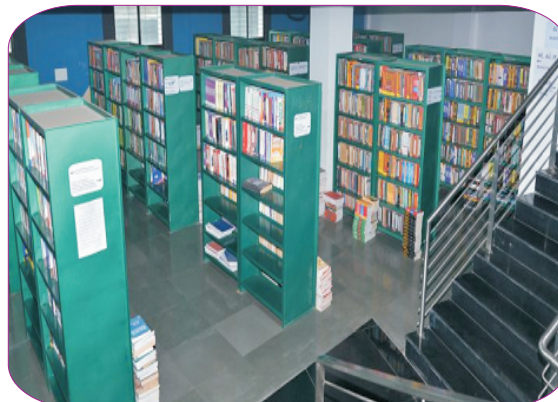




AUTHORSHIP PATTERN AND DEGREE OF COLLABORATION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE JOURNALS ON DOAJ WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO “INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND TECHNOLOGY” (IJIDT)



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ABSTRACT :

Authorship pattern and collaborative research trends are studied in the field of Library and Information science on, DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) We analyzed the Journal, “International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology” (IJIDT) which is a Quarterly Peer-Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Journal has Information for Scientists & Professionals, published during the period 2011 – 2015. The reason behind introducing this journal is to transpire the models and methods pertinent to generate, manage and disseminate the information and knowledge suitable to the requirement and need of the Mentors, Professionals, Researchers and Information Scientists. It will be an excellent document to fulfill the academic needs of professionals on all fronts, because of its distinctive and magnificent research articles contributed by the renowned luminaries and distinguished intellectuals who are connoisseurs of National and International repute.

KEYWORDS : Authorship Pattern, Library and Information Science, e-journals, Online Journals, DOAJ, Open Access, Degree of Collaboration, Publication trends.

INTRODUCTION:

In this study, we examine the authorship trend and collaboration pattern “International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology” (IJIDT). Collaboration among scientists implies that they are working together and pursuing a common scientific goal, Kundra (1996).⁴

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the present study are to find the following-

- + Year wise distribution of articles.
- + Geographical distribution of articles.
- + To find out Gender wise analysis of authors.
- + To analyze the degree of collaboration of publications.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study is limited to “International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology” (IJIDT) Open source Quarterly Journals. A total Number of volumes were 1 to 5 analyzed from the year 2011 to 2015.

METHODOLOGY

The list of Journal published in the field of Library and Information Science will be collected from the “DOAJ” **Directory of Open Access Journals** Open source Journals Directory. The required data for the study has been collected from the “DOAJ” **Directory of Open Access Journals** Open source Journals Directory with adequate details such as name of Journal, year of publication, place of publication, frequency etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the past several studies dealing with authorship pattern and related aspects has been reported in literature.

Shubhada Nagarkar⁶ etal (2015), in her article 'Bibliometric Analysis of Papers' published by faculty of life science, department of Savitribai Phule Pune University during 1999-2013. The article discusses about the work which has analyzed research productivity of life sciences faculty members at the Savitribai Phule Pune University. The research is conducted with the intention to know the research Productivity over 15 years (1999-2013).

Padme Satish L. and Dr. Khaparde Vaishali⁵ (2016), in this article Online Information Review: Bibliometric Analysis has been undertaken for the period of five years from 2010 to 2014 and analyzed the year wise distribution of articles, find out the issues wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern of Journals' articles, year wise degree of collaboration, institute-wise distribution of papers, geographical distribution of articles, authors also rank as the leading contributors in the articles.

Smita S. Patil and Dr. Vaishali S. Khaparde⁷ (2016) The article found on the Bibliometric aspects of the 220 research publications of faculty members of the school of commerce and management sciences of SRTMU University, Nanded during 2009-2014. It covers the gender wise, year wise, journals wise analysis, authorship pattern and degree of collaboration of authors, relative growth rate and doubling time of publications, most prolific authors having largest no. of publications.

H. Anil Kumar etal.,² In this article they analyzed 760 publications that were contributed towards the Gujrat University Ahmedabad during 2004-2013 ten years authored by the SCOPUS. They identified 83 % journals articles, were written by the most of prolific authors, collaborative authorship patterns and trends, and these publications are most preferred. The collaboration is found highest in the year 2012 at 0.70.

