

Research Productivity of Indian Authors in the Online Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice from 2008 to 2013: A Bibliometric Study/Analysis

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***Abstract** - The Present was carried out to find out the productivity of Indian authors to library philosophy and practice from 2008 to 2013. The objectives of the study were to set to find out the production contribution by the Indian authors to the Library philosophy and practice. The Limitations were set for this study includes to find out the frequency of publications, authors' collaboration, papers length, references, most cited papers, and most productive authors. The results revealed that a total number of papers has been contributed to LPP that is 193. The most number of research papers was published in 2013 with 60(31.08%) and the least number of papers were published in 2009 with 13(6.73%). 80(41.45%) were single authors and the least number of authors were recorded four authors with 4(2.07%). As far as the length of the paper was concerned that the majority of the paper length 11-15 with 70(36.26%) and 07(3.62%) papers length were 1-5 pages. The total references were found that is 3243 and most of the references were found in 2013 with 1183(50.49%) and fewer references were found in 2008 with 121(3.73%). The most cited paper was "Marketing of Library and Information Services and Products in University Libraries: A Case Study of Goa University Library," with 86 citations. The most productive authors were identified that is S.Thanuskodi with 9 research Papers.*

Keywords: Research, Productivity, LPP, Bibliometric, Analysis

Introduction

Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP) (ISSN 1522-0222) is a peer-reviewed electronic journal owned and published by the University Libraries of the University of Nebraska--Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. LPP publishes articles exploring the connection between library practice and the philosophy and theory behind it. These include explorations of current, past, and emerging 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. Bibliometric is the study to analyze the textual materials. Manoj(2018)addresses the word bibliometric was coined by Allan Prichard in 1969. Furthermore, the term bibliometric came into existence into two green terminologies that are Biblio mean Book and Metrics mean Measurement so it means the measurement of books. This study based on Indian contribution to the library philosophy and practices from 2008 to 2013.

Research Objectives

1. To find out the growth of Literature between the two nations
2. To disclose the degree of author collaboration
3. To identify the length of paper/Articles
4. To find out the references used
5. To explore the most cited papers
6. To recognize the most productive authors

Research Methodology

The survey method and quantitative research design were used to carry out this research paper. The data has been collected as per the criteria of the research study. All the relevant data has been searched and retrieved on the databases of the online journal of library philosophy and practice. The data has been selected, collected and analyzed according to its objectives of the study. The retrieved data has been analyzed through MS excel, MS office and related tools.

Limitation of the study

This study was purely based on the contribution of Indian to the library philosophy and practice from 2008 to 2013.

Review of related Literatures

Anwar (2014) studied library and information science research: a bibliometric study of the international journal of library and information science from 2009 to 2014. He finds a total of 154 research articles were published from the studied period. Most numbers of articles were published in 2013 with 62. He further finds that 69 two authors and 60 were single. 103 papers were the length of 6-10 pages. The most productive country was Indian with 74 and Nigeria with 61 research articles. The most productive author was Krishna Kumar with 6 papers from India.

Rai (2019) studied global research trends in petrology research from 2009 to 2018 using the Scopus database: a scientometric analysis. He finds 6505 records on the Scopus database. The majority number of the research paper was published in 2018 that is 791(12.16%). He finds the most productive author was Santosh M has contributed 117 research papers. He finds china was the most productive region with 2347 research papers o petrology.

Shivraja, kumar, and Papanna(2019) carried research on authorship and collaboration trends in SERLS journal of information management 2014 to 2018: A bibliometric study. They found 263 form its thirty issues from 2015 to 2018.

They analyzed 49.04% of the research. The majority of the research papers have been contributed by the universities that were 66.59%.

Anwar (2018) studied the contribution of Pakistani authors to library philosophy and practice 2008 to 2017.he finds 86 papers were contributed by Pakistani authors in the studies period. Majority papers were contributed in 20 in 2012. He added 39 papers were the length of 11-15

pages. The most productive institution was Islamia University Bahawalpur with 40 papers. The most productive author was Rubina Bhatti with 27 papers.

Frequency of Publications

Table.1 and Figure.1 show the frequency of publications from 2008 to 2013. It shows the total number of articles has been written by Indian authors in LPP that is 193. The most number of articles were written in 2013 with 60(31.08%) while least number of articles was written in 2009 with 13(6.73%). Followed 14(7.25%) in 2008 and 28(14.50%) in 2010. Preceding 34(17.61%) in 2011. Followed by 44(22.79%) in 2012.

