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Reference Accuracy in Psychology Theses

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J. Manjunatha²

ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to examine the accuracy of references found in five psychology theses submitted to University of Mysore from 2006 to 2010. All the 1,477 references found in the theses were selected for verifying their accuracy. The study finding reveals that out of the 1,477 references, 54.91% were incorrect and 24.98% were correct. The accuracy of the remaining 20.10% references was not verified because of unavailability of original or authentic sources. The error rate presented in the references is extremely high. On an average, the error rate present is 1.59. The errors presented in the incorrect references were mainly classified as major and minor errors. The presence of major errors was higher (969; 74.71%) than the minor errors (328; 25.29%). Omission of the authors (83), omission of important word from the title (29), spelling mistakes in the title (22), incorrect place name (15), incorrect publisher name (15), wrong year (37), edition number missed (7), wrong volume (19), issue number missed (490), first page number missed (47) and spelling mistakes in title of the journal (17) were the types of major errors identified in the study. Similarly, omission of authors' initials (122), incomplete title (19), wrong last page number (38) and the omission of a not important word from journal (22) were the types of minor errors identified. The reasons for the presence of such inaccuracy in references were inadequate orientation and training in preparation of bibliography, lack of awareness about citation style of American Psychological Association (APA) manuals and reference management tools, and lack of policy directions from the universities for various components of a thesis.

Keywords: Reference accuracy, Reference errors, Thesis references, Citation errors, Citation accuracy, Psychology theses, Referencing styles

INTRODUCTION

The bibliography is invariably an integral part of scholarly communication. It contains the list of earlier works consulted by the researcher. It is perceived as one of the parameters for measuring the reading habits, subject knowledge and scholarship of the researcher.

Compilation of bibliography is an art. It requires patience and perseverance. It also demands religious adherence to some referencing standards like APA, Modern Language Association (MLA), Chicago and so on. Bibliography is one part of scholarly communication which demands a high level of accuracy as far as its details are concerned. The reason is that the inaccuracies that might exist in a bibliography act as a major impediment to

subsequent retrieval of documents. Thanks to the developments in technology, capturing the details for preparation of bibliography has become easier than ever before.

The present study is taken up to explore the extent of accuracy in bibliographies available in Ph.D. theses, one of the channels for scholarly work, submitted to the University of Mysore in the field of psychology.

METHODOLOGY

References found in the psychology theses submitted to the University of Mysore are the primary data source for the present study. The researcher randomly selected theses submitted during 2006-2010, available in the reference

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section of the Mysore University Library. Five theses were randomly selected with a distribution of one thesis per year. The references from these theses were collected in Microsoft Excel for analysis. All the 1,477 references were found in the five psychology theses. The references were grouped into three categories based on availability and accuracy of the references - 'Correct references', 'Incorrect references' and 'Unavailable references'.

Of the 1,477 references, the details of 1,180 (79.89%) references could be ascertained from the sources available. Hence, accuracy of these references only was verified. The accuracy of the remaining references, that is 297 (20.10%), was not verified because of unavailability of original or authentic sources of these references.

The 1,180 references were classified as correct and incorrect references based on the errors found in these references. Of the 1,180 references, 811 references were found to be partially incorrect. The incorrect references were further classified as references with major errors and with minor errors. The errors that impede the identification of the location of original source are considered as major errors. On the other hand, reference errors that do not impede the location of the original source of a reference are considered as minor errors. The types of major and minor errors (Appendix 1), found in various data elements of a reference, are reported in the forthcoming tables. The accuracy was tested with the original sources, wherever available, and for the remaining from the online sources.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Bibliographic references are an accepted part of a scholarly publication (Sweetland, 1989). 'Reference list or bibliography' listed at the end of books, journal articles, theses and other scholarly publications is one of the important sources for information, and also, it is an effective information-retrieval tool to find out exhaustive and relevant works that have been done previously on the current study of a subject field. Gatten (2010) quoted in his study that the implication of

reference list errors is the impediment of not only scholarly writing but also future scholarly research, the construction of citation indexes and possibly determination of faculty promotions among other things. Luo *et al.* (2013) stated that references act as a crucial tool to give credit to the previous literature, support the author's statements and calculate the journal's impact factors. The decrease in citation errors has made the journal more useful and reliable, leading to an improved quality, and the contributors' efforts will enhance the value of the journal (Asano *et al.*, 1995).

In this context, the review of the literature has been done on the studies of reference accuracy. Many studies selected journal articles as sample sources for identifying reference accuracy (Davies, 2012; Doms, 1989; Lukic *et al.*, 2004; Luo *et al.*, 2013) rather than other types of materials such as Doctoral dissertation (Jiao *et al.*, 2008) and Ph.D. theses (Harinarayana *et al.*, 2011). One of the common limitations found in many studies is that non-journal references were excluded (Lukic *et al.*, 2004; Asano *et al.*, 1995; Davies, 2012). This may be because of the fact that finding the accuracy of non-journal sources (such as books, book chapters, etc.) is relatively difficult (Lukic *et al.*, 2004).

The references found in any scholarly publications should have been connected to its original sources. The references are mainly classified as 'Correct' and 'Incorrect' ones. The incorrect references were again subdivided as major, minor and intermediate error 'The reference errors that prevent the location of the original source of a reference are considered as major error' (Asano *et al.*, 1995; Doms, 1989; Lukic *et al.*, 2004; Luo *et al.*, 2013). The reference error that does not prevent the location of the original source of a reference is considered as a minor error (Asano *et al.*, 1995; Doms, 1989).

Davies (2012) stated that the comparison between the results of reference errors of journal articles of different studies is problematic because of the different research methods applied, particularly concerning the actual identification of a reference

error. Doms (1989) assessed the reference accuracy of five Nation Dental Journals and identified 211 (42%) inaccuracies out of 500 references examined. In this study, the total minor errors 173 (70%) was double than the total major errors 75 (30%), and title errors and author errors are one of highest minor errors, and citation errors and unable to verify are one of the top major errors. The prevalence of reference errors in three gross anatomy journals was 54 (27%) of 199 of the references, and 38% of them were major errors (Lukic *et al.*, 2004). Davies (2012) investigated the percentage of errors found in the four libraries and information science journals. The study found that the average reference errors were 1,895 (45.3). Out of 1,895 reference errors, the name of the authors have the highest number (55.5%), the second highest number of errors are found in page numbers (21.7%) and article titles (15.4%). The journal title (1.9%) had one of the least errors found in the study. Lopresti (2010) examined reference accuracy of the five leading environmental science journals. The study result shows that 24.41% of the 2,650 references have errors. Among the 24.41% reference errors, the errors in the author(s) name (44.4%) is one of the main kinds of errors, and title errors (29.67%) is the second highest errors found in the study.

The previous studies have compared the references with various sources to verify the reference accuracy. Many studies verified the reference accuracy by comparing the original sources (Asano *et al.*, 1995; Davies, 2012; Luo *et al.*, 2013; Oren and Watson, 2009). Few studies used more than one source including original sources for verifying the accuracy of references such as 'Original source/Library catalogue' (Lopresti, 2010; O'Connor and Kristof, 2001), 'Original source/MEDLINE' (Lukic *et al.*, 2004; O'Connor *et al.*, 2013), 'Original source/MEDLINE/World Cat of Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)' and other sources (Doms, 1989).

The suggestions regarding avoiding of reference errors were given by many studies. One of the important studies, which was conducted by Asano *et al.* (1995) who examined the reference errors of

Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, proved that the reference errors of the journal were decreased by 50% from 1990 to 1994. This improvement occurred when the journal publisher asked the contributors to verify citation accuracy and submit photocopies of the first page of each of the references quoted. Similarly, Doms (1989) stated that the primary responsibility for providing accurate materials belongs to all the authors and editors, or editorial staff may need to make a policy of checking 10% of the citations for each article as part of the acceptance process. Holt *et al.* (2000) suggested that authors include a covering letter with the manuscript submission confirming that all references have been checked and verified with the original resource. Meyer (2008) suggested that the references could be checked at the peer-review stage.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data for the study was collected from five randomly selected psychology theses submitted to University of Mysore. One thesis, each from 2006 to 2010, was considered for the study. The theses were collected from the reference section of the Mysore University Library. The references available in these theses were collected for further study and analysis. The references were analysed to see the genre of publications to which they belong.

All the 1,477 references collected from the theses were considered in the study. As expected, the percentage of references to journals is predominant (66.22%) over others, followed by books (28.03%). However, surprisingly, the percentages of references to conferences, theses and reports are insignificant (together 4.53%). Websites, as shown in Table 1, are also increasingly becoming a source of information for the psychology researchers.

CORRECT OR INCORRECT REFERENCE

Accuracy of the References

One of the objectives of the study is to verify the accuracy of the references found in the theses

Table 1: Type of cited references

| Theses | Type of Cited References (N = 1,477) | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|----------|--------|
| | Journal Articles | Books | Conference Proceedings/ Other Papers | Theses/ Dissertations | Reports | News Papers | Websites | Total |
| T-2006 | 226 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 285 |
| T-2007 | 273 | 240 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 515 |
| T-2008 | 101 | 67 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 177 |
| T-2009 | 54 | 15 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 117 |
| T-2010 | 323 | 36 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 383 |
| Total | 977 | 414 | 13 | 52 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 1,477 |
| Percentage | 66.15 | 28.03 | 0.88 | 3.52 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 1.08 | 100.00 |

submitted to the University of Mysore. As told earlier, the Psychology theses were examined in the study. The field of psychology is well represented in most of the scientific databases. It is assumed that the researcher in psychology has easier access to bibliographic and full-text data than in other fields. In spite of the good efforts of the researchers, 20.11% of the references could not be verified for their accuracy as shown in Table 2.

As a general observation, one can say that the size of the bibliography is normally lengthier than in other subjects in terms of the number of references it has. The average number of references in the bibliography in this study is around 295. Bibliography in T-2007 has 515 references, which is not normally the case. Because of this thesis, the average number of references in this study has gone up a bit.

It is a surprising, probably shocking, result that the number of incorrect references is generally much more than the number of correct references

in the theses. It is shocking because one would expect a high level of meticulousness from the researcher who submits the thesis for getting the highest degree in his/her career. As per the findings of the study, the number of overall incorrect references (54.91%) is more than double the number of correct references (24.98%). 85.96% of references of T-2006 were found to have some of other errors that are not acceptable by any standard. Except T-2009, all others have higher error rates. This shows that there is a need for Department of Studies in Psychology to educate its researchers in the art of referencing and also to sensitise the researchers to have better eye for detail, as far as references are concerned.

Presence of Major and Minor Errors

Table 3 only shows the presence of errors (major or minor) in the reference list and not the actual number of errors. The errors were categorised into two types – major and minor errors. The presence of these kinds of errors was detected in 11 data elements (author, title, publisher and so on, as

Table 2: Classification of references

| Theses | Classification of References (N = 1,477) | | | |
|--------|--|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Correct References | Incorrect References | Unable to Verify | Total |
| T-2006 | 24 (8.42%) | 245 (85.96%) | 16 (5.61%) | 285 (100%) |
| T-2007 | 145 (28.16%) | 208 (40.39%) | 162 (31.46%) | 515 (100%) |
| T-2008 | 39 (22.03%) | 123 (69.49%) | 15 (8.47%) | 177 (100%) |
| T-2009 | 35 (29.91%) | 30 (25.64%) | 52 (44.44%) | 117 (100%) |
| T-2010 | 126 (32.90%) | 205 (53.52%) | 52 (13.58%) | 383 (100%) |
| Total | 369 (24.98) | 811 (54.91) | 297 (20.11%) | 1,477 (100%) |

Table 3: Presence of major and minor errors

| Type | Frequency (Incorrect References) | Major | Minor | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Journal article | 641 | 787 (60.68%) | 250 (19.28%) | 1,037 (79.95%) |
| Book | 151 | 162 (12.49%) | 69 (5.32%) | 231 (17.81%) |
| Conference proceeding | 7 | 9 (0.69%) | 1 (0.08%) | 10 (0.77%) |
| Theses/dissertation | 8 | 5 (0.39%) | 4 (0.31%) | 9 (0.69%) |
| Report | 1 | 0 (0.00%) | 1 (0.08%) | 1 (0.08%) |
| News paper | 0 | 0 (0.00%) | 0 (0.00%) | 0 (0.00%) |
| Website | 3 | 6 (0.46%) | 3 (0.23%) | 9 (0.69%) |
| Total | 811 | 969 (74.71%) | 328 (25.29%) | 1,297 (100.00%) |

shown in Table 4). The counting method used for calculating the errors for this table is explained here. If a data element, say, author has one minor error and one major error, the counters for both the kinds of errors are increased by one. On the other hand, if a reference with two or more major errors appears to the author, the counter for major errors for the authors for that reference would be increased only by one count for the major error. The analysis of the actual number of errors in the theses has been done in other tables (Tables 4-15).

As can be seen from Table 3, the number of errors present in the bibliography of the psychology theses is extremely high. On an average, the rate of presence of error is 1.59 [an earlier study by the author also had similar results with 1.17% average (Doms, 1989); 1.22% average (Lopresti, 2010) and 1.19% average (Harinarayana *et al.*, 2011)] with 1.19 errors per reference falling under the major error category. To put it differently, considering all the five theses together, three-quarters (74.71%) of the errors found in the psychology theses considered for the study falls in the category of major errors. This shows that the researcher of psychology theses scanty gives attention to the accuracy of the references that they cite in their theses. This is actually an alarming situation that needs to be corrected at the earliest.

Element-wise Presence of Errors

The researchers were interested to find out the errors committed by the researchers in various data elements of a reference. The errors found in

the theses were classified under 11 data elements, as shown in Table 4. Again here, in this table, only the presence of an error is reported (not the actual number of errors).

Table 4: Element-wise presence of errors

| Type | Citation Accuracy Errors – Major & Minor – within References | | |
|--|--|-------------|-------|
| | Major Error | Minor Error | Total |
| Issue number | 505 | 0 | 505 |
| Author name | 122 | 122 | 244 |
| Pagination | 76 | 75 | 151 |
| Title | 55 | 83 | 138 |
| Journal name | 55 | 41 | 96 |
| Publisher | 41 | 6 | 47 |
| Year | 39 | 0 | 39 |
| Volume number | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| Place | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| Edition | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Uniform Resource Locator (URL) address | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 969 | 328 | 1,297 |

It is found from the study, as shown in Table 4, that the data element 'issue number' records the highest number of errors present. In this study, in as many as 505 cases (38.97%), there exist errors in recording the issue number in the theses. The presence of an error in the author element secures the second place in Table 4. It is interesting to note that the major and minor errors showed their presence in equal proportions in the author element. In all other elements, except in title, the presence of major errors was more than the minor error, which is a bit disappointing and disproves the assumptions [page (76), journal name (55),

publisher (41), year (39), place (30), edition (7) and URL address (2)] made in the study.

Errors in Data Element – Author

The author happens to be one of the most important components in a reference. Any omission or commission in this field may adversely affect the retrieval and/or identification of the source material. The present study tried to collect information about the kind of errors that researcher might make while recording the name of the authors in the references. Table 5 provides the actual number of errors identified.

In the major category, the highest kind of mistake made by the psychology researcher in recording the author name is the omission of the details of the co-authors. Here, care has been taken to verify whether the omission of the authors is due to the citation style used by the researchers. For example, if the phrase '*et al.*' or '*etc.*' is used after giving the first few authors as per the guidelines of the citation style that they are using, the researchers have not counted the omissions as errors. The study records as many as 83 such errors in the overall 124 major errors found in the theses. The researcher was also caught negligent in properly transcribing the names of the authors. There were 29 such instances of incorrect spelling of authors. It is surprising to see that in few cases, the researchers have added names that were not found in the original documents. It is difficult to

understand the reason for such behaviour by the researchers while preparing the bibliography.

Errors in Title

The title of an article is the most important element in a reference. A title indicates the crux of the subject in a succinct form. A mistake in a title may hamper its meaning and also its retrieval from a database. The earlier studies on the reference accuracy take the mistakes in the title more seriously than in other data elements. The incorrect title, spelling errors in the important words of the title, omission of important words from the title and addition of words unspecified in the original title in a reference are all considered as grave errors in the present study.

The present study analyses the accuracy level of the researchers in psychology while presenting the title in the bibliography. Table 6 shows the data collected in the study as far as 'title' is concerned.

Of the 1,180 references verified in the study, 138 (11.69%) references have committed mistakes in their title. This probably shows that the researchers give more attention in capturing the titles in the bibliography. Of the 138 cases, the study found 147 mistakes (59 major errors and 88 minor errors). It is surprising that there were four cases that contained wrongly quoted titles in the bibliography. Although such cases are very

Table 5: Error in author name rendering

| Errors | Errors in Citing Author Name in Incorrect References – Psychology | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Journal Articles/ Magazines | Books/ Edited Books | Conference Proceedings/ Papers | Theses or Dissertations | Reports | News papers | Websites | |
| Major Errors | <i>n</i> = 99 | <i>n</i> = 22 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 1 | <i>n</i> = 122 |
| Wrong name | 6 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 9 |
| Omission of author | 69 | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | 83 |
| Spellings | 25 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 29 |
| Addition of author | – | 3 | | | | | – | 3 |
| Total | 100 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 124 |
| Minor Errors | <i>n</i> = 86 | <i>n</i> = 35 | <i>n</i> = 1 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 122 |
| Author initial (omission/addition) | 86 | 35 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 122 |
| Total | 86 | 35 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 |

Table 6: Error in title

| Errors | Errors in Titles in Incorrect References – Psychology | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Journal Articles/ Magazines | Books/ Edited Books | Conf. Pro. Papers Title/Conf. Pro. Title | Theses or Dissertations | Reports | News papers | Websites | Total |
| Major errors | <i>n</i> = 35 | <i>n</i> = 15 | <i>n</i> = 1 | <i>n</i> = 3 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 1 | <i>n</i> = 55 |
| Wrong title | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Spelling mistakes | 18 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 22 |
| Omission of important word | 13 | 11 | 1 | 3 | – | – | 1 | 29 |
| Addition of extra key word | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Total | 38 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 59 |
| Minor errors | <i>n</i> = 48 | <i>n</i> = 28 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 4 | <i>n</i> = 1 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 2 | <i>n</i> = 83 |
| Incomplete title/Sub title | 19 | 23 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 47 |
| Omission of not important word | 9 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 12 |
| Addition of word | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Title pun (Ex: “”) | 21 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 26 |
| Total | 52 | 29 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 88 |

small in numbers, occurrence of such blatant errors in the theses is unacceptable. As observed from the table, the most common major errors in the titles are the omission of the keywords from titles and the errors in the spellings.

