quantum of contribution is 397 and the quantum of pages is 3599. And the average number of pages is accounted as 9.
The findings of authorship pattern on contribution focus on the following facts the research publication in “Annals of Library and Information Studies” during the study period 1999-2013 intends to take collective participation in article publications. It has been proved from the study that single author papers have declining trend. The study also found that collaborative pattern is existing in power electronics research as most of the papers (93.45%) published by multiple authors and only negligible number of papers (6.55%) by single authors. The single authored papers are less, which reflect the fact that the group activity in research and problem solving activities in the field of research in LIS are high.

It can be noted that BK Sen has Published 28 articles and he is the most prolific author of articles. BK Sen has published more than 175 articles and many books published in the areas of Library and Information research, analysis and design. The second rank goes to BM Gupta who has published 13 different articles during the study period. The third place goes Bidyarthi Dutta, who has contributed 11 different articles. Foreign researchers 41 Authors from Africa. From the sorted records based on number of articles, it can be noted that the 22 authors have published more than 4 articles. There are 59 authors have published more than 2 articles. The study also found that collaborative pattern is existing in Library and Information research as most of the papers (65.2%) published by multiple authors and only negligible number of papers (34.8%) by single authors.

The findings of country wise distribution of authors reveal that on the whole 735 authors belonging to 12 countries contributed a total of 397 articles, 679 (92.3%) of
authors are geographically affiliated Asia followed by Africa with 41 (5.6%) and USA with 8 (1.1%) and Europe with 7 (1%).

The findings of State Wise distribution of authors focus on the following facts On the whole 679 authors belonging to 28 States contributed a total of 397 articles. It shows that 163 (24.8%) of the authors are geographically affiliated to continent of New Delhi followed by Karnataka with 115 (17.5%) and West Bengal with 57 (8.67%) and remaining states of authors distribution is 344 (49.03%).

The findings of productivity of authors based on Lotka’s law bring out the following facts: The analyzed data regarding author productivity will validate the lotka’s findings. The proportion of all contributions that make a single contribution is above 34.77%. On the whole, the present observation will satisfy the lotka’s law of scientific productivity and it supports the fact that as the number of contribution increases, the number of authors decreases. The result of Lotka’s law, finding was n=2 while the result of the present investigation is also true when n=2.1 with a limitation that the law is true up to eight papers. The present investigation corroborates with Lotka’s law with some limitation and the value on n is 2.1. It is also inferred that male authors are contributed with 98.1%, while female authors contributed only a negligible number of publications 1.1%. The overall study period revealed 9.73% level of collaboration in publications during the study period out of 735 authors. It could be understood from the above analysis that the degree of collaboration has shown an increasing trend from one phase of period to other phase of period.

The findings of distribution of articles by gender reveals the following facts: Out of the total 397 articles, 348 (87.66%) articles are contributed by only male authors.
Female authors have contributed only 14 (3.53%) articles. In collaboration with male authors Female authors have contributed 35 (8.82%) articles.

The findings of distribution of authors according to Academic and Non Academic provides following facts; Out of total 735 authors, 646 (87.89%) authors are from Academic Institutions and the remaining 89(12.11%) authors are from Non Academic.

The findings of degree of collaboration in paper publications and in citations referred the following facts: the degree of collaboration has shown an increasing trend from one segment of the period to other segment of the period. The result clearly mentions the high level of prevalence of collaborative research in the field of Library and information Science.

The finding of the highest number of papers was published on Information storage and retrieval systems (77 papers, 19.3%), followed by Library and information science (73 papers, 18.3%), Services to users (45 papers, 11.3%), Bibliographic analysis and control (41 papers, 10.2%), Manuscript, archival materials, rarities (40 papers, 10.07%), acquisition and collection development (28 papers, 7.05%), Library cooperation and networks (27 papers, 7%), Study and teaching ( 24 papers 6.04%) and organization & management (20 papers, 5.03%).