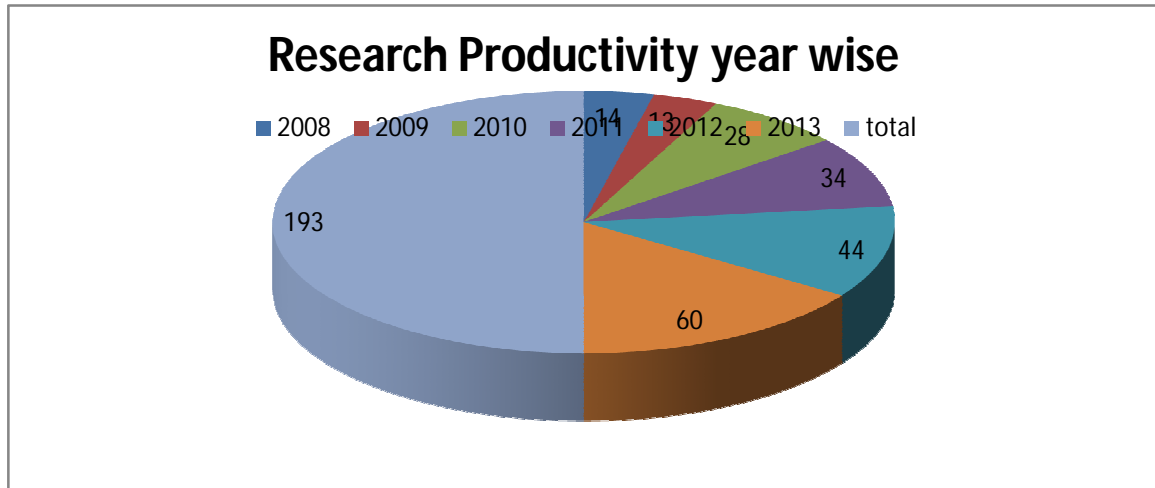


Figure.1

Year wise	Research Publications	Percentage
2008	14	7.25
2009	13	6.73
2010	28	14.50
2011	34	17.61
2012	44	22.79
2013	60	31.08
Total	193	100

Table.1

Author's collaboration

Table.2. and Figure.2. Show the authors collaboration. The data has confirmed that most numbers of papers were written by single authors that is 80(41.45%). The 77(39.89%) articles were written by two authors. Followed by 32(16.58%) articles were written by three authors and 04 (2.07%) articles were written by four authors.

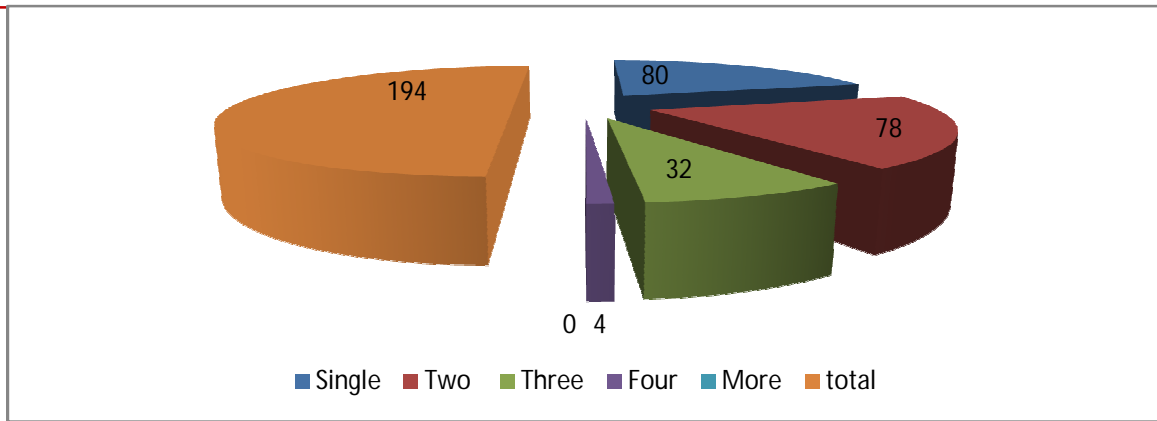


Figure.2

Authors	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	%
Single	6	9	9	16	17	23	80	41.45
Two	5	2	14	11	18	27	77	39.89
Three	3	1	3	7	9	9	32	16.58
Four	0	1	2	0	0	1	04	2.07
More	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00
Total	14	13	28	34	44	60	193	100

