Abstract
ABSTRACT

Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) earlier published as Annals of Library Science and Documentation is a well-known leading journal in the field of Library and Information Science published by the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi, India. NISCAIR is publishing original research papers, academic survey, bibliometric reviews, short communications, and letters pertaining to Library and Information Science and field of Computer applications. The journal’s title was expanded to Annals of Library Science and Documentation in 1964 and again renamed in 2001 as Annals of Library and Information Studies. The present study aims to investigate the Scientometric study of 397 articles appearing in NISCAIR Annals of Library and Information Studies selected 15 years for a period of 1999 to 2013. Findings revealed that out of 397 articles in the field of Scientometric 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 were contributed less than 5% of the total 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%). The present investigation corroborates with Lotka’s law with some limitation and the value of ‘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%) of 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%) of articles. The findings of distribution of authors according to Academic and Non Academic provides following facts: Out of total 735 authors, 646 (87.89%) of authors are from Academic Institutions and the remaining 89 (12.11%) of authors are from Non Academic. 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 study covers the measure of types of publications preferred by Authorship Pattern, Authorship Productivity and Application of Bradford Law, Lotka’s Law and Zipf’s Law. Geographical analysis indicated that the field had evolved considerably in different regions of the world. The thesis is divided into six chapters.

**Chapter I:** Deals with Introduction of Bibliometrics, Scientometric, Webometrics, informetrics and Citations need for the study, objectives, hypotheses and organization of the study.
Chapter II: Reviews the important studies conducted on Scientometric, Citations and Bibliometric studies

Chapter III: Presents the structures and growth of NISCAIR and Annals of Library Information Studies.

Chapter IV: Deals with the Research Design on various statistical techniques used in the field of Scientometrics.

Chapter V: Deals with analysis and interpretation of data relating to research productivity over the period of 15 years from 1999 to 2013.

Chapter VI: Summaries the finding of the study, suggestions and conclusion