As far as minor errors are concerned, the study found that there are more than 50% of the minor errors cropping up from the category of incomplete title that includes omission of subtitles completely. In fact, subtitles make the titles more meaningful and enhance the comprehensiveness of the titles with respect to their context and scope. It is surprising that some psychology researchers do not give importance for recording the subtitles.

Doms (1989) identified that there were 86 (35%) errors from minor article title errors and 8 (3%) major errors from incorrect article title of the

reference in the five national dental journals. Similarly, Lopresti (2010) reported that 235 (29%) errors were found in the title of references in the environmental science journals. Davies (2012) stated that there were 321 (15.4%) errors in titles in references in library and information science journals.

Errors in Imprint

Imprint, in cataloging jargon, refers to the details of place of publication, publisher (in the case of non-journal items) and year of publication. These details are essential for identifying an item uniquely and accurately. Errors made in imprint may mislead the searcher in identifying the exact item being searched. The inaccurate imprint statement will have an impediment on the purchase of the item also. Hence, due care is

Table 7: Error in place of publication

| Errors | Errors in Name of Place in Incorrect References – Psychology | | | | |
|-------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Books/Edited Books | Conference Proceedings | Theses or Dissertations | Reports | Total |
| Major errors | <i>n</i> = 25 | <i>n</i> = 4 | <i>n</i> = 1 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 30 |
| Incorrect name | 13 | 2 | – | – | 15 |
| Missed name | 9 | 2 | 1 | – | 12 |
| Spelling mistakes | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| Omission of word | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| Addition of word | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total | 25 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 30 |

expected in recording imprint details in a bibliography.

Incorrect name of the place and publisher is found to be the common mistake in this study (Tables 7 and 8, respectively), although a number of such mistakes are relatively small [For example, writing the incorrect name of a place such as Boston (T-2006), London (T-2007) and Minneapolis (T-2007) instead of writing correct places such as Oxford, New York and London, respectively. Similarly, writing incorrect publisher names such as Basic Books (T-2007), Dorling Kindersley Publisher Pvt. Ltd. (T-2008) and Kluwer Academic Publishers (T-2010) instead of writing correct publisher names Penguin, Allyn and Bacon and Springer, respectively] references found to have wrong publication year. The transcription error was found in 37 cases. Only two references were found to have missed the year of publication completely

(Table 9). This shows that the researchers are quite particular about recording the year. The tables provide other kinds of mistakes made by the researchers which are self-explanatory.

Errors in Edition Statement and Collation

In library cataloging terminology, collation (also called physical description) refers to details related to volume, issue, pagination and so on. These details - edition and collation - help to describe the items more precisely. Any mistake committed to recording these details pertaining to the items may hamper the identification and easy retrieval of the corresponding source.

It is needless to emphasise that edition statement is one of the important elements in bibliographic description of books. As far as this study is concerned, the most common error found in the data entry was error of omission (Table 10).

Table 8: Error in publisher's name

| Errors | Errors in Name of Publisher in Incorrect References - Psychology | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Books/Edited Books | Conference Proceedings | Theses or Dissertations | Reports | Websites | Total |
| Major errors | <i>n</i> = 38 | <i>n</i> = 2 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 1 | <i>n</i> = 41 |
| Missed name | 8 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 11 |
| Incorrect name | 15 | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Spelling mistakes | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Omission of important word | 12 | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Addition of word | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Total | 38 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 41 |
| Minor errors | <i>n</i> = 6 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 6 |
| Omission of not important word | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Addition of extra word | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Punctuation | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Table 9: Error in publication years

| Errors | Errors in Year in Incorrect References - Psychology | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Journal Articles/ Magazines | Books/Edited Books | Conference Proceedings | Theses or Dissertations | Reports | News papers | Websites |
| Major errors | <i>n</i> = 17 | <i>n</i> = 20 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 1 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 0 | <i>n</i> = 1 |
| Wrong year | 17 | 19 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Year missed | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Total | 17 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Table 10: Errors in edition

| Errors | Errors in Edition in Incorrect References – Psychology | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------|---------|
| | Books/Edited Books | Conference Proceedings | Total |
| Major errors | $n = 7$ | $n = 0$ | $n = 7$ |
| Wrong number | 0 | – | 0 |
| Number missed/Omission | 7 | – | 7 |
| Total | 7 | 0 | 7 |

Volume number for a bibliographic item helps in individualising it from other items. Missing volume number proves to hamper the retrieval. The study shows that as many as 37 errors were committed in the sample taken for the study (Table 11). Recording of wrong volume number and omission of the volume numbers are the kinds of errors found in the study.

Psychology researchers are found to give very scant attention in recording the 'issue number' (Table 12). As many as 490 (41.52%) references were found to have missed the issue number. The researchers need to be informed that issue number

Table 12: Error in issue

| Errors | Errors in Issue Number in Incorrect References – Psychology | | |
|---------------|---|------------|-----------|
| | Journal Articles/Magazines | News paper | Total |
| Major errors | $n = 505$ | $n = 0$ | $n = 505$ |
| Wrong number | 15 | – | 15 |
| Number missed | 490 | – | 490 |
| Total | 505 | 0 | 505 |

will have an individualising effect in identifying a resource and hence should not be ignored citing a journal article. The callous attitude was found among the researchers in giving the correct page numbers. The mistakes in other fields (Table 13) are quite less.

Error in URLs (Web Citations)

The citation to websites is quite low among the psychology researchers. This trend of apathy by the researchers towards websites was discussed with one of the faculty members of the Psychology Department of University of Mysore. It appears that lack of awareness for citing the web resources is the major reason. As a matter of fact, it was observed that many of the researchers use e-journals regularly, but while citing them, they cite only the bibliographical details excluding the digital location (URL//Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)/Digital Object Identifier (DOI) etc.). Two URLs cited in the bibliography were inaccessible. Table 14 shows the details that are self-explanatory.

Table 11: Errors in volume

| Errors | Errors in Volume Number in Incorrect References – Psychology | | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|
| | Journal Articles/Magazines | Books/Edited Books | Conference Proceedings | News paper | Total |
| Major errors | $n = 32$ | $n = 5$ | $n = 0$ | $n = 0$ | $n = 37$ |
| Wrong number | 19 | – | – | – | 19 |
| Number missed | 13 | 5 | – | – | 18 |
| Total | 32 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 37 |

Table 13: Error in pagination

| Errors | Errors in Pagination in Incorrect References – Psychology | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|
| | Journal Articles/Magazines | Edited Books Chapter | Conference Proceedings | Newspapers | Total |
| Major errors | $n = 44$ | $n = 30$ | $n = 2$ | $n = 0$ | $n = 76$ |
| First page number wrong | 26 | 3 | – | – | 29 |
| First page number missed | 18 | 27 | 2 | – | 47 |
| Total | 44 | 30 | 2 | – | 76 |
| Minor errors | $n = 75$ | $n = 0$ | $n = 0$ | $n = 0$ | $n = 75$ |
| Last page number missed | 37 | – | – | – | 37 |
| Last page number wrong | 38 | – | – | – | 38 |
| Total | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 |

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APPENDIX 1

| Data Elements | Type of Errors | |
|---------------|---|--|
| | Major | Minor |
| Author | The wrong author, spelling mistakes in author, addition, and omission of the author | Mistakes in author initials |
| Title | Incorrect title, spelling errors in the important words of the title, the omission of important words from the title and adding of words unspecified in the original title in a reference | Incomplete title or missing subtitle, omission and addition of not important word in original title, and punctuation errors in title |
| Place | Wrong place of publication, places missing, spelling mistakes in place, the omission of important word in place | |
| Publisher | The wrong name of publisher, publisher missing, spelling mistakes in publisher, spelling mistakes in publisher, the omission of important word from the publisher, addition of words unspecified in publisher | Omission and addition of not important word in publisher name, and punctuation errors in publisher name |
| Year | Wrong year and year missing | |
| Edition | Wrong edition and edition missing | |
| Volume number | Wrong volume number and volume number missing | |
| Issue number | Wrong issue number and issue number missing | |
| Page number | Wrong first-page number and first-page number missing | Wrong last page number and last page no. missing |
| URL address | Wrong URL address | Homepage URL |
| Journal name | Incorrect journal name, spelling errors in the important words of the journal name, the omission of important words from the journal name and the addition of words unspecified in the original journal name in a reference | Omission and addition of not important word in journal name, and punctuation errors in journal name |

Perception and Use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) by the Postgraduate Students: A Study of University of Mysore

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Abstract - The present study is an attempt to examine the perception and use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) by the postgraduate students of the University of Mysore. The Prime objective of the study is to assess the use of most popular SNSs, purpose of use of SNSs, most employed tool for accessing SNSs, awareness level regarding security concerns and problems faced by the respondents while accessing the SNSs. The questionnaire method was used for data collection. A total of 110 questionnaires distributed to the postgraduate students of 21 departments and 102 filled-in questionnaires were received back with the overall response rate of 92.72%. The findings of the study shows that the majority of respondents 64(62.75%) are Female. The 'Google+', 'YouTube' and Facebook are most preferred SNSs by the highest number of respondents representing mean value 3.21, 3.08 and 2.93 respectively. About 69.61% the respondents use the SNS for the purposes of the 'academic'. 88.24% respondents use Mobile as prime tool for using SNSs. 30 (29.41%) respondents have more than 3 years of experience in using the SNSs and 37(36.27%) spend 1 to 3 hours per day for using SNSs. Friends searching or adding' is the most useful function of the SNSs. The highest number of respondents has personal friends on SNSs and permits their friends to view their profile information. 77(75.49%) respondents were engaged in other activities like internet browsing and searching while accessing the SNSs. The majority of respondents secure their accounts by avoiding friend requests from unfamiliar persons. 73(71.57%) respondents accepted that the use of SNSs effectively helping in studies and learning and lack of time is major hurdle for accessing the SNSs.

Keywords: Internet, World Wide Web, Social Networking Sites, Social Media, web 2.0

Introduction:

The expansion of information & communication technology and World Wide Web (WWW) has highly influenced on communication of the people in digital world. Social networking sites (SNSs) are the virtual space among people who mutually share information and use it as an effective means of communication. It is a relationship between people who belong to different religions as well as regions, but with similar objectives. The SNSs are the new avatar of e-communication to the mass people for the two-way communication of exchange, interactions and sharing all kinds of information seamlessly (Singh & Gill, 2015). The SNSs have specialized resources and services like chatting, blogging, sharing photos, videos & audios etc that fulfill the needs of the diversified user. SNSs are recognized as being one of the most famous emerging technologies and should be used as a teaching and learning tool to help students and teachers to achieve higher levels of success in and out of the classroom. Academia should be committed to supporting this use and to insert new and suitable technologies into the process of both learning and teaching as a core part of its learning and teaching strategies (Mansour, 2015). Therefore the present study conducted to explicitly understand perception and use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) by the postgraduate students of the University of Mysore. It has also includes aspects which are faced by the students with accessing these sites.

Review of Literature:

The literature review of the study shows that there are some studies have been done on the perception and use of social networking sites by students. Singh & Gill (2015) conducted a study on the role and users' approach to social networking sites in Universities of North India. The study result found that the majority of respondents have the awareness on making use of SNSs application in their academic affairs and the mainly used the application for the purposes of 'entertainment', 'communication with family & friend', and 'find the useful information. They also revealed that even if they had awareness about the security aspects of SNSs, they had fear of misusing personal information was major hurdles in the accessing the SNSs. The study made by Hanēefa & Sumitha (2011) also indicates the friendly communication and academic communication were a major criterion of the students for using the SNSs and the 'sending scraps' and 'meeting new friends' were a most frequently used facilities and services available in the SNSs. The students opined that the lack of security and privacy were prime concerns of the SNSs. Adithyakumari et al. (2013) investigated the perception and use of the SNSs among dental students of Forooqia Dental college. The result found that the students involved in using the diverse academic SNSs including Wikipedia, WebDental and Scispace for the educational purposes. They also frequently used general SNSs consisting Facebook, YouTube and Google+ for the purposes of finding the information and interacting with the friends. The important reasons for using the SNSs by the people in Norway were to get in contact with new people, to keep in touch with their friends and for general socializing (Brandtzæg and Heim 2009). Miller, Parsons and Lifer (2010) examined the appropriateness of the content that they post in the SNSs and result shows that students routinely post content that they realise is not appropriate for all audiences, especially potential employers. Luo (2010) conducted exploratory study of students' peer socializing in online LIS program and identified that social networking websites are the

second popular venue of students' peer socializing and are considered a productive channel for establishing social networks among students. The faculty member of the School of Library and Information Science in Kuwait accessed SNSs several times a week such as Youtube, Twitter, Facebook and Blogs which were mainly used for the purpose of the communication and sharing the information. They used the SNSs more for the social engagement rather than for institutional and educational purposes. However, there was a statistically significant relation between the faculty's area of teaching and their use of SNSs (Mansour, 2015).

Objectives:

The Present study has been carried out with the following objectives.

1. To find out the most popular SNSs used by the postgraduate students.
2. To investigate the purpose of use of the SNSs by the postgraduate students.
3. To know the most employed tool for accessing.
4. To identify the most useful functions of SNSs used by the postgraduate students.
5. To identify what are the engagements while accessing these sites
6. To recognize the awareness level regarding security concerns.
7. To find out the problems faced by students while using SNSs

Methodology:

The main aim of the study is to examine perception and use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) of the postgraduate students in the University of Mysore. Survey research method is used for the data collection. The sample was drawn from the 21 departments that belong to three faculties of the university such as Arts, Social Science and Science. The structured questionnaire with five point Likert scale was designed for data collection and distributed 110 questionnaires to the postgraduate students and 102 filled-in questionnaires were received back. This constituted overall response rate of 92.72%. The Microsoft Excel was employed for analysis of the data and, average and mean score were applied for interpretation of the table in the study. The data so collected has been analyzed and interpreted in the succeeding sections of the paper.

Data Analysis:

1. Gender v/s Age

Table 1: Age vs. Gender Cross Tabulation

| S/N | Age Group | Gender | | Respondents | Percentage |
|-----|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | 20 – 22 Years | 14 | 60 | 74 | 72.55 |
| 2 | 23 – 25 Years | 21 | 04 | 25 | 24.51 |
| 3 | 26 – 30 Years | 03 | 00 | 03 | 2.94 |
| | Total | 38 (37.25%) | 64 (62.75%) | 102 | 100.00 |

The Age vs. Gender cross tabulation is shown in the Table 1. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents 64 (62.75%) are Female and the rest respondents 38 (37.25%) are Male. It may be also seen from the table that highest number of the male respondents (35) belong to age group of 20 – 25 years and the highest number of the female respondents (60) belong to age group of 20 – 22. The table clearly shows that the female respondents are more youngster as compare to male respondents.

2. Use of Social Networking Sites

The use of Social Networking Sites by the respondents is shown in the Table 2. It may be seen from the table that the respondents are engaged in using of various kinds of the SNSs for fulfill diverse interests. The 'Google+', 'YouTube' and Facebook are most preferred SNSs by the highest number of respondents representing mean value 3.21, 3.08 and 2.93 respectively. The next most used SNSs are Slideshare (mean = 1.97), 'Twitter' (mean=1.75) 'Widows live' (mean=1.58), 'Flickr' (mean=1.52), and 'LinkedIn' (mean=1.50). The remaining SNSs such as 'Hi5' (mean=1.48), 'MySpace' (mean=1.43), 'Orkut' (mean=1.39) and 'Friendster' (mean=1.38) are used by very least number of the respondents. It may be clearly shown in the table that the respondents used mostly the old as well as newly introduced SNSs.

Table 2: Use of Social Networking Sites

| S/N | SNSs | Never | Rarely | Occasionally | Frequently | Most Frequently | Mean |
|-----|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Google+ | 19 (18.6%) | 16 (15.7%) | 17 (16.7%) | 25 (24.5%) | 25 (24.5%) | 3.21 (1) |
| 2 | YouTube | 20 (19.6%) | 15 (14.7%) | 24 (23.5%) | 23 (22.5%) | 20 (19.6%) | 3.08 (2) |
| 3 | Facebook | 25 (24.5%) | 19 (18.6%) | 20 (19.6%) | 14 (13.7%) | 24 (23.5%) | 2.93 (3) |
| 4 | Slideshare | 59 (57.8%) | 13 (12.7%) | 12 (11.8%) | 10 (9.8%) | 8 (7.8%) | 1.97 (5) |
| 5 | Twitter | 64 (62.7%) | 17 (16.7%) | 10 (9.8%) | 5 (4.9%) | 6 (5.9%) | 1.75 (4) |
| 6 | Window Live | 76 (74.5%) | 8 (7.8%) | 5 (4.9%) | 11 (10.8%) | 2 (2%) | 1.58 (6) |
| 7 | Flickr | 80 (78.4%) | 6 (5.9%) | 5 (4.9%) | 7 (6.9%) | 4 (3.9%) | 1.52 (7) |
| 8 | LinkedIn | 79 (77.5%) | 8 (7.8%) | 8 (7.8%) | 1 (1%) | 6 (5.9%) | 1.50 (12) |
| 9 | Hi5 | 80 (78.4%) | 8 (7.8%) | 5 (4.9%) | 5 (4.9%) | 4 (3.9%) | 1.48 (8) |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 10 | MySpace | 79 (77.5%) | 11 (10.8%) | 6 (5.9%) | 3 (2.9%) | 3 (2.9%) | 1.43 (9) |
| 12 | Orkut | 81 (79.4%) | 9 (8.8%) | 6 (5.9%) | 5 (4.9%) | 1 (1%) | 1.39 (10) |
| 13 | Friendster | 81 (79.4%) | 12 (11.8%) | 3 (2.9%) | 3 (2.9%) | 3 (2.9%) | 1.38 (11) |

3. Purposes of Use of SNSs

The purpose of use of Social Networking Sites by the respondents is shown in the Table 3. It may be seen from the table that about 60% of the respondents use the SNS for the purposes of the 'academic' (69.61%), 'entertainment' (66.67%) and 'find useful information' (59.80%). The 'sharing experience', 'communicate with family & friends' and 'Socializing' are next preferred purposes of the respondents which represent 54.90%, 53.92% and 50.00% respectively, followed by 'To discuss social issues & events' (47.06%), 'Keep up-to-date knowledge' (43.14%), 'Discussion' (43.14), 'To help in finding facts for learning' (42.16%), 'I use it when I'm bored' (33.33%), 'Promote themselves and their work' (32.35%), 'Convenient than email/phone' (31.37%). The least number of the respondents uses the SNSs for the purposes of 'Keep informed of new product reviews that interest me' (26.47%), 'Playing games' (23.53), 'Get opinion' (19.61%). It may be clearly seen from the table that the majority of respondents almost equally use the SNSs for the purposes of academic as well as general.