Table.2

Authors	Research Productivity	Percentage
Single Author	80	41.45
Two Authors	77	39.89
Three Authors	32	16.58
Fours Authors	04	2.07
More	00	00
Total	193	100

Table.3

Paper's Length

The analyzed data shows the length of papers were concerned that number of research papers were range of 11-15 pages that is 70(36.26 %). The least number of paper ranges were 1-5 that was 7(3.62%).preceding 57(29.53%) in ranges of 11-16pages followed by 32(16.58%) in ranges of 16-20pages. 27 (13.98%) papers were found in range of 21 to more pages.

Authors	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	%
1-5	01	01	03	01	01	00	07	3.62
6-10	08	10	12	15	08	04	57	29.53
11-15	03	02	10	10	23	22	70	36.26
16-20	01	00	02	05	07	17	32	16.58
21 More	01	00	01	03	05	17	27	13.98
Total	14	13	28	34	44	60	193	100

Table.4

Papers Length	Research Papers	Percentage
1-5	07	3.62
6 -10	57	39.53
11-15	70	36.26
16-20	32	16.58
21 more	27	13.98
Total	197	100

Table.5

References used

Table.4. and figure.4 show after analysis of data it shows the overall 3243 references were used by Indian authors into their publications. The most number of references were found 1183(50.49%) in 2013 and least number of reference were retrieved in 2008 with 121(3.73%). Followed by 164(5.05%) references were found in 2009. Preceding 529(16.31%) references were found in 2011 and 720(22.20%) references were found in 2012. The complete data are as follows.

Year wise	References	Percentage
2008	121	3.73
2009	164	5.05
2010	526	16.18
2011	529	16.31
2012	720	22.20
2013	1183	50.49
Total	3243	100

Table.6

Most cited research Papers

Table.7. shows the overall most cited paper. In this section, the criteria have been set to include those papers that are having 15 citations. The most cited Paper was “Marketing of Library and Information Services and Products in University Libraries: A Case Study of Goa University Library,” which was written by M Madhusudhan with 86 citations. The 2nd rank paper was “Digital Libraries: Functionality, Usability, and Accessibility” written by M Trivedi with 82 citations. The 3rd number most cited paper was “Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009” written by S Thanuskodi -with 76 citations. The rest of them are shown in table.7.

Author	Paper	citations
SY Bansode, S Periera	A Survey of Library Automation in College Libraries in Goa State, India,	57
RV Chikate, SK Patil	Citation Analysis of Theses in Library and Information Science Submitted to University of Pune: A Pilot Study	52
S Dhanavandan, SM Esmail	A Study of the Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Tools by Librarians	24
K Kumar, A Hussain, N Singh	A Survey of Collection Development Practices in Technical Institutes in Ghaziabad, Utter Pradesh, India,	18
M Madhusudhan	Marketing of Library and Information Services and Products in University Libraries: A Case Study of Goa University Library,	86

