

Study of Library Management Module in Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA) Database (Year 2016)

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ABSTRACT

LISA is an international indexing and abstracting tool designed for library and information science professionals and students. It provides abstracting services from around 440 periodicals in 68 languages in various subject areas of library science field. Library Management is one of the subjects. This paper presents the detailed analysis of library management subject in perspective of its authorship pattern, geographical distribution, most prolific author, publishers contribution, periodicals and type of research etc.

Key Words: Authorship pattern, geographical distribution, publisher, type of research, prolific author.

Introduction:

LISA is an abstracting database in the subject library and information science. It is a part of Proquest database that covers a number of subjects. LISA has divided the subject library and information science into 23 sub subjects. These are Artificial intelligence, Book reviews, CD-ROMs, Computer science applications, Information centers, Information management, Information science, Information storage, Information technology, Internet technology, Knowledge management, Librarianship, Libraries and archives, Library management, Library technology, Library use and users, Medical information, Online information retrieval, Publishing and bookselling, Records management, Telecommunications, Technical services and World Wide Web.

It is a subscription based service. The database was accessed from Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University and its sub subject Library Management was studied for the year 2016. In all 74 articles were published in the sub subject library management. Its detailed analysis is given below.

Related Literature

Literature review is an objective analysis of contributions made by authors, researchers, experts including technical specialists on a particular subject area or research topic. It is a chronological presentation of growth and development of literature in a particular field over a period of time.

Pillai (2009), used bibliometric techniques and laws especially Bradford's Law of Scattering and a reviewed scholarly contributions. A study of five-year data from journals (2004-2008) cited by the physicists at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore was carried out to examine the applicability of Bradford's Law of Scattering, which include 690 periodicals containing 11,319 references collected from 79 doctoral theses during the period 2004-08. In the results presented ranked list of journals and four Physical Review-B with 9.53% citation, followed by Physical Review-A with 7.69% and Astrophysical Journal with 5.47% citations were the most preferred journals. Applicability of Bradford's Law in various methods was tested. Bhat & Sampath Kumar (2008) studied a citation analysis of research articles from scholarly electronic journals published in 2000-2006. The analysis focused on the extent to find which scholars are using web-based sources in scholarly electronic journals. Results of the study shows that 81.49% of articles published in selected 9 electronic journals during 2000-2006 had web references. Vaishnav and Dharmapurikar (1990), surveyed and analyzed literature published in —Herald of Library Science for 10 years (1977-1986) and selected 202 articles having 1370 citations. The study aimed at reviewing the citation patterns. They found that 89% of citations and covered from books and periodicals. Indian documents were preferred more in which 70% citations were self cited; 80% journal citations were found from library science journals.

Scope and Methodology

The study is confined to only subject related to "Library Management" for the year 2016 in Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA) database only. There were 74 articles were published in the sub subject "library management". Data were downloaded from LISA abstract and analysed using MS excel spreadsheets and detailed analysis is given presented in table and graphical format.

Data Analysis

Table 1: Distribution of Articles over different months (Year 2016)

Sr. No.	Name of the Month	No. of articles published	Percentage
1.	January	03	4.05
2.	February	07	9.50
3.	March	08	10.81
4.	April	11	14.86
5.	May	04	5.40
6.	June	04	5.40
7.	July	06	8.10
8.	August	09	12.16
9.	September	13	17.56
10.	October	03	4.05
11.	November	05	6.75
12.	December	02	2.70
Total		74	100.00

Study was carried out to check the distribution of articles in the subject library management over different months in the year 2016 and presented in Table-1. It was found that in the month of January 03 articles were published, 07 in February, 08 in March, 00 in April, 04 in

May and June, 06 in July, 09 in August, 13 in September, 03 in October, 05 in November and 02 in December. It was observed that maximum no. of articles 11 were published in the month of April and minimum 02 were published in December.

