

Growth and International Collaboration of Research in the field of Library and Information Science between India and China (1996-2014): A Quantitative Study.

Mr Shiba Bhue

Librarian
Kendriya Vidyalaya INS
Chilka, Odisha
e-mail-Siba82@gmail.com

Mr. Nabakumar Bhoi

Asst.Librarian
Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies
Nuzvid, Andhra Pradesh
e-mail:nabakumarbhoi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The paper is an attempt to evaluate the growth, research collaboration and publication in the field of Library science between India and China on the basis Of research articles published during 1996-2014 and data available in SCImago Journal & Country Rank portal. A Scientometric assessment of the growth of publication and collaboration of research articles in the field of LIS has been presented in the study by analyzing, annual output of research articles, its citations and collaboration by China and India. The study may be useful to subject specialists, analysts, researchers, students, LIS professionals, administrators and faculty of both the countries to look into effective collaborations in the research.

Key Words: - LIS, International Collaboration, Research and Developments, Asian Regions, H Index.

Introduction

China–India relations, also called Sino-Indian relations or Indo-China relations, refer to the bilateral relationship between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Republic of India. Historically, India and China have had relations for more than 2,000 years .Now India and China are two major powers in Asia and the worlds. Recently India and china set a new height in their international relation. India and China being neighboring countries share borders and even share culture. In the field of business and trade both the countries share a good percentage of world economy. In the field of education there are much international collaboration among premier institute of India and China. Since early period many Chines pilgrims also visited India and now many students peruse their higher education in China and vice versa. In this article effort has been made to know the growth of research and collaboration in the field of library and information sciences.

Methodology

The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database (Elsevier B.V.). These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains. Data has been taken form The SCImago Journal & Country for comparisons between countries or



regions in terms of publication in a particular field may be made. International collaboration in different fields can also be viewed from different countries and regions. In this article the SCImago Journal and Country Ranking portal has been used. In broader subject areas Social Science and in subject categories Library Information Science has been taken and among regions the Asiatic region two countries India and China have been analyzed. The research is limited to data available in the SCImago Journal & Country Rank by 15 October 2015.

Analysis and Discussion

3.1-Table 1 Table 1 indicates the number of documents available in the library science in different Asiatic countries. Rank of Asiatic countries in terms of documents available in LIS, number of citable documents and citations and self-citations received and percentage of citation per document with H index. According to the table China stands with first rank, succeeded by Taiwan and India respectively with 2nd and 3rd ranks.

Rank	Country	Documents	Citable Documents	Citations	Self Citations	Citations Per Document	H-Index
1	China	6723	6636	21400	10409	8.46	52
2	Taiwan	2350	2310	14916	3964	6.81	50
3	India	1899	1845	10879	2675	8.65	44
4	Japan	1381	1312	10900	2700	9.7	47
5	South Korea	1266	1238	9912	1887	12.02	43
6	Singapore	1006	964	11214	1146	14.99	48
7	Hong Kong	804	777	15685	1427	35.66	49
8	Malaysia	583	570	2425	779	5.13	19
9	Pakistan	262	256	751	265	4.98	13
10	Thailand	190	185	1153	125	6.67	17
11	Bangladesh	107	107	327	71	4.22	10
12	Sri Lanka	46	45	105	5	2.8	6
13	Indonesia	39	39	96	16	2.94	6
14	Viet Nam	34	34	135	15	4.42	5
15	Philippines	28	27	50	5	2.56	4
16	Macao	20	17	69	14	2.63	5
17	Kazakhstan	15	15	21	2	1.63	2
18	Brunei	7	6	19	1	3.08	2
19	Nepal	6	6	59	4	9.83	3
20	Mongolia	4	4	56	0	14	2
21	North Korea	3	3	73	1	24.5	3
22	Bhutan	2	2	2	1	1	1
23	Cambodia	2	2	3	0	1.5	1
24	Uzbekistan	2	2	3	0	1.5	1
25	Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Maldives	1	1	5	0	5	1
27	Myanmar	1	1	2	0	2	1
28	Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0



Table 2: Research documents in the field of Library and Information Science

Year	India	China
1996	19	19
1997	27	24
1998	33	20
1999	31	19
2000	25	21
2001	25	17
2002	45	32
2003	48	42
2004	48	194
2005	70	209
2006	123	422
2007	85	294
2008	118	454
2009	126	507
2010	137	607
2011	201	708
2012	241	940
2013	226	1,090
2014	271	1,104

Table 2 indicates the available research documents in the field of library and information science between India and China from 1996 to 2014.

