

Citation Analysis of Herald Library Science

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Abstract

Discusses the purpose of citation analysis and describes a study of citations by articles which appeared in Herald of Library Science-a source journal in library science. The data explains five year (2001-2005) total 5 volumes (40-44) 10 issues published during the period 2001-05. Year wise distribution of Citations per volume. It has been found that vol. no. 42 (2003) 279 citations which is highest and the citations use in volume no. 43 (2004) 135 is the lowest. As we can say the range of citation of each vol. between 135 to 279. Describes the following aspects of the journal: special numbers; special features; indexing and abstracting of the journal; and status of the journal. Lists objectives of the study and its limitations and examines findings of the analysis.

Key Words: Citation Analysis, Herald of Library Science, Library and Information Science, Single Journal Analysis

Introduction

Citation analysis the subject matter of the present study primarily denotes the statistical or mathematical analysis of References or citations appended at the end of each scientific communication as an essential and integrated part of it. The bibliography or a reference is customarily presented by the author or the scholar of a scientific paper in a give field as an authentic source of information having research value or to substantiate the point of view of ideas expressed in the cited paper. Much useful information for location and identification of existing and emerging knowledge of a discipline comes to limelight through analysis of both cited and citing paper. Citation Analysis thus, has become a major thrust area of bibliometrical research today. It is used as a measure of impact of individual articles periodicals, authors, etc., and has become an accepted practice in almost all scientific communications and a well established part of information research. A quantitative approach to the description of documents therefore, is riming ground both in research and Practice. It is one of the areas of bibliometrics which can be used for identifying the core periodicals and the characteristic features of a discipline such a authorship pattern Scatter of literature in different bibliographical forms, and subject etc.

Objective

1. To know the various forms of information sources, used by research scholars in article. To know the number of citations used in a articles
2. To determine the ranking of journals preferred by research scholars.
3. To prepare a rank list of the core journals
4. Ranking of authorship pattern of cited periodical and Books
5. Identify the year wise distribution of journals cited by authors.

Hypotheses

Research Scholars have a tendency to cite latest literature relevant to their field. Owing their close application and access with the resources of various laboratories and Information centers. Periodical from of the document is the most effective means of communication pattern among the Scholar in Comprisal to other form of documents. This hypothesis "Citation Analysis of Herald of Library Science" is based upon the several Literature and own interest in this subject with this hypothesis really what to know the available theory on citation analysis is correct or to judge its applicability

Methodology

The literature cited in the research article is the basic source of information to assess the information used by the researchers. Accordingly the reference cited at the end of the research article of the Herald of library science journal have been taken as the source data for this study. Cited matter is taken from Herald of library science journal which subscribed by central library, Devi AhilyaVishwavidyalaya, Indore last five

years (2001-2005) research article. The raw data have been collected or entered in MS-Excel sheet and further indexed for analysis. The data are analysed with the help of text, tables and graphs.

Scope and Limitations

A considerable number of citation studies have been conducted in the journal. "Herald of library science" in the field of article reference. However, in article such studies are found to have been made on a very limited scale. Therefore the present study-

- It analyzed the citation data exclusively found in the herald of library science only.
- It analyzed only those reference in Herald of library science received by the central library, D.A.V.V., Indore (M.P.)
- Last five year journal of Herald of library science is used reference.
- It considers those citation reference (data) found in the end of article of Herald of library science.

Function

In present day scholarly culture, citation is reported to serve as a label for intellectual properly. It has drawn the attention of most of the specialists in the field of library and information science. The function of citation is to provide a connection one documents which cites and the other which is cited. The possible reasons of citations are-

- Giving credit for related work.
- Identifying methodology, equipment etc.
- Providing background reading.
- Correcting one's own work.
- Correcting the work of others.
- Criticizing previous work.
- Substantiating claim.
- Alerting forthcoming work.
- Authenticating data and classes of fact physical constants etc.
- Identifying original publication in which an idea or concept was decreased.
- Identify the sources of a given statement.
- Describe the nature and scope of the printed document in which the statements is found.

Citation analysis of Benefits

- To lead the reader to further studies in the field.
- For the preparation of bibliographies.
- To Study the use pattern of different types of documents
- To find out the relative use of different languages.

