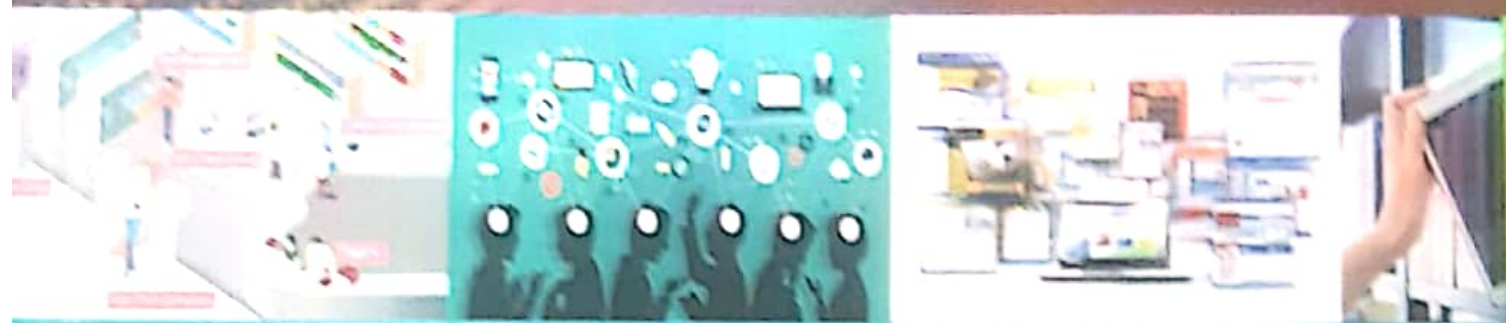
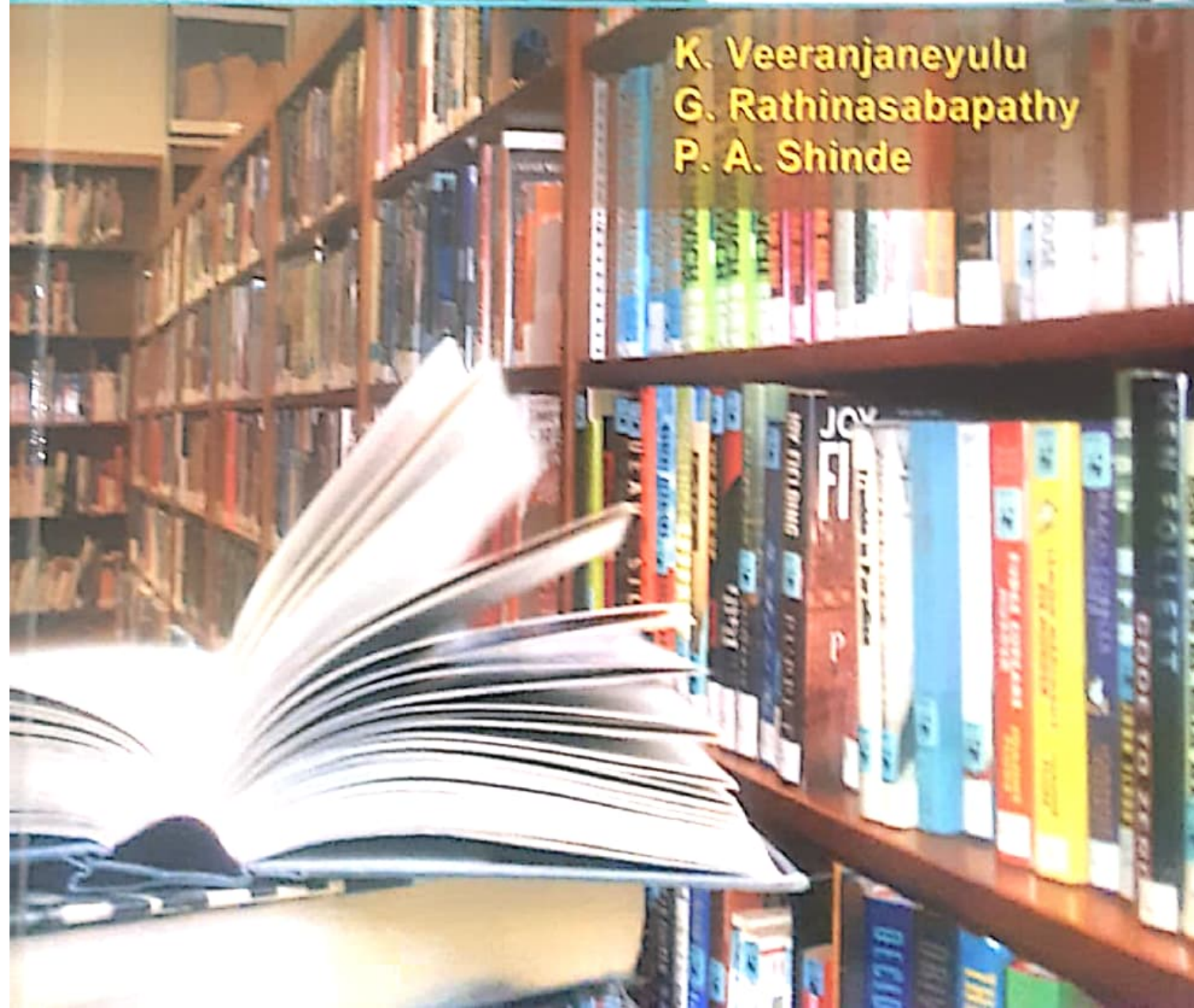