Dr. Vaishali Khaparde & Ms. Shubhangi Pawar³ (2013) The article found on the authorship pattern and author's collaborative research in Information Technology with a sample of 17917 articles collect from LISA during 2000-2009 and the degree of collaboration found 0.71. This is the very useful article on authorship pattern for further study.

Table No: 1 Year wise distribution of articles.

Years	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	No. of Articles Contributed	Percentage %
2011	1	4	45	17.57 %
2012	2	4	55	21.48 %
2013	3	4	53	20.70 %
2014	4	4	59	23.04 %
2015	5	4	44	17.18 %

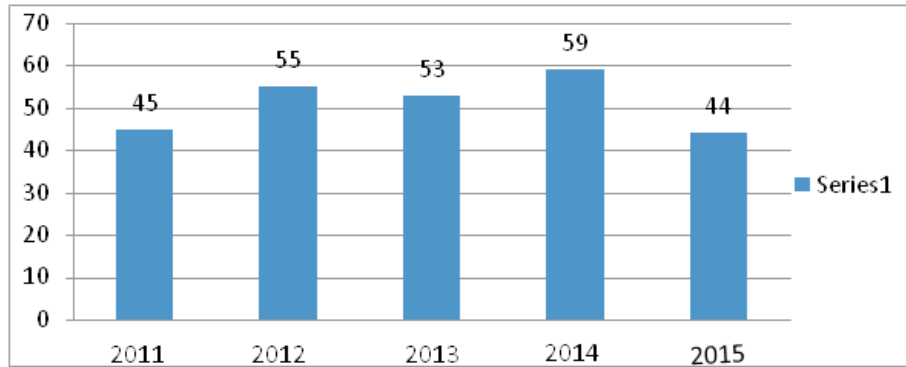


Figure No. 1 Graph showing the Year wise growth of the Journals

Table No. 1. Figure No. 1 the year wise distribution of articles published from 2011-2015 in “International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology” is presented in the table no. 1. It is seen that the number of articles published is highest in the year 2014 with 59 (23.04%) articles, however 55 (21.48%) of them were published in the year 2012, 53 (20.70%) of them were published in the year 2013, however 45 (17.59%) of them were published in the year 2011, 44 (17.18%) of them were published in the year 2015 were the lowest publication with respective to 2014.

Table No: 2 Authorship Pattern:

Year	One Author	Two Author	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Total Articles
2011	19	19	5	2	0	45
2012	23	23	4	5	0	55
2013	20	26	6	1	0	53
2014	30	21	8	0	0	59
2015	13	24	6	0	1	44
	105	113	29	8	1	256
%	41.01	44.14	11.32	3.12	0.39	

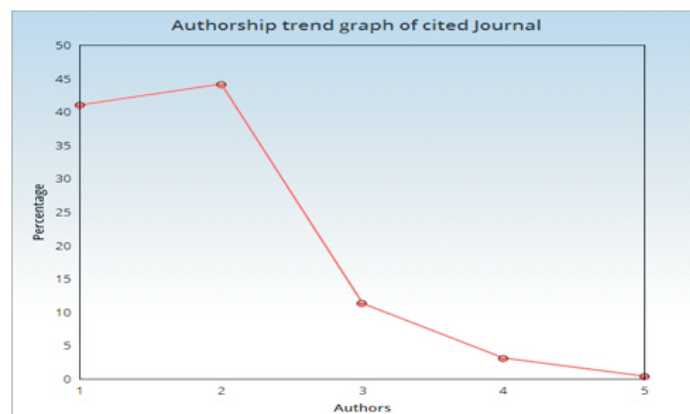


Figure No. 2 Graph showing Authorship pattern

Table No.2 Figure No. 2 Authorship pattern of the articles is presented in the study reveals that of the total 256 articles having the different frequencies of authors.