- To study the use literature from different countries.
- To study the scattering of subjects.
- To decide the obsolescence rate of documents in different subject.
- To determine the interdependence and lineage of subjects.
- To prepare ranked list of periodicals.
- To study the rate of collaborative research.
- For the analysis of scientific journals.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Table 1: Length of Periodical Herald of Library Science:

Volume No.	Issue No.	Length of Journal	Year	Page
40	1-4	02	2001	328 IV
41	1-4	02	2002	324 III
42	1-4	02	2003	263 V
43	1-4	02	2004	356 I
44	1-4	02	2005	378 II

The above table reveals the length of pages per volume. The Length of Vol. No. 43 (2004) is 356, which is highest, and the length of volume no. 42 (2003) is 263, which is lowest in the table.

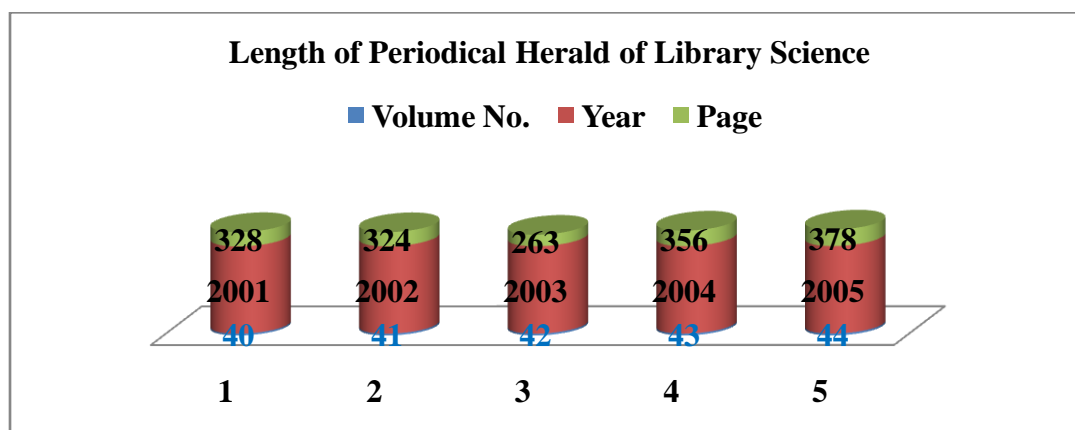


Table 2: Year wise of distribution of Article

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Articles Issue-wise		No. of Articles	Percentage
		1-2	3-4		
2001	40	15	07	22	18.96%
2002	41	08	21	29	25%
2003	42	12	13	25	21.55%
2004	43	13	09	22	18.96%
2005	44	09	09	18	15.51%
Total	5	57	59	116	100%

The above table reveals the year wise distribution of article, it shows that as per the policy two issues are being published together. This table also reveals that issue no. 3-4 of volume no. 41 (2002) have 21 articles, which is highest and the issue no. 3-4 of volume no 40 (2000) have only 7 articles which is lowest. As per the mean volume of the table it is found that there are 11.6 (12) articles are being published on an average.

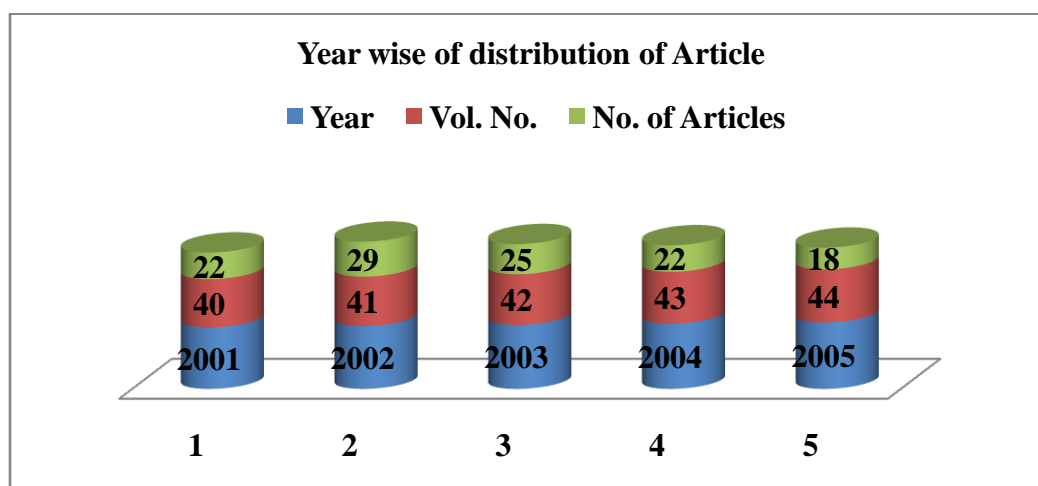


Table 3: Year wise of distribution of Citation

S. No.	Volume	Year	No. of Citation	Rank
1.	40	2001	252	II
2.	41	2002	182	IV
3.	42	2003	279	I
4.	43	2004	135	V
5.	44	2005	190	III
	Total	05	1038	