Cited document in LIS

Table 3: Cited document in LIS

Year	India	China
1996	136	170
1997	573	162
1998	346	220
1999	202	210
2000	258	497
2001	157	374
2002	357	428
2003	948	773
2004	583	1,500
2005	885	2,011
2006	1,570	1,328
2007	984	1,775
2008	874	1,793
2009	766	2,323
2010	690	2,542
2011	754	2,487
2012	594	1,707
2013	160	937
2014	42	163



Table 3 indicates available documents of library and information science in India and China and respective citations in concerned year from 1996-2004.

3.4- Percentage of cited documents

Year	India	China
1996	73.684	57.895
1997	66.667	62.500
1998	84.848	80.000
1999	83.871	84.211
2000	84.000	95.238
2001	92.000	100.000
2002	80.000	93.750
2003	83.333	90.476
2004	81.250	49.485
2005	84.286	61.722
2006	81.301	51.896
2007	77.647	56.803
2008	81.356	43.833
2009	69.048	50.888
2010	68.613	57.990
2011	62.687	61.017
2012	48.548	47.021
2013	36.726	33.578
2014	11.808	9.783

Table 4 Table 4 indicates percentage of cited documents of library and information science in India and China and respective percentage citations in concerned year from 1996-2004.

Table 5 International Collaboration in LIS

Year	India	China
1996	31.579	21.053
1997	18.519	54.167
1998	21.212	75.000
1999	9.677	36.842
2000	12.000	61.905
2001	12.000	52.941
2002	17.778	43.750
2003	22.917	47.619
2004	16.667	18.041
2005	24.286	26.316
2006	24.390	16.114
2007	22.353	19.728
2008	19.492	15.198
2009	22.222	23.669
2010	20.438	22.076
2011	15.920	16.808
2012	13.278	18.085
2013	18.584	19.541
2014	20.295	20.562



Table 5 indicates percentage of international collaboration or jointly produce, undertaken research in the field of library and information science between India and China and respective percentage of collaboration in concerned year from 1996-2004.

Conclusion

The growth of research in the field of Library and information science among Asiatic regions is not so vibrant in comparison to the other region of the worlds. China is leading in the research and publication in LIS in comparison to Taiwan and India. However there is a full potentiality in the region for development and research in the field of LIS. Since Asiatic regions witnessing vibrant development in other fields of economic and trade among international communities its effect naturally to be impact upon research and development. India and China is leading the front of Asia in coming days the international cooperation and international collaboration as well mark the height between the two Asian giants.

References

1. Chan, L. & Costa, S. (2005). Participation in the global knowledge commons: challenges and opportunities for research dissemination in developing countries. *New library world*, 106(3/4), 141-163.
2. Harinarayana, N. S., & Raju, N. V. (2012). Citation analysis of publications of LIS teachers in south India. *Information Studies*, 18(3), 143-161.
3. Mangi, L. D. (2014). BRIC's Research Output in Library & Information Science from 1996-2012—A Quantitative Analysis. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(10), 62.
4. Mestri, D. D. (2008). Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science Completed in Indian Universities, 2001-2007. *Education for Information*, 26, 213-234.
5. Pradhan, P., Chandrakar, R. (2011). Indian LIS literature in international journals with specific reference to SSCI database: A bibliometric study.
6. Satija, M. P. (1998). Forty years of doctoral research in classification and indexing in India, 1957–1997. *Library Herald*, 36(2), 80-87.
7. Sethi, B. B., and Panda, K. C. (2012). Growth and nature of international LIS research: an analysis of two journals. *The International Information & Library Review*, 44(2), 86-99.
8. Shivalingaiah, D., Sheshadri, K. N., & KERALAPURA, M. (2009). LIS RESEARCH IN INDIA 1980-2007.
9. Uzun, A. (2002). Library and information science research in developing countries and Eastern European countries: A brief bibliometric perspective. *The international information & library review*, 34(1), 21-33.
10. Vishwakarma, P., & Mukherjee, B. (2014). Developing qualitative indicators for journal evaluation: case study of library science journals of SAARC countries. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 34(2).