Table 3: Purposes of Use of SNSs

| S/N | Purposes of Use of SNSs | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Academic | 71 | 69.61 |
| 2 | Entertainment | 68 | 66.67 |
| 3 | Find useful information | 61 | 59.80 |
| 4 | Sharing experience | 56 | 54.90 |
| 5 | Communicate with family and friends | 55 | 53.92 |
| 6 | Socializing | 51 | 50.00 |
| 7 | To discuss social issues and events | 48 | 47.06 |
| 8 | Keep up-to-date knowledge | 44 | 43.14 |
| 9 | Discussion | 44 | 43.14 |
| 10 | To help in finding facts for learning | 43 | 42.16 |
| 11 | I use it when I'm bored | 34 | 33.33 |
| 12 | Promote themselves and their work | 33 | 32.35 |
| 13 | Convenient than email/phone | 32 | 31.37 |
| 14 | Keep informed of new product reviews that interest me | 27 | 26.47 |
| 15 | Playing games | 24 | 23.53 |
| 16 | Get opinions | 20 | 19.61 |

4. Tools for using SNSs

The Table 4 indicates the tools that are used for accessing Social Networking Sites by the respondents. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents 90(88.24%) use Mobile as prime tool for using SNSs followed by 'Laptop' 53(51.96%) and 'Personal Computer' 36 (35.29%). The least number of the respondents preferred 'Tablet' 9(8.82%) and 'iPod' 8(7.84%).

Table 4: Tools for using SNSs

| S/N | Tools for using SNSs | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Mobile | 90 | 88.24 |
| 2 | Laptop | 53 | 51.96 |
| 3 | Personal Computer | 36 | 35.29 |
| 4 | Tablet | 9 | 8.82 |
| 5 | iPod | 8 | 7.84 |

5. Sources to know the use of SNSs

The Table 5 reveals the sources that are used for knowing the use of Social Networking Sites by the respondents. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents have taken the guidance from friends 60(58.82%) and referring the Newspapers and Magazines 42(41.18%) for knowing the use of SNSs. 'Trial and errors' 40(39.22%) and 'Digital media' 39(38.24%) are next preferred sources consulted by the respondents followed by 'Guidance from teachers' 31(30.39%) and 'Through colleagues' 24(23.53%). The very less number of the respondents 16(15.69%) have opined that they know the use of SNSs through the information literacy programmes.

Table 5: Sources to know the use of SNSs

| S/N | Sources | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Guidance from friends | 60 | 58.82 |
| 2 | Newspapers and magazines | 42 | 41.18 |
| 3 | Trial and errors | 40 | 39.22 |
| 4 | Digital media | 39 | 38.24 |
| 5 | Guidance from teachers | 31 | 30.39 |
| 6 | Through colleagues | 24 | 23.53 |
| 7 | Through information literacy programmes | 16 | 15.69 |

6. Experience of Use of SNSs

Table 6: Experience of Use of SNSs

| S/N | Experience | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Less than a month | 19 | 18.63 |
| 2 | 1- 6 months | 17 | 16.67 |
| 3 | 6 months to 1 year | 7 | 6.86 |
| 4 | 1 - 2 years | 15 | 14.71 |
| 5 | 2 - 3 years | 14 | 13.73 |
| 6 | >3 years | 30 | 29.41 |
| | Total | 102 | 100.00 |

The Table 6 indicates the experience of use of Social Networking Sites by the respondents. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents 30 (29.41%) have more than 3 years of experience in using the SNSs followed by 19 (18.63%) respondents have less than a month experience, 17 (16.67%) respondents have 1 – 6 years, 15 (14.71%) respondents have 1 – 2 years, 14 (13.73%) respondents have 2 – 3 years and the remaining 7 (6.86%) respondents have 6 months to 1 year of the experience.

7. Time spent on use of SNSs

The Table 7 reveals that the time spent by the respondents for using the Social Networking Sites per day. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents 37(36.27%) spend 1 to 3 hours for using SNSs per day followed by 34(33.33%) spend less than 1 hour, 11(10.78%) spend 3 to 5 hours, 4(3.92%) spend 5 to 7 hours and 2(1.96%) spend greater 7 hours. 14(13.73%) of the respondents not regularly spend for using SNSs.

Table 7: Time spent on use of SNSs

| S/N | Time spent on use of SNSs | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Less than 1 hour | 34 | 33.33 |
| 2 | 1-3 hours | 37 | 36.27 |
| 3 | 3-5 hours | 11 | 10.78 |
| 4 | 5-7 hours | 4 | 3.92 |
| 5 | >7 hours | 2 | 1.96 |
| 6 | Not regularly | 14 | 13.73 |
| | Total | 102 | 100.00 |

8. Access Point to SNSs**Table 8: Access Point to SNSs**

| S/N | Access Point | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Library | 56 | 54.90 |
| 2 | Home | 50 | 49.02 |
| 3 | Computer centre | 37 | 36.27 |
| 4 | Hostel | 31 | 30.39 |
| 5 | Cyber cafe | 24 | 23.53 |
| 6 | Department laboratory | 15 | 14.71 |

The Table 8 depicts that the access point to use Social Networking Sites by the respondents. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents 56(54.90%) access the SNSs at library. the second preferred access point is to use SNSs at home which represent 50(49.02%) followed by 'Computer centre' 37(36.27%), 'Hostel' 31(30.39%), 'Cyber café' 24(23.53%) and 'Department laboratory' 15(14.71%).

9. Useful functions of SNSs

The Table 9 reveals that most useful functions preferred by the respondents in the Social Networking Sites (SNSs). It may be seen from the table that more than half of the total respondents considered 'Friends searching or adding' 56(54.90%), 'Chatting' 53(51.96%), 'Downloading applications' 51(50.00%), 'Photo or video sharing' 50(49.02%) are the most useful functions of SNSs. 'Message post' is next preferred useful functions of the respondents which represents 39(38.24%) followed by 'Profiles surfing' 34(33.33%), 'Games' 33(32.35%), Advertisement'31(30.39%), 'Events creating or joining' 29(28.43%), and 'Group searching' 28(27.45%) and 'Tagging' 13(12.75%). 'Appearance and Layout' 7(6.86%) are very least used functions of the SNS by the respondents.

Table 9: Useful functions of SNSs

| S/N | Functions | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Friends searching / adding | 56 | 54.90 |
| 2 | Chatting | 53 | 51.96 |
| 3 | Download applications | 51 | 50.00 |
| 4 | Photo / video sharing | 50 | 49.02 |
| 5 | Message post | 39 | 38.24 |
| 6 | Profile surfing (Searchable) | 34 | 33.33 |
| 7 | Games | 33 | 32.35 |
| 8 | Advertisement | 31 | 30.39 |
| 9 | Events creating / joining | 29 | 28.43 |
| 10 | Group searching / joining | 28 | 27.45 |
| 11 | Tagging | 13 | 12.75 |
| 12 | Appearance and layout | 7 | 6.86 |

10. Friendship Nature or Circle in SNSs**Table 10: Friendship Nature or Circle in SNSs**

| S/N | Friendship Nature | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Personal friends | 72 | 70.59 |
| 2 | Family | 58 | 56.86 |
| 3 | Colleagues | 48 | 47.06 |
| 4 | Strangers | 14 | 13.73 |

The Table 10 indicates that friendship nature of the respondents on SNSs. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents 72(70.59%) have personal friends on SNSs followed by 'Family' 58(56.86%), 'Colleague' 48(47.06%) and 'Strangers' 14(13.73%).

11. Profile Visibility on SNSs**Table 11: Profile Visibility on SNSs**

| S/N | Profile Visibility | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Friends | 78 | 76.47 |
| 2 | Customized | 9 | 8.82 |
| 3 | Anyone | 8 | 7.84 |
| 4 | Don't know | 7 | 6.86 |
| | Total | 102 | 100.00 |

The Table 11 shows the profile visibility of the respondents on their account on SNSs. It may be seen from the table that the highest number of respondents 78(76.47%) permits their friends to view their profile information on the account followed by 'Customized' 9(8.82%), 'Anyone' 8(7.84%), and 'Don'tknow' 7(6.86%).

12. User Engagements for Accessing of SNSs**Table 12: User Engagements for Accessing of SNSs**

| S/N | User Engagements | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Internet browsing and searching | 77 | 75.49 |
| 2 | Listening to music | 48 | 47.06 |
| 3 | Mobile conversation | 40 | 39.22 |
| 4 | Preparing assignments | 35 | 34.31 |
| 5 | Watch television | 27 | 26.47 |
| 6 | Play games | 18 | 17.65 |

Engagements of the respondents in other activities while accessing of SNSs is shown in the Table 12. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents 77(75.49%) were engaged in Internet browsing and searching while accessing the SNSs followed by 'Listening to Music' 48(47.06%), 'Mobile conversation' 40(39.22%), Preparing assignments 35(34.31%), 'Watch television' 27(26.47%) and 'Play games' 18(17.65%).

13. SNSs Influences on Academic Proficiency

Table 12: SNSs Influences on Academic Proficiency

| S/N | Academic Proficiency | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|--|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Helping in studies and learning | 73 | 71.57 |
| 2 | To communicate with others | 52 | 50.98 |
| 3 | To develop new IT skills | 35 | 34.31 |
| 4 | Provide an interactive forum | 28 | 27.45 |
| 5 | For sharing and solving problem online | 36 | 35.29 |

The Table 13 reveals that the influences of SNSs on academic proficiency of the respondents. It may be seen from the table that the majority of respondents 73(71.57%) accepted that the use of SNSs effectively helping in studies and learning followed by 'To communicate with others' 52(50.98%), 'To develop new IT skills' 35(34.31%), 'Provide an interactive forum' 28(27.45%) and 'For sharing and solving problem online' 36(35.29%).

14. Security Awareness about SNSs

Table 14: Security Awareness about SNSs

| S/N | Security Concerns | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Avoid friend requests from unfamiliar persons | 71 | 69.61 |
| 2 | Block unwanted friends | 59 | 57.84 |
| 3 | Avoid fake accounts | 55 | 53.92 |
| 4 | Virus detection | 49 | 48.04 |

The Table 14 indicates the awareness regarding security aspect while accessing the SNSs by the respondents. It may be seen from the table that the highest number of respondents 71(69.61%) secure their accounts by avoiding friend requests from unfamiliar persons followed by 'Block unwanted friends' 59(57.84%), 'Avoid face accounts' 55(53.92%) and 'Virus detection' 49(48.04%).

15. Problems Faced While Accessing SNSs

Table 15: Problems Faced While Accessing SNSs

| S/N | Nature of Problems | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|--|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Lack of Time | 43 | 42.16 |
| 2 | Lack of computer literacy | 23 | 22.55 |
| 3 | Inadequate Internet facility | 32 | 31.37 |
| 4 | Lack of security and privacy | 30 | 29.41 |
| 5 | Lack of academic/research information | 29 | 28.43 |
| 6 | Access not allowed by university / Institution | 29 | 28.43 |

The problems faced by the respondents while accessing the SNSs is shown in the Table 15. It may be seen from the table that the highest number of respondents 43(42.16) stated that lack of time is major hurdle for accessing the SNSs followed by 'Lack of computer literacy' 23(22.55%), 'Inadequate Internet facility' 32(31.37%) and 'Lack of security and privacy' 30(29.41%). The least problems are 'Lack of academic or research information' and 'Access not allowed by university or institution' which represent 29(28.43%) each.

Conclusion:

The present study is carried out to examine the perception and use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) by the postgraduate students in the University of Mysore. The findings of the study shows that the majority of respondents are Female. The 'Google+', 'YouTube' and Facebook are most preferred SNSs by the highest number of respondents. Friends searching or adding' is the most useful function of the SNSs. The highest number of respondents has personal friends on SNSs and permits their friends to view their profile information. The majority of respondents secure their accounts by avoiding friend requests from unfamiliar persons and they accepted that the use of SNSs effectively helping in studies, and learning and lack of time is major hurdle for accessing the SNSs. The respondents need training and awareness programmes for using effectively various resources and services available on SNSs and SNSs companies should have to improve the security and privacy strategies of their sites for protecting personal information of the user.

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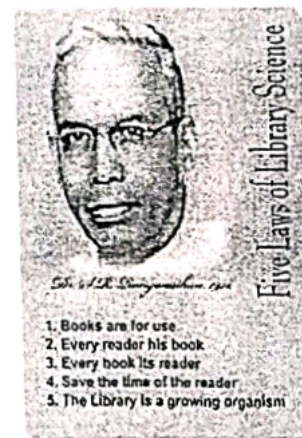
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Introduction:

Bibliometric analysis is an important area of study in the field of Library & Information Science. It has purposeful application in measuring the coverage and quality of various types of resources and thus helps in collection building policies of the libraries, more particularly in the selection process (Satpathy, Maharana, & Das, 2014). Bibliometric study is the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication (Pritchard, 1969). The Bibliometric study helps us to develop a scientific acumen towards the potential of research trend in a particular science (Pandita, 2013). The present study is conducted to examine the research output of a particular subject during the particular period. The prime aim of study is to analyse the research output of the journal 'Trends in Information Management (TRIM)' which has been published since 2005 and available free on the web. The journal Trends in Information Management is a well-known biannual open access journal devoted to the field of library and information science and information and knowledge management'. It has been serving as a forum for new research in information dissemination and communication processes in general and in the context of the information and knowledge management in particular. The Trends in Information Management journal is indexed by major databases. Here in this paper an attempt has been made study the quantitative nature of the journal in terms of article type, authorship pattern, most prolific author, most prolific institutions geographical affiliation of contributor, ranking of journal and other bibliographic parameters of the articles published in the journal during the period 2005 – 2013.

Literature Review:

Many studies have been conducted for bibliometric analysis of journals to evaluate research output of a particular subject and understand authorship pattern, most prolific authors, and productivity of institutions, reference range, and geographical distributions during the particular period. Hussain, Fathima & Kumar (2011) analysed the bibliometric parameters of the 'Electronic Library' journal. The study revealed that the highest number of articles type was research paper (40.83%) followed by 23.01% case study and authors from universities and academic institutions contributed 72.15% papers followed by 13.15% from research institutions. A study on bibliometric analysis of output and visibility of science and technology in Singapore during 2000-2009 carried out by Rana (2012) who analyzed 83,439 papers that were published in different ISI-listed periodicals during the period. The researcher found the majority of papers (61%) were journal article and 91.9% of papers were multi-authored. Maharana (2014) conducted study on research growth and development at Sambalpur University during 2008 – 2012. The researcher identified that The University's publication ranges from 38 to 83 papers with an annual average growth rate percent of 11.29 papers and the maximum number of papers were three authored publications. Swain (2012) analyzed 315 scholarly articles published in Interlending & Document Supply for a period of 10 years ranging from 2001 to 2010 and found that the highest numbers of articles are single authored contributions and the authorship productivity pattern partially complies with Lotka's Law. The half life of cited documents is found to be one year. Singh (2013) evaluated the bibliometric parameters of the articles

objectivities of the study. The Microsoft Excel was employed for analysis, interpretation and tabulation of the recorded data.

Findings and Analysis:

1. Type of the Articles:

The Table 1 reveals the type of articles published in the journal 'Trends in Information Management'. It may be seen from the Table that the majority of papers are research articles 103(74.60%). The second highest number of the article is 'Book reviews' which represent 25(18.10%) followed by 'Editorials' 17(12.30%).

Table 1: Type of the Articles

| S/N | Type of Articles | No. of Articles | Percentage |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Book Review | 25 | 18.10 (%) |
| 2 | Editorials | 17 | 12.30 (%) |
| 4 | Research Articles | 103 | 74.60 (%) |
| Total | | 145 | 100 (%) |

2. Year Wise Distribution of Papers:

The Table 2 depicts the year-wise distribution of the papers published in the 'Trends in Information Management' journal during 2005 to 2013. There were 145 articles published in 17 issues of the 9 volumes during the period. It may be seen from the table that the highest number of the articles 22 (15.17%) published in the year 2011, followed by 19 (13.10%) articles in 2008, 18 (12.41%) articles in 2006 and 2009 each. The year 2012 and 2013 published lowest number of articles which represent 14(9.66%) and 12(8.28%) respectively whereas the year 2005 has contributed very least articles 10(6.90%) due to only one issue published in the journal. It may be seen from the table that there was irregular in number of the articles published in the journal from 2005 to 2013.

Table 2: Year Wise Distribution of Paper

| S/N | Year | Volume | Issues | No. of Articles | Percentage |
|-------|------|--------|--------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 2005 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 6.90(%) |
| 2 | 2006 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 12.41(%) |
| 3 | 2007 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 11.72(%) |
| 4 | 2008 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 13.10(%) |
| 5 | 2009 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 12.41(%) |
| 6 | 2010 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 10.34(%) |
| 7 | 2011 | 7 | 2 | 22 | 15.17(%) |
| 8 | 2012 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 9.66(%) |
| 9 | 2013 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 8.28(%) |
| Total | | | 17 | 145 | 100 (%) |

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| 6 | 2010 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 10.34(%) |
| 7 | 2011 | 7 | 2 | 22 | 15.17(%) |
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| 9 | 2013 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 8.28(%) |
| Total | | | 17 | 145 | 100 (%) |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------|-----|--------|
| 27 | 6 | Ishrat Majeed | 2 | 0.88 |
| 28 | 6 | Kimmo Kettunen | 2 | 0.88 |
| 29 | 6 | Mehtab Alam ansari | 2 | 0.88 |
| 30 | 6 | Mahammad Yousuf | 2 | 0.88 |
| 31 | 6 | Sahibzadah Shaukat Ali Khan | 2 | 0.88 |
| 32 | 6 | Sangith Gupta | 2 | 0.88 |
| 33 | | Other | 118 | 52.21 |
| | | Total | 226 | 100.00 |

6. Geographical Affiliation of Authors

The Table 6 shows the geographical affiliation of authors who contributed the articles in 'Trends in Information Management'. It may be seen from the table that out of 226 contributors, the highest number of the contributors 154(68.14%) were from India followed by Nigeria 20 (8.85%) and Saudi Arabia 15(6.64%). America has contributed 9 (3.98%). Ahmadabad has contributed 5 (2.21%) Contributor from Argentina contributed 4 (1.77%) and Canada contributed 3 (1.33%) each country, followed by Finland, Swaziland and UK 2 (0.88) each country and the remaining 10 contributor were from other countries have contributed 1 (0.44%) each country.

