Chapter - 3

Review of related literature
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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area; a literature review is a body of text that aims to review the critical points of available knowledge on a particular topic.

A good literature review is characterized by a logical flow of ideas, current and relevant references with consistent, appropriate referencing style, proper use of terminology, and an unbiased and comprehensive view of the previous research on the topic. A literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources. It might give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations or it might trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates. And depending on the situation, the literature review may evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant.

In the following pages review of select relevant studies have been desired.

1. Subbaiah made the study under the title “Eighty years of grape research in India (1901-1981): a bibliometric study”. This study presents an annotated bibliography of eighty years of grape research in India published by author in collaboration with a senior promologist. is used here a source for this bibliometric analysis. Data analysis by subject, source and authorship reveals useful findings. Subject analysis reveals
clustering of research in specific subject area, indicating gaps. Source analysis reveals that journals are the main source of information. Authorship analysis reveals that collaborative research is more predominant in recent year.

2. De Oliveira made the research under the title “Citation pattern in veterinary medicine dissertations”. This study intends to find out the literature use pattern by the researchers in the field of veterinary medicine in Brazil. It was observed that the user in the field of veterinary medicine have heavily depended upon periodical literature (70%) and books (19%). Nearly 36% journals emerged from USA, covering 52% literature followed by Great Britain and Brazil and the half life of veterinary medicine literature is 12 years.

3. Khaiser Jahan Begum and Sharda made the study under the title “Journals most frequently cited by Indian linguists: a citation analysis”. This is an analysis of 3166 citations appended to 307 articles published in ten volumes (32-41; 1971-80) of Indian Linguistics; with the aim of identifying the most frequently used journals by Indian linguists. The results reveals a proportionally high use of books compared to journals; also a considerable concentration of references on few journals. The chronological scattering of citations to periodicals that the Indian researchers in area of linguistics cite from current journals and seldom refer to back numbers.

4. G. Hemasunder made the study under the title “Compilation of core periodical in poultry science”. In this study core periodical is defined and need emphasized. The methods of compiling core periodicals list is indicated that the citation analysis is chosen for present study.
Citations from thesis, dissertations and research publications from department of poultry science are analyzed and a core periodical list in poultry science is prepared.

5. Kapoor made the study under the title “Citation analysis of earth science literature”. It presents an analysis of the citations in the Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences, vol.1-9, 1973-81. Feature a ranking list of 82 journals representing 76% of total citations out of the 833 title cited. It may be noted that as many as 422 journals have been cited only once. It also gives country-wise and subject-wise distributions of the journals in the ranked list.

6. Arjun Lal made the study under the title “Citations in Agricultural research”. In this study by the help of citation analysis, an attempt has been made to identify the most important source of citation, its geographical and chronological distribution in the field of agronomic research in agriculture in Bihar. A total of 1696 citations were collected, compiled and analyzed. The most important journals identified through the technique of citation analysis as indicated by their frequency of citation were Indian Journal of Agronomy, Indian Journal of Agricultural Science, Journal of Indian Society of Soil science, Indian Farming. Fertilizer News, Agronomy Journal, Madras Agriculture journal, Field Crop Abstract and Plant & Soil. Among the cited journals India occupied first rank as a country of publication followed by USA and UK. The chronological distribution of citations to journals suggests that the researchers in agriculture cite from current journals and seldom refer to back numbers.
7. Ijari, and Kannappanavar made a study under the title “Information use pattern of Indian Clinical psychologist: a citation study”. All the citation appended to 155 articles published in three volumes (9-11;1982-84) of Indian Journal of Clinical Psychology have been analyzed to identify the journals most profusely cited by Indian clinical psychologist. A list of 46 journals each having been cited at least 5 times, is prepared and Indian Journal Clinical Psychology and Indian Journal Psychiatry occupied I and II rank respectively. Type of document used and their quantitative data are presented. Geographical distribution of cited journals is given and the chronological scattering of citation were also presented in the tabular form, and found that the current literature is most useful for Indian clinical psychologists. The study also reveals that I and II rank is occupied by Indian journals followed by journals from UK and USA in the ranked list of periodicals. Indian clinical psychologists mostly depend upon literature of English speaking countries. Such studies are much helpful to the information scientists, documentalists and librarians in their need based acquisition policy.

8. Vaishnav and Dharmapurikar made the study under the title “Citation analysis of the Herald of Library Science”. The present work analyses the citation provided in articles in the journal of the Herald of Library Science is to know citation per article, types of documents, geographical distribution of journals cited, chronological distribution of citations, obsolescence of library literature, ranking of authors cited, frequency of periodicals used & ranking of journals.