Figure 1: Distribution of Articles over different months (Year 2016)

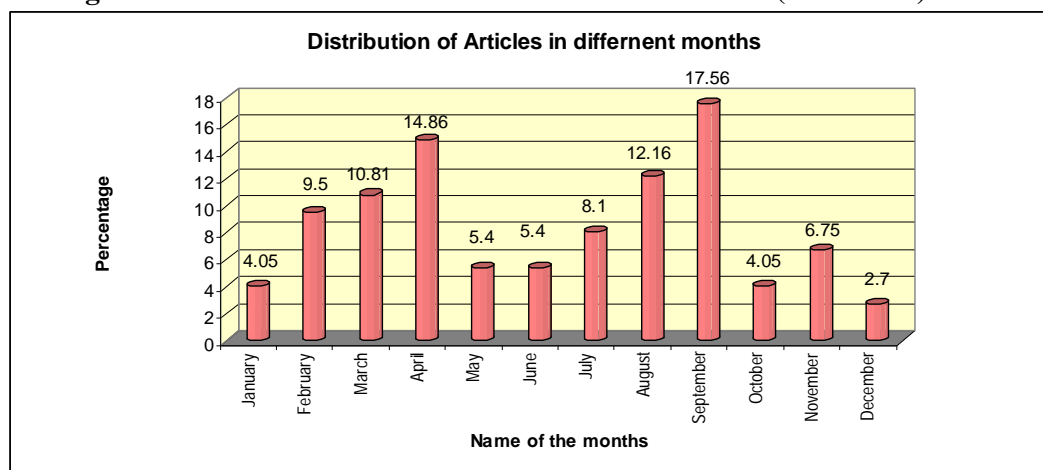


Table 2: Analysis of Publisher

Sr. No.	Name of the Month	No. of articles published	Percentage
1.	Sage Publishers	03	4.05
2.	Springer Science and Business Media	05	6.75
3.	Emerald	07	9.46
4.	Oxford University Press	02	2.70
5.	Cambridge University Press	05	6.75
6.	Harper Collins	06	8.10
7.	Not Givens	46	62.16
Total		74	100.00

Study was carried out to find the most prolific publishers in LISA. It was found that among 74 articles 07 articles were published by Emerald, followed by 6 by Harper Collins, 05 by Springer Science and Business Media and Cambridge University Press; 03 by Sage Publishers and 02 by Oxford University Press. Information about publishers is not given in 46 articles.

Table 3: Analysis of Journal/ Publication Title where the article was published

Sr. No.	Name of the Month	No. of articles published	Percentage
1	Advances in Librarianship	04	5.40
2	Annals of Library and Information Studies	02	2.70
3	Archivaria	02	2.70
4	Archives and Manuscript	02	2.70
5	Bottom Line	05	4.05
6	Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science	02	2.70
7	DESIDOC Journal of Library and	02	2.70

	Information Technology		
8	Development and Learning in Organisations	06	8.10
9	Ethics and Information Technology	03	4.05
10	Ibersid	04	5.40
11	Information Resources Management Journal	03	4.05
12	Information Systems Research	03	4.05
13	Information Technology and People	01	1.35
14	Journal of Digital Information	02	2.70
15	Journal of Digital Information Management	03	4.05
16	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	02	2.70
17	Journal of Information Ethics	02	2.70
18	Journal of Library Metadata	02	2.70
19	Library and Archival Security	01	1.35
20	Library Hi Tech	04	5.40
21	Library Quarterly	04	5.40
22	Library Review	02	2.70
23	Libri	03	4.05
24	New Review of Academic Librarianship	01	1.35
25	Preservation, Digital Technology and Culture	03	4.05
26	Science and Technology Libraries	02	2.70
27	Scire	01	1.35
28	Scriptorium	01	1.35
29	Webology	02	2.70
Total		74	100.00

Study was carried out to find the name of journal where the original article was published, it was found that in all 29 journals have contributed in the year 2016. Development and Learning in Organisations had contributed maximum no. of 06 articles, followed by Bottom Line (05 articles); Advances in Librarianship, Ibersid, Library Hi Tech, Library Quarterly (04 articles); Ethics and Information Technology, Information Resources Management Journal, Information Systems Research, Journal of Digital Information Management, Libri and Preservation, Digital Technology and Culture (03 articles); Annals of Library and Information Studies, Archivaria, Archives and Manuscript, Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science, DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, Journal of Digital Information, Journal of Educational Media and Library Science, Journal of Information Ethics, Journal of Library Metadata, Library Review, Science and Technology Libraries and Webology (02 articles); Information Technology and People, Library and Archival Security, New Review of Academic Librarianship, Scire and Scriptorium (01 article).