Table 6 – Geographical Affiliation of Authors

| Sl. No. | Country | No of contribution | Percentage |
|---------|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | India | 154 | 68.14 |
| 2 | Nigeria | 20 | 8.85 |
| 3 | Saudi Arabia | 15 | 6.64 |
| 4 | America | 9 | 3.98 |
| 5 | Ahmadabad | 5 | 2.21 |
| 6 | Argentina | 4 | 1.77 |
| 7 | Canada | 3 | 1.33 |
| 8 | Finland | 2 | 0.88 |
| 9 | Swaziland | 2 | 0.88 |
| 10 | UK | 2 | 0.88 |
| 11 | Ludhiana | 1 | 0.44 |
| 12 | Malaysia | 1 | 0.44 |
| 13 | Mohali | 1 | 0.44 |
| 14 | Montgomery | 1 | 0.44 |
| 15 | Pune | 1 | 0.44 |
| 16 | Roorkee | 1 | 0.44 |
| 17 | Shillong | 1 | 0.44 |
| 18 | Tailand | 1 | 0.44 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 19 | Turkey | 1 | 0.44 |
| 20 | Washington | 1 | 0.44 |
| | Total | 226 | 100.00 |

7. Most Prolific Institutions

The Table 7 depicts that the institutions wise distribution of contributions in the Journal. It may be seen from the table that the institutions from various countries have contributed 145 papers to the journal. The majority of institutions are academic institutions. Out of 226 contribution, the 'University of Kashmir,' leads with first rank by contributing 87 papers, followed by 'Taibah University' 15 papers, 'Aligarh Muslim University' 9 paper, 'University of Jammu' and 'University of Punjab' have contributed 7 papers each, followed by 'University of Delhi' 5 papers, Three institutions contributed 4 papers each, followed by Five institutions contributed 3 papers each, followed by one institutions contributed 2 papers each, and the remaining 67 institutions contributed 1 paper each. As shown in the above table that the 'University of Kashmir' has contributed highest number of articles 87 whereas among them 17 articles are editorial material.

Table 7 – Most Prolific Institutions

| Sl. No. | Rank | Name of the University | No of contributions |
|---------|------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | 1 | University of Kashmir | 87 |
| 2 | 2 | Taibah University | 15 |
| 3 | 3 | Aligrah Muslim University | 9 |
| 4 | 4 | University of Jammu | 7 |
| 5 | 4 | University of Punjab | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | University of Delhi | 5 |
| 7 | 6 | University of Mysore | 4 |
| 8 | 6 | Electronics & Computer Engineering, IIT Roorkee. | 4 |
| 9 | 6 | Bayero University | 4 |
| 10 | 7 | Abia State University | 3 |
| 11 | 7 | Maharakham University | 3 |
| 12 | 7 | Guru Nanak Dev University | 3 |
| 13 | 7 | University of Pune | 3 |
| 14 | 7 | University of Swaziland | 3 |
| 15 | 8 | Edgardo Civallero National University of Cordoba | 2 |
| | | Total | 159 |
| | | Number of institutions contributing 63 papers each =1 | 67 |
| | | Grand Total | 226 |

9. Range of Citation Per Article

The Table 9 presents the range of citations per article. It may be seen from the table that the majority of the articles 44 (30.34%) cited the range between 10 to 19 citations, followed by 40 (27.59%) articles not cited any sources; 31 (21.38%) articles cited 0 to 9 citations; 19 (13.10%) articles cited the range between 20 to 29 citations, 6(4.14%) articles cited the range between 30 to 39 citations; 3(2.07%) articles cited more than 50 citations. 2(1.38%) articles cited the range between 40 to 49 citations,

Table 9 - Range of Citation per Article

| S/N | Citation range | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | No. of Articles | Percentage |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Nil | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | 40 | 27.59 |
| 2 | 0 to 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 21.38 |
| 3 | 10 to 19 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 44 | 30.34 |
| 4 | 20 to 29 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 13.1 |
| 5 | 30 to 39 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 6 | 4.14 |
| 6 | 40 to 49 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1.38 |
| 7 | More than 50 | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 2.07 |
| Total Articles | | 10 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 145 | 100 |

10. Type of Source Materials

The Table 10 indicates the citation based bibliographic form of source materials used by author for their research/study. In all 1608 citations, the highest number of citations 1003(62.38%) were from Journal Articles, followed by 333(20.71%) were from Books. The conference Proceedings and Workshop were next majority forms of the citation which represents 145(9.02%) followed by 'Web Resources' 71(4.42%), Review 21(1.31%) and Reports 20(1.24%). 'Thesis' and 'Newsletter' were very least cited source materials which represent 11(0.68%) and 4(0.25%) respectively.

Table 10 – Type of Source Materials

| S/N | Types of source materials | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | Journal Article | 1003 | 62.38 |
| 2 | Books | 333 | 20.71 |
| 3 | Conference Proceedings and Workshop | 145 | 9.02 |
| 4 | Web Resources | 71 | 4.42 |
| 5 | Review | 21 | 1.31 |
| 6 | Reports | 20 | 1.24 |
| 7 | Thesis | 11 | 0.68 |
| 8 | Newsletter | 4 | 0.25 |
| | Total | 1608 | 100.00 |

Publication Pattern of the Journal “Webology”: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: - *The present bibliometric study has been undertaken to evaluate the pattern of growth of research output published in the ‘Webology’ journal. The study covers the analysis of authorship pattern, most prolific authors, most prolific institutions and geographical affiliation of the contributors of the articles published in the journal during the period 2004 – 2013. There are 158 articles published in ‘Webology’ journal in ten selected years. The study result found that the majority of articles 114 (72.15 %) were research article and the highest numbers of articles 106 (67.10%) were single authored publication. Authors from India have contributed the majority of articles 46 (19.33%) followed by UK 36 (15.13%) and Iran 33 (13.87%). Among the total contributors, Hamind R. Jamli has contributed highest number of research articles 12 (3.66%) followed by Yazdan Mansourian 6 (1.83%). The year 2005-2008 has contributed more than half of the total articles 92 (58.23%). Majority of institutions which have contributed to the journal are academic institutions and are mainly belonging to developed countries. Out of 238 institutions, the ‘University College, London’ (11) leads with first rank followed by ‘University of Tasmania, Iran’ (7). The highest number of the articles 29 (18.35%) are published on the subject area of ‘Web Information Retrieval, Ontology, Metadata and Linked Data’. The majority of the articles’ (25.95%) citations range between 10 to 19 per article and the type of majority of citations (43.11%) were journal article.*

Keywords: Bibliometric, Citation analysis, Webology, Quantitative techniques, LIS journals.

Introduction:

Bibliometric study is the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication (Pritchard, 348). The Bibliometric study helps us to develop a scientific acumen towards the potential of research trend in a particular science (Pandita, 493). The present study is primarily undertaken to evaluate research output of a particular subject during the particular period. The aim of study is to analyse the research output of the journal 'Webology' which has been published till 2014 and it is available free on the web. The journal Webology is a well-known international peer-reviewed open access journal devoted to the field of Library and Information Science and World Wide Web. It has been publishing the articles since 2004 and serving as a forum for new research in information dissemination and communication processes in general and in the context of the World Wide Web in particular. The Webology journal is indexed by 24 major databases namely Scopus, Proquest, EBSCO, LISA, LISTA, DOAJ, Open J-Gate, WorldCat, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory and so on. Here in this paper an attempt has been made to study the quantitative nature of the journal in terms of authorship pattern, most prolific author, most prolific institutions, geographical affiliation of contributor, subject area wise and other bibliographic parameters of the articles published in the journal during the period 2004 – 2013.

Literature Review:

There have been many studies conducted for bibliometric analysis of journals to evaluate research output of a particular subject and understand authorship pattern, most prolific authors, productivity of institutions, reference range, and geographical distributions during the particular period. Pandita examined 310 articles published in Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) journal during the period of 2002 to 2012 and identified that 65.81 % articles contributed to the journal during the period were co-authorship pattern. In all, authors from 16 different countries, Indian authors have contributed the majority of paper (87.61 %) to the journal (493). Singh made a study on citation analysis of Collection Building journal and observed that in all 2,388 citations from 179 articles, 85 citations were self-citation and journal article was the highest (42.71 %) cited source of materials. 65.92 % of articles were published by single author and majority of contributors 69.96 % were from US (89). Garg & Anjana have undertaken a bibliometric study on Journal of Intellectual Property Rights and analysed the 605 papers published in the journals, about one-fourth of the papers published in the journal were from abroad and the rest from India, among the performing sectors, academic institutions were the largest contributors to the journal followed by research institutions (66). Hussain, Fathima & Kumar analysed the bibliometric parameters of the 'Electronic Library' journal. The study revealed that the highest number of articles type was research paper (40.83%) followed by 23.01% case study and authors from universities and academic institutions contributed 72.15% papers followed by 13.15% from research institutions (87). A study on bibliometric analysis of output and visibility of science and technology in Singapore during 2000-2009 carried out by Rana who analyzed 83,439 papers that were published in different ISI-listed periodicals during the period. The researcher found the majority of papers (61%) were journal article and 91.9% of papers were multi-authored (20). Bansal evaluated the 391 papers were published in the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology. The maximum number of contribution

(61.4%) was published by joint collaborations, and most of the contributions 88% were from India (412). Satpathy, Maharana, & Das examined the top ten open access journals of Library & Information Science through bibliometric measures. The study indicates that a good number of papers have been published in these ten open access journals and these papers were mostly contributed by a single author. The degree of collaboration of authors also seems to be encouraging. Most of the contributors belong to the developed countries and the open access journals are yet to be popular in developing and under developed countries (15). Maharana conducted study on research growth and development at Sambalpur University during 2008 – 2012. The researcher identified that The University's publication ranges from 38 to 83 papers with an annual average growth rate percent of 11.29 papers and the maximum number of papers were three authored publications. Swain analyzed 315 scholarly articles published in Interlending & Document Supply for a period of 10 years ranging from 2001 to 2010 and found that the highest numbers of articles are single authored contributions and the authorship productivity pattern partially complies with Lotka's Law. The half life of cited documents is found to be 1 year. Singh evaluated the bibliometric parameters of the articles published in the Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal between 2009 and 2012. The study identified that Most of the authors belonged to various non-teaching categories. India has contributed more articles than any other countries (16).

Objectives of the Study:

The present study has been carried out with the following objectives.

1. To find out type of the article published in the 'Webology' journal during 2004 - 2013;
2. To analyse the number of contributions and year-wise growth of the articles during the period of study;
3. To find out the authorship pattern of the articles and the top ranking of leading authors;
4. To identify the geographical affiliation of the authors;
5. To find out the contributions of the most prolific institutions;
6. To identify subject-wise distribution of the publications

Methodology:

The data for the study was collected from the journal 'Webology' website. The articles published in the journal during 2004 - 2014 were scanned. There were 158 articles scanned from the 10 volumes of the journal comprising research papers, reviews, editorial papers and short communications. The bibliographic parameters of the articles were analysed to meet objectivities of the study. The Microsoft Excel was employed for analysis, interpretation and tabulation of the recorded data.

Findings and Analysis:

1. Type of the Articles

Table 1: Type of the Articles

| S/N | Type of Articles | No. of Articles | Percentage |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Book Review | 23 | 14.56 (%) |
| 2 | Editorials | 19 | 12.03 (%) |
| 3 | Letters | 2 | 1.26 (%) |
| 4 | Research Articles | 114 | 72.15 (%) |
| | Total | 158 | 100 |

The Table 1 reveals the type of articles published in the journal Webology. It may be seen from the Table that the majority of papers are research articles (114, 72.15%). The second highest number of the article is 'Book reviews' which represent 23 (14.56%) followed by 'Editorials' 19 (12.03%) and Letters 2 (2.26%).

2. Year Wise Distribution of Papers

Table 2: Year Wise Distribution of Paper

| S/N | Year | Volume | Issues | No. of Articles | Percentage |
|-------|------|--------|--------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 2004 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 6.96 (%) |
| 2 | 2005 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 11.40 (%) |
| 3 | 2006 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 13.30 (%) |
| 4 | 2007 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 15.18 (%) |
| 5 | 2008 | 5 | 4 | 29 | 18.35 (%) |
| 6 | 2009 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 6.33 (%) |
| 7 | 2010 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 5.70 (%) |
| 8 | 2011 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 6.96 (%) |
| 9 | 2012 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 7.60 (%) |
| 10 | 2013 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 8.22 (%) |
| Total | | | 28 | 158 | 100 (%) |

The Table 2 depicts the year-wise distribution of the papers published in the Webology journal during 2004 to 2013. There were 158 articles published in 28 issues of the 10 volumes during the period. It may be seen from the table that there is almost stagnant in growth of number of the articles published from 2004 to 2013 except the years between 2005 to 2008. The reason for the increase of number of articles during the period 2005 to 2008 is due to change of the periodicity

of journal from half yearly to quarterly. Out of 158 articles, the year 2005-2008 has contributed nearly half of the total articles 92 (58.23%). The year 2010 and 2009 published lowest number of articles which represent 9 (5.70%) and 10(6.33%) respectively.

3. Authorship Pattern of Articles

Table 3: Authorship Pattern of Articles

| S/N | Authorship | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | No. of Articles | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Single | 9 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 106 | 67.10(%) |
| 2 | Two | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 12.66 (%) |
| 3 | Three | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 18.98 (%) |
| 4 | More than three | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1.26 (%) |
| Total | | 11 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 158 | 100 (%) |

The Table 3 depicts the authorship pattern of articles published in the journal. It may seen from the table that the majority of articles 106 (67.10%) were single authored publications. Among 106 articles 19 papers were editorial materials. The second majority of the paper 30 (18.98%) were three-authored publications followed by 20 (12.6%) articles were joint author publication and only 2 (1.26%) articles were published by more than three author. It may be clearly seen from the above table that the growth trend of the single authored papers has been decreasing vis-a-vis the growth trend of joint authored is almost stagnant and the three authored paper is not constant during the period.

4. Degree of Author's Collaboration

Table 4: Degree of Author's Collaboration

| S/N | Year | Single author | Multiple author | Degree collaboration |
|--------------|------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2004 | 9 | 2 | 0.18 |
| 2 | 2005 | 11 | 7 | 0.39 |
| 3 | 2006 | 16 | 5 | 0.24 |
| 4 | 2007 | 22 | 2 | 0.09 |
| 5 | 2008 | 22 | 7 | 0.24 |
| 6 | 2009 | 5 | 5 | 0.50 |
| 7 | 2010 | 3 | 6 | 0.67 |
| 8 | 2011 | 5 | 6 | 0.55 |
| 9 | 2012 | 6 | 6 | 0.50 |
| 10 | 2013 | 5 | 8 | 0.62 |
| Total | | 104 (65.82%) | 54 (34.17%) | |

The Table 4 shows that the degree of author's collaborations in the journal. It was calculated by using the Subramanyam's mathematical formula. The degree of collaboration among authors is the ratio of the number of multi-authored papers published to the total number of papers published in a discipline during definite period. The degree of author's collaboration was increased from 0.09 to 0.67 during 2004-2013.

5. Top Ranking of Author

Table 5: Top Ranking of Author

| Sl. No. | Rank | Author Name | No of articles contributed | Percentage |
|--------------|------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Alireza Noruzi | 19 | 5.79 (%) |
| 2 | 2 | Hamid R. Jamali | 12 | 3.66 (%) |
| 3 | 3 | Yazdan Mansourian | 6 | 1.83 (%) |
| 4 | 4 | Dariush Alimohammadi | 3 | 0.91 (%) |
| 5 | 5 | A. Neelameghan | 3 | 0.91 (%) |
| 6 | 6 | Isabel Galina | 3 | 0.91 (%) |
| 7 | 7 | Ina Fourie | 3 | 0.91 (%) |
| 8 | 8 | Saeid Asadi | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 9 | 9 | S. M. Shafi | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 10 | 10 | Mehdi Safari | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 11 | 11 | Haidar Moukdad | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 12 | 12 | Xingan Li | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 13 | 13 | Greg Chester | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 14 | 14 | Mansoor Al-A'ali | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 15 | 15 | Paul L. Hover | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 16 | 16 | Louise F. Spiteri | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 17 | 17 | Veronica F. McGowan | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 18 | 18 | Mahmood Khosrowjerdi | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 19 | 19 | Helen Nneka Eke | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 20 | 20 | Elaheh Hossseini | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 21 | 21 | Kirsty Young | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 22 | 22 | Veronica F. McGowan | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 23 | 23 | Amanda Spink | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 24 | 24 | V. Vishwa Mohan | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 25 | 25 | Mohammadamin Erfanmanesh | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 26 | 26 | David Nicholas | 2 | 0.61 (%) |
| 27 | | Others | 151 | 46.04 (%) |
| Total | | | 238 | 100.00 (%) |

The Table 5 indicates the top ranking of authors who have contributed to the Webology journal extensively. It may be seen from the table that the total 238 authors have contributed the 158 articles. Among 158 papers, 19 papers are editorial material. The Hamind R. Jamli has contributed highest number of research article 12 (3.66%) followed by Yazdan Mansourian 6 (1.83%). In remaining 220 articles, four authors have contributed 3 articles each, nineteen authors have contributed 2 articles each and remaining 197 authors have contributed only one article each. As shown in the table that Alireza Noruzi has contributed highest number of articles 19 (5.79%) whereas his major contributions 14 (4.26%) is editorial material and remaining 5 papers are research article.