9. Verma conducted a study under the title “citation analysis of some selected Indian Journals in Economics”. The study analyses 2599 Journals of Economics. Indian Econometrians Give equal importance to
journal and non-journal materials for their research work and depend upon non-current research materials. The median age of citation range is from 12-15 years. Ranking list indicates that Indian Scholars in economics use more foreign literature and most of the journals subscribed by university library does not find place in ranked list.

10. Gupta made the study under the title “Citation pattern in a Nigerian Theological Journal”. It presents the cito-analytical study of Orita a reputed Nigerian Theological Journal for the years 1967-83. Identifies 17 most cited Nigerian authors, books appeared as the most cited (77%) form of literature. It also gives a ranked list of most cited works. Half-life of theological literature works & citations per year works out to be 11 years. Average number of citations per articles has also been given in the form of table.

11. Reed made the study under the title “Citation analysis of faculty publication: beyond science citation index and social science citation index.” When evaluated for promotion or tenure, faculty members are increasingly judged more on the quality than on the quantity of their scholarly publications. As a result, they help from librarians in locating all citations to their published work for documentation in their curriculum vitae, citation analysis using science citation index and social science Index provides a logical starting point in measuring quality, but the limitations of these source leave a void in coverage of citations to an author’s work this articles discusses alternative and additional methods of locating citations to published works.

12. Potter and Potter conducted a study under the title “British professional child care: A Preliminary citation analyses”. The present
and initial attempt to study what constitute the base for the child care profession in the U.K. The citations of five British Child Care Journals were analysed. The study confirmed a 1:1 relationship between books and journals are showed the diffuseness of the sources upon which childcare professional draw. Although books were the Most cited category individual books were rarely cited multiply. A care of journals was identified ut child care journal is only fifth in frequency of citation after books, other journal, grey literature and other child oriented journals. As a result this analysis suggests that the child care profession in the U.K.is outward-looking, although almost wholly dependent on the English Language.

13. Bandyopadyay conducted a study under the title “citation Analysis of Doctoral Dissertation in Mathematics Using dbase III+”. The bibliometric study of the citations in 27 doctoral Dissertation in Mathematics submitted at the Burdwan University from 1981-1990. The work of citation analyses determines the bibliographic forms, ranking of journals, normalized ranking based on corrected citation numbers. The results of citation study based on these references per page of thesis was found to be lowest in pure Mathematics (0.34%), more in applied mathematics (0.55%) and highest in statistics (0.61%).

14. Deshpande and Rajyalakshmi conducted a study on “Citation study of Dissertation in library and Information science “. A study of 65 dissertation in library and Information Science submitted to Nagpur University during the period 1990-94. The study reveals the majority of the works was in the field of literature. Survey the trends in various aspects of library and information science. The objectives of these study was that to find the types of cited sources materials, authorship
pattern and chronological distribution of cited references. The study of these dissertations was also reveals that the data collection was dependent on the availability of the information from local libraries and information centres.

15. Sorman and Gopi conducted a study under the title “AIDS Literature: A Citation Study”. The major objectives of this study was (i) To study the authorship pattern (ii) to identify growth of journal citation (iii) To study the information on Aids-diagnosis (iv) To study the place of publication (v) To identify the key authors clusters. The study covers the AIDS journals literature output in English language for a period of five years, i.e. 1990-1994 through MEDLARS to identify only journals citations in the area of Aids diagnosis. The study reveals that (i) Majority of the contributions were made by joints authors (ii) maximum number of 22 articles were contributed by two author (20%) (iii) Growth of literature journal cited in 1990 is 1550 but in the year 1994, 2050 journals were cited. (iv) First Aids case was reported in June 1981 in USA. Literature out put on Aids—diagnosis from third world countries is very poor.

16. Ghosh conducted a study under the title “citation pattern of contribution in Library Science with a slant Documentation and Information Studies”. Citation analysis of 1374 citations from 117 contributions published in Library Science with a slant to Documentation and Information Studies’ vol. 32-36, shows that the contributing authors are mainly working librarians or professionals than that of the teaching faculty. Eugene Garfield appears as the most productive author as the trend of contributing articles were mainly on bibliometrics or citation analysis during 1995 to 1997. “Library science
with a slant to Documentation and Information Studies” is the most cited journal followed by the “Current content”. Co-citations and bibliographic coupling strength has also been counted to observe the inter-dependence of the cited documents. It shows that the contributors most frequently refer to the journals in which they write. The subject treatment of this journal is diverse in nature because it covers the contributions in all the fields of library and information science.