The findings of Year wise distribution of citations reveal the following facts; the findings of Year wise distribution of total citations shows gradual growth from 1999. The total citations scored by the source journal for the study period is 6649 and average citation per article is 15 for 15 years. The findings of journal articles cited as references are 54.75%. The other form of references is 45.25%.
The findings of the ranked list journals of the following facts: There are 39 ranks in the cited journal. Among them ‘Annals of Library and Information studies’ shares the first place of 10.11%. The ‘Scientometrics’ shares 6.15% and takes the second rank. Third rank is occupied by ‘IASLIC Bulletin’, which shares 3.43%.

The findings of Journal with Self-Citation and without self citation portrays the following: The Overall journal with self-citation is 48.87%. Without self – citation is 51.13%. This means that the journal commands great respect in its own field and attracts articles pertaining to the high profile areas of research.

The findings of Authors self citation V. L. Kalyane of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai is placed at rank 1st as he is the most (85 times) self-citing author, followed by B.K. Sen of INSDOC Now NISCAIR, New Delhi with 62

The findings of Obsolescence of journals cited reveals that half of the total 6649 citations, the analysis of the age of citations helps to determine the useful life of information resources used in any field of knowledge. It is also used by academic librarians to maintain or discard monographs or serials in the library which would be no longer needed by researchers (Sharma, 2009). Finding that authors' citation of documents ranged from year of publication to as old as documents of 200 years old, and the half life of the cited documents is about 15 years.
CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

Scientometric study is a statistical method of counting to evaluate and quantify the growth of a subject. The research trend during the said time span would be clearly understood from this study and a predictive projection may be made for anticipatable future. There are several areas in science, social science and arts for which scientometric studies were carried out. A number of studies have been accomplished to evaluate research output and productivity in different areas of Library and Information Science. The present study has revealed the various facets of publishing pattern and with trend in the history of the Journal “Annals of Library and Information studies”. The growth rate of the literature is exponential with dominant collaborative research patterns. The source has covered the research findings from all over the India and also enables to reveal with dominant research institutions and the Library science researchers. The citation pattern by the authors is found healthy both in terms of citation scores and the references cited. Foreign contribution to this prestigious Annals of Library and Information Studies is very low and even at negligible rate When compare to the Library science institution of large nations including developing nations, and that major Academic institution and researcher can published articles like Dspace, RFID implementation, Cloud based Collection, Basic mobile Website, Photo stream with Instagram, XML Based Drupal site, Library voice with the personal in social media, crowd sourcing for creating collection, Creating library personal webpage, Using Google voice to implement test reference and Published latest research articles in the field of library and information science
The citation pattern by the authors is found healthy both in terms of citation scores and the references cited.

NISCAIR Annals of Library and Information Science do the favor for LIS Researchers. It may be starting a membership portal for researchers. In the way of membership organizing a LIS seminar and conferences

In partnership with Male authors, female authors have contributed only 3.53% of journal total articles. It’s very low ration. There is a need for intensive concentration of female authors to contribute more in this journal.

The analysis of State wise distributions shows that Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Pondicherry and Sikkim have contributed only 0.15 %. The State Governments should allocate more funds to improve research activities and there is a need to encourage and motivate collaborative research activities for paper publications. The funding agencies should allocate equal number of projects to all the institutions and research stations state wide irrespective of demand and request.

A total 735 authors 12.11% of authors are from Non Academic and the rest of the authors are from Academic background. There is a need to give special training lectures to develop the efficiency and caliber among the researchers in Non academic to pursue their research activities.

Annals of Library and Information Science citation report from Web of Science and Scopus databases since 2011 and their coverage on LIS research can be carried out in future.
The researcher has further suggested relevant to latest technology of library and information science research can be made nature of funding pattern towards LIS research globally and from India can be carried out and analysis of LIS articles from foreign can be taken. Its may be carried out to have newer research results. During the course of the time for further contribute to the Bibliometrics, Scientometrics and evaluating the research in India.