

# Gender and Authorship pattern in Annals of Library and Information Studies, 2010-2014

**Dr. Basavaraj**

Librarian, Government First Grade College Shahapur Dist. Yadagiri,  
sbasavaraj.m@gmail.com

## Abstract

The paper aims at disclosing the gender disparity in the publication of articles in Annals of Library and Information studies, 2010-2014. The five volumes (57-61) were chosen for the analysis. The required data was collected from the journal and the analysis was done to derive the conclusion. The findings of the study show that there is gender disparity existed in the publications and the men are dominating over women in publication. The authorship pattern analysis clearly indicates that joint author publications were dominant and 62% of the literature was contributed by the multiple authors.

Keywords: Gender, Publication pattern, Authorship pattern, Annals of Library and Information Studies.

## Introduction

One of the most constant findings in the literature on research productivity is that women tend to have somewhat lower publication rates than men (Lee & Bozeman, 2005). Men dominate scientific production in nearly every country (Sugimoto, 2011). The gender studies in Library and information science subject gained pace during 1980s. In 1988, Koryantyk (1988) reported comparison of publishing patterns between men and women PhDs in Librarianship and found that the womens more likely to publish more than men. The similar result is observed by the Verlejs and Dalrymple (1986). Olsgaard and Olsgaard (1980) analyzed authorship pattern in library and information sciences periodicals and found that men have more publications than women in LIS. Garland (1990) found that men had produced more articles than women in ALA accredited library schools in 1980-1984. Farahat (2002) examined the authorship pattern in nineteen Egyptian journals of agricultural science and found that multiple-authorship was predominant. Pillai (2007) did a study of the trends in authorship pattern and collaborative research in physics with a sample of 11,412 journals and 1,328 book

citations collected from the doctoral dissertations of IISc and established that team research is being favored. Paramasivam *et al.*, (2013) did a analysis of authorship pattern and degree of collaboration in Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics (2007–2011) and discovered that most of the articles were produced by the multiple authors and degree of collaboration was 0.87. Senger (2014) made a study to reveal the authorship pattern and degree of collaboration among Scientists/ Researchers of CSIR-IMTECH, India and found that most of the authors prefer to publish as joint authors and degree of collaboration was 0.83. This study is undertaken to identify the gender and authorship pattern in publications of *Annals Library and Information Studies*, 2010-2014, as the no studies were conducted to explore the gender of the authors in *ALIS*.

## Objectives

Main objectives of the study are:

To identify the gender of the authors published their articles in *ALIS*;

To discover the authorship pattern;

To know the degree of collaboration; and

To know the average authors per article.

## Methodology

For the analysis, all the issues published in *ALIS* in 2010-2015 were analyzed. The author's gender information and authorship pattern were recorded in Excel spreadsheet. A total of 177 articles were published in the journal in 2010-2014. to reveal the authorship trends in *ALIS*. . The degree of collaboration (DC) of the contributors was derived using the Subramanyam (1983): formula

$$DC = \frac{NM}{NM + NS}$$

where:

DC = degree of collaboration.

NM =number of multiple authored papers.

NS = number of single authored papers.

## Results and Discussion

### *Publication outputs and average authors*

A total of 177 articles were published in five volumes of *ALIS* from 2010-2014. Four types of documents published: Research articles (167), Case study (5), Short communication (4) and Review article (1), respectively. The Figure 1 illustrates the trends in publications of *ALIS* and average authors per articles for the period of 2010-2014. The highest articles (43) were published in 2010 and lowest (27) were in 2012. Some fluctuation in publication is evident from the figure 1. An average of 35.4 articles was published per volume. A total 177 articles were produced by 336 authors and average authors per volume ranged between 1.84 (2010) to 2 (2013).

