

Mapping of Publication Productivity of ‘Information Literacy’ in J-Gate Database

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Abstract: - *At present Information Literacy Study is a dynamic area of research in which a lot of research work is being done. J-Gate is a premier research platform, helping to find, analyze, and share information in the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities. The study has analysed the items on “Information Literacy” as reflected in J-Gate for the period from 2007 to 2016. It investigates the Year wise Contribution, highly productive authors, Geographical distribution by country, etc.*

Keywords: **Publication Productivity, Information Literacy, J-Gate.**

1. Introduction

Information Literacy (IL) is a natural extension of the concept of literacy in our information society. The term ‘literacy’ came from ‘literate’. It means one who will be able to read and write. In general we may say that Information Literacy is the ability to identify, retrieve, evaluate and use information that is appropriate to a need. The origin of the concept of information literacy is generally attributed to Paul Zurkowski in 1974.

Indeed, since 1974 Information Literacy has been an area of increasing interest to librarians and information professionals and there is a huge amount of literature on this topic. Information Literacy is related to information technology skills, but has broader implications for the individual, the educational system, and for society. Information Literacy is a natural extension of the concept of literacy. Information Literacy education is the catalyst required to

transform the information society of today into the learning society of tomorrow. Information Literacy is generally seen as pivotal to the pursuit of lifelong learning, and central to achieving both personal empowerment and economic development. Therefore considering the importance of Information Literacy the study is taken for research purpose.

2. Conceptual Analysis

2.1 Information Literacy

The Association of College & Research Libraries defines Information Literacy as a set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information.

2.2 J-Gate

J-Gate is an electronic gateway to global e-journal literature. Launched in 2001 by Informatics India Limited, J-Gate provides seamless access to millions of journal articles available online offered by 13,273 publishers. It presently has a massive database of journal literature, indexed from 47,958 e-journals with links to full text at publisher sites. J-Gate also plans to support online subscription to journals, electronic document delivery, archiving and other related services. a. Table of Contents (TOC) - For 47,958 e-journals. b. Database - A comprehensive searchable database with 53,067,286 articles, with 10,000+ articles added every day.

3. Objectives of the Study

1. To identify publication year wise articles published in J-Gate on “Information Literacy”.

2. To find out highly productive authors on “Information Literacy”.
3. To know geographical distribution of “Information Literacy” articles by country.
4. To get information on Writing of Research areas.
5. To know highly preferred journals by the Scientists for writing research papers on “Information Literacy”.
6. Access availability of “Information Literacy” articles in J-Gate database.

Scope & Limitation of Study

The present study is limited to search results on the term of ‘Information Literacy’ in J-Gate database during 2007 to 2016, all document types and number of documents in which Information Literacy term used.

4. Methods and Materials

The growth of publications in ‘Information Literacy’ was derived from J-Gate during the period 2007 to 2016, a total of 1960 full text articles were found for the Title ‘Information Literacy’. Necessary data was tabulated into separate sheets in terms of authorship pattern, geographical distribution of contributors, ranking list of journals and collaborative measures.

5. Review of Related Literature

Babu(2008) states that Information Literacy (IL) is an area of interest to librarians and Information professionals and it is pivotal to the pursuit of lifelong learning process. The paper explains the concept of IL and brings out its standards and performance indicators enunciated by IFLA and UNESCO in the context of school libraries and

higher education. The importance of IL for school libraries and public libraries is highlighted. It also discusses the IL scenario at international level and in India and enumerates the UNESCO's declaration at Prague towards the Information Literate Society. Finally, it stresses for the development of IL policy in the Indian education system.

In a paper by Baskaran and Sivakami (2014) quantitative analysis was carried out to identify the literature growth, authorship pattern, collaboration and journal distribution on Swine influenza disease research based on data obtained from Pubmed databases for a period from 2006–2010. A total of 2360 articles were downloaded from Pubmed database using the search term “Swine*” subjected to bibliometric data analysis techniques.

Deshmukh, Khatri & Baheti (2010) discuss what is information literacy, its definition, and terminologies related with information literacy. The article also focuses on need of information literacy, information literacy in academic libraries, activities related with information literacy and its advantages to user and libraries.

Kale, Deshmukh & Khiste (2017) discuss the “Consortia” as reflected in Web of Science for the period from 1989–2016. This study investigates the highly productive authors, Document Type wise, Country wise, Language wise, Publication year wise, Research area wise, Source Title or Journal wise.