6. Geographical Affiliation of Authors

Table 6: Geographical Affiliation of Authors

| Sl. No. | Country | No of contribution | Percentage |
|---------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | India | 46 | 19.33 (%) |
| 2 | UK | 36 | 15.13 (%) |
| 3 | Iran | 33 | 13.87 (%) |
| 4 | France | 19 | 7.98 (%) |
| 5 | Australia | 18 | 7.56 (%) |
| 6 | USA | 18 | 7.56 (%) |
| 7 | Canada | 9 | 3.78 (%) |
| 8 | Germany | 8 | 3.36 (%) |
| 9 | Malaysia | 5 | 2.10 (%) |
| 10 | Nigeria | 5 | 2.10 (%) |
| 11 | Pakistan | 5 | 2.10 (%) |
| 12 | Russia | 5 | 2.10 (%) |
| 13 | Oman | 3 | 1.26 (%) |
| 14 | South Africa | 3 | 1.26 (%) |
| 15 | Netherlands | 2 | 0.84 (%) |
| 16 | Bahrain | 2 | 0.84 (%) |
| 17 | Bangladesh | 2 | 0.84 (%) |
| 18 | Finland | 2 | 0.84 (%) |
| 19 | Serbia | 2 | 0.84 (%) |
| 20 | Singapore | 2 | 0.84 (%) |
| 21 | Syria | 2 | 0.84 (%) |
| 22 | Other | 11 | 4.62 (%) |
| | Total | 238 | 100.00 (%) |

The Table 6 shows the geographical affiliation of authors who contributed the articles in the Webology. It may be seen from the table that out of 238 contributors, the highest number of the

contributors 46 (19.33%) were from India followed by UK 36 (15.13%) and Iran 33 (13.87%). France has contributed 19 (7.98%) articles whereas among 19 articles, 14 articles are editorial form of material. Contributor from Austria and USA with 18 (7.56%) each country followed by Canada 9 (3.78) and Germany 8 (3.36%), contributor from Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Russia with 5 (2.10%) each country. Oman and South Africa contributed 3 (1.26%) each, contributor from Netherlands, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Finland, Serbia, Singapore and Syria with 2 (0.84%) each country. The remaining 11 contributor from other countries have contributed 1 (0.42%) each country.

7. Most Prolific Institutions

The Table 7 depicts that the institutions wise distribution of contributions in the Journal. It may be seen from the table that the 238 institutions from various countries have contributed 158 papers to the journal. The majority of institutions are academic institutions. The institutions who contributed the highest numbers of papers mainly belong to the developed countries. Out of 238 institutions, the 'University College,' leads with first rank by contributing 11 research articles, followed by 'University of Tasmania' (7). 'Damascus University' and 'Tarbiat Moallem University' have contributed 6 papers each, followed by 'University of Delhi' (5). Four institutions contributed 4 papers each, followed by eight institutions contributed 3 papers each, thirty four institutions contributed 2 paper each and the remaining 77 institutions contributed 1 paper each. As shown in the above table that the 'University of Paul Cezanne' has contributed highest number of articles 18 whereas among them majority of article 13 are editorial material and only 5 papers are research article.

Table 7: Most Prolific Institutions

| Sl. No. | Rank | Name of the University | No of Contributions |
|---------|------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | 1 | University of Paul Cezanne | 18 |
| 2 | 2 | University College London | 11 |
| 3 | 3 | University of Tasmania | 7 |
| 4 | 4 | Damascus University | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | Tarbiat Moallem University | 6 |
| 6 | 5 | University of Delhi | 5 |
| 7 | 6 | Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf | 4 |
| 8 | 6 | The Islamia University of Bahawalpur | 4 |
| 9 | 6 | The University of Sheffield | 4 |
| 10 | 6 | University of Kashmir, | 4 |
| 11 | 7 | Allameh Tabataba'i University | 3 |
| 12 | 7 | Belgorod State University | 3 |
| 13 | 7 | CIBER Research Ltd | 3 |
| 14 | 7 | College of Economics and Political Science Sultan Qaboos University | 3 |
| 15 | 7 | Sharif University of Technology | 3 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|------------|
| 16 | 7 | University of East London | 3 |
| 17 | 7 | University of Pretoria | 3 |
| 18 | 7 | University of Queensland | 3 |
| | | Total | 93 |
| | Number of institutions contributing 34 papers each = 2 | | 68 |
| | Number of institutions contributing 77 papers each =1 | | 77 |
| | | Total | 145 |
| | | Grand Total | 238 |

8. Subject area wise

The Table 8 shows the subject wise analysis of papers published in the Webology journal. It may be seen from the table that the highest number of articles 29 (18.35%) are published on the subject area of 'Web Information Retrieval, Ontology, Metadata and Linked Data' followed by 'Social Networking and Folksonomies' 26 (16.46%) and 'Webometrics & Bibliometrics' 23 (14.56%). 'Information Seeking Behaviour & Information Literacy' and Internet Usage', Web-Based Resources & Services' have appeared in 19 (12.03) articles each. Some articles have also focused on the area of 'Scholarly Communication', Intellectual Property Rights', and 'Digital Libraries & Institutional Repositories' which represent 12 (7.59%), 10 (6.33%) and 6 (3.80%) respectively. There are few contributions show in the subject area like Librarianship, Information and Communication Technology, Library Collection Management, Library Services and Web Design.

Table 8: Subject area wise

| Sl. No. | Subject Area | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------|---|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | Web Information Retrieval, Ontology, Metadata and Linked data ^a | | 18.35(%) |
| 2 | Social Networking and Folksonomy ^b | 26 | 16.46(%) |
| 3 | Webometrics and Bibliometrics ^c | 23 | 14.56(%) |
| 4 | Information Seeking Behaviour and Information Literacy ^d | 19 | 12.03(%) |
| 5 | Internet Usage, Web Resources and Web-Based Services ^e | 19 | 12.03(%) |
| 6 | Scholarly Publications ^f | 12 | 7.59(%) |
| 7 | Intellectual Property Rights – IPR and Plagiarism Detection Tool ^g | 10 | 6.33(%) |
| 8 | Digital Libraries and Institutional Repositories | 6 | 3.80(%) |
| 9 | Librarianship | 3 | 1.90(%) |
| 10 | E-governance and e-commerce | 2 | 1.27(%) |
| 11 | Library Services/Information services | 2 | 1.27(%) |
| 12 | Library Collection Management | 2 | 1.27(%) |
| 13 | Web Design | 2 | 1.27(%) |
| 14 | Others | 3 | 1.90(%) |
| | Total | 158 | 100.00(%) |

^a Search engines, Search techniques, Indexing and Semantic Web

^b Web 2.0, Library 2.0, Blog, Wiki, Facebook, Social tagging, Personomy, Social classification, Taxonomies, Knowledge organization and Controlled vocabulary

^c Citation analysis, Link analysis and Hyperlinks,

^d Information needs, information inequalities, information use, digital literacy

^e Email, Cyberspace, Online reading, Website accessibility, E-resources, Open access resources, Web usability, Web portals and Online Thesaurus

^f E-resources, E-publishing, Scientific research, Open access journals

^g Cyber Law, Cybercrime, Legal system, Legal Issues, Web page publishing policy and rules

9. Range of Citation Per Article

Table 9: Range of Citation per Article

| S/N | Citation range | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | No. of Articles | Percentage |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Nil | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 13.92 (%) |
| 2 | 0 to 9 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 31 | 19.62 (%) |
| 3 | 10 to 19 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 41 | 25.95 (%) |
| 4 | 20 to 29 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 30 | 18.99 (%) |
| 5 | 30 to 39 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 10.13 (%) |
| 6 | 40 to 49 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 6.96 (%) |
| 7 | More than 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4.43 (%) |
| Total Articles | | 11 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 158 | 100 (%) |

The Table 4 presents the range of citations per article. It may be seen from the table that the majority of the articles 41 (25.95%) cited the range between 10 to 19 citations, followed by 31 (19.62%) articles cited between zero – nine citations, 30 (18.99%) articles cited between 20 to 29 citations, 22 (13.92%) articles have no citations, 16 (10.13%) articles cited between 30 to 39 citations, 11 (6.96%) articles cited between 40 to 49 citations and Only 7 (4.43%) articles cited more than 50 citations.

10. Type of Source Materials

Table 10: Type of Source Materials

| S/N | Types of source materials | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|--|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Journal Article | 1340 | 43.11 (%) |
| 2 | Web Resources | 727 | 23.39 (%) |
| 3 | Book | 469 | 15.09 (%) |
| 4 | Conference Proceedings, Seminars and Workshops | 380 | 12.23 (%) |
| 5 | Reports | 72 | 2.32 (%) |
| 6 | Thesis and Dissertation | 31 | 1.00 (%) |
| 7 | Magazine / Newsletters / News Paper | 25 | 0.80 (%) |
| 8 | Letters | 5 | 0.16 (%) |
| 9 | Patent | 2 | 0.06 (%) |
| 10 | Others | 36 | 1.16(%) |
| Total | | 3108 | 100 (%) |

The Table 9 shows the citation based bibliographic form of source materials used by author for their research/study. In all 3108 citations, the majority of citations 1340 (43.11%) were from journal, followed by 727 (23.39%) were web resources; 469 (15.9%) were from books, 380 (12.23%) were from Conference Proceedings/ Seminars/Workshops, 72 (2.32%) were from reports, 31 (1.00%) were from thesis and dissertation, 25 (0.80%) were from magazine / newsletters / news paper, 5 (0.16%) were from letters, 2 (0.06%) were from patent and remaining 36 (1.84) were belongs to other types of source materials.

Conclusion:

The journal 'Webology' has published 158 articles in the field of Library and Information Science and World Wide Web during the period of 2004 – 2013. Presently the journal is half-yearly publication whereas it has published four issues from 2005 to 2008. The study result affirmed that the research article (72.15 %) is major form of articles published in the journal. The majority of articles (67.10%) were single authored publication. Among the contributors from various countries India is the foremost contributor for the journal followed by UK and Iran. The year 2005-2008 has contributed nearly half of the total articles. The year 2005-2008 has contributed more than half of the total articles 92 (58.23%). Majority of institutions which have contributed to the journal are academic institutions and are mainly belonging to developed countries. Out of 238 institutions, the 'University College, London' (11) leads with first rank followed by 'University of Tasmania, Iran' (7). The journal Webology has been published good number of articles on web related studies and mainly publishing articles of Asian countries and Middle East mainly from Iran on web related studies. This has provided a space for other countries to understand the Asian and Iranian (Middle East) perspective on web related research.

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Abstract

Uncitedness is a bibliometric indicator to measure the overall impact of the researcher/institute. Like citation, uncitedness is also studied to understand the influence of researcher in their domain of knowledge. It is normally expected that uncited ratio will be higher in the early stages of one's research career. Studies have been conducted to compare uncitedness between and among the institutions. The paper examines the uncitedness of few top-ranking universities in Karnataka - Karnataka University and University of Mysore. The percentage of uncitedness found to be higher in the later case. Uncitedness data was collated from Web of Science.

Keywords: *Uncitedness, Citation, Bibliometric Indicator, Impact Study.*

Introduction

Publish or perish is the order of the day. Scientists and researchers publish their work in variety of formats. The earlier works of others are referenced. Authors get citations for some of their work. Some work seldom gets citations. There are some reasons for giving citations. It is believed that citations show the relative importance of that work. Danell (2011) remarked that highly cited authors tend to write the highly cited articles, but all authors can write uncited articles. Of late, the researchers are also studying at the uncitedness of articles. There are many factors influenced in uncitedness of articles. The citation pattern differs from one



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community to another. A single paper remains uncited for a long time until the rest of the research community discover its value and start citing it. Hsu and Huang (2011) stated that a journal with a high Impact Factor is assumed to have a low percentage of uncited articles. (Rehn & Kronman, 2008). Yeh et al. (2012) identified that some cited references are not relevant to the citing patent and not all the relevant references are cited. He attempts to use the bibliographic coupling (BC) approach to filter the irrelevant patent citations and supplement the relevant uncited citations to construct a patent citation network (PCN).

Review of earlier literature

The literature study depicts that there are limited numbers of studies identifying the status of uncitedness in scholarly publications. Lee (2003) conducted a scientometric study in Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (IMCB) to evaluate the 10-year research performance of the Institute. The study result shows that 95.6% of the articles were published in ISI journals. The total articles received an average of 25 to 35 citations per article, and the percentage of uncited articles is 11.6%, 4 articles received more than 200 citations, and 18 received between 100 to 200 citations. In contrast, the Hamilton's article was quoted by Garfield (1998) shows that the trends in uncited documents in the main 3 discipline. In Arts and Humanities, there were 98.0% of articles were uncited followed by Social Science (74.7%) and Science (47.4%) (Pendlebury, 1991). However, as Maxine Singer was quoted as saying in Hamilton's article, it is necessary to know what is in the numbers before interpreting them. Egghe, Guns, & Rousseau (2011) examined uncited publications of the 75 researchers from the fields of mathematics (Fields medalists), physics, chemistry, and physiology or medicine (Nobel laureates) and identified that Nobel laureates and fields medalists have a rather large fraction (10% or more) of uncited publications. The most remarkable result of the study is that there is a positive correlation between the h-index and the number of uncited articles, and the study also included a Lotkaian model, which partially explains the empirically found regularities.

Dalen & Henkens (2004) stated that the average demography article published between 1990 and 1992 had roughly a 59 percent chance of remaining uncited two years later, a 36 per-cent chance five years later, and a 24 percent chance ten years later. If we exclude short commentaries from among the articles and if we exclude self-citations, the level of uncitedness drops to 21 percent.

Many studies examined the relationship between Impact Factor (IF) of Journal and Uncitedness Factor (Egghe, 2010 & Burrell, 2013). A journal with a high Impact Factor is assumed to have a low percentage of uncited articles (Hsu & Huang, 2011). Output volume, the percentage of publications not cited, and the citation frequency distribution within a set timeframe are related aspects of journal impact measurement these aspects of journal impact measurement play a significant role, and are strongly inter-relate the degree of uncitedness, and the share of a journal its contents above or below the impact factor value (van Leeuwen, & Moed, 2005).

Data and Method

Data for the present study was collected from Web of Science (WoS) of Thomson Data and Reuters. WoS includes the Science Citation Index (SCI), the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), the Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH) and the Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S).

The data about the different universities in Karnataka was collected. WoS was searched under search terms "Univ. Mysore" and "Karnatak Univ" to collect data related to these universities. The data so collected was tabulated in Microsoft Excel for further analysis.

In all 9538 articles have been indexed in WoS database so far which relates to the general universities in Karnataka. The top two universities in terms of number of indexed articles in WoS are University of Mysore and Karnatak University. Hence only the top two universities have been considered for the study. These two universities together form about half the number of articles (50.51%) from universities in Karnataka. No initial period was fixed for collecting the data. However the data was collected only up to December 2012. This is to give all the articles to get a fair chance to get cited in 2013. The data for the study was collected from November 14 to November 21, 2013. This date is important as the number of citations might vary from time to time. WoS has an option to list the hits according to the number of citations received by them. It also provides an option to list them in increasing order of citations. This has helped the authors to collect the details of article with no citations received so far.

The data was collected under various groups for analysis and interpretation. The data was collected in nine different headings so as to enable the authors to look

into the data from different angles. The data so collected have been presented in the subsequent sections in the form of tables.

Scope and Limitations

The study covers only University of Mysore and Karnatak Universities. The data was collected from WoS. It is possible that the percentage of uncitedness might vary by changing data source. It is presumed that even if we combine the data sources there may not be much difference in the overall findings. Here, the uncitedness articles are those articles which are seldom cited till 2012 as per the data source WoS. In other words only those articles with zero citations till 2012 are considered for the study. No attempt has been made in this article to study the low-citation articles. Even if an article is cited at least once, it will not come under the data set collected for this study. There is an intrinsic limitation of years available for recently published articles to get their first citation. It is therefore decided to get articles upto December 2012.

Uncitedness of articles

Citedness is a measure for checking the significance of a work in its subject domain. On the other hand, uncitedness is also a measure which indirectly indicates the consistency of researchers to publish significant articles. Lesser the uncitedness factor higher will be the ability of the researchers to publish significant articles. Table 1 gives the details of the uncitedness factor of the two universities considered in this study.

| Sl. No. | University Name | Total Number of Articles | Uncited Articles | Percentage |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1 | University of Mysore | 2748 | 835 | 30.39 |
| 2 | Karnatak University | 1649 | 332 | 20.13 |

Table 1 clearly indicates that the percentage of articles published by KU receives more citations than its counterpart. Researchers of UoM have to their credit higher number of articles that got indexed under prestigious WoS database by virtue of publishing them in significant journals. However, in comparison their overall citation percentage is below KU. To be fair with UoM, as a few earlier studies have shown, one can say that as the number of article increases, the percentage of uncitedness would marginally increase. Thus the difference between UoM and KU need not be taken in absolute terms. The following bar chart depicts the uncitedness factor of both the universities in a pictorial manner in terms of number of uncited articles.

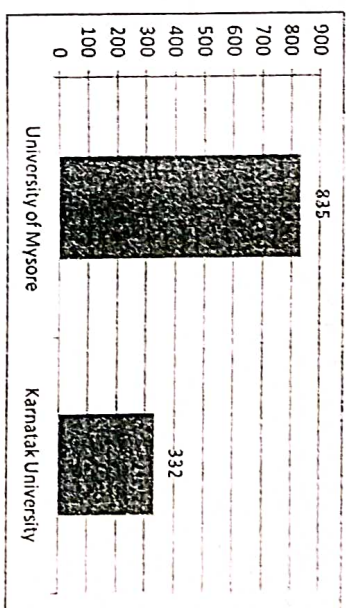


Figure 1: Uncitedness

The percentage of uncitedness percentages of both the universities are higher than those found in other studies. Lee (2003) in his study on Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (IMCB) records the percentage of uncited articles as 11.6%.