17. Singh, Jha, and Singh made the study under the title “Citation analysis of literature in the field of aerospace science and technology”. It presents a quantitative study of various aspects of literature published in the field of aerospace science and technology. Text-format-wise distribution of citation indicates that researchers are mainly depend upon journal articles, books/monographs and technical reports for their scholarly communications. Ranked list of 415 title of journals shows that the journals published by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics are the backbone of any aerospace library/information centers. Only six titles contain more than 50% of the total citation. The growth rate of aerospace literature is calculated by arranging data in chronological order. Half-life of literature published in this field is 7 years. The findings of the study may be regarded as the basic for decision making in acquisition and maintenance of collection, especially, journals in any aerospace library/information center. This study may also help decision makers/librarians in selection of current journals, acquisition of back volumes of journals, binding and conversion into other formats, weeding out of least cited journals and other operations pertaining to services rendered by any aerospace science and technology library and information center.
18. Gooden made the study under the title “Citation Analysis of chemistry Doctoral Dissertations. An Ohio state university case study”. A citation analysis of dissertations accepted in the Department of Chemistry at the Ohio state University between 1996-2000 was performed as a way to determine material use. The 30 dissertations studied generated a total of 3,704 citations. Types of material cited, currency of literature, and dissertation topics were all analyzed the current results corroborate past research by other authors. Journal articles were cited more frequently than monographs: 85 of the citations were journal articles and 8.4% of the citations were monographs. The results of this study may be used to assist OSU and other universities in chemistry collection development.

19. Dutta and Sen conducted a study under the title “Indian journal of Chemistry, section A- an analysis of citation pattern”. The study is conducted with 1011 citations appended to 27 research articles of the Jan-Mar issue of the Indian Journal of Chemistry, section A contributed by 61 authors. The number of citations and cited authors per article is found to be 37.44% and 85.19% respectively. On average, one citing author has cited 38 authors. The number of citations per citing author is found to be more or less equal. The percentage of clubbed citation is 3.36% and the ratio of clubbed citation to the unclubbed citation is 1:30.

20. Kelsey and Diamond made the study under the title “Establishing a core list of journals for forestry: a citation analysis from faculty at Southern Universities”. Citations of articles published from 1990 to 2002 of faculty teaching at selected southern universities are counted and analyzed to form a core list of the most highly cited
journals for the field of forestry. Core lists are developed for differences assistant, associate, and full professors; and citation differences among the 3 groups are analyzed. The core lists of journals are compared with the list of primary forestry serials compiled by the Cornell Core Agricultural Literature Project. The analysis focuses on the similarities and differences of both studies, and discusses the importance of ecological and interdisciplinary journals to forestry research.

21. Koley and Sen made the study under the title “Indian journal of physiology and allied science: an analysis of citation pattern” which is based on 457 citations appended to 26 research articles published in four issues of the quarterly Indian Journal of physiology and allied sciences (Vol. 55; 2007). The authorship pattern show that about 24% contributions are single authored and about 77% of the work is the result of team work, the team size is found to be small ranging from 2 to 5 of the citations, 76.81% relate to journal articles, 18.59% to monographs and the rest to conference palaces thesis etc. The ratio of Indian to foreign citations is found to be almost 1:6 of the total citations and 2.84% are journal self citations. Of the citing articles 1 is single authored, 10 are two authored, 1 three authored, 4 four authored and 1 each five authored. No collaboration was noticed in the case of 23 citing articles. The remaining 3 articles were the result of two institution collaboration.

22. Parameswara and Rekha conducted a study under the title “Knowledge organization 1988-1999: a citation analysis”. This study analyses the references appended to the articles published in the journal ‘Knowledge Organization’ published during the period 1988-1999. About 50% articles have not more than 20 references. Book and journal articles are the most frequently cited items. Single authorship predominates in
this field of study. Knowledge organization itself is the most cited journal. It helps to identify the status of the source journal and also the research trends in the field of knowledge organization. It is seen that the authors of knowledge organization prefer to cite books and journals than the other forms of documents. Single authorship predominates in this field conforming to the general trend in the field of library and information science.

23. Roy conducted a study under the title “Authorship pattern of Indian library science journals for the period of 1991-2000”. This study is based on 1637 research paper in library and information science (LIS) journals during the period 1991-2000. The article shows that single authorship is much in vague in LIS research work in India. Collaborative work is not much popular among the library information scientists. Here it is found that single authorship is 66.7%, two authorship is 26.45%, three authorship is 5.68%, four authorship is 0.97% and six authorship is 0.068%. This study revealed that single authorship is dominant in the field of LIS research.

