

Authorship and Collaboration Trends in SRELS Journal of Information Management (2014 to 2108): A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract - This study deals with the analysis of 263 contributions of the journal entitled 'SRELS Journal of Information Management' published in thirty issues from five volumes during 2015 to 2018. It examines the authorship pattern, the journal contributions by gender, institution and geographical wise and the number of citations cited per article in the journal etc. The study shows that the majority (49.04%) of articles contributed by two authors from male authors' (74.63%) and they cited in their research articles one to twenty citations (77.56%) in this journal. The majority of articles contributed to this journal from Universities (66.59%) i.e. Mysore University, Sri Venkatesha University and University, Panjab and Delhi Universities and geographically from India (92.98%) i.e. Karnataka (22.39%), West Bengal (15.74%) and Tamil Nadu (9.97%).

Keyword: Bibliometric, Authorship Trend, Gender, Geographic Area and Citations.

1. Introduction

SRELS Journal of Information Management was founded in 1964 by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan as 'Library Science with a Slant to Documentation', The title of the journal was changed to Library Science with a slant to Documentation and Information Studies from Vol.25 in 1988 and then to 'SRELS Journal of Information Management' from Vol.37 in 2000, the journal completed 50 years of continuous publication in 2013. Currently being published under the title *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, it is a refereed journal and is ranked among the top five LIS journals in India. It is published bimonthly (February, April, June, August, October and December) and It covers all aspects of information management and library science, including Knowledge Organization, Applications of Information Technology for library & information handling and management, Informterics, and Education for the LIS Profession.

For this reason, the present study is selected the SRELS Journal of Information Management to conduct a bibliometric study of authorship pattern and contributions trends in SRELS Journal of Information Management from 2014 to 2015.

2. Review of literature

Layman, D., & Elliott, T. (2019) conducted a study on Collaborative Authorship Trends in AMTA-Published Journals, 1988–2017. The study found that contribution of research articles by multiple authors considerably increased in this journal and significantly single author's contribution is decreased. Verma, M. K. (2018) conducted a Bibliometric study of DESIDOC journal of library and information technology (DJLIT) during 2005-2016. The study reveals that India contributed highest publications with 88.95%. The Authorship Pattern of Articles for the study period was contributed maximum by two authors with 41.41%, followed by Single author with 36.88% and three authors with 15.18%. New Delhi (23.44%) emerged at the top most position with maximum number of contributions, which is followed by Karnataka (12.75%) and Maharashtra (10.86%). More than 63.11% articles published in the DJLIT were on co-authorship pattern. A Bibliometric Study of Library Herald 2008-2017 conducted by Shukla, R., & Verma, M. K. (2018). The study found that 97 (43.68%) articles were contributed by single authors, followed by two authors 87 (39.18%). Naheem, K. T., & Shibu, K. M. (2015) conducted study of Authorship Patterns and Collaborative Research in the 'Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management', 2011–2014. The study revealed that almost half of the articles are single-authored, i.e. 22 (47.83%). The average productivity per author is 0.60 and the average number of authors per paper of all the articles is 1.67. The average degree of author collaboration (C) in the source journal is 0.52 which clearly indicates that the growing tendency of collaborative research in the field of library and information science (LIS).

3. Objectives of the study

- To examine the authorship pattern
- To examine the journal contributions by gender, institution and geographical wise.
- To examine the number of citations cited per article in the journal.
- To prepare a ranked list of universities contributed articles in the journal

4. Methodology

For the purpose of this study, SRELS Journal of Information Management has been selected as source journal. Thirty issues from five volumes from 2015 to 2018 have been selected for the study. Information regarding authorship pattern, contributions by gender, institution and geographical wise, etc., was checked and examined carefully.

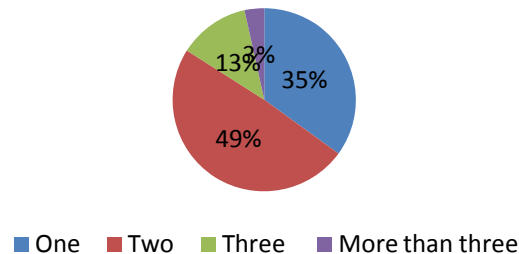
5. Analysis and findings of the study

Table-1: Authorship pattern

Year	No of Articles	Authorship pattern				Total
		One	Two	Three	More than three	
2018	48	17	25	5	01	48
2017	46	16	23	6	01	46
2016	64	25	26	11	2	64

2015	59	23	30	2	4	59
2016	46	10	25	9	2	46
Total	263	92	129	33	9	263
	%	34.98	49.04	12.54	3.42	100