Table No: 3 Year wise degree of Collaboration

Year	Single Author (NS)	Multi Author (NM)	Total NM+NS	Degree of Collaboration
2011	19	26	45	0.58
2012	23	32	55	0.59
2013	20	33	53	0.63
2014	30	29	59	0.50
2015	13	31	44	0.71
Total	105	151	256	0.58 (Mean)

Degree of Collaboration in the International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology

Authorship Pattern is useful for calculated the Degree of Collaboration in The International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology formula has been given by K. Subramanian⁵ is useful for determining the degree of Collaboration in quantitative terms the formula are as follows.

$$C = \frac{NM}{NM+NS}$$

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Where C = Degree of Collaboration

NM = Number of Multi authored papers

NS = Number of Single authored papers

In this present study: NM = 151

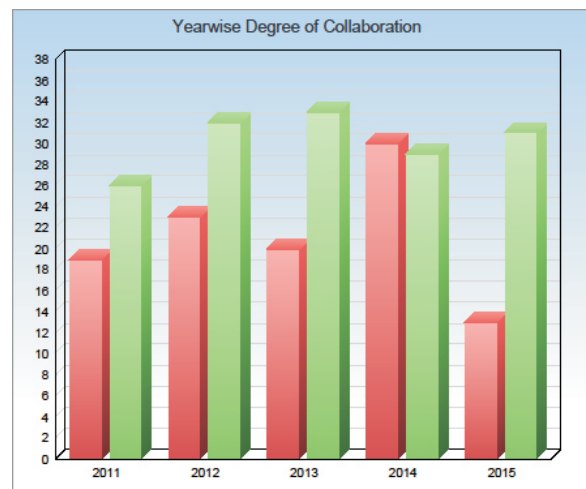
NS = 105

$$C = \frac{151}{151+105}$$

$$C = \frac{151}{256}$$

$$C = 0.58$$

Thus the degree of Collaboration (C) during the overall 05 Years (2011 to 2015) is 0.58

**Figure No. 3. Year wise degree of Collaboration**

 Single Authored publications


 Multi Authored Publications

Table No: 4 Gender wise analysis of authors

Gender	No. of Articles Contributed	Percentage %
Male	358	75.68 %
Female	115	24.31 %
Total	473	100 %

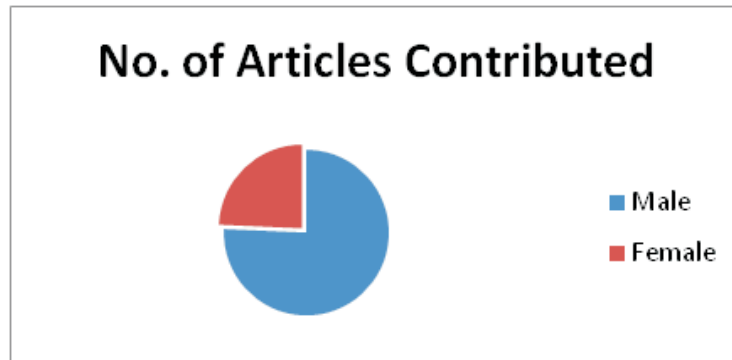


Figure No 4. Gender wise analysis of authors

Table No. 4. Figure No. 4 shows the gender wise analysis of authors, in this table male authors are 358, (75.68%) and female authors are 115, (24.31%). The percentage of the female authors is less than that of the male authors.

Table No: 5 Top ten States in India

Sr. No	Country/State	Year wise No. of Contributors					Total Contributors	Percentage %
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1	Chandigarh	8	6	5	2	7	28	5.91 %
2	Karnataka	1	11	8	2	5	27	5.70 %
3	Maharashtra	6	7	3	1	6	23	4.86 %
4	Delhi	6	3	3		4	16	3.38 %
5	Uttar pradesh		8	6		2	16	3.38 %
6	Tamil Nadu		3	6	1	5	15	3.17 %
7	Kerala	2	1	1	3	6	14	2.95 %
8	Orissa	4	4	5	1		14	2.95 %
9	Punjab	3	5	4			12	2.52 %
10	West Bengal	5	3	1	1	1	11	2.32 %