Khiste G.P. (2017) discusses the “Consortia” as reflected in Scopus for the period from 1989-

2016. This study investigates the highly productive authors, Document Type wise, Country wise, Language wise, Publication year wise, Research area wise, Source Title or Journal wise, etc.

Khiste & Paithankar (2017a) explained “Bibliometrics” as reflected in SCOPUS for the period from 2008–2016. This study investigates the highly productive authors, Document Type, Geographical distribution by country.

Khiste & Paithankar (2017b) discuss “Bibliometrics” as reflected in Web of Science for the period from 1989–2016. This study investigates the highly productive authors, Document Type wise, Country wise, Language wise, Publication year wise, Research area wise, Source Title or Journal wise. Documents by Language wise.

However, Veer & Khiste (2017) discuss the “Digital Library” as reflected in Scopus for the period from 1995–2016. The paper investigates the highly productive authors, document Types, and also aims to find out the top contributing Indian institutions, most prolific authors, the preferred sources for publications by Geographical distribution by country, Subject area, Source Type, Affiliation, and Language etc. The results indicate that there were total 18854 documents on digital library during 1995 to 2016. The main institutes contributing on Digital Library are Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Fox, E.A. is the most productive author in terms of publications. On the international front, India's contribution to Digital

Library is 578 documents during 1995 to 2016 which is rank on Seventh.

6. Chronological Analysis:

The author has analysed chronologically the data related to Information Literacy based literature during 1989 to 2016 and presented it in Table No.1.

Table No.1

Year wise articles published on Information Literacy

Sr. No	Year	Articles	Percentage
1	2016	172	8.78
2	2015	222	11.33
3	2014	249	12.7
4	2013	240	12.24
5	2012	204	10.41
6	2011	199	10.15
7	2010	214	10.92
8	2009	173	8.83
9	2008	155	7.91
10	2007	132	6.73
	Total	1960	100

Graph No.1

Year wise articles published on Information Literacy

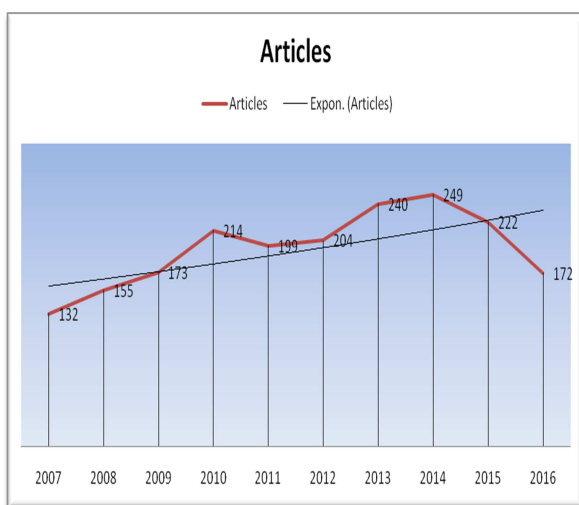


Table No.1 & Graph No.1 show year-wise distribution of articles. The highest number of articles were published in the year 2014 i.e., 249 (12.70%) followed by 240 (12.24%) articles were published in the year 2013& lowest number of articles i.e. 132 (6.73%) were published in the year 2007.

7. Productive Authors:

The author has analysed the data related to productive authors and it is presented in the Table No. 2.

Table No.2

Top 4 Authors which wrote highest documents on the topic Information Literacy

Sr. No	Author	Articles	Rank
1	Anna Marie Johnson	13	1
2	Heidi Julien	12	2
3	Christine Bruce	10	3
4	Robert Detmering	10	3
5	William Badke	10	3
6	Intan Azura Mokhtar	9	4
7	Sharon A Weiner	9	4

Table 2 depicts top four highly productive authors. It is observed that Anna Marie Johnson ranks first who has contributed a maximum number of 13 articles, followed Heidi Julien with 12 articles and on 4th Rank 9 articles published by Intan Azura Mokhtar&Sharon A Weiner.

8. Geographical Distribution:

The data related to Information Literacy literature has been analysed by top ten countries and presented in the table 3.