Category wise distribution of uncited articles

The researcher wanted to understand the distribution of uncited articles among various subject categories. It is a horrendous task to distribute the articles manually to suit different categories. Fortunately, WoS provides an automatic clustering of articles based on its own subject categorization scheme. These categories themselves were used for analyzing the data. As the areas of specialization and focus vary between the universities, the data is given as two tables representing each university. Table 2 and Table 3 below provide the details of UoM and KU respectively.

| Sl. No. | WOS Category - 2748 | Total Number of Articles | Uncited Articles | Percentage of Uncitedness |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | CRYSTALLOGRAPHY | 598 | 225 | 21.76 |
| 2 | CHEMISTRY MULTIDISCIPLINARY | 269 | 112 | 10.83 |
| 3 | CHEMISTRY ORGANIC | 179 | 27 | 2.61 |
| 4 | POLYMER SCIENCE | 156 | 32 | 3.09 |
| 5 | CHEMISTRY MEDICINAL | 140 | 25 | 2.41 |
| 6 | BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY | 133 | 21 | 2.03 |
| 7 | PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY | 120 | 16 | 1.54 |
| 8 | CHEMISTRY ANALYTICAL | 111 | 12 | 1.16 |
| 9 | MATERIALS SCIENCE MULTIDISCIPLINARY | 110 | 19 | 1.83 |
| 10 | PLANT SCIENCES | 106 | 25 | 2.41 |
| 11 | Others | 1847 | 520 | 50.29 |
| | Total | 3769 | 1034 | 100 |

Table 2 : Uncitedness Categories in University of Mysore

As one can observe from the above Table 2, the top ten categories attracts almost half of the overall publication count (50.50%). Surprisingly, these top ten

categories have also contributed almost half of the uncited articles (49.70) in UoM. This again proves the untested hypothesis that there exists a positive correlation between number of articles and uncitedness factor. One can observe that most of the categories belong to Chemistry discipline. At University of Mysore Chemistry contributes more to the publication count as well as seldom-citation count. Analytical Chemistry, Pharmacology and Material Science are the disciplines have uncitedness percentage less than 2% signifying the fact that these areas produce relatively more significant papers as they attract citations from their peers.

| Sl. No. | WOS Category - 1649 | Total Number of Articles | Uncited Articles | Percentage of Uncitedness |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | CHEMISTRY MULTIDISCIPLINARY | 250 | 63 | 14.96 |
| 2 | POLYMER SCIENCE | 173 | 8 | 1.90 |
| 3 | CHEMISTRY PHYSICAL | 136 | 20 | 4.75 |
| 4 | CHEMISTRY INORGANIC NUCLEAR | 122 | 14 | 3.33 |
| 5 | ENGINEERING CHEMICAL | 118 | 7 | 1.66 |
| 6 | CHEMISTRY ORGANIC | 106 | 24 | 5.70 |
| 7 | PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY | 86 | 11 | 2.61 |
| 8 | CHEMISTRY MEDICINAL | 77 | 13 | 3.09 |
| 9 | CRYSTALLOGRAPHY | 65 | 24 | 5.70 |
| 10 | CHEMISTRY ANALYTICAL | 62 | 8 | 1.90 |
| 11 | Others | 1086 | 226 | 54.39 |
| | Total | 2281 | 421 | 100.00 |

Table 3 above shows the uncitedness in KU from subject categories angle. In case of KU, the top ten categories amount to 54% of the overall publication count. On the other hand only 46% of the overall uncitedness comes from these top ten categories. This result is marginally different than that of UoM. However, like UoM, chemistry is the major area of research in KU also. It may be seen that Chemical Engineering, Analytical Chemistry and Physical Chemistry have less than 2% of uncitedness factor. The lower uncitedness factor clearly shows that KU has been publishing articles of significance in these areas.

Item type and uncitedness

Authors of this work were interested to understand the distribution of uncitedness in various document types.

| Sl. No. | University of Mysore | | | | Karnatak University | | |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Document Type - 2748 | Total Number of works | Uncited works | Percentage | Total Number of works - 1649 | Uncited works | Percentage |
| 1 | ARTICLE | 2593 | 739 (28.49%) | 94.94 | 1595 | 294 (18.43%) | 88.55 |
| 2 | PROCEEDINGS PAPER | 75 | 26 (34.66%) | 1.79 | 30 | 5 (16.67%) | 1.51 |
| 3 | MEETING ABSTRACT | 53 | 52 (98.11%) | 0.54 | 9 | 9 (100%) | 2.71 |
| 4 | REVIEW | 48 | 3 (6.25%) | 1.01 | 17 | 1 (5.88%) | 0.30 |
| 5 | EDITORIAL MATERIAL | 19 | 16 (84.21 %) | 0.18 | 3 | 2 (66.67%) | 0.60 |
| 6 | BOOK REVIEW | 13 | 13 (100%) | 0.48 | 8 | 8 (100%) | 2.41 |
| 7 | LETTER | 11 | 3 (27.27%) | 0.42 | 7 | 5 (72.42%) | 1.51 |
| 8 | CORRECTION | 6 | 6 (100%) | 0.42 | 7 | 5 (71.42 %) | 1.51 |
| 9 | BIOGRAPHICAL ITEM | 2 | 2 (100%) | 0.18 | 3 | 3 (100) | 0.90 |
| 10 | NEWS ITEM | 2 | 1 (50%) | 0.00 | 0 | 0 (0.00%) | 0.00 |
| 11 | REPRINT | 1 | 0 (0.00%) | 0.00 | 0 | 0 (0.00%) | 0.00 |
| 12 | BOOK CHAPTER | 0 | 0 (0.00%) | 0.06 | 1 | 0 (0.00%) | 0.00 |
| | Total | 2823 | 861 (30.49%) | 100.00 | 1680 | 332 (20.13%) | 100.00 |

Table 4 : Item Type and Uncitedness

Most of the works in WoS are of article type. It is not a surprise result anyway as WoS covers predominantly the journal articles. As can be seen from Table 4, UoM has more journal articles which remain uncited than its counterpart KU. The similar trend is observable in all major document types also. As the number of work is highly skewed in favour of journal articles, it is difficult to come to any concrete conclusion regarding the distribution of uncitedness among document type. From the available data, it can possibly be hypothesized that the uncitedness among document types other than journal article would be much higher. Further research on this issue should explore this aspect.

Distribution of Uncitedness over Years

Authors of this paper were interested to understand the pattern of uncitedness of faculty publication over years. Normally it is expected that the collective experience of the university departments would possibly reduce the uncitedness factor of their publications over the years. With this assumption in mind, the authors tried to analyze the data from this perspective. Table 5 below provides the details of the data collected for the purpose.

| University of Mysore | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Sl. No. | Year - 2748 | Uncited Articles |
| 1 | 1999 | 109 |
| 2 | 2000 | 78 |
| 3 | 2001 | 111 |
| 4 | 2002 | 150 |
| 5 | 2003 | 111 |
| 6 | 2004 | 158 |
| 7 | 2005 | 198 |
| 8 | 2006 | 262 |
| 9 | 2007 | 304 |
| 10 | 2008 | 203 |
| 11 | 2009 | 264 |
| 12 | 2010 | 289 |
| 13 | 2011 | 308 |
| 14 | 2012 | 203 |
| Total | | 2748 |

Table 5 : Year wise distribution of uncitedness - UoM

Table 5 shows the distribution of number of articles and their uncitedness over years. The data of UoM for past 14 years are shown in the table starting from 1999 to 2012. The following line chart clearly shows that both the number of articles and uncitedness factors are increasing over years. It is not surprising result that number of articles are raising. However the rate of growth of articles as seen from the Figure 2 is neither consistent nor increasing drastically. Contrary to the expectations made in the introduction of this section, it appears that the experience and wisdom gained by the senior faculty members are not properly percolated down to the juniors. Hence it is possible to conveniently state that the uncitedness factor is also on the rise along with the number articles.

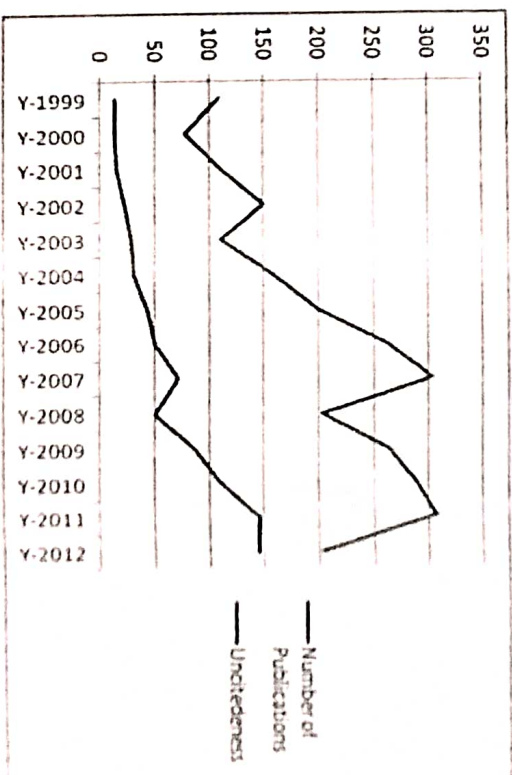


Figure 2 : Year wise distribution of publications and uncitedness

Authors with Uncitedness Factor in their Publications

It is an interesting aspect to study the authors whose papers remain uncited. As already stated it is expected that authors with more publications will likely to have more uncitedness ratio. Table 6 and Table 7 give the details of UoM and KU respectively.

| University of Mysore | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Sl. No. | Author - 2748 | Total Number of Articles | Percentage | Uncited Articles | Percentage |
| 1 | YATHIRAJAN HS | 482 | 12.97 | 163 | 15.86 |
| 2 | RANGAPPA KS | 205 | 5.52 | 54 | 5.25 |
| 3 | BASAVAJAH K | 156 | 4.20 | 52 | 5.06 |
| 4 | PRASAD JS | 143 | 3.85 | 50 | 4.86 |
| 5 | SRIDHAR MA | 119 | 3.20 | 39 | 3.79 |
| 6 | GOWDA DC | 94 | 2.53 | 16 | 1.56 |
| 7 | NAGARAJA P | 92 | 2.48 | 21 | 2.04 |
| 8 | SOMASHEKAR R | 85 | 2.29 | 29 | 2.82 |
| 9 | RAI KML | 81 | 2.18 | 19 | 1.85 |
| 10 | SHETTY HS | 81 | 2.18 | 11 | 1.07 |
| 11 | RANGANATHAJAH C | 72 | 1.94 | 12 | 1.17 |
| 12 | BYRAPPA K | 65 | 1.75 | 17 | 1.65 |
| 13 | REVANASIDDAPPA HD | 59 | 1.59 | 17 | 1.65 |
| 14 | VINAY KB | 55 | 1.48 | 29 | 2.82 |
| 15 | MAJESKARAN | 50 | 1.35 | 22 | 2.14 |
| | Others | 1878 | 50.52 | 477 | 46.40 |
| | Total | 3717 | 100.00 | 1028 | 100.00 |

Table 6 : Authors and Uncitedness from UoM

Table 6 indicates the authors who have published some uncited articles in UoM. It may be noted here that top 15 most productive authors have contributed to almost half of the total publications from UoM (49.48). They in all contribute for 53.60% of uncited articles. This phenomenon shows that even the most productive authors have uncited articles as that of less productive authors. This may lead to a null hypothesis for future research that there exists no relationship between productivity and uncitedness factor. The above table shows that Yathirajan HS leads the table both in terms of productivity and uncitedness followed by Rangappa KS and Basavajah K. Five authors have less than 2% of uncitedness. They are Shetty HS, Gowda DC, Byrappa K, Revanasiddappa HD, and Rai KML.

| Karnatak University | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Sl. No. | Author - 1649 | Total Number of Articles | Percentage | Uncited Articles | Percentage |
| 1 | AMINABHAVI TM | 248 | 10.14 | 9 | 2.65 |
| 2 | NANDIBEWOOR ST | 234 | 9.57 | 48 | 14.12 |
| 3 | MURTHY HN | 81 | 3.31 | 9 | 2.65 |
| 4 | PATIL SA | 77 | 3.15 | 6 | 1.76 |
| 5 | SEETHARAMAPPA J | 77 | 3.15 | 6 | 1.76 |
| 6 | KULKARNI MV | 65 | 2.66 | 20 | 5.88 |
| 7 | CHIMATADAR SA | 63 | 2.58 | 15 | 4.41 |
| 8 | GUDASI KB | 54 | 2.21 | 5 | 1.47 |
| 9 | SAIDAPUR SK | 49 | 2.00 | 9 | 2.65 |
| 10 | HOSAMANI KM | 48 | 1.96 | 6 | 1.76 |
| 11 | KARIDURAGANAVAR MY | 46 | 1.88 | 3 | 0.88 |
| 12 | GAOAGINAMATH GS | 44 | 1.80 | 14 | 4.12 |
| 13 | REVANKAR VK | 44 | 1.80 | 7 | 2.06 |
| 14 | SAIRAM M | 44 | 1.80 | 1 | 0.29 |
| 15 | SHANBHAG BA | 44 | 1.80 | 8 | 2.35 |
| | Others | 1227 | 50.18 | 174 | 51.18 |
| | Total | 2445 | 100 | 340 | 100 |

Table 7 : Authors and Uncitedness in KU

Table 7 shows KU authors exhibits somewhat similar phenomenon as observed in UoM. The top 15 most productive authors in KU have published articles amounting to half of the overall productivity of all authors (49.82%). 48.82 % of articles from these authors remain seldom cited. Like in UoM, the top most productive author remains top most in terms of uncitedness also. Sairam M (0.29%) and Kariduraganavar MY (0.88%) record the least uncitedness percentages. Four authors with less than 2% of uncitedness are Gudasi KB, Patil SA, Seetharamappa J, and Hosamani KM.

Collaboration and Uncitedness

Does collaboration with other authors or institutions have an impact on uncitedness factor? This is the question of interest to the authors of the present paper. The data was collected for the purpose and tabulated for further analysis in Table 8 and Table 9.

| University of Mysore | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Sl. No. | Country - | Total Number of Articles | Percentage | Uncited Articles | Percentage |
| 1 | INDIA | 2748 | 75.70 | 835 (30.39%) | 75.98 |
| 2 | USA | 326 | 8.98 | 114 (34.97%) | 10.37 |
| 3 | GERMANY | 138 | 3.80 | 25(18.12%) | 2.27 |
| 4 | JAPAN | 53 | 1.46 | 7 (13.21%) | 0.64 |
| 5 | SCOTLAND | 43 | 1.18 | 13 (30.23%) | 1.18 |
| 6 | POLAND | 36 | 0.99 | 22 (61.11%) | 2.00 |
| 7 | IRAN | 35 | 0.96 | 18 (51.43%) | 1.64 |
| 8 | DENMARK | 23 | 0.63 | 4 (17.39%) | 0.36 |
| 9 | TURKEY | 20 | 0.55 | 6 (30.00%) | 0.55 |
| 10 | SINGAPORE | 19 | 0.52 | 6 (31.58%) | 0.55 |
| 11 | Others | 189 | 5.21 | 49 (25.93%) | 4.46 |
| | | 3630 | 100 | 1099 (30.27%) | 100 |

Table 8 :
Collaboration and
uncitedness in UoM

It is not surprising that 75.70% of the author-collaboration is among authors from India as for as UoM is concerned. UoM authors have collaborated more with authors from USA when compared to other countries. The uncitedness of Indian collaboration articles is to the tune of 75.98%. Further analysis is required to see the pattern in intra-institution and inter-institution collaborations.

If one considers the individual collaborating countries and percentage of uncitedness, it is found that the works collaborated with Poland got highest uncitedness factor (61.11%) whereas the least was with Japanese authors (13.21%). In other words, when the UoM authors collaborated with Japanese authors, they attracted the citations more than with any other countries. Denmark and Germany also stands next as far as attracting the minimum citations are considered. Surprisingly, the collaborative work with USA shown a highest uncitedness factor of 34.97% which is more than even the collaboration with Indian authors. Only further depth analysis could provide insight into such result.

| Karnatak University | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Sl. No. | Country - 1649 | Total Number of Articles | Percentage | Uncited Articles | Percentage |
| 1 | INDIA | 1649 | 83.07 | 327 (19.83%) | 87.43 |
| 2 | SOUTH KOREA | 76 | 3.83 | 10 (13.16%) | 2.67 |
| 3 | USA | 46 | 2.32 | 7 (15.22%) | 1.87 |
| 4 | ENGLAND | 42 | 2.12 | 7 (16.67%) | 1.87 |
| 5 | AUSTRALIA | 15 | 0.76 | 2 (13.33%) | 0.53 |
| 6 | GERMANY | 13 | 0.65 | 4 (30.77%) | 1.07 |
| 7 | FINLAND | 11 | 0.55 | 1 (9.09%) | 0.27 |
| 8 | SWITZERLAND | 11 | 0.55 | 1 (9.09%) | 0.27 |
| 9 | TAIWAN | 10 | 0.50 | 0 (0.00%) | 0.00 |
| 10 | ISRAEL | 8 | 0.40 | 4 (50.00%) | 1.07 |
| 11 | Others | 104 | 5.24 | 11 (10.58%) | 2.94 |
| | Total | | 1985 | 374 (18.84%) | 100 |

Table 9 : Collaboration
and Uncitedness in KU

Table 8 shows the collaboration pattern of authors of KU with authors from other countries. In comparison the collaboration of KU authors with other countries is slightly less than that of UoM. 83.07% of their articles are intra-nation collaboration. The share of uncitedness is as high as 87.43% with Indian authors. Collaboration works, except with Israel, have witnessed lower uncitedness factor. It may be found that all ten papers with Taiwan have attracted citations. In case of KU, the collaboration with Israel and German authors has produced more uncitedness than any other countries. In general terms, one can possibly say that collaboration with foreign countries have no impact on receipt of citations are concerned. This may have to be statistically tested with larger data set.

Conclusion

A study of uncitedness is equally important as that of citedness. The authors in particular and universities in general should try to understand the reasons for uncitedness and improve the situation. The overall uncitedness among faculty members in Indian universities is more when compared to international standards. This trend needs to be changed. There is a need for more studies and deeper studies to understand the phenomenon of uncitedness among Indian researchers.

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Urdu Keyboards for Creating Bibliographic Records: An Assessment

Urdu Keyboards
for Creating
Bibliographic
Records

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Abstract

Input Method Editors (IMEs) – keyboard layouts - are the applications essential for converting keystrokes to character in another language. The study examined four different Urdu IMEs (keyboard layouts) to compare them for the creation of bibliographic records in libraries. It was found that there is no significant difference between the keyboards. The implication of the study is that the cataloguers can choose any one of the IMEs of their choice as there is no distinct advantage of any one IME over others.

