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Contributions of Indian authors to Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal) during 2001 to 2015

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Abstract: Library Philosophy and Practice is a popular open access peer-reviewed electronic journal in the field of Library and Information Science. The journal is published under the auspices of University of Idaho Library and University of Nebraska Lincoln, United States and being indexed by world's largest bibliographic database SCOPUS since 1998. The coverage areas of the journal include explorations of current, past, and emerging theories of librarianship and library practice. The present study intends to analyze the contributions of Indian authors to Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) during 2001 to 2015. The study has retrieved a total numbers of 200 scholarly papers from SCOPUS database which were contributed by Indian LIS researcher during the period of study and analyzes the different bibliometric aspect like contribution of papers by year, geographical distribution of papers by state/territory of origin, most active authors, type of documents, most cited papers, frequently used keywords, most productive institutions, foreign collaboration, authorship pattern and degree of collaboration etc.

Keywords: *Bibliometric analysis, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, SCOPUS*

Introduction

The Library and Information Science professionals of India carry out their research activities in different research areas of Library and Information Science (LIS) to disseminate the knowledge relating to different issues, challenges and recent development for the betterment of LIS profession. Bibliometric study is one of very common research area in the field of Library and Information Science for mapping research growth, research collaboration, citations analysis, authorship pattern, authors' productivity etc. in the universe of Knowledge. In the present study, an attempt has been made to visualize the trends of research contributions of Indian authors in Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journals) for a period of 15 years from 2001 to 2015. Library Philosophy and Practice otherwise known as LPP is a peer-reviewed international electronic journal which publishes its issues in cumulative. The journal publishes articles exploring the relation between library practice and the philosophy and theory behind it which include explorations of current, past and rising theories of librarianship and library practice, as well as reports of successful, innovative, or experimental library procedures, methods or projects in all areas of librarianship, set in the context of applied research.

Literature Review

Patra & Chand (2006) revealed in their study Library and Information Science Research in India: A bibliometric study that, Indian authors' contribution in international journal is very low. Only a few authors have published 10 and more papers. Thanuskodi (2010) in his paper Bibliometric

Analysis of the Journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009 stated that the journal had published 249 articles during the period of study and maximum number of contributors were single authors with 31.32%. The Study also revealed that majority of articles (96.85%) contain references which include journals, books, conference proceedings, dissertations, etc. Pradhan, & Chandrakar (2011) in their study found that USA, Belgium and England were the most collaborative countries correspondingly where as two author papers were dominated. Swain (2011) did a scientometric appraisal of Library Philosophy and Practice from 2004 to 2009 in which he analyzed the authorship pattern, core authors etc. of the journal and found that 59.02% papers are contributed by single author and degree of collaboration was 0.404. Idrees & Anwar (2013) remarked that the journal Library Philosophy and Practice has attracted the LIS professionals including faculty, practioners and students around the world. Khurshid (2013) in his study Contributions of Pakistani authors to foreign library and information science journals an evaluative study revealed that the contribution of Pakistani authors to foreign LIS journals is reasonable in number and below average in quality, according to the JCR IF scores. The authorship patterns show that there is a shift from single-authorship to collaborative authorship. The contribution of academics is several times higher than that of library practitioners. Likewise the non-resident Pakistani authors' share in the global LIS literature is much larger as compared to their counterparts living in Pakistan. Barik & Jena (2014) revealed in their study Growth of LIS Research Articles in India seen through Scopus: A bibliometric analysis that Bangladesh, United States & Antigua were the most collaborative countries of India where maximum papers contributed by two author. Kumaresan, Ezhilrani, Vinitha & Jayaraman (2014) reveal in their study Indian research contributions in the Aquaculture journal during 1972–2011 that Tamilnadu, Odisha and Karnataka were the three most productive states. Verma, Sonker & Gupta (2015) in their study bibliometric study of the E-Journal, Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005 to 2014 revealed that a total numbers of 1177 papers were published by the journal during the period with an average of 117 articles per year. Single authorship is leading authorship trend but also two authored articles have shown good number of contribution with the 0.51 rate of degree of collaboration.