Graphs-1: Autourship Pattern

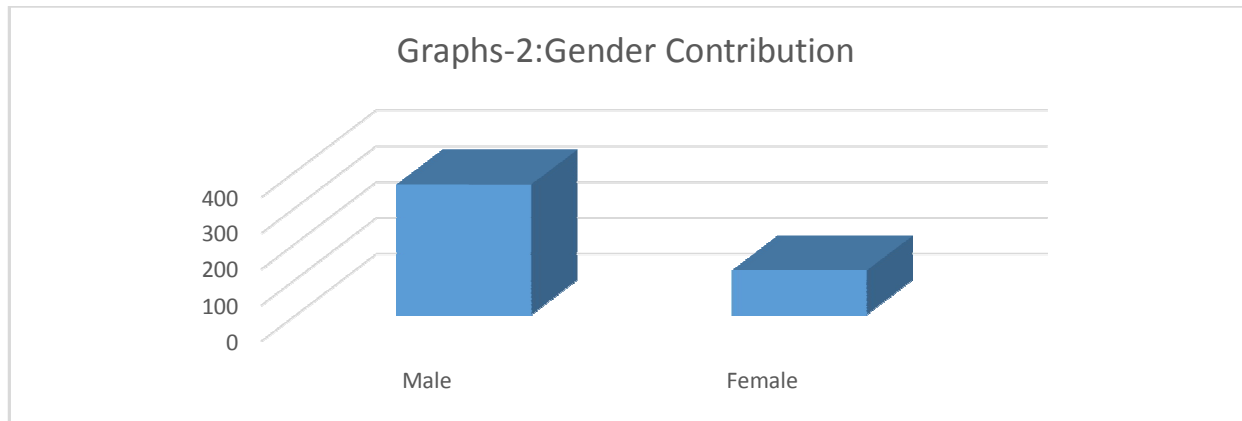


5.1. Authorship pattern contributions

The number of authors contributing to articles over a last five years (2014 to 2108) in SRELS Journal of Information Management. Table -1: provides the details of authorship pattern. 49.04% of articles contributed by two authors. 34.98% of articles contributed by a single author and remaining 12.54% and 3.42% of articles contributed by three authors and more than three authors.

Table-2: Distribution of Gender Wise

Year & No of Articles	No. of Author(s)	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
2018 (48)	One	14	03	17
	Two	38	12	50
	Three	13	2	15
	Four	03	01	04
2017 (46)	One	15	01	16
	Two	30	16	46
	Three	15	3	18
	Four	02	02	04
2016 (48)	One	19	05	24
	Two	37	13	50
	Three	28	05	33
	Four	07	01	08
2015 (48)	One	19	04	23
	Two	40	20	60
	Three	04	02	06
	Four	11	05	16
2014 (48)	One	08	02	10
	Two	34	16	50
	Three	20	07	27
	Four	05	03	08
Total		362	123	485
%		74.63	25.36	100



5.2. Gender Wise Distribution

The number of authors contributing to articles by gender wise i.e. male and female over a last five years (2014 to 2108) in SRELS Journal of Information Management. Table -2: provides the details of gender contributions. A total of 263 articles have been published in five years by the contributions of 485 authors, i.e. single, two, three etc. Out of 485, 362 number of male authors' contributions and 123 of female authors' contributions. The data obviously show that the maximum number of male author's contribution is high compared to female.

Table-3: Distribution of Citations

No. of Citations	Year					Total	%
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014		
1-10	18	12	20	22	24	95	36.12
11-20	18	25	26	25	16	109	41.44
21-30	10	07	09	08	08	41	15.58
31-40	02	02	07	02	01	14	5.32
>40	-	-	02	02	-	04	1.52
Total	48	46	64	59	46	263	100

5.3. Citations study

The number of citations cited by the authors in their contributed articles i.e. 5, 10, 15, 20 etc., over a last five years (2014 to 2108) in SRELS Journal of Information Management. Table - 3: provides the details of citations cited by the authors in their articles. A total of 263 articles have been published in five years. For the study purpose have divided into five groups, i.e. 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, and 31-40 and above 40. 41.44% of the articles comes under the group of 11-20 citations. 36.12 % of the articles comes under the group of 1-10 citations and 15.58 % of the articles comes under the group of 21-30 citations and remaining 5.32% & 1.52% of the articles comes under the group of 31-10 and above 40 citations. The data clearly show that most of the articles have 1-20 citations cited by the authors.