R Manhas -	Use of the Internet and Electronic Resources for Dental Science Information: A Case Study,	32
M Trivedi, A Joshi	Computer and Internet Use by Health Care Professionals in a Rural Medical College in India	24
ZA Wani	Development of Public Libraries in India,	26
KA Rupesh	E-Learning 2.0: Learning Redefined,	16
D Kumar -	Information Needs of Faculty Members and Research Scholars of Chaudhary Charan Singh University: A Case Study	23
P Mahajan	Information-Seeking Behavior: A Study of Panjab University, India	48
B Maharana, S Biswal, NK Sahu	Use of Information and Communication Technology by Medical Students: A Survey of VSS Medical College, Burla, India,	35
B Mukherjee	Scholarly Communication: A Journey from Print to Web	23
S Parameshwar, DB Patil -	Use of the Internet by Faculty and Research Scholars at Gulbarga University Library,	57
S Thanuskodi -	Information-Seeking Behavior of Law Faculty at Central Law College, Salem	53
S Thanuskodi -	The Environment of Higher Education Libraries in India	29
BU Kannappanavar...	User Perception of Library and Information Services in Agricultural Science Universities in South India: An Evaluative Study,	16
PV Konnur, S Rajani...	Academic Library Websites in Bangalore City, India: An Evaluative Study	35
D Kumar	Faculty Use of Internet Services at a University of Agriculture and Technology	20
P Mahajan -	School Libraries in India: Present-day Scenario,	15
C Sasikala, V Dhanraju	Assessment of Information Literacy skills among the Science students of Andhra University: A survey,	16
C Sasikala, V Dhanraju	Assessment of information literacy skills among science students of Andhra University	39
J Singh, SM Shahid	Changing Needs of Library and Information Science Curricula in India	15
KP Singh, E Moirangthem -	Are Indian Libraries VIP-Friendly? Information Use and Information Seeking Behaviour of Visually Impaired People in Delhi Libraries,	17
DK Swain -	Global Adoption of Electronic Theses and Dissertations,	29
S Thanuskodi -	Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009	76
S Thanuskodi...	The Growth and Development of Research on Ecology in India: A Bibliometric Study,	23
M Trivedi	Digital Libraries: Functionality, Usability, and Accessibility,	82
S Dhanavandan, SM Esmail...	Information Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure Facilities in Self-Financing Engineering College Libraries in Tamil Nadu,	17
D Kumar, R Singh, JA Siddiqui	Newspaper Reading Habits of University Students: A Case Study of Chaudhary Charan Singh University, India,	25
FA Lone	Reading Habits of Rural and Urban College Students in the 21st Century	54
KR Mulla	Use of Electronic Resources by Faculty Members in HKBK College of Engineering: A Survey	46
A Nagaraja, M	Comparison of Web of Science and Scopus Impact Factors	16

Vasanthakumar	of Indian Journals,	
M Nazim, B Mukherjee -	Status of Institutional Repositories in Asian Countries: A Quantitative Study,	26
P Pradhan, R Chandrakar	Indian LIS Literature in International Journals with Specific Reference to SSCI Database: A Bibliometric Study,	16
G Rasul, AK Sahu	Use of IT and Its Impact on Service Quality in an Academic Library,	18
SK Satpathy, RK Maharana -	ICT Skills of LIS Professionals in Engineering Institutions of Orissa, India: A Case Study,	34
DK Swain	Library Philosophy and Practice, 2004-2009: A Scientometric Appraisal	42
S Thanuskodi	Bibliometric Analysis of the Indian Journal of Chemistry	43
S Thanuskodi, S Ravi -	Use of Internet by the Social Science Faculty of Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, India	22
N Ahmad, I Basha, N Fatima -	Use of UGC-Infonet Consortia by the Research Scholars at University of Delhi: A Survey,	19
A Bhatt -	An Analytical study of the Medical College Libraries of Gujarat in the Age of Information Technology,	21
BB Sethi, KC Panda	Use of E-Resources by Life Scientists: A Case Study of Sambalpur University, India,	39
S Dhanavandan, SM Esmail	Access and Awareness of ICT Resources and Services in Medical College Libraries in Puducherry,	19
S Dhanavandan, SM Esmail	Use of Electronic Resources at Krishnasamy College of Engineering & Technology Library, Cuddalore,	48
P Jain	Promoting Open Access to Research in Academic Libraries,	49
RK Bhardwaj, PK Walia	Web Based Information Sources and Services: A Case Study of St. Stephen's College, University of Delhi,	30
BK Roy, P Mukhopadhyay, SC Biswas	An Analytical Study of Institutional Digital Repositories in India,	28
FA Lone	Reading Habits of Rural and Urban College Students in the 21st Century,	54
MD Baby, KS Mathew -	Developing Technology Skills for Academic Librarians: A Study Based on the Universities in Kerala, India,	29
KR Mulla -	Identifying and Mapping the Information Science and Scientometrics Analysis Studies in India (2005-2009): A Bibliometric Study	16
A Thirumagal -	Scientific Publications of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu: Scientometric Analysis,	15
N Zafrunnisha	Citation Analysis of PhD Theses in Psychology of Selected Universities in Andhra Pradesh, India	18
N Barik, P Jena	Bibliometric Analysis of Journal of Knowledge Management Practice, 2008-2012,	23
C Velmurugan	Research Trends in Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR): A Bibliometric Study,	30
T Kumar -	A bibliometric analysis of contributions in the journal 'Library Trends'	19
B Elango, P Rajendran	Tribology Research Output in BRIC Countries : A Scientometric Dimension,	15
JH Kadli, BD Kumbar -	LIBRARY RESOURCES, SERVICES AND INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR IN CHANGING ICT ENVIRONMENT: A LITERATURE REVIEW,	22
A Kumar, R Kumar	Use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs): A study of Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, India	27