The table 3 presents the Data regarding year wise Distribution of Citation it presents that total 279 citations there found in the volume no. 42 (2003) which is highest and the total 135 collection were found in volume no. 43 (2004) which is lowest. The mean of this table also reveals that there are 208 citations per issue on an average.

Table 4: Authorship Pattern of Citation

S. No.	No. of Authors	No. Citations	Percentage
1.	One	855	82.36%
2.	Two	139	13.39%
3.	Three	32	3.08%
4.	More than Three	04	0.39%
5.	Unknown	08	0.78%
	Total	1038	100%

This table gives the brake up of all citation as per their authors. In the table we found that the single authors article cited by the author of the articles in there paper is 855 (82.36%) is highest, and the two authors. Three authors and more than three authors cited by the author of articles in this paper are 139 (13.39), 32 (3.08%) and 04 (0.39%) respectively.

Table 5: Form wise Document Distribution

S. No.	Forms Documents	No. Citations	% Percentage
1.	Journal	563	53.95
2.	Book	416	40.07
3.	Web Page	45	4.34
4.	News Paper	11	1.06
5.	Seminar	03	0.58
	Total	1038	100%

The table of from wise Distribution of citations shows that the most referred from is journal and the last referred form is seminar.

Table 6: Ranking of Authors

S. No.	No. of Authors	No. Citations	Rank
1.	Kaula, P. N.	20	I
2.	Ranganathan, R. R.	18	II
3.	University Grant Comm.	13	III
4.	Despandey, K. S.	11	IV
5.	Danton, J. P.	11	V
6.	Otike, Jepheth. No.	09	VI
7.	Chepesiuk, Ron.	7	VII
8.	Sewa, Singh	7	VIII
9.	Mittal, R. L.	6	IX
10.	Sushma	6	X

The table no. 6 presents the data of ranking of Authors and we found that in Herald of Library science the P.K. Kaul has been cited 20 times which is highest in the table and also found that Dr. S.R. Ranganathan also cited 18 times and other. Prominent Author were also cited in modest number.

Table 7: Ranking of Books Publishers

S. No.	Publisher	No. Citations	Rank
1.	UGC	15	I
2.	Ess-Ess Publication	14	II
3.	Indian Library Association (ILA)	10	III
4.	Concept Publication	08	IV
5.	Delnet Publication	08	V
6.	Cosmo Publication	06	VI
7.	Unesco Publication	06	VII
8.	Vikas Publishing House Ltd.	06	VIII
9.	Caliber – 99	06	IX
10.	Marcel, Dekker Pub.	07	X

The table 7 publishers wise data is arranged on the basis of the ranked publisher. A statement of the 10 best Publisher in the cited of book Publishing. The most famous Publisher is UGC 15 times cited out of 416, is the take highest rank and received lowest position Allied Publication They only 3 times cited in 416 books. This table presents the data of ranking of publishers of books from the citations were cited. This state that the books published by UGC were cited in highest number.

Table 8: Ranking of Journal Publishers

S. No.	Publisher/Journal	No. Citations	Ranking
1.	Collection Management	80	I
2.	College & Research Lib.	57	II
3.	Herald of Lib. Sc.	37	III
4.	Annals of Lib. Sc. & Document	24	IV
5.	Library Herald	20	V
6.	ILA Bulletin	20	VI
7.	Library Journal	19	VII
8.	IASLIC Bulletin	19	VIII
9.	Lib. Research & Tech. Sc.	14	IX
10.	Information Development	13	X
11.	Lucknow Librarian	11	XI
12.	Indian Libraries	10	XII
13.	Library Quarterly	09	XIII
14.	IASlic Special Pub.	07	XIV
15.	Library trend	07	XV
16.	University News	07	XVI
17.	Aslib proceeding	05	XVII
18.	IFLA Journal	05	XVIII
19.	Information Research	05	XIX
20.	Desidoc Bulletin	05	XX
	Total	563	

This table presents the data of ranking of Journals, which were cited in the citations it discloses that "Collection management" cited in highest number and found that Indian Journal of Library and information's science were also cited in modest number of citations.