24. Labonte made the study under the title “Citation Analysis: a method for collection Development for a Rapidly Developing field”. Citation analysis was used to determine if the sciences-Engineering library at the University of California at Santa Barbara is meeting the needs of an interdisciplinary group of 60 faculty members at the new califorma Nano-system institute the latest three publications of each faculty member (Published within the last two years) were analyzed in two ways using the science citation index 1) the journals they were published in and 2) the journals where cited articles were published. The results indicated that the library subscribes to 98% of journals in which
facility members are published or are citing frequently this information is useful to map the citation patterns of new interdisciplinary field and can be used for future collection management decisions.

25. Birader made the study under the title “Indian journal of environmental protection: a study of citation pattern”, which is based on the references appended to the article published in Indian Journal of Environment Protection published in the year 1994, 1999 and 2004 (volumes 14, 19 and 24 respectively). The study found that team research is preferred in the field of Environmental Science rather than solo research. The degree of collaboration varies from year to year and is found to be 0.78 to 0.95. The study also found that on an average 11.595 references are referred to by each articles. It is also observed that the proportion of single authored paper have decreased from 20.29% in the year 1995 to 4.76% in 2004.

26. Rahul S Lokhanda conducted a study under the title “Citation analysis of doctoral dissertations submitted to university of Poona in the subject library and information science”, A citation analysis of doctoral dissertations submitted in the department of library and information science at Poona university, Poona was performed as a way of determining the use of information sources made by the scholars of the university. A total of 20 dissertations studied generated a total of 5252 citation. Distribution of citation by from of documents, core journals, distribution of journals by frequency of citations, year-wise and country wise distribution of journal articles cited were analyzed. The study reveals that journals are the most preferred sources of information used by the researchers in the field of library and information science accounting for 45.16% of total citations. The journal Scientometrics has
ranked the highest with 98 citations accounting to 4.13% of the total journal citations. Thus the result of the study may be used as a means of evaluative tool for quality collection of the Poona University library.

27. Mehtab Alam Ansari and Syed Mehmood Ahmad conducted a study under the title “Citation Analysis of Ph.D. theses: a study of doctoral theses submitted to Aligarh Muslim University during 1985-2005 in Statistics and Operational Research.” The purpose of this study was to investigate the usage pattern of literature as revealed through the analysis of citation figuring in the doctoral dissertations of statistics and operations research awarded by Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. The doctoral dissertations submitted in the Department of Statistics and Operations Research accepted by Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh during 1985-2005 had been taken as the source data for the present study. Citation analysis was the methodology chosen for the study, which was based on the 2266 bibliographic references appended to the 24 doctoral dissertations. These references stand as the baseline for the data analysis, interpretation and presentation.

28. Riahinia conducted a study under the title “A 2003-2007 citation analysis of Library Herald”. In this study citation analysis of papers published in Library Herald in a five-year span is presented. It represents a new method of citation analysis, i.e. studying only sole journal citations. In this new method, the researcher seeks to find scientific & intra-discipline communication relations among the papers of Library Herald, being published during a five-year period. As a scientific journal, the author thinks Library Herald is a prestigious journal in the field of LIS which is worth to be subscribed by university libraries. Few
international contributors have provided an opportunity to young researchers to submit their manuscripts.

29. Jan made the study under the title “Citation Analysis of Library Trends” made the study under the title citation analysis of all the journal articles published in the library trends from 1994-2007 is carried out 593 articles are published in the journal during 14 years. Highest number (52) of articles is published in 2004. The journal contained 15662 references for the study period of which 13783 are P-Citation and 1879 are e-citations. Every since issue published approx.11 articles has an average of 23.2 p-reference and 3.1 e-citation. It was found that 44.51 % print books consulted by authors and 0 % e-books are accessed. Authors have consulted 44.04% P-journals as against 11.82 % e-journals.

30. Baumgartnee and Pieters made the study under the title “the influence of Marketing journals; a citation analysis of the Discipline and its sub-areas” An important characteristic of journals is how influential they are in the generation and dissemination of scholarly knowledge in a discipline. We report a citation analysis of 49 marketing and marketing-related journals to assess their relative influence based on the index of structural influence proposed by salancik (1986). We investigate the level and span of influence of the 49 journals, both in the marketing discipline as a whole and in five specific sub-areas of marketing emerges as the most influential journal in the discipline and as the journal with the broadest span of influence across all sub areas of marketing. However, different journals are most influential among the applied marketing journals. We also find that the index of structure
influence is significantly correlated with all other measures of influence but least so with the impact factors reported in the social science index.
REFERENCES


