

Authorship Pattern in the Humanities Journal of Annamalai University: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

The present study deals with a Bibliometric analysis of research output in the Humanities Journal of Annamalai University. The authors have analyzed the year-wise publication, authorship pattern, department wise contributions, etc., during the period from 2007 to 2011.

Keywords: Bibliometric; Authorship Pattern; Annamalai University; Citations.

Introduction

The Bibliometric study is one of the most interested topics in Library & Information Science subject to do research. The bibliometric methods have been used to trace the relationships among academic journal citations and it is a set of method used to study or measure texts and information. The word "bibliometrics" has two roots namely "biblio" and "metrics". The term 'biblio' is derived from the combination of a Latin and Greek word "biblion" equivalent to Bybl (OS) meaning book. The word "metrics" indicates the science of meter, i.e., measurement and is derived from Greek word "metricas".

According to Pritchard (1969), Bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliographic Units. When statistical methods were applied to analyze bibliographies, a new discipline in information science emerged, known as "Bibliometrics".

The laws of Bibliometrics facilitate to achieve the said objective. The following three laws are used in Bibliometrics study:

(a) Lotka's Law of productivity of authors contributing in a discipline or other fields,

(b) Bradford's Law of scattering of articles over different journals and

(c) Zipf's Law for frequency occurrence of words in a text (word count).

Review of Literature

The review of related literature is a significant and primary component in any research investigations. It enables to understand the earlier research interests, research pattern and magnitude of research output in the field of knowledge. More number of works has been carried out in Bibliometrics study. The few related reviews are highlighted below.

Umamaheswari (2008) has analyzed the authorship pattern, the range and frequency of references cited. The maximum number of papers published in the 'Indian Journal of Agronomy' during the study period was 136 in 2001 and minimum number of papers was 83 in 2004. Sanjeevi and Mahendran (2011) have studied the research productivity on Lagoons. Further, the authors analyzed the year-wise publication, authorship pattern and form-wise publication on Lagoons. Swain and Panda (2012) have conducted a bibliometrics study on Journal of Intellectual Property Rights from 2002 to 2010 and found that due to absolute domination of solo contributions, the visibility of collaborative contribution was found remarkably less. Sudhier Pillai (2013) has analyzed the author productivity in Physics research by using Lotka's Law. Tilak et al. (2015) have studied authorship inflation. They analyzed the authorship count, study type and size of study population in Medical publications during 1960-2010.

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Methodology

The primary data has been collected from the Humanities Journal of Annamalai University which is publishing annually. The secondary data were collected from the Journal articles, books, reviews and online sources. The simple percentage method is adopted for data analysis.

Objectives

1. To study the year-wise publications of the article;

2. To analyze authorship pattern;
3. To find out department-wise contributions;
4. To study the citations of published articles.

Results

The year-wise publication of the Journal and contributions in each year has been given in Table-1.

Table 1: Year-wise publication

S. No	Year	No. of Article published	Percentage
1.	2007	49	22.68
2.	2008	58	26.85%
3.	2009	-	-
4.	2010	41	18.98%
5.	2011	68	31.48%
Total		216	100

Totally 216 articles were published during the period from 2007 to 2011. The journal was not published during 2009. From the above observation, it noticed that the contributions of articles are in

increasing trend. The highest number of articles contributed 68 (31.48%) in the year 2011 and the minimum number of articles (41) published which is 18.98% in 2010.

Table 2: Authorship Pattern

S. No.	Year	Authors			
		Single	Double	Triple	Multiple
1.	2007	29 (59.18%)	12 (24.48)	06 (12.24)	02 (04.08%)
2.	2008	27 (46.55%)	24 (41.37%)	06 (10.34%)	01 (01.72)
3.	2009	-	-	-	-
4.	2010	25 (60.97%)	13 (31.07%)	02 (04.87)	01 (02.43)
5.	2011	38 (55.09%)	24 (35.29%)	06 (08.82%)	-
Total		119 (55.09%)	73 (33.79%)	20 (09.25%)	04 (01.85)

The authorship pattern of the research contributions in Humanities Journal of Annamalai University are given in Table 2. Totally 216 articles were published during the study period. Single

author contributed 119 articles it account of 55.09%, followed by double, triple and multiple author- 73 (33.79%), 20 (09.25%) and 4 (01.85%) respectively.

Table 3: Department-wise contribution

S. No.	Department	2007	2008	2010	2011	No. of articles published
1.	Commerce	02	05	-	01	08 (3.70%)

2.	English	09	07	06	10	32 (14.81%)
3.	Economic	11	07	03	07	28 (12.96%)
4.	History	5	11	12	16	44 (20.37%)
5.	Library & Information Science	-	01	-	04	05 (02.31%)
6.	Business Administration	08	06	02	04	20 (09.25%)
7.	Political Science	05	11	05	07	28 (12.96%)
8.	Population Studies	02	-	-	03	05 (02.31%)
9.	Philosophy	01	01	07	03	12 (05.55%)
10.	Rural Development	-	-	-	02	02 (0.92%)
11.	Sociology	06	09	06	07	28 (12.96%)
12.	Linguistics	-	-	-	04	04 (01.85%)
	Total	49 (22.68%)	58 (26.85%)	41 (18.98%)	68 (31.48%)	216

The articles contributed among the departments are given in Table 3. The department of History has contributed 44 (20.37%) and occupied first position,

followed by department of English 32 (14.81%) and departments of Economics & Political Science 28 (12.96%) occupied second and third positions.

Table 4: Citations in published articles

S. No.	Year	Books	Journal	Reports	Others	Total	Percentage
1.	2007	379 (64.49%)	153 (26.84%)	07 (01.22%)	31 (05.43%)	570	20.72%
2.	2008	312 (41.48%)	328 (43.61%)	53 (07.04%)	59 (07.84%)	752	27.34
3.	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	2010	482 (79.27%)	87 (14.30%)	17 (02.79%)	22 (03.61%)	608	22.10
5.	2011	292 (35.61%)	431 (52.56%)	20 (02.43%)	77 (9.39)	820	29.81
	Total	1465 (53.27)	999 (36.32%)	97 (03.52%)	189 (06.87%)	2750	

The citations in the published articles are categorized viz., Books, Journal, Reports, others. Totally 2750 citations were referred in 216 published articles. Out of 2750 citations, majority of the authors cited books 1465 (53.27%) followed by Journal 999 (36.32%) and Reports 97 (03.52%).

(44) compared to other departments during the study period.

- ◆ Majority of authors referred Book as a cited source (53.27%).

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Findings

- ◆ The highest number of articles (68) published in the year 2011.
- ◆ Among the department-wise contributions, History department is contributed more articles

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