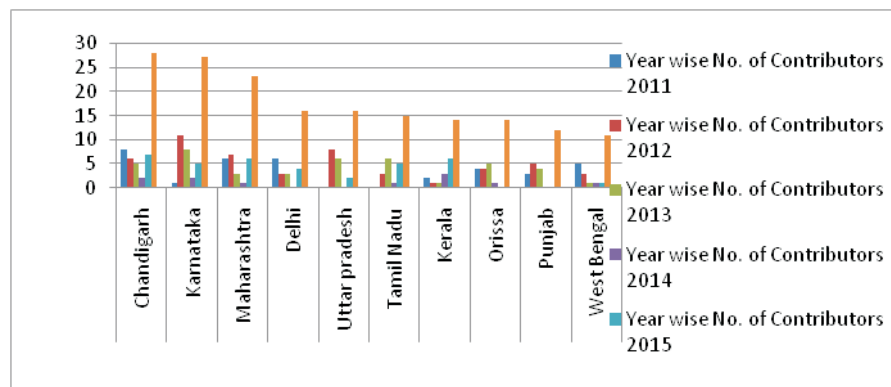


Figure No. 5 Top ten States in India

Table No. 5 Figure No. 5. Chandigarh is on the topmost position among the top ten states of India in the publication of articles were as West Bengal on the last.

Table No: 6 International contributions of journals articles.

Sr. No	Country	Year wise No. of Contributors					Total Contributors	Percentage %
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1	India	69	88	59	19	62	297	96.74 %
2	Iran				1		1	0.32 %
3	Malaysia				1		1	0.32 %
4	Saudi Arabia			4			4	1.32 %
5	Shrilanka		1		1		2	0.65 %
6	Swaziland South Africa		1		1		2	0.65 %
							307	100 %

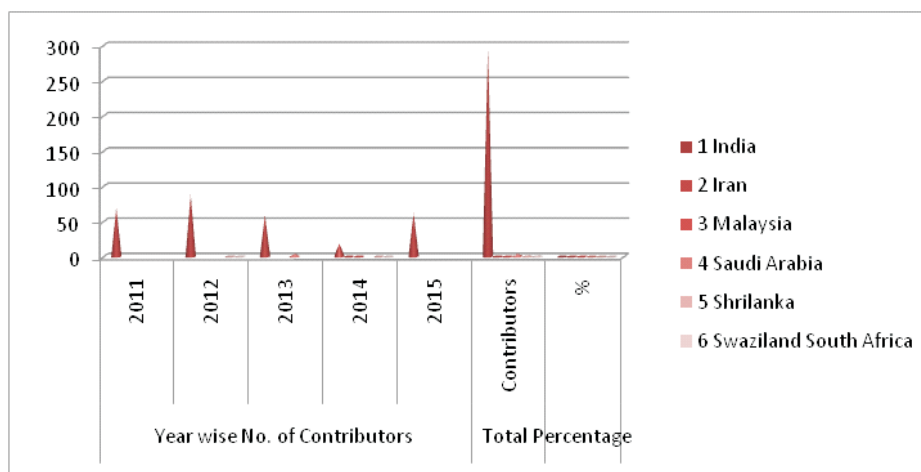


Figure No. 6. Graph showing the International Contribution of articles.

Table No. 6 Figure No. 6 shows that the International contributions of journals articles. In this study it is found that India is on the topmost position in the publication, it has published 297 articles; contribution in percentage is 96.74 %. Saudi Arabia is on second position, it has published 4 articles contribution in percentage is 1.32 %, were as Shrilanka, Swaziland in South Africa are on the third position and Iran & Malaysia on 4th position.

FINDINGS:

The Graphs shows the “*International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*” which were available on DOAJ on the subject of Library and information science. The growth of contribution of articles within the 5 years 2011 to 2015 the most articles are found in 2014, were as 2015 are fewer articles are published. The study found that the two authors are written more articles in this study i.e. 113, were as 5 authors are two only. The degree of collaboration is 0.58; male authors are more than female authors. Chandigar is the topmost in the publications of articles were as West Bengal is on the last position in publications, Maharashtra stood on 3rd rank. If we see the International contribution of journals articles India found on topmost in the publications because the journal is basically published in India.

CONCLUSION:

This journal wants to do more publicity among the foreign countries for their contributions. Female authors are less than the male authors; they should be encouraged to publish more articles in the journal

publications. Collaborative authorship is more than the single author publication so that the single authored articles should be more encouraged.

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