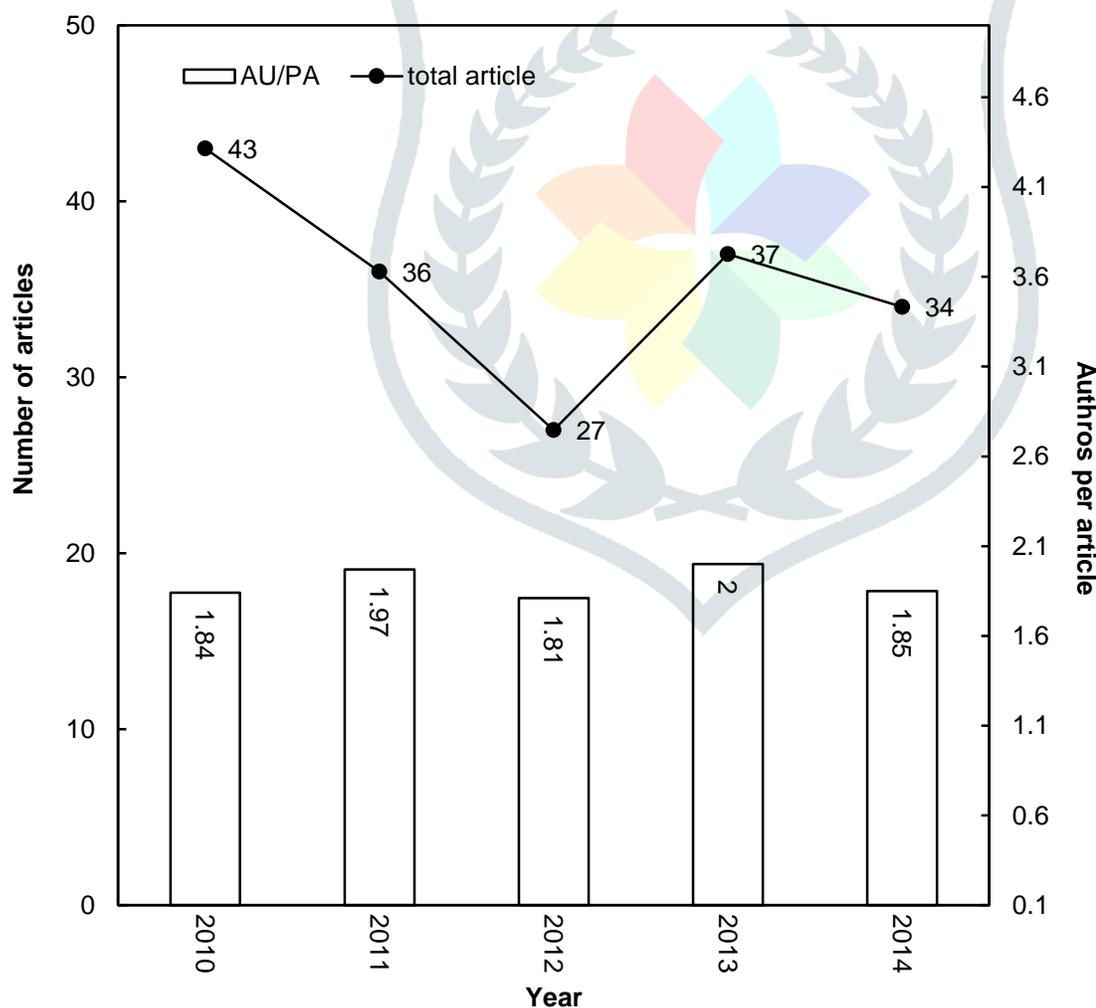


Figure 1 Volume wise distribution of documents and average authors

The table 1 provides the data of all authors for each five (57-61) volumes and their gender. Of the 79 authors in volume 57, only 12 were the women, which accounts for 15.19% of the total authors in the volume, while 84.81% percent were the men. In volume 58, some slight increase is seen (15.49%) and in volume 59, again some decline is observed (14.29%). Later, in volume 60, some slight increase seen and in volumes 61, 30.16% of the authors were women. The data was condensed in table 2 to give clear picture of gender of the authors who contributed their articles to the *ALIS*. Out of 336 authors, 275 authors were male, which accounts for 81.84% of the total authors, while 61 authors were women, which accounts for 18.15% of the total authors. This confirms that men authors are dominate in the publication of their research findings in the *Annals of Library and Information studies*, 2010 -2014.