Objectives of the study

- ✚ To find out year wise contributions of Indian authors
- ✚ To know state/ territory wise contributions
- ✚ To identify most active authors
- ✚ To discover most contributing Institutions
- ✚ To know foreign collaboration of Indian authors
- ✚ To find out the top cited papers
- ✚ To highlight frequently used keywords
- ✚ To know the authorship pattern, and
- ✚ To find out the degree of collaboration

Methodology

To carry out the present research, the most popular bibliographic database SCOPUS has been chosen as the source database. In order to get the relevant data relating to objective of the study an advanced search [SRCTITLE (library philosophy AND practice) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "India"))] made and got 200 publications. All the 200 publications exported by two different file one is export refine data in spread sheet and another is the all selected document choosing CSV excel file. Finally the 200 exported data meticulously analyzed and tabulated in an organizational way and carried out the research basing upon the organized data where only two digits consider after decimal in all percentage work.

Data analysis and interpretations

Year wise publications of papers

Table 1 shows the distributions of 200 papers during the period 2001 to 2015. It is seen that highest 44(22%) number of papers published in the year 2011 followed by 40(20%) papers in 2014 and 27(13.5%) papers in 2010 respectively. Whereas only 1 paper published in the year 2001 and 2004 followed by 2 papers published in 2005.

Table 1: Year wise publications of papers by Indian authors

Year	No. of Papers	Cumulative No. of Papers	Percentage (%)
2001	1	1	0.5
2002	4	5	2.0
2003	3	8	1.5
2004	1	9	0.5
2005	2	11	1.0
2006	5	16	2.5
2007	4	20	2.0
2008	17	37	8.5
2009	20	57	10.0
2010	27	84	13.5
2011	44	128	22.0
2012	21	149	10.5
2014	40	189	20.0
2015	11	200	5.5
Total	200		100.0

State/ territory wise publication of papers

Table 2 reveals the geographical distribution of publications by origin of state/ territory. This table has been prepared basing upon the number of contributions in downward order. In this regards Tamil Nadu is in the top of the table with maximum 43(21.5%) number of papers followed by Jammu and Kashmir with 25(12.5%) and New Delhi with 24(12%) in 2nd and 3rd place in the order. However, there are six states e.g. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh were identified with poor contributions of only 1 paper each.

Table 2: State wise publication of Papers

S. No.	State/ Territory	No. of Papers (<i>n</i> =200)	Percentage (%)
1	Tamil Nadu	43	21.5
2	Jammu and Kashmir	25	12.5
3	New delhi	24	12.0
4	Karnataka	22	11.0
5	Uttar Pradesh	21	10.5
6	Odisha	19	9.5
7	Andhra Pradesh	13	6.5
8	Punjab	13	6.5
9	Gujarat	10	5.0
10	Maharashtra	9	4.5
11	Haryana	6	3.0
12	Kerala	5	2.5
13	Mizoram	3	1.5
14	Pondicherry	3	1.5
15	Uttarakhand	3	1.5
16	West Bengal	3	1.5
17	Assam	1	0.5
18	Bihar	1	0.5
19	Chhattisgarh	1	0.5
20	Goa	1	0.5
21	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.5
22	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.5

Most active Authors

Table 3 recognizes the most active Indian authors in the journal Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). Thanuskodi, S., who is belong to teaching profession of Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu produced highest 9 research papers followed by Mahajan, P. belong to Teaching profession of Panjab University, Chandigarh, Punjab with 7 papers and Dhanavandan, S. belong to Library Professional of Krishnasamy College of Engineering and

Technology, Tamil Nadu with 5 papers. However it is found that research contribution of Library professional was enthusiastic as Dhanavandan, S. is a Library professional was the 3rd one active author of this study.

Table 3: Most active Authors

Name of authors	Profession	Institutions	State/territory	No. of papers
Thanuskodi, S.	Teaching	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar	Tamil Nadu	9
Mahajan, P.	Teaching	Panjab University, Chandigarh	Punjab	7
Dhanavandan, S.	Library Professional	Krishnasamy College of Engineering and Technology, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	5
Mohammed Esmail, S.	Teaching	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar	Tamil Nadu	4
Trivedi, M.	Library Professional	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar	Gujarat	4
Sharma, C.	Library Professional	Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi	New Delhi	4
Sethi, B.B.	Library Professional	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	Odisha	4
Maharana, B.	Teaching	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	Odisha	4
Gupta, B.M.	Library Professional	National Institute of Science Technology and Development studies India, New Delhi	New Delhi	4
Nagarajan, M.	Teaching	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar	Tamil Nadu	4
Kannappanavar, B.U.	Library Professional	Kuvempu University, Sankaraghatta	Karnataka	4
Gupta, R.	Research Fellow	Sri Vakateshwar University, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	3
Swain, D.K.	Library Professional	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	3
Maharana, R.K.	Library Professional	National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	3
Madhusudhan, M.	Teaching	University of Delhi, New Delhi	New Delhi	3
Gul, S.	Teaching	University of Kashmir, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	3
Kumar, S.	Teaching	University of Delhi, New Delhi	New Delhi	3