Table 9: Year Wise Distribution of Journal Citation

S. No.	Year	No. Citations	Percentage (%)
1.	1900 and Before	3	0.53
2.	1901-1910	1	0.17
3.	1911-1920	1	0.17
4.	1921-1930	1	0.17
5.	1931-1940	5	0.89
6.	1941-1950	12	2.16
7.	1951-1960	14	2.52
8.	1961-1970	57	10.24
9.	1971-1980	101	18.14
10.	1981-1990	160	28.73

11.	1991-2000	141	25.32
12.	2001	30	5.39
13.	Unknown	31	5.57
	Total	557	100%

The analysis of year wise distribution of citations were taken in to Consideration and found that the citations of 1981-1990 were cited 160 times, which is highest and the citation of 1901-1911, 1911-1920 and 1921-30 were cited one time which is lowest.

Conclusion

1. The data explains five year (2001-2005) total 5 volume (40-44) 10 issues published during the period 2001-05 the length of pages per volume. The length of vol. no. 43 (2004) is 356. Which is highest, and the length of volume no. 42 (2003) is 263 which is the lowest. As we can say that the range of paper between 263 to 475.
2. The data shows the year wise distribution of article per issue. It has been found that per two issues have been published together. Reveals that Issue No. 3-4 of volume no. 41 (2002) published 21 articles (i.e. 18%) which are highest and issue no. 3-4 of volume no. 40 (2001) published of articles(i.e.05%)which is lowest.
3. The data defines year wise distribution of Citations per volume. It has been found that vol. no. 42 (2003) 279 citations which is highest and the citations use in volume no. 43 (2004) 135 is the lowest. As we can say the range of citation of each vol. between 135 to 279.
4. Studying the Authorship pattern the citations are arranged according to number of authors contributing paper. It is evident from that 855 (i.e. 82.36%) out of 1038 citations are of Single authored is the highest. More than three authored contributions accounts for 04 (i.e. 0.39%) out of 1038 is the lowest. It cum be concluded that the single author are being preferred by the authors for using citations.
5. Provides information about the documentary sources used by authors of articles published in the source journal. Citations in the present study comprised mostly the journal. Book, Webpage, News paper and seminar. The reveals that 563 (i.e. 53.95) is out of 1038 citations were that of Journal which is the highest, and seminar 03 (i.e. 0.58%) is out up 1038 is lowest form. The study indicates that author of articles referred mostly the journal for support of their thought of research.
6. Ranking of authors defines it was interest to know. Who has been the famous author among the research article published in the Herald of library science. Taking into consideration of research article also only first twenty Ranks. It can be observed that 18 times cited Dr. S. R. Ranganathan thought which is ranked first.

7. The publisher wise data is arranged on the basis of the ranked publisher. A statement of the best 20 publisher in the citations of book publishing. The UGC 15 time cited out of 416 which is the ranked first and Allied publication 3 times cited out of 416 which is the ranked last.
8. A Statement of the 20 best frequently cited periodical Shown individually. College and research libraries publisher 57 times used out of 563 which is the first Indian journals were also catch in modest number. The reveals citations.
9. The data shows decade wise distributors 1981-1990 decade having 160 (i.e. 28.73) citations out of 557 which is the highest and 1901-1910 decade having 1 (i.e. 0.17%) citations out of 557 which is the lowest.

Suggestion

1. The quality of such studies as this depends on the accuracy and correctness of citations give by the authors. In-accurate and in complete citations should be avoided.
2. The standards for citing reference should be studied before citing reference.
3. Author to be must use standard method (MLA, APA and Chicago) for citation.
4. Priority need to be assigned to procure current literature in field of Library and information science at national level.
5. The author of article should be encouraged to cite latest reference.
6. It also observed that no instruction have been provided by the publisher of Herald of Library and Information Science. The Herald of Library and Information Science is prestigious journal of Library Science and it should provide instruction for authors or contributors.

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