Keywords

Input Method Editors, IMEs, Keyboards, Indic Keyboards, Urdu Keyboards, Personal Arabic Scripts, Soft keyboards, Bibliographic Data Entry

Introduction

The development of Unicode has increased various language content in digital form. The databases, whose content was predominately in English earlier, also are being populated with content with multiple languages. The library databases are also becoming more multilingual, unlike the past. Libraries are encouraging, and users are demanding the metadata in the database to be in the language of the text of the catalogued item. The Unicode has solved the problem of encoding issues will be almost all the scripts that are known to the humanity so far. It is

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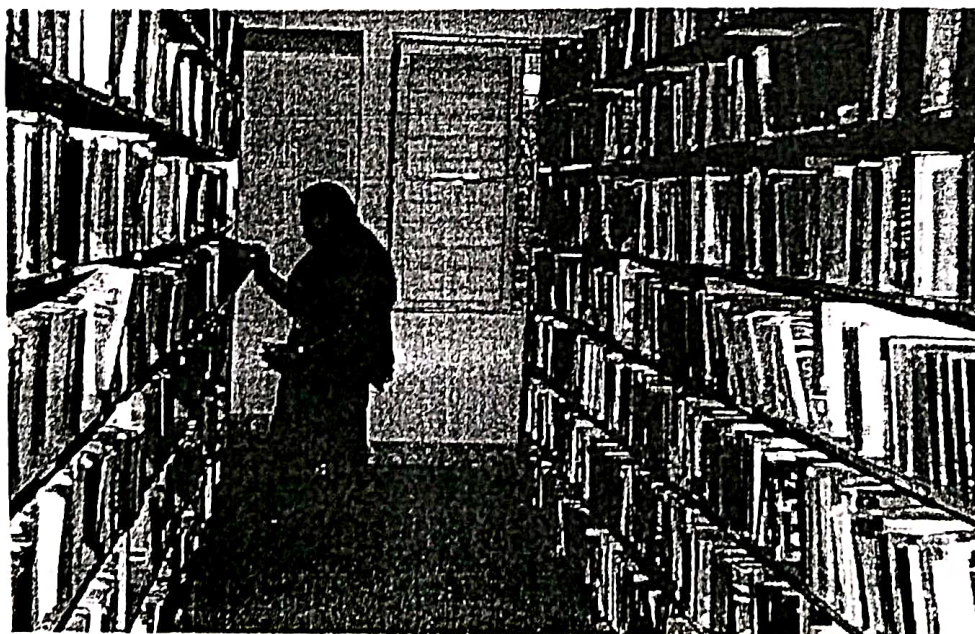
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LIBRARY COLLECTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO DOCTORAL RESEARCH: A CITATION ANALYSIS OF THESES IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE AT UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE



Research by



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ABSTRACT:- The present citation analysis study has been undertaken to
evaluate the University Library collections contribute to the doctoral research
in the field of Business Administration and Commerce at the University.

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LIBRARY COLLECTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO DOCTORAL RESEARCH: A CITATION ANALYSIS OF THESES IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE AT UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

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ABSTRACT

The present citation analysis study has been undertaken to evaluate the University Library collections contribute to the doctoral research in the field of Business Administration and Commerce at the University of Mysore. The study examined the 1102 research materials cited in the 14 doctoral theses submitted to the University during the period from 1964 to 2013. The study covers the analysis of various variables of the citation such as type, authorship, age and library holdings to meet objectivities of the study. The study result found that the overall average number of citations per doctoral thesis in the both Business Administration and Commerce subject was 171.93. The highest number of citations was 447 and lowest number of Citations was 111. In a total 1102 citations, 43.10 percent were Journal citations, 38.29 percents were Textbook citations followed and Report (10.25%). the highest number of citations (57.42 %) was single author works followed by 23.25% works authored by joint authors. The highest percentage of citations is about 6 to 10 years of age (22.11%), followed by citations in the age range of 21 to 30 years (16.46%). The University Library owned 52.34 percent of a total 1045 cited materials found in the theses. The library owned 65.05 % of 475 cited journals found in theses and 45.02

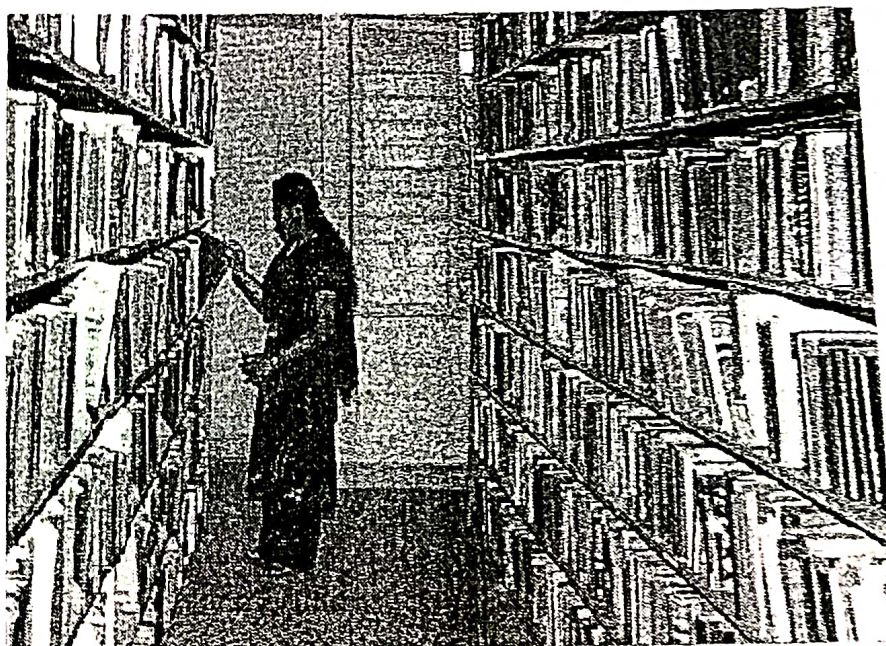
% of 422 cited Textbook found in the theses. Library ownership of more than 40% of cited research materials belongs to the age group of below 1 to 100 years during the period.

KEYWORDS: Citation analysis, Library collection, Bibliometrics, Collection management, References, Doctoral thesis.

INTRODUCTION:

The reading materials available in libraries in general, has been growing ever since academic libraries in Tim Berners-Lee of CERN (The

particular play a very significant role in enhancing the knowledge of the users or more particularly scholars involving in cutting edge research in academic institutions. Thus, relevancy of the library collection becomes very significant. The advancement in information and communication technologies in the early part of the 21st century posed a substantial threat to the libraries. The information access through the Internet has been growing ever since



European Organization for Nuclear Research) introduced first web browser for wider public access of Internet in 1991. At the same time, the dwindling budget of libraries has also become a major issue across the world (Gao, Li, & Lao, 2009; Kumar & Dora, 2011). Many libraries had to cut short their budget and had to reduce the subscription and purchasing cost of library materials. However, the demand of the users to access information has never come down. In fact, the demand for information use has increased considerably as more and more information proliferated in different form and format. In this context, here an attempt has been made to study the citations available in doctoral theses submitted to the University of Mysore. The study also aimed at determining the Mysore University Library collections contribute to doctoral research in the field of Business Administration and Commerce during the period from 1964 to 2013.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The researcher has attempted to identify the availability of previous literature in the field of library collection contributions and reviewed those literature to understand the studies, which are already done in the field. There are mainly two kinds of universities; general and special universities, which owns the various form of resources for its users. Many studies were conducted to evaluate the usefulness of these resources through the citation analysis of theses or dissertations of research scholar and publications of faculties (Kayongo & Helm, 2012; Sylvia, 1998). Smith (2003) reported that 'research scholars of the general university who belongs to the discipline of Arts and Humanities, Education, Science and Social Science used around 87 % of cited materials of their dissertation from the library itself. Wilson and Tenopir (2008) examined publications of Medical faculties and identified that 90% of total cited items were accessed from the university library. Kirkwood (2009) identified that research scholar of biological, medical, industrial, mechanical, chemical, electrical and computer engineering as well as computer science have used 85 % of journals for research work. Faculties of anthropology disciplines have cited 47% of books than the journal for publication (Kayongo & Helm, 2012). Medical students are using online journals most frequently and use of print journals is significantly decreasing (Sandra and De Groote 2008). A research scholar of librarianship and faculties of anthropology discipline cited materials are less than 10-year old (Tonta, 2006; Kayongo & Helm, 2012). Many studies mainly reported that English language publications are dominated than other foreign languages.

OBJECTIVES:

The present study has been carried out with the following objectives.

- 1.To identify the genre of research materials used by the researchers in the field of Business Administration and Commerce.
- 2.To investigate the authorship pattern of the researchers.
- 3.To find out the age wise distribution of citations.
- 4.To determine library ownership of the resources cited in the theses.
- 5.To investigate whether the usefulness of the collection had changed over a period of time, say a decade.

METHODOLOGY:

The main aim of the study is to evaluate the Mysore University library collections contribute to doctoral research in the field of the Business Administration and Commerce at the University of Mysore. The citation analysis research method was employed for the study and the data source for the study is 1102 references cited in the 14 doctoral theses submitted to the University during the period between 1964 – 2013. The stratified random sampling method was used for selecting 14 theses from 5 decades for the study whereas there were no theses available during the period of 1964-1973. Hence, the study includes theses submitted between periods of 1974 to 2013. The researchers analyzed various variables of the citation to meet objectivities of the study such as type, authorship, age, and library holdings. The website citation was included for analysis of Range and Type only. The availability of the documents ascertained by using the traditional and online catalogues. The data so collected has been analyzed and interpreted in the succeeding sections of the paper.

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DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

1. Range of Research Materials cited in the Doctoral Theses

Table 1: Range of Research Materials cited in the Doctoral Theses

| Subject | Number of Thesis | Number of Citation | Average Number of Citation per Thesis | Lowest Number of Citation | Highest Number of Citation |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Business Administration | 5 | 439 | 87.6 | 40 | 126 |
| Commerce | 9 | 663 | 84.33 | 71 | 351 |
| TOTAL | 14 | 1102 | 171.93 | 111 | 477 |

The range of research materials cited in the doctoral theses in the field of Business Administration and Commerce is shown in Table 1. The table shows that in all 1102 citations, the average number of citations per doctoral thesis in the both Business Administration and Commerce subject overall was 171.93. The highest number of citations was 447 and lowest number of Citations was 111. The Commerce subject researcher cited the highest number of resources with an average of 84.33 resources as compared to Business Administration subject with an average of 87.6 resources.

2. Type of Research Materials cited in the Doctoral Theses

Type of research materials cited in doctoral theses during the period of five decades from 1964 to 2013 is presented in Table 1. The table indicates that there were no theses available in the subjects of Business Administration and Commerce at Mysore University Library during the period of 1964 to 1973. Hence, 1102 citations were total population found during the period of 4 decades from 1974 to 2013. Among the total 1102 citations, 43.10 percent were Journal citations and 38.29 percent were Textbook citations followed by Report (10.25%), Website (5.17%), and Conference Proceedings (1.27%). The Newspaper, Thesis, Dictionary and Working Paper were least cited resources by the researchers. The Textbook was the foremost type of resources cited by the researchers from 1984 to 2003. The journal citation has been gradually increased from 29.58% in 1974 to 48.32% in 2013 vis-a-vis the Report citation has been gradually decreased from 52.11% in 1974 to 7.34% in 2013. The researchers cited Website from 1994 onwards and its citations have been increased rapidly during the period of 2004 to 2013.

Table 2: Type of Research Materials cited in the Doctoral Theses

| Decade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---|
| 1964-1973 | | | | | 1974-1983 | | 1984-1993 | | 1994-2003 | | 2004-2013 | | All Total (1964-2013) | |
| Number of Thesis Type | 0 | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | | 7 | | 14 | | | |
| | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % |
| Textbook | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 18.31 | 99 | 48.77 | 93 | 53.45 | 217 | 33.18 | 422 | 38.29 | | |
| Conference | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 14 | 2.14 | 14 | 1.27 | | |
| Dictionary | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.46 | 3 | 0.27 | | |
| Journal | 0 | 0.00 | 21 | 29.58 | 64 | 31.53 | 74 | 42.53 | 316 | 48.32 | 475 | 43.10 | | |
| Newspaper | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 5.42 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 1.00 | | |
| Working Paper | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.31 | 2 | 0.18 | | |
| Report | 0 | 0.00 | 37 | 52.11 | 28 | 13.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 48 | 7.34 | 113 | 10.25 | | |
| Thesis | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.49 | 1 | 0.57 | 3 | 0.46 | 5 | 0.45 | | |
| Website | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 3.45 | 51 | 7.80 | 57 | 5.17 | | |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0.00 | 71 | 100.00 | 203 | 100.00 | 174 | 100.00 | 654 | 100.00 | 1102 | 100.00 | | |

3. Authorship Pattern of Research Materials cited in the Doctoral Theses

Table 3 indicates the Authorship pattern of research materials cited in the doctoral theses. The Website citation type was excluded from the analysis of authorship pattern. Hence, the total number of 1045 citations were analysed to ascertain the authorship pattern of cited research materials by the researcher. The authorship pattern has grouped into four categories such single author, joint authors, three authors, four and more than four authors, and corporate authors. In all total 1045 citation, the highest number of citations (57.42 %) was single author works followed by 23.25% works authored by joint authors. 9.95% by corporate authors, 7.85% by

three authors, and 1.53% by four and more than four authors. The single-authored works have been decreasing gradually from 66.01% in 1984 to 53.40% in 2013 vis-a-vis the jointly authored works have been increased gradually from 5.63% in 1974 to 27.86% in 2013. The table clearly shows that the researcher scholar theses seem to be in favor of single authors. Researcher in the field of Business administration and Commerce seem to undertake less collaborative research.

Table 3: Authorship Pattern of Research Materials cited in the Doctoral Theses

| Number of Thesis | Decade | | | | | | | | All Total (1974-2013) 14 | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | 1974-1983 | | 1984-1993 | | 1994-2003 | | 2004-2013 | | | |
| | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | | 7 | | | |
| Authorship | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % |
| Single Authors | 34 | 47.89 | 134 | 66.01 | 110 | 65.48 | 322 | 53.40 | 600 | 57.42 |
| Joint Authors | 4 | 5.63 | 35 | 17.24 | 36 | 21.43 | 168 | 27.86 | 243 | 23.25 |
| Three Authors | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 2.96 | 19 | 11.31 | 57 | 9.45 | 82 | 7.85 |
| Four and More than Four Authors | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 1.79 | 13 | 2.16 | 16 | 1.53 |
| Corporate authors | 3 | 4.64 | 28 | 13.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 43 | 7.13 | 104 | 9.95 |
| TOTAL | 71 | 100.00 | 203 | 100.00 | 168 | 100.00 | 603 | 100.00 | 1045 | 100.00 |

4. Age of Research Materials cited in Doctoral Theses

Table 4 indicates the age of research materials cited in the doctoral theses during the period from 1974 to 2013. The citation age refers to the number of years between the completion date of the doctoral thesis and the publication date of the resource cited. It may be seen from the table that among the 1045 citations, the highest percentage of citations are about 6 to 10 years of age (22.11%), followed by citation in the age range of 21 to 30 years (16.46%) and 11 to 15 years (15.60%). The table clearly shows that the more than 60% of cited resources age belongs to the age group of 6 to 10 years. It is noted that 28% of cited resources age comes under the age group of below 1 year to 5 years and only 8.23% of cited resources age range is 31 to 100 years.

Table 4: Age of Research Materials cited in Doctoral Theses

| Decade | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1974-1983 | | | 1984-1993 | | 1994-2003 | | 2004-2013 | | All Total (1974-2013) | |
| Number of Thesis Age | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | | 7 | | 14 | |
| | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % | Total No. of Citation | % |
| < 1 year | | | 10 | 4.93 | 5 | 1.79 | 2 | 0.33 | 15 | 1.44 |
| 1 year | 2 | 2.82 | 4 | 1.97 | 8 | 4.76 | 26 | 4.31 | 40 | 3.83 |
| 2 years | 3 | 4.23 | 4 | 1.97 | 14 | 8.33 | 28 | 4.64 | 49 | 4.69 |
| 3 years | 8 | 11.27 | 16 | 7.88 | 17 | 10.12 | 35 | 5.80 | 76 | 7.27 |
| 4 years | 3 | 4.23 | 6 | 2.96 | 15 | 8.93 | 29 | 4.81 | 53 | 5.07 |
| 5 years | 5 | 7.04 | 8 | 3.94 | 17 | 10.12 | 33 | 5.47 | 63 | 6.03 |
| 6 to 10 years | 24 | 33.80 | 47 | 23.15 | 36 | 21.43 | 124 | 20.56 | 231 | 22.11 |
| 11 to 15 years | 13 | 18.31 | 38 | 18.72 | 24 | 14.29 | 88 | 14.59 | 163 | 15.60 |
| 16 to 20 years | 6 | 8.45 | 13 | 6.40 | 15 | 8.93 | 63 | 10.45 | 97 | 9.28 |
| 21 to 30 years | 5 | 7.04 | 39 | 19.21 | 13 | 7.74 | 115 | 19.07 | 172 | 16.46 |
| 31 to 40 years | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 5.42 | 1 | 0.60 | 49 | 8.13 | 61 | 5.84 |
| 41 to 50 years | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 1.97 | 1 | 0.60 | 7 | 1.16 | 12 | 1.15 |
| 51 to 100 years | 2 | 2.82 | 3 | 1.48 | 4 | 2.38 | 4 | 0.66 | 13 | 1.24 |
| Total | 71 | 100.00 | 203 | 100.00 | 168 | 100.00 | 603 | 100.00 | 1045 | 100.00 |

5. Library Ownership of Cited Research Materials by Type

The Table 5 reveals the library ownership of cited research materials found in the theses of Business Administration and Commerce submitted during the period from 1974 to 2013. It may be seen from the table that the Mysore University Library owned 52.34 percent of a total 1045 cited materials found in the theses. The library ownership of cited material is different from one type to another type of research materials. The library owned 100% of 11 newspapers cited in the theses. The library owned 65.05 % of 475 cited journals found in

theses and the library ownership of cited journals has been decreasing from 100 % in 1974 to 61.08% in 2013 during the period. Out of five cited doctoral thesis, there were 60% theses available in the library. The library held 45.02 % of 422 cited Textbook in the theses and the availability of cited textbook in the library has been decreasing rapidly from 92.31% in 1974 to 32.26 % in 2013. The library held 30.09% of 113 cited report in theses. Conference proceedings, Dissertation and Working papers cited in the doctoral theses were not owned by the library.