Kumar, D.	Teaching	Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	3
Saravanan, G.	Library Professional	French Institute of Pondicherry	Pondicherry	3
Mukherjee, B.	Teaching	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	3
Shahid, S.M.	Library Professional	University of Jammu, Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	3

Distribution of papers by types of documents

The whole 200 papers were published in three different types of document e.g. Article papers, Review papers and Short survey papers. Highest 189 (94.5%) number of papers were published as document type of Article papers followed by Review papers 10(5%) whereas only 1 paper published as Short survey paper.

Table 4: Distribution of paper by type of document

Sl. No.	Type of Documents	No. of Papers (<i>n=200</i>)	Percentage (%)
1	Article	189	94.5
2	Review	10	5.0
3	Short Survey	1	0.5

Most Frequently used Keywords

Table 5 focuses on the most frequently used keywords by Indian LIS researchers to carry out their research. It is found that highest 10 number of papers used Bibliometrics as their keyword that means maximum number of research were belonged to Bibliometrics study. However if we look into the table it is very clear that excluding the keywords e.g. India and Libraries which are in S. No. 3 and 8 all the other 11 keywords are belong to Bibliometrics study. So it is very clear that Bibliometrics study was the major research area of India during the period of the study in this journal.

Table 5: Most frequently used Keywords

S. No.	Frequently Used Keywords	No of Papers (<i>n=200</i>)	Percentage (%)
1	Bibliometrics	10	5.0
2	Authorship pattern	11	5.5
3	India	7	3.5
4	Scientometrics	10	5.0

5	Degree of collaboration	5	2.5
6	Author productivity	3	1.5
7	Citation analysis	3	1.5
8	Libraries	3	1.5
9	Publications	3	1.5
10	Research productivity	3	1.5
11	Scopus	3	1.5
12	Bradford's law	2	1.0
13	Citation impact	2	1.0

Most productive Institutions

Table 6, reveals the most productive Indian LIS research institution in Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) during the study period. In this regard Annamalai University is in the top of the table contributing highest 17(8.5%) numbers of papers followed by University of Kashmir at 2nd positions with 16(8%) papers. However, Sambalpur University, Panjab University, Madurai Kamaraj University, University of Delhi were jointly in 3rd position with 8(4%) papers each respectively.

Table 6: Most productive Institutions

S. No.	Name of the Institutions	Year of Establishment	State/ Territory	No. of papers (n=200)	Percentage (%)
1	Annamalai University	1929	Tamil Nadu	17	8.5
2	University of Kashmir	1956	Jammu & Kashmir	16	8.0
3	Sambalpur University	1966	Odisha	8	4.0
4	Panjab University	1882	Punjab	8	4.0
5	Madurai Kamaraj University	1965	Tamil Nadu	8	4.0
6	University of Delhi	1922	New Delhi	8	4.0
7	Ch. Charan Singh University	1965	Uttar Pradesh	6	3.0
8	Gulbarga University	1980	Karnataka	6	3.0
9	Aligarh Muslim University	1875	Uttar Pradesh	6	3.0
10	Bharathidasan University	1982	Tamil Nadu	5	2.5

11	University of Jammu	1969	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2.5
12	Sri Venkateswara University	1954	Andhra Pradesh	4	2.0
13	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	1998	New Delhi	4	2.0
14	University of Pune	1948	Maharashtra	4	2.0
15	National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies	1973	New Delhi	4	2.0
16	Krishnasamy College of Engineering and Technology	2001	Tamil Nadu	3	1.5
18	Banaras Hindu University	1916	Uttar Pradesh	3	1.5
19	Bangalore University	1886	Karnataka	3	1.5
20	Sardar Patel University	1955	Gujarat	3	1.5
21	Utkal University	1943	Odisha	3	1.5
22	Karnatak University India	1996	Karnataka	3	1.5
23	Tata Consultancy Services India	1968	-	3	1.5
24	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar	1992	Odisha	3	1.5
25	Mizoram University	2001	Mizoram	3	1.5

Foreign collaboration

Foreign collaboration is one of the most important element of collaborative research publications. The collaboration of researchers are not always confined within their regional area or state or country, sometimes they are collaborated with foreign countries also. In the present study, it is seen that a least numbers of papers were published by the Indian LIS researchers with other foreign countries. Highest collaboration occurred with Saudi Arabia 2 papers followed by Antigua and Barbuda and China 1 paper each.