Table 4: Most Prolific Author

Sr. No.	Name of Author	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Wadas, L.R.	07	9.46
2	Rowley, J	07	9.46
3	Salmi, K.	06	8.10
4	Kultamaa, P.	05	6.75
5	Stenstrom, C.	04	5.40
6	Collier, H.	04	5.40

7	Satija, M.P.	04	5.40
8	Singh, S.	04	5.40
9	Kaarsted, T.	03	4.05
10	Tbaishat, D.	03	4.05
11	Wads, L.R.	03	4.05
12	Kaba, A.	03	4.05
13	Cannon, P.	03	4.05
14	Saarti, J.	03	4.05
15	Vattulainen, P.	03	4.05
16	Seal, R.A.	02	2.70
17	Storey, C.	02	2.70
18	Nakhoda, M.	02	2.70
19	Rahimian, S.	02	2.70
20	Mak, V.Y.M	02	2.70
21	Kultamaa, P.	01	1.35
22	Salmi, K.	01	1.35
Total		74	100.00

Study was carried out to find the most prolific author in the year 2016 for the sub subject library management. It was found that maximum no. of articles 07 were written by L. R. Wadas and J. Rowley followed by 06 articles written by K. Salmi, 05 articles written by P. Kultamma, 04 articles written by C. Stenstrom, H. Collier, M.P. Satija and S. Singh, 03 articles written by T. Kaarsted, D. Tbaishat, L.R. Wadas, A. Kaba, P. Cannon and J. Saarti, 02 articles written by R. A. Seal, C. Storey, C. Stenstrom, S. Rahimian and V.Y. M. Mak and 01 article written by P. Kultamma and K. Salmi.

Fig. 4: Most Prolific Author

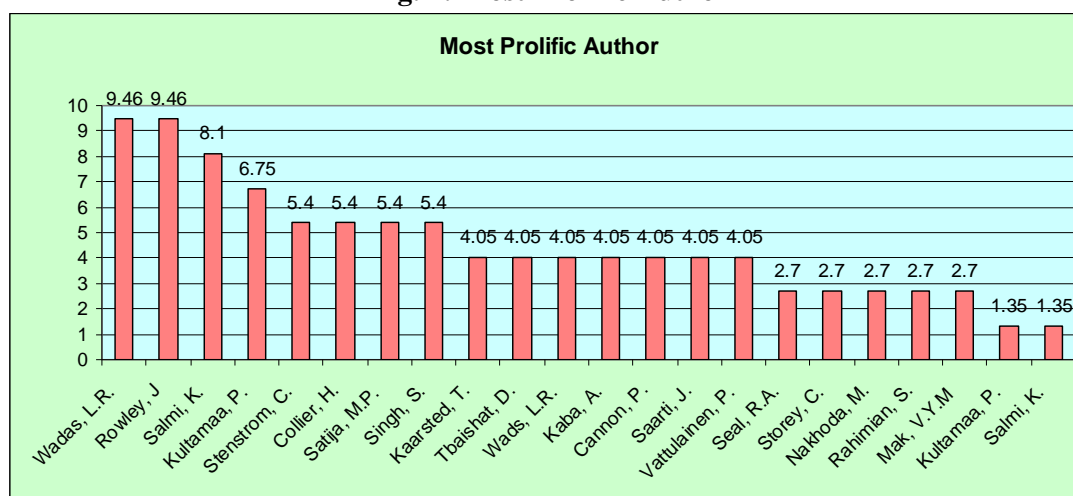


Table 5: Authorship Pattern

Sr. No.	Number of Authors	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	One	26	35.13
2	Two	19	25.67
3	Three	22	29.73
4	More than three	07	9.46
Total		74	100

Table 5 shows that the study of authorship pattern, it was found that 26 articles were written by single authors, 19 by two authors, 22 by three authors and 07 by more than three authors.