Table 1 Gender of the authors

Volume	Total authors	Men	%	Women	%
57	79	67	84.81	12	15.19
58	71	60	84.51	11	15.49
59	49	42	85.71	7	14.29
60	74	62	83.78	12	16.22
61	63	44	69.84	19	30.16

Table 2 Distribution of authors by gender

Total authors	Male	Female
336	275 (81.84%)	61 (18.15%)

Table 3 gives the volume-wise authorship pattern and degree of collaboration in the *ALIS*. A total of 75 articles were contributed by joint authors, which accounts for 42.37% of the total articles published in 2010-2014. Secondly, 67 articles were contributed single authors, which accounts for 37.85% of the articles. However, a marginal number of articles were contributed by three authors and only 8 articles were contributed by more than three authors. The degree of collaboration for different years calculated as per the equation proposed by Subramanian (1983) and is presented in Table3 the degree of collaboration over the years varies from 0.60 to 0.68 the mean value is found to be 0.62. it can be noted that 62% of the articles were contributed by the

multiple authors and multiple authorship is evident in the articles published in the five volumes (57-61) in *ALIS*.

Table 3 Authorship pattern and Degree of Collaboration.

Volume	Single author	Joint authors	Three authors	>Three authors	DC
57	17	18	6	2	0.60
58	15	12	7	2	0.58
59	11	10	6	0	0.59
60	12	18	5	2	0.68
61	12	17	3	2	0.65
Total	67 (37.85%)	75 (42.37%)	27 (15.25%)	8 (4.52%)	0.62

### Conclusion

In this study, author had collected data about authors from the articles published in the five volumes (Vol. 57-61) of *Annals of Library and Information studies* to determine gender of the authors. Majority of the articles were contributed by the men, which indicates the dominance men in publication in *ALIS*. But in 2014, the women's got pick up and reached to 30% of the total authors. Most of the articles published in these five volumes are contributed by joint authors. Average degree of collaboration is 0.62, which indicates the multiply authorship pattern in the Annals of Library and Information Science.

### References:

- Farahat, H. (2002). Authorship patterns in agricultural sciences in Egypt. *Scientometrics*, 55 (2), 157-170.
- Garland, K. (1990), Gender differences in scholarly communications in among the faculty in ALA accredited library schools. *Library and Information Science research*, 12,155-166.
- Korytnyk, C. (1988). A comparison of publishing patterns in between men and women PhDs in Librarianship. *Library Quarterly*, 58, 52-65.
- Olsgaard, J. N. and Olsgaard, J. K.(1980). Authorship pattern Five Library Science Periodicals. *College and Research Libraries*, 41(91), 49-53.
- Paramasivam, S., Rajinikanth, A. and Pandiyan, M.(2013). Bibliometric Analysis of Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics (2007–2011). *PEARL - A Journal of Library and Information Science*, 7, (1), 57–63.

Pillai, K. G. S. (2007). Authorship patterns in physics literature: An informetric study on citations in doctoral theses of the Indian Institute of Science. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 54, 90-94.

Sengar, K.P.S. (2014). Authorship Pattern, Degree of Collaboration and Research Publication Trend among Scientists/ Researchers of CSIR-IMTECH, India 1991–2010: A Bibliometric Study *PEARL - A Journal of Library and Information Science*, 8, (1), 26–31.

Subramanyam, K. (1983). Bibliometric Studies of Research Collaboration. A Review. *Journal of Information Science*, 6(1), 33-38.

Sugimoto, R. C. (2011). Global gender disparities in Science. *Nature*, 504, 2011-2013.