Table 7: Foreign collaboration

Foreign Collaboration	No. of papers (n=200)	Percentage (%)
Saudi Arabia	2	1.0
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0.5
China	1	0.5

Top cited papers

Citation is the most common benchmark to evaluate the impact of any research. Analyzing the citations data of all 200 papers, it is found that only 88 number of papers have cited, in which the total number of citation are 203 and remaining 112 number of papers have not been cited in any publications. However the average number of citation per paper during the period is 1.02. Table 8, illustrates the top cited paper of Indian authors in Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) during the period of this study in descending order.

Table 8: Top cited papers

Authors	Title	Year	Cited by
Shahid, S. Md.	Use of RFID technology in libraries: A new approach to circulation, tracking, inventorying, and security of library materials	2005	16
Mahajan, P.	Internet use by researchers: A Study of Panjab University, Chandigarh	2006	12
Chikate, R.V., Patil, S.K.	Citation analysis of theses in library and information science submitted to university of Pune: A pilot study	2008	8
Parameshwar, S., Patil, D.B.	Use of the internet by faculty and research scholars at Gulbarga University Library	2009	7
Trivedi, M., Joshi, A.	Computer and internet use by health care professionals in a rural medical college in India	2008	6
Mahajan, P.	Academic libraries in India: A present-day scenario	2005	6
Joseph Jestin, K.J., Parameswari, B.	Marketing of information products and services for libraries in India	2002	6
Thanuskodi, S.	Information-seeking behavior of law faculty at central law college, Salem	2009	5
Madhusudhan, M.	Marketing of library and information services and products in university libraries: A case study of Goa University Library	2008	5
Nazim, M., Mukherjee, B.	Status of institutional repositories in Asian countries: A quantitative study	2011	4

Varatharajan, N., Chandrashekara, M.	Digital library initiatives at higher education and research institutions in India	2007	4
Vasanthi, M.C.	The changing environment of academic libraries: End-user education and planning strategies for libraries in India	2001	4

Authorship pattern & degree of collaboration

Table 9, shows the authorship pattern of LIS researchers of India in Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal) during the period 2001 to 2015. The authorship pattern is limited to four authors only. Highest 83 number of papers were contributed by double authors contribution followed by single author contribution with 73 papers, Triple authors contribution with 35 papers and four authors contribution with 9 papers respectively. However, the degree of collaboration among authors is not so intensive. Collaborative co-efficient value is identified as 0.33. Subramanian's Law of $C = \frac{Mn}{(Sn+Mn)}$ has been applied,

where, C = Degree of Collaboration

Mn = Number of Multi authored Contributions

Sn = Number of Single Authored Contributions

Table 9: Authorship pattern & degree of collaboration

Authorship pattern	No. of Papers	Percentage (%)	Total Authors	Mean of Authors	Degree of Collaboration (Mn/Sn+Mn)
Single	73	36.5	73		
Double	83	41.5	166		
Triple	35	17.5	105	1.90	0.33
Four	9	4.5	36		
Total	200	100	380		

Findings & Conclusion

- The yearly growth rate is not constant as the journal counts its publications in cumulative order.
- Tamilnadu is the most productive state of India contributing highest 43(21.5%) papers whereas Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh were the least state with only one 1(0.5%) paper each.
- Thanuskodi, S. is the most active author who is belong to teaching profession from Annamalai University, TamilNadu.
- 94.5% of papers were Articles in Document type publications.
- Major area of research publications are on Bibliometric study.

- Annamalai University, TamilNadu was the most productive LIS Institution in India with 8.5% of Total papers.
- Saudi Arabia was the most collaborative foreign country with only 2(1%) paper.
- Domination of double authored papers where degree of collaboration was 0.64.
- Shahid, S.Md. (2005) Use of RFID technology in libraries: A new approach to circulation, tracking, inventorying, and security of library materials was the most cited paper with highest 16 citations.

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