Table 7: Country of Publication

Sr. No.	Name of Author	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Australia	02	2.70
2	Bangladesh	01	1.35
3	Bhutan	01	1.35
4	Canada	01	1.35
5	China	01	1.35
6	Finland	01	1.35
7	France	02	2.70
8	India	03	4.05
9	Italy	01	1.35
10	Malaysia	01	1.35
11	Netherland	01	1.35
12	Norway	01	1.35
13	Poland	01	1.35
14	Singapore	04	5.40
15	Sri Lanka	01	1.35
16	Sudan	01	1.35
17	Turkey	01	1.35
18	UK	19	25.76
19	USA	31	41.89
Total		74	100.00

Study was carried out to find which country has contributed most in LISA. It was found that maximum no. of articles (31) from USA were abstracted followed by 19 by UK; 04 by Singapore, 03 by India, 02 by Australia, France; 01 by Bangladesh, Bhutan, Canada, China, Finland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Turkey.

Table 8: Analysis of Research Method

Sr. No.	Research Method	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Case Study Method	04	5.40
2	Cognitive Mapping	16	21.62
3	Content Analysis	13	17.56
4	Delphi Method	05	6.75
5	Experimental Method	03	4.05
6	Observation Method	09	12.16
7	Survey and Content Analysis Method	21	28.38
8	Survey Method	03	4.05
Total		74	100.00

Research was also conducted to find the research method adopted in the original article which is presented in Table-8. It was found that Survey and Content Analysis Method has been used in majority (21) of the articles; followed by Cognitive Mapping in 16 articles; Content

Analysis in 13 articles; Observation Method in 09 articles; Delphi Method in 05 articles and Experimental and survey method in 03 articles.

Table 9: Analysis of Type of Abstracts

Sr. No.	Type of Periodical	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Periodical	67	90.54
2	Non Periodical	07	9.50
Total		74	100

Table 9 shows that the study found that it abstracts the articles were 67 (90.54%) and non periodical articles are on 7(9.50%), so the majority of article are from Periodicals.

Findings:

- There is no uniformity in the parameters of abstracts. Its number and format varies from abstract to abstract.
- USA is the leading country in contributing in LISA.
- Maximum no. of articles are written by single author and two authors in co authorship.
- Sage Publisher, Springer Science and Business Media, Emerald, Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press and Harper Collins are the leading publishers contributing in LISA.
- In all, 440 journal publishers are contributing in LISA.
- The articles in 20 languages from 68 countries are accepted in LISA.
- Its contents are articles from scholarly journals, professional magazines, and technical journals.
- It has thesaurus searching capability. There are three ways of searching the thesaurus:
- The Alphabetical display presents an alphabetical list of thesaurus terms. This can be compared to an Index
- The Hierarchical display shows a term and its hierarchy. The researcher will find additional information in this view, including its Scope and History Notes, any Use For (UF) or Use directions, and its hierarchical relationships with Broader Terms (BT), Narrower Terms (NT), and Related Terms (RT).
- The Rotated Index displays all thesaurus terms or phrases that contain the search term used. You should only enter one word in the box. For example if you search for the word “libraries” you will display libraries as a descriptor term but also “Academic libraries”, “Digital libraries” etc.
- Besides basic search, it also supports advanced search and Boolean search.
- It contains no full-text articles as part of the database, but does include Discover buttons.
- One can combine search with other ProQuest databases, including ERIC, and Sociological Abstracts. Can create your own group of favorite databases through “My Research” account.
- In the search results, peer reviewed articles can be displayed separately.
- LISA not only typifies mistakes, also makes an approximation search.
- It provides backfile coverage dating to 1969.
- The ‘de-duplication’ feature automatically removes any duplicate records that appear in the set of results

Conclusion:

LISA database covered very few journals from India. LIS is an essential and important component of education system and particularly for higher education and R& D System. Its growth and advancement is equally important as of other disciplines in the universe of knowledge, study understand that LIS research output's strength and weakness.

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