

AUTHORSHIP PATTERNS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION

SCIENCE LITRATURE IN LISA 2008-2012

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ABSTRACT:

Presents a case study of the trends in authorship pattern and collaborative research in Library and information science Journal ie LISA during 2008-2012. The study found that them research is preferd in the field of digitization. The study concluded that out of 4612 articles, the single author contributed 3101 (67.24%) articles while the 1511 (32.76%) articles were contributed by more than one authors. The study reveal that most of the contributions are from USA (49.28%) and rest (48.83%) is from other countries in which India contributes (1.89%) articles.

KEYWORDS: *Bibliometrics, Authorship pattern, Geographical distribution, scientometric, informatics.*

INTRODUCTION

Authorship trend and collaborative research are important facets of informatics studies. The authorship pattern, one of prime aspects of Bibliometric analysis mainly deals with the kind of authors, nature and degree of collaboration among them and collaborative trend of authors.

Multiple authorship has been a characteristics feature of the social science and there has been consistent trends towards increased collaboration in all the branches of social science collaboration and them work are among the most important necessities sociological work today. In recent period, there is a trend towards collaboration in research in almost all pure and applied sciences and it is different from one subject

to another. Twenty first century has been collaborative research trend among scientists working in groups within and across the geographic boundaries of a country, collaboration is inevitable in natural sciences and multidisciplinary areas to make significant advances and break through, as stated by marina.

A Large number of studies have been conducted of analyse and interpret the trends in collaborative authorship in different disciplines. Kumohar, Harinarayana and Tejaswini, Krishna and kumar³, and farhat⁴ have studied the authorship trend in the field of agriculture science. Bandyopadhyay⁵ has studied the authorship collaboration in physics, philosophy and political science. The author also analysed the authorship pattern of different disciplines such as mathematics, physics, mechanical engineering philosophy and political science⁶. Vimala and Reddy⁷ investigated the authorship pattern in zoology, collaborative research in psychology in India was studied by sangam. Visakhi and srivastava ⁸ studied the collaborative authorship of statistical science. Other similar studies include tiw⁹, K.G. sudhir pillai investigated the Authorship patterns in physics literature in Indian institute of science¹⁰.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the present study are to find out the trend of research collaboration in the field of articles in the Library and information science Abstract journals.

- To examine the authorship pattern in the field of articles in LISA.
- To study the single vs multi-authored papers and average number of authors.
- To determine the degree of collaboration of LISA.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

This study is limited LISA published in 2008 to 2012.

METHODOLOGY

The study has been carried out by collecting 4,612 articles from LISA during 2008 to 2012 with a view to identify the extent of research conducted by individuals in collaboration with each other, the number of authors mentioned in the journals articles were recorded analysed and tabulated for making observations.

Subramanyam proposed a mathematical formula for calculating authors degree of collaboration in a discipline. The degree of collaboration among authors is the ratio of the number of multiauthored papers published to the total number of papers published in a discipline during certain period of time. The degree of collaboration (collaboration coefficient) among authors is measured mathematically as:

$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

Where, C= Degree of Collaboration

Nm= Number of Multi authored articles

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:

Table No. 01

Authorship pattern of articles in LISA

Sr. No.	Pattern	No. of Articles	Percentages
01	Single Author	3101	67.24%
02	Two Author	835	18.10%
03	Three Author	426	09.24%
04	Four Author	179	03.88%
05	More than Five Author	71	01.54%
	Total	4612	100.00%

The analysis reveals that (67.24%) of articles are contributed by single authors and two authors contributions account for (18.10%). The study shows that more and more articles are being contributed under single authorship.

Three authors has contributed 426(0.23%) articles, more than four authors has contributed 71(1.53%) articles.

Degree of Collaboration as seen in Journal Articles

Table No.02

Single v/s Multi Authored articles

Sr. No.	Year	Single Authors	Multi Authors	Total No. of Authors	Degree of Collaboration
01	2008	702	256	958	0.73
02	2009	788	344	1132	0.69
03	2010	619	388	1007	0.61
04	2011	618	349	967	0.63
05	2012	374	174	548	0.68
	Total	3101	1511	4612	0.67

Degree of author collaboration:

The degree of collaboration in different years is calculated as per the equation proposed by subramanyam and is presented in the table no.2. The degree of collaboration over the year from 2008 to 2012 is calculated and it varies from 0.73 to 0.68. The mean value is found to be 0.67.

The single Vs multi-authored articles are also seen in the Table 2 with their percentage of contributions. During the period of study the share of multi-authored articles are around (32.76%) and single authors research is more predominant in the field of library and information science.

CONCLUSION:

The authorship trend and the degree of collaboration of articles in LISA from 2008 to 2012. The degree of collaboration of articles is found to be 0.67. The single author contribution of articles are 67.24% while multi author articles contribute 32.76% of the total articles.

The average number of authors is 20%. According to Arora and Pawan 21 increase in multiple authorship and collaboration between research is an indication of growing professionalism in different fields. The collaboration and team work are among the most important necessities of scientific and social studies work today.

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