Table 5: Library Ownership of Cited Research Materials by Type

| Number of Thesis Type | | Decade | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 1974-1983 | | 1984-1993 | | 1994-2003 | | 2004-2013 | | All Total (1974-2013) | |
| | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | | 7 | | 14 | |
| | | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) |
| Textbook | | 13 | 92.31 (12) | 99 | 59.60 (59) | 93 | 52.69 (49) | 217 | 32.26 (70) | 422 | 45.02 (120) |
| Conference | | | | | | | | 14 | 0.00 (0) | 14 | 0.00 (0) |
| Dissertation | | | | | | | | 3 | 0.00 (0) | 3 | 0.00 (0) |
| Journal | | 21 | 100.00 (21) | 64 | 79.69 (51) | 74 | 59.46 (44) | 316 | 61.08 (193) | 475 | 65.05 (309) |
| Newspaper | | | | 11 | 100.00 (11) | | | | | 11 | 100.00 (11) |
| Working Paper | | | | | | | | 2 | 0.00 (0) | 2 | 0.00 (0) |
| Report | | 37 | 21.62 (8) | 28 | 46.43 (13) | | | 48 | 27.08 (13) | 113 | 30.09 (34) |
| Thesis | | | | 1 | 100.00 (1) | 1 | | 3 | 66.67 (2) | 5 | 60.00 (3) |
| TOTAL | | 71 | 57.75 (41) | 203 | 66.50 (135) | 168 | 59.46 (93) | 603 | 52.69 (278) | 1045 | 52.34 (547) |

Note: Figure in parentheses is the frequency of owned materials and its percentage listed above it.

6. Library Ownership of Cited Research Materials by Age

The age wise distribution of cited research materials owned by the library is shown in Table 6. The table indicates that the library owned 93.33% of 15 cited research materials which belong to the age of below one year and owned 76.92% of 13 cited materials belong to the age of 51 to 100 years. The library held the more than 50% of cited research materials belongs to each age group of 1 to 4 years, 6 to 15 years and 31 to 40 years and similarly library owned the below the 50% of cited research materials which belongs to each age groups of 21 to 30 years, 5 years and 16 to 20 years. It is clearly seen from the table that the library ownership of more than 40% of cited research materials belongs to the age group of below 1 to 100 years during the period from 1974 to 2013. The age wise availability of cited research materials was completely fluctuated from one decade to another decade.

Table 6: Library Ownership of Cited Research Materials by Age

| Decade | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Age | 1974-1983 | | 1984-1993 | | 1994-2003 | | 2003-2013 | | All Total (1974-2013) | |
| Number of Thesis | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 14 | | | | | |
| | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) | Total Citation | % Owned (Frequency) |
| < 1 year | | | 10 | 100 00 (10) | 3 | 100 00 (3) | 2 | 50 00 (1) | 15 | 93.33 (14) |
| 1 year | 2 | 0 00 (0) | 4 | 100 00 (4) | 8 | 62.50 (5) | 26 | 53.85 (14) | 40 | 57.50 (23) |
| 2 year | 3 | 100 00 (3) | 4 | 50 00 (2) | 14 | 71.43 (10) | 28 | 39.29 (11) | 49 | 53.06 (26) |
| 3 year | 8 | 75 00 (6) | 16 | 81.25 (13) | 17 | 58.82 (10) | 35 | 31.43 (11) | 76 | 52.63 (40) |
| 4 year | 3 | 100 00 (3) | 6 | 83.33 (5) | 15 | 66.67 (10) | 29 | 44.83 (13) | 53 | 58.49 (31) |
| 5 year | 5 | 40 00 (2) | 8 | 62.50 (5) | 17 | 41.18 (7) | 33 | 39.39 (13) | 63 | 42.86 (27) |
| 6 to 10 years | 24 | 66.67 (16) | 47 | 63.83 (30) | 36 | 55.56 (20) | 124 | 53.23 (66) | 231 | 57.14 (132) |
| 11 to 15 years | 13 | 53.85 (7) | 38 | 73.68 (28) | 24 | 41.67 (10) | 88 | 44.32 (39) | 163 | 51.53 (84) |
| 16 to 20 years | 6 | 33.33 (2) | 13 | 30.77 (4) | 15 | 46.67 (7) | 63 | 42.86 (27) | 97 | 41.24 (40) |
| 21 to 30 years | 5 | 20.00 (1) | 39 | 66.67 (26) | 13 | 38.46 (5) | 115 | 40.00 (46) | 172 | 45.35 (78) |
| 31 to 40 years | 0 | | 11 | 45.45 (5) | 1 | 100 00 (1) | 49 | 59.18 (29) | 61 | 57.38 (35) |
| 41 to 50 years | 0 | | 4 | 25 00 (1) | 1 | 100 00 (1) | 7 | 71.43 (5) | 12 | 58.33 (7) |
| 51 to 100 years | 2 | 50 00 (1) | 3 | 66.67 (2) | 4 | 100 00 (4) | 4 | 75 00 (3) | 13 | 76.92 (10) |
| Total | 71 | 57.75 (41) | 203 | 66.50 (135) | 168 | 55.36 (93) | 603 | 46.10 (278) | 1045 | 52.34 (547) |

Note: Figure in parentheses is the frequency of owned materials and its percentage listed above it

Note: Figure in parentheses is the frequency of owned materials and its percentage listed above it

CONCLUSION:

The present citation analysis study made an effort to evaluate the University Library collections contribute to the doctoral research in the field of Business Administration and Commerce at the University of Mysore. The study result affirmed that in total 1102 citations, 43.10 percent were Journal citations and 38.29 percent were Textbook citations. Hence, the librarian should have to make an appropriate plan for well maintaining Journal and Textbook collection as compared to another type of the cited materials. More than 90% of cited resources belong age groups of below 1 to 30 years. Therefore, the library collection that belongs to this age group should be well maintained. The University Library owned 52.34 percent of a total 1045 cited materials found in the theses. Library ownership of cited journals has been decreasing from 100 % in 1974 to 61.08% in 2013 and the availability of cited Textbook in the library has been decreasing rapidly from 92.31% in 1974 to 32.26 % in 2013. Hence, the library should have to adopt appropriate collection development policy for enhancing the rich collection to support the doctoral researchers.

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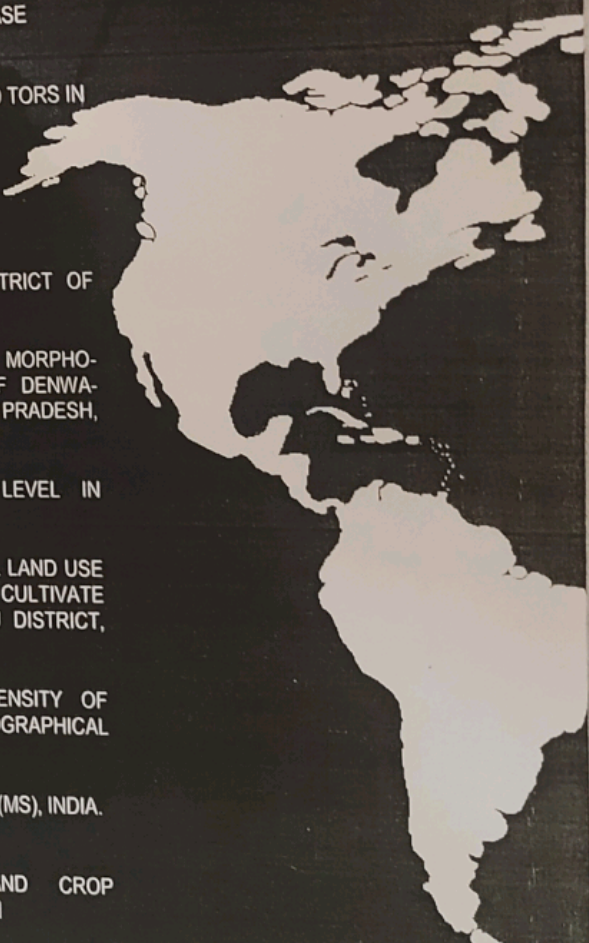
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Authors are responsible for the views presented in their research articles

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HOUSE CONSTRUCTED UNDER ASHRAYA HOUSING SCHEME IN RAMANAGARA DISTRICT: 2001-2012

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Abstract

Housing is one of the basic requirements of human beings. Adequate shelter for each and every household is a fundamental pre-requisite for a healthy living in any society. Around 75% of the district population is living in rural areas. People in rural areas should have the same quality of life as is enjoyed by people living in sub urban and urban areas. Ramanagara is situated in the south of the South Karnataka. It is positioned between 12° 54' to 13° 53' North latitude 75° 04' and 76° 21' East longitude. To Examine the socio economic status of the people before and after implementation of rural development programmes in selected villages. The present study completely depends on secondary data. For the secondary source, published and unpublished data and data collected from the government and semi-government offices or department will be used. The present research work is being carried out with the help of survey of India topographical maps and maps supplied by district planning.

Keywords: Rural development programme, House Constructed Under Ashraya Scheme

Introduction

Housing is one of the basic requirements of human beings. Adequate shelter for each and every household is a fundamental pre-requisite for a healthy living in any society. Along with housing requirements proper habitat and congenial environment are also emphasized by the United Nations in various conferences and meetings conducted all over the Globe. From a social point of view a house provides significant economic security and status in society. For a shelterless person a house brings about a profound social change in his existence, endowing him with an identity.

Ramanagara district also adopted housing schemes. They are, Indira Awas Yojane, Ambedkar Vasati yojane, Ashraya vasati yojane and Basava vasati yojane, etc

Study Area

Ramanagara is situated in the south of the South Karnataka. It is positioned between 12° 54' to 13° 53' North latitude 75° 04' and 76° 21' East longitude., Ramanagara district borders with Bangalore Rural in the north, Mandya in the west, Tumkur in the northwest, Bangalore Urban in northeast, Chamarajnagar in the south and Tamil Nadu in the East.

Ramanagara (known as Closepet, after Sir Barry Close (1756–1813), in pre-Independence times and retained in geology) is a town and a city municipal council in the Indian state of Karnataka. It is also the headquarters of Ramanagaram district. Ramanagaram is approximately 50 km southwest of Bangalore. It has an average elevation of 747 metres (2450 feet). Ramanagaram is also famous for the huge rocky outcrops. Those that are popular for rock climbing are; Ramadevarabetta, SRS betta and Thenginkalbetta.

Ramanagara's geographical area is 3,599 sq.km, it has bifurcated 4 revenue talukas, 18 hoblis, 130 village panchayath, 2 municipalities, 2 town agglomeration and 823 villages.

Objectives

To examine the implication of **Ashraya Scheme** programme on the socio-economic status of the people. To find out the **Ashraya Scheme** programme wise beneficiaries of selected rural development programmes in the district.

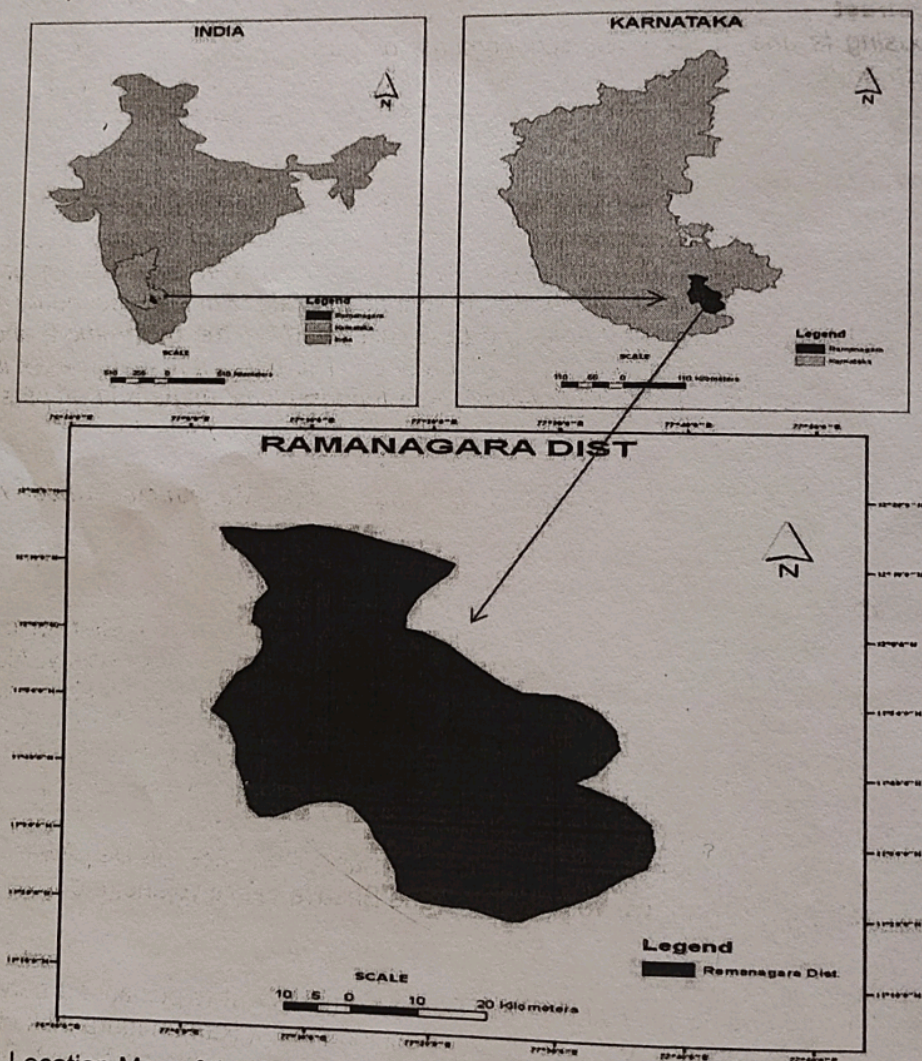


Figure 1. Location Map of the Study Area

Methodology

The present study completely depends on secondary data. For the secondary source, published and unpublished data and data collected from the government and semi-government offices or department will be used. The present research work is being carried out with the help of survey of India topographical maps and maps supplied by district planning.

Result & Analysis

48,880 houses are constructed under different housing schemes in Ramanagara district. Especially housing schemes are helped SC, ST people to have better house. The district had 22.60% of income from primary sector in 2001, but in 2011 there was gradual increase up to 32.4% due to implementation of several rural development programmes.

Table 1. Selected villages beneficiaries from different housing schemes (2012)

| Name of the taluk | Selected villages | Selected Housing schemes | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | IAY | Ambedkar | Ashraya | Basava | Total |
| Channapatna | Srirampura | 12 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Kanakapura | Adanakuppe | 8 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 15 |
| Magadi | Hosadoddi | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Ramanagara | Hosadoddi (Model village) | 10 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 35 |
| Total | | 31 | 15 | 19 | 11 | 76 |

Source: Primary data collected by researcher

The above table and graph depicts different housing scheme beneficiaries in IAY, Ambedkar, Ashraya and Basava housing schemes in selected villages from Ramanagara district. Srirampura village has 12 beneficiaries from Indira Awaaz Yojana, 2 beneficiaries from Ambedkar, 3 beneficiaries from Ashraya housing schemes, 0 beneficiaries from Indira Awaaz Yojana. Adanakuppe village has 8 beneficiaries from Indira Awaaz Yojana, 1 beneficiaries from Ambedkar, 0 beneficiaries from Ashraya housing schemes, 6 beneficiaries from Indira Awaaz Yojana. Hosadoddi village has 1 beneficiaries from Indira Awaaz Yojana, 2 beneficiaries from Ambedkar, 1 beneficiaries from Ashraya housing schemes, 5 beneficiaries from Indira Awaaz Yojana. Hosadoddi village (Model village) has 10 beneficiaries from Indira Awaaz Yojana, 10 beneficiaries from Ambedkar, 15 beneficiaries from Ashraya housing schemes, 0 beneficiaries from Indira Awaaz Yojana. (2011-12). Ramanagara district provides Ashraya, Dr. Ambedkar and Indira Awas Yojana, Basava Yojana, etc. State and Central government, Zilla panchayat, Taluk panchayat and Grama Panchayat are implementing these schemes. Central and State government sponsored to implement house schemes for rural poor peoples, SC/STs category to improve economic life.

The below table depicts house sites allotted under Ashraya scheme in Ramanagara district. Current year (2010-11) Ashraya scheme benefited for category wise SC, ST and Other caste people benefited from in details shows in table. Magadi and Ramanagara taluks are highest and least house sites allotted under Ashraya scheme in Ramanagara district. That means

Magadi taluk is under developed taluk and Ramanagara developed taluk in the district because Ramanagara closer to Bangalore Metropolitan city. Channapatna taluk is not allotted housing schemes in Ashraya housing schemes in Ramanagara district. The below graph shows that taluk-wise house site allotted under Ashraya scheme in Ramanagara district cumulative 2000-01 to 2010-11 and current year 2010-11. The current year Ramanagara taluks are highest and Magadi lowest house sites allotted under Ashraya scheme in Ramanagara district.

Table 2. House Site Allotted Under Ashraya Scheme in Ramanagara District.

| Taluks | (2010-11) | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | SC | ST | Others | Total |
| Channapatna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanakapura | 174 | 119 | 769 | 1062 |
| Magadi | 204 | 39 | 907 | 1150 |
| Ramanagara | 100 | 01 | 119 | 220 |
| Total | 478 | 159 | 1795 | 2432 |

Source: Rajeev Gandhi Rural housing Department, Bangalore (2010-11).

Table 3. House Constructed Under Ashraya Scheme in Ramanagara District:

| Taluks | Current Year (2010-11) | | | | Cumulative (2000-01 to 2010-11) | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | SC | ST | Others | Total | SC | ST | Others | Total |
| Channapatna | 42 | 6 | 40 | 88 | 2637 | 169 | 5762 | 8568 |
| Kanakapura | 153 | 12 | 452 | 617 | 3901 | 281 | 7306 | 11488 |
| Magadi | 97 | 18 | 132 | 247 | 2860 | 256 | 4439 | 7555 |
| Ramanagara | 118 | 50 | 313 | 481 | 2785 | 603 | 7666 | 11054 |
| Total | 410 | 86 | 937 | 1433 | 12183 | 1309 | 25173 | 38665 |

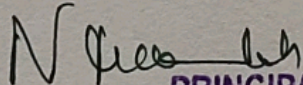
Source: Rajeev Gandhi Rural housing Department, Bangalore (2010-11).

The above table depicts that house constructed under Ashraya scheme in Ramanagara district in 2010-11. The cumulative year 2000-01 to 2010-11 Kanakapura and Magadi taluks is highest and least house constructed for Ashraya scheme in Ramanagara district. The

district overall constructed Ashraya scheme houses in 38665. In 2010-11 Kanakapura and Channapatna taluks is highest and least house constructed in Ashraya schemes.

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PRINCIPAL

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