Table-4: Distribution of contribution by State and Country wise

States/Country	Authorship contribution				Total	%
	One	Two	Three	More than three		
Andra Pradesh	06	09	02	-	17	3.76
Arunachal Pradesh	01	-	-	-	01	0.22
Assam	01	05	-	-	06	1.33
Bihar	01	-	-	-	01	0.22
Chhattisgarh	01	03	02	-	06	1.33
Goa	-	-	02	02	04	0.88
Gujarat	03	05	01	-	09	1.99
Haryana	02	06	02	-	10	2.21
Himachal Pradesh	-	02	-	-	02	0.44
Jammu and Kashmir	-	06	01	-	07	1.55
Jharkhand	01	01	-	-	02	0.44
Karnataka	13	48	19	21	101	22.39
Kerala	03	18	-	-	21	4.65
Madya Pradesh	-	04	-	-	04	0.88
Maharashtra	04	16	07	-	27	5.98
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	01	05	-	-	06	1.33
Mizoram	01	02	03	-	06	1.33
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Delhi	05	08	12	-	25	5.54
Orissa	03	09	-	-	12	2.66
Pondicherry	01	-	-	-	01	0.22
Punjab	05	14	07	-	26	5.76
Rajasthan	02	-	02	-	04	0.88
Sikkim	-	03	-	04	07	1.55
Tamil Nadu	10	27	06	02	45	9.97
Telagana	01	-	-	-	01	0.22
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttaranchal	01	02	-	02	05	1.10
Uttar Pradesh	01	12	10	01	24	5.32
West Bengal	16	46	09	-	71	15.74
Country	83	251	85	32	451	100
India	83	251	85	32	451	92.98
Sri Lanka	05	-	-	-	5	1.03
Iran	01	01	-	-	2	0.41
Nigeria	01	02	-	04	7	1.44
Saudi Arabia	02	-	02	-	4	0.82
Bangladesh	-	02	-	-	2	0.41
USA	-	02	-	-	2	0.41
Kenya	-	-	09	-	9	1.85
Indonesia	-	-	03	-	3	0.61
Total	92	258	99	36	485	100

5.4. State and Country wise Contributions

The number of authors contributing to articles by state and country wise i.e. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, India, USA, etc., over a last five years (2014 to 2108) in SRELS Journal of Information Management. Table -4: provides the details of state and country wise contributions. A total of 263 articles have been published in five years by the contributions of 485 authors, i.e. single, two, three etc. Maximum number of authors' contributed from Karnataka (101)in SRELS Journal of Information Management, West Bengal (71) and Tamil Nadu (45).

The majority (92.98%) of authors' contributed from India and few numbers of authors' contributed from Iran, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, USA, Kenya and Indonesia.

The data obviously show that the maximum number of author's contributed in India, especially Karnataka, West Bangle and Tamil Nadu.

Table-5: Distribution of contribution by Institution wise

Institution	Authorship contribution				Total	%
	One	Two	Three	More than three		
College	31	48	16	12	107	22.06
University	56	183	64	20	323	66.59
R & D Institution	05	27	19	04	55	11.34
Total	92	258	99	36	485	100

5.5. Institution wise Distribution

The number of authors contributing to articles by Institution wise i.e. College, University, R & D Organizations/Institutions etc., over a last five years (2014 to 2108) in SRELS Journal of Information Management. Table -5: provides the details of Institution wise contributions. A total of 263 articles have been published in five years by the contributions of 485 authors, i.e. single, two, three etc. Majority (323) of articles contributed (66.59%) from Universities and colleges (22.06%).

Table-6: Ranked list of Contributed Universities

Sl.No	Name of University	No. of contribution	%
1	Mysore University	20	6.19
2	Sri Venkateshwar University	14	4.33
3	University of Kerala	14	4.33
4	Panjab University	12	3.71
5	University of Delhi	12	3.71
6	Kuvempu University	10	3.09
7	Jadavpur University	9	2.78
8	Vidyasagar University	8	2.47
9	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	7	2.16
10	Alagappa University	6	1.85
11	Mizoram University	6	1.85
12	Mount Kenya University	6	1.85
13	University of Calcutta	6	1.85

14	Karnataka University	5	1.54
15	North Eastern Hill University	5	1.54
16	University of Peradeniya	5	1.54
17	Banaras Hindu University	4	1.23
18	Bangalore University	4	1.23
19	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	4	1.23
20	Karnataka State Women's University	4	1.23
21	Mangalore University	4	1.23
22	Sambalpur University	4	1.23
23	University of Hyderabad	4	1.23
24	National Law School of India University	4	1.23
25	Manipal University	3	0.92
26	Sikkim Manipal University	3	0.92
27	University of Burdwan	3	0.92
28	PES University	3	0.92
29	The University of Kashmir	3	0.92
30	Annamalai University	3	0.92
31	26 Universities with two contribution each	54	16.71
32	74 Universities with each contribution one	74	22.91
Total		323	100

5.6. Distribution of Ranked list of Contributed Universities

The number of article contributing by Universities i.e. Mysore University, Kuvempu University, Bangalore University etc., over a last five years from 2014 to 2108 in SRELS Journal of Information Management in India. The ranked list of contributions of universities in this journal, it helps them to engage and put effort to contribute more research articles in their academic subject and others. There are 30 names of universities in table 6 arranged according to their ranks. It can be seen from the ranked list that Mysore University occupied first position with 20 contributions of the authors. Second position occupied by Sri Venkatesha University and University of Kerala with each 14 authors contributions and third position occupied by Panjab and Delhi Universities with each 12 authors contributions.

Conclusion

SRELS Journal of Information Management, the journal completed 50 years of continuous publication in 2013, it is a refereed journal and is ranked among the top five LIS journals in India. The study shows that majority of articles contributed by two authors from male authors' and they cited numbers one to twenty citations in their research articles. The majority of articles contributed to this journal from India i.e. Karnataka, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The majority of articles contributed from Universities i.e. Mysore University, Sri Venkatesha University and University, Panjab and Delhi Universities

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