RK Maharana, BB Sethi	A bibliometric analysis of the research output of Sambalpur University's publication in ISI Web of Science during 2007-11,	26
AK Pareek, MS Rana	Study of Information Seeking Behavior and Library Use Pattern of Researchers in the Banasthali University,	42
S Pareek, DK Gupta -	Academic Library Websites in Rajasthan: an analysis of Content	26
SB Roy, M Basak	Journal of Documentation : a Bibliometric Study	16
P Sinha, M Kumar	ICT and Internet Literacy Skills for Accessing to E-Resources available under N-LIST Programme : A Case Study of College Library Users of Barak Valley, South Assam	26
S Thanuskodi	Gender Differences in Internet Usage among College Students: A Comparative Study	37
BK Tiwari, KC Sahoo	Infrastructure and Use of ICT in University Libraries of Rajasthan (India)	21
PK Walia, M Gupta -	Usability analysis of Homepage of Websites of National Libraries in Asia	16
VG Wardikar, VP Gudadhe	Application of Bradford's Law of Scattering to the Literature of Library & Information Science: A Study of Doctoral Theses Citations Submitted to the Universities of Maharashtra, India,	19
M Yuvaraj	Cloud Computing Applications in Indian Central University libraries: A study of librarians' use,	21

Table.7

Most productive Authors

Table.6 and Figure 5 shows the overall productive authors. In this section, those authors included who wrote 3 research articles in the chosen period of study. The analyzed data confirmed that the most productive author was S.Thanuskodi with 09 papers, followed by Gurjeet Kaur Rattan with 5 papers. Devendra Kumar, Akhter Hussian, Preeti Mahajan, Bipin Bihri Sethi ,Paramjeet Kaur, B.M.Gupta were contributed 4 research Articles each respectively. The detailed information listed below.

S.NO.	Authors	Papers	Ranks
1	S.Thanuskodi	09	1
2	Gurjeet Kaur Rattan	05	2
3	B.M. Gupta	04	3
4	S.Dhanavandan	04	3
5	Preeti Mahajan	04	3
6	Devendra Kumar	04	3
7	Bipin Biheri sethi	04	3
8	Paramjeet kaur	04	3
9	Akhter Hussain	04	3
10	Bhasker Mukeerjee	03	4
11	M.Hanif Bhatt	03	4
12	K.P.Singh	03	4
13	Chetan sherma	03	4
14	Sameer Gul	03	4
15	Dr. S.Mohammad Esmail	03	4
16	Bulu Maharana	03	4

17	B.V.Kanmoyaire	03	4
18	Nishat Fatima	03	4
19	Mayank Trivedi	03	4
20	Rabindra Mahrana	03	4
21	K.C.Panda	03	4
22	Dililp K Swian	03	4

Table.8

Major findings of the Study

1. The Analyzed data shows that Indian authors were contributed 193 research articles it reveals the great interest of both Indian authors towards the LPP publications.
2. The analyzed data shows that majority of the 80 authors were contributed individually. It shows the massive interest of individual authors as compare to co-authorship.
3. The analyzed data shows that the majority of 70 papers were contributed with range of 11-15 pages it reveals that the majority of papers have been written with a range of 11-15 pages.
4. The analyzed data shows that total numbers of references were identified were 3268 references.
5. The analyzed data shows the most productive author was S.Thanuskodi with 9 papers and Gurjeet Kaur with 5 papers ranked first and second respectively while Devendra Kumar, Akhter Hussian, Preeti Mahajan, Bipin Bihri, Paramjeet Kaur author who wrote four (4) papers .it shows the great exposor of LPP in Publications.
6. The analyzed data shows the most cited papers that top cited paper was 86 citations. It shows the great sign of research development.

Conclusion

The present study of Indian contribution was analyzed that the 193 research articles have been published to the LPP from 2008 to 2013. The maximum number of articles was published in 2013(31.08%) which was 60. The present research finds the majority of the articles were written by individual authors that were 80(41.45%). The current study is revealed that the numbers of articles were a range of 11-15 pages that was 70(36.26%). The most cited paper was recorded 86 citations and 2343 references were recorded in said study. The most productive author was S. thanuskodi with 9 papers.

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