

Authorship patterns of Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal

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Abstract

LIBRES published twice issues in a year with the section of 'Research and Application', 'Essays and Opinions', 'Reviews/Refereed' and 'Special Section' in which authorship patterns are identified in this study.

Key Word: Authorship, Library LIS

Introduction

Libres is a half yearly magazine that serves as forum for library tech. Professionals to share their technological projects and success stories with one another. The magazines reader-friendly features and columns focus on practical application of technology in public, school, academic, corporate and special libraries. LIBRES discusses ways to handle emerging computer technologies and shows their impact on systems, services, staff and the library community itself. LIBRES is a librarians only independent peer-to-peer resource on library systems and automation technology. LIBRES contain- "Feature written by librarians, for librarians" about tackling the unique challenges of library computing.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine year wise distribution of articles;
2. To study authorship pattern of contributions;
3. To find out gender wise distribution of articles; and
4. To find out LIBRES' sections wise distribution of articles

Hypothesis of the Study

Following were the hypothesis formulated for the study as

1. Multi authors published more articles than single author;
2. Male authors published more articles than female; and

Research Methodology :-

'Quantitative method and Descriptive research method' are used in evaluating the periodical content analysis itself, is a technique of research used for the systematic objective and quantitative description in the present study

Table no. 1: Year wise authorship pattern

Year	Authors					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
1996	6	2	0	0	0	8
1997	6	0	0	0	0	6
1998	3	0	0	0	0	3
1999	2	2	0	0	0	4
2000	2	2	0	0	0	4
2001	5	2	0	0	0	7
2002	3	2	0	0	0	5
2003	4	4	0	1	0	9
2004	7	4	0	0	0	11
2005	6	2	0	0	0	8
2006	5	2	0	0	0	7
2007	7	1	1	0	0	9
2008	9	1	2	0	0	12
2009	5	2	0	0	0	7
2010	5	2	0	0	0	7
2011	4	0	1	0	1	6
2012	3	1	0	0	0	4
2013	4	1	0	0	0	5
2014	3	1	5	1	1	11
2015	0	1	3	0	0	4
Total Articles	89	32	12	2	2	137

It can be observed from the table no. 1 that, in 2008 there were single and multi-authored papers

and it was observed 5 authored papers in 2011 and 2014, followed by 4 authored papers in the year 2003 and 2014. The table further reveals that 64.96% papers were single authored, 23.36% two authored and 8.76% three authored which indicates that collaboration up to 3 authors is prominent. The years 1999-2015 are clearly indicating that the research is being shifted from solo to team, because tendency to collaborate 4-5 authors have been evident during the years 2003-2014. It is further observed that, in the year wise authorship pattern the highest number of single authored publications, two authored publications and three authored publications are 9 in 2008, 4 in 2003 & 2004, and 5 in 2014 year respectively. 8 publications are found in 2014 which were highest numbers of multi authored publications, followed by 5 in 2003, 4 in 2004 and 2015.

Table no. 2: Section wise productivity and authorship pattern

Name of Authors	Section				Total Papers		Total Authorship	
	A	B	C	D	No.	%	No.	%
1 authored	45	38	3	3	89	64.96	89	43.00
2 authored	22	10	0	0	32	23.36	64	30.91
3 authored	9	0	0	3	12	8.76	36	17.39
4 authored	1	0	0	1	2	1.46	8	3.87
5 authored	1	0	0	1	2	1.46	10	4.83
Total	78	48	3	8	137	100%	207	100%
Percentage	56.94	35.04	2.18	5.84	100%			
Collaborative index	1.60	1.21	1.00	2.63				

A= Research and Application Section
 B= Essays and Opinions Section
 C= Review/Refereed Section
 D= Special Section

The data collected was analyzed according to authorship pattern, which is presented in Table no. 2. The table shows sections wise authorship pattern and number of publication and authorship in each section. While giving one credit to each author for

their publications, it can be observed from table no. 5.18 that, 207 authors contributed to 137 publications. The collaborative index is 1.51. The papers 64.96%, 23.36% and 8.76% were by single author, two authors and three authors respectively. Publications of single authors are more than multi authors. 35.04% papers were contributed by multi authors where about 64.96% papers were contributed by single authors. The section of Research and Application has highest score of single authors, 2 authors and 3 authors i.e. 45 publications, 22 publications and 9 publications respectively as compared to other sections. Highest multi authorship is found in the section of Research and Application i.e. up to 5 authors with collaborative index is 1.60 and also followed by 5 and 4 authors in Special Section. Hence, the table no. 1 and table no. 2 indicates that **“Multi authors published more articles than single author”** (hypothesis no. 1) is invalid.