Table No.3

Information Literacy Literature: Country wise Analysis

Sr. No	Country	Articles	Rank
1	United Kingdom	713	1
2	United States	534	2
3	Netherlands	177	3
4	India	110	4
5	Canada	50	5
6	Germany	40	6
7	Brazil	39	7
8	Australia	30	8
9	Cuba	20	9
10	Spain	20	9
11	South Africa	17	10

Table 3 depicts the geographical distribution of articles. United Kingdom tops the list with 713articles, followed by United States with 534articles to its credit. Netherlands published 177 articles. India’s contribution to Information Literacy is 110articles during 2007–2016 which is ranked on Fourth and South Africa published 17articles with rank tenth position.

9. Research areawise Analysis:

The author has analysed the compiled data of Top -10different types of Research Areas and presented it in the Table 4.

Table No.4

Analysis of Information Literacy articles by Top -10 Research areawise

Sr. no.	Research area	Articles	Rank
1	Librarianship And Libraries	667	1
2	Information Sources, Services And Retrieval	333	2
3	Education & Careers	203	3

4	Digital Libraries	180	4
5	Library Management	153	5
6	Information Science And Systems	139	6
7	Business Management	56	7
8	Sociology	56	7
9	Medical Education, Training & Research	48	8
10	Public Health	46	9
11	Acquisition	43	10

Graph No.2

Analysis of Information Literacy articles by Top -10 Research areawise

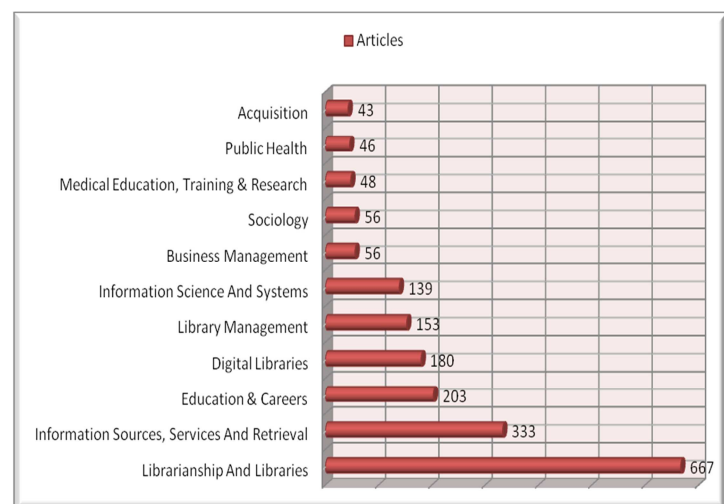


Table No. 4& Graph No.2 present the Research Area wise categorization of the articles retrieved. Research Area wise analysis indicates that maximum number of contributions was in the area of Librarianship and Libraries i.e. 667 followed by Information Sources, Services and Retrieval with 333 articles and on 10th rank Research area Acquisition published 43 articles.

10. Sources of Ranking:

The sources are the journals in which highest number of documents has been published on the term “Information Literacy”. The related information is being presented in the Table 5.

Table No. 5

Highest ranking Sources in which highest number of articles published on Information Literacy

Sr. No.	Highest Ranking Sources	Articles	Rank
1	Reference Services Review	76	1
2	Journal of Academic Librarianship	74	2
3	College and Undergraduate Libraries	55	3
4	Australian Library Journal	44	4
5	College and Research Libraries News	40	5
6	Portal: Libraries and The Academy	39	6
7	Communications In Information Literacy	37	7
8	Journal of Librarianship and Information Science	37	7
9	Public Services Quarterly	32	8
10	Evidence Based Library and Information Practice	31	9
11	Library and Information Science Research	27	10

Table 5 indicates that highest ranking sources in which articles was published. Reference Services Review ranks first with 76 articles to its credit, followed by Journal of Academic Librarianship ranking on second with 74 articles. Library and Information Science Research is on tenth ranks with 27articles.

11. Publication Access Type

Publication access type means type of category of articles, whether articles are available Full Text or

Non-Full Text through J-Gate Database is defined in Graph No.3

Graph No.3

Information Literacy Articles Access Type



Graph No.3 shows that among total 1960 articles 1123 (57.30%) articles are full text and 837(42.70%) articles are Non-Full text.

12. Conclusion

It is observed that there is ample literature published on Information Literacy which is reflected with the help of J-Gate.The data shows that there was a significant research activity in the field of Information Literacy during the study period. The Year wise contributions onInformation Literacy indicate a healthy pattern of progress in this field.

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