Table no. 3 : Productivity pattern of Authors: Gender wise distribution

Gender	Total number of authorship					Total no. of Paper	C. C.
	1	2	3	4	5		
Male	65	24	10	2	2	103 (75.18%)	0.37
Female	24	8	2	0	0	34 (24.82%)	0.29
Total	89	32	12	2	2	137 (100%)	
Authorship	89	64	36	8	10	207	
Percentage	43.00	30.91	17.39	3.87	4.83		

It is observed from the table no. 3 that, by assigning one credit to each collaborator 207 authors have contributed to 137 items. The collaborative index is 1.51. It is observed from the above table, 5 authored publications were found amongst male authors only and 4 authored publications were also found amongst male authors, followed by both gender in 3 authored publications.

The male authors have published highest publications i.e. 65 Publications in first authored than female authors i.e. 24 publications. While in multi authored publications male authors lead by 38 publications with collaborative coefficient of 0.37,

followed by 10 publications of female authors with collaborative coefficient of 0.29. This indicates that **“Male authors published more articles than female authors” (Hypothesis no.2)** is valid. Even though it is stated that higher is the degree of collaboration higher is the research productivity and which leads to greater productivity is true in case of present data, those faculty members whose collaboration coefficient or degree of collaboration is 0.37, have published only 103 papers.

Findings

- (Table no. 1), Single and multi-authored papers were found in 2008 and it was observed 5 authored papers in 2011 and 2014, followed by 4 authored papers in the year 2003 and 2014. The table further reveals that 64.96% papers were single authored, 23.36% two authored and 8.76% three authored which indicates that collaboration up to 3 authors is prominent. The years 1999-2015 are clearly indicating that the research is being shifted from solo to team, because tendency to collaborate 4-5 authors have been evident during the years 2003-2014. It is further observed that, in the year wise authorship pattern the highest number of single authored publications, two authored publications and three authored publications are 9 in 2008, 4 in 2003 & 2004, and 5 in 2014 year respectively. 8 publications are found in 2014 which were highest numbers of multi authored publications, followed by 5 in 2003, 4 in 2004 and 2015.
- (Table no. 1 and 2), 207 authors contributed to 137 publications in the sections wise authorship pattern, the collaborative index is 1.51. The papers 64.96%, 23.36% and 8.76% were by single author, two authors and three authors respectively. Publications of single authors are more than multi authors. 35.04% papers were contributed by multi authors where about 64.96% papers were contributed by single authors. The section of Research and Application has highest score of single authors, 2 authors and 3 authors i.e. 45 publications, 22 publications and 9 publications respectively as compared to other sections. Highest multi authorship is found in the section of Research and Application i.e. up to 5 authors with collaborative index is 1.60 and also followed by 5 and 4 authors in Special Section. Hence, the table no. 5.17 & table no. 5.18 indicates that **“Multi authors published more articles than single author” (hypothesis no. 1)** is invalid.
- In Productivity pattern of Authors: Gender wise distribution (Table no. 3), 5 authored publications

were found amongst male authors only and 4 authored publications were also found amongst male authors, followed by both gender in 3 authored publications. The male authors have published highest publications i.e. 65 Publications in first authored than female authors i.e. 24 publications. While in multi authored publications male authors lead by 38 publications with collaborative coefficient of 0.37, followed by 10 publications of female authors with collaborative coefficient of 0.29. This indicates that **“Male authors published more articles than female authors” (Hypothesis no.2)** is valid. Even though it is stated that higher is the degree of collaboration higher is the research productivity and which leads to greater productivity is true in case of present data, those faculty members whose collaboration coefficient or degree of collaboration is 0.37, have published only 103 papers.

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