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GROWTH OF LITERATURE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BASED ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ABSTRACT (LISA)

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to analyse nature of growth of literature of the articles appeared in the information technology & related subject of Library and Information Science from LISA during 2001 to 2014. The study revealed that there were 11,176 articles in LISA on information technology during the period 2001 to 2014. The average rate of articles per year was 798. The numbers of articles published were highest in the year 2006 with 1112(9.95%) articles were as 353 (3.16%) the minimum in the year 2001 year. It has been observed that during the year 2001-2010 the literature growth rate was 36.90%, while during the years 2011-2014 it was 25.91%. It can be further noted that for the earlier ten years i.e. 2001-2010 the growth rate was 74.09% while for next four years i.e. 2011-2014 it was only 25.91%, which indicates that during the development stage growth literature is 74.09%.

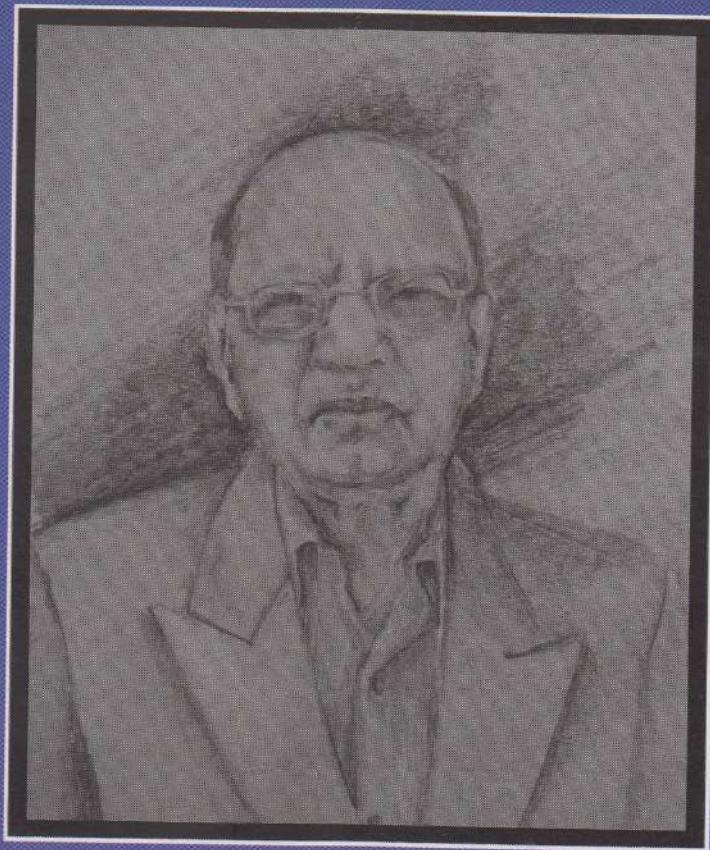
Keywords: Literature growth rate, Information Technology, Library and Information Science, LISA, Relative Growth Rate, Bibliometrics

Introduction

"Literature is body of thought as expressed in published writing. It has been described as a vast external memory in which all human experiences – observations and experiments- and ideas have been recorded since the beginning of permanent records." (Kronick, 1985)

The Primary role of literature is to record and transmit ideas or discoveries that bring in advances in knowledge. Sometimes, these ideas or discoveries remain latent and inert in literature. Information in literature is shared among many people. It is necessary, therefore to be aware of the assumptions we share about literature. And also to be knowledgeable about the conventions which have been developed for producing and utilizing it. It is important because our ability to solve

**RECENT ADVANCES IN LIBRARY
AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
IN DIGITAL ERA
PROFESSOR A. K. VARMA
FESTSCHRIFT**



**Edited by
Dr. Jitendra Shrivastava**

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Author Productivity and Validity of Lotka's Law in the History Literature in the Universities of Chhattisgarh

Dr. Preeti Rani Mishra
Dr. (Smt.) Maya Verma

Introduction

Bibliometrics is applied as a popular technique by the information scientists to study the characteristics of subjects and nature of citations in different branches of knowledge. The Bibliometrics study involves in various aspects of documents used to identify the pattern of publication, coverage of journals, citations and authorship. It is also involves the process of collection counting analysis and interpretation of citation given in the printed documents. Bibliometrics was expanded in two dimensions that is quantitative qualitative study of Bibliometrics phenomena. The quantitative analysis developed three basic laws of Bibliometrics that is Lotka's law, Zipf's law and the Bradford law.

Aims and objectives

The major objectives of the study are the following :

1. Ranking list of cited Authors
2. Productivity of authors by applying Lotka's law

Methodology

The data for this study were gathered from PhD thesis of history subject in the Universities of Chhattisgarh. Multi-authored books were counted and analyzed to be able to determine the most productive authors as well as the most collaborative authors. The number 10 was chosen to serve as a yardstick for measuring the most productive as well as the most collaborative authors. The 10 most productive and the 10 most collaborative were counted. The Spearman rank correlation coefficient was adopted for correlating ranked data in order to determine the correlation between the productive authors and the collaborated authors.

Table No. 1
Ranking List of Authors

Rank No.	Author's Name	No. of Citations
1	Ramendra Nath Mishra	172
2	Prayag Dutta Shukla	152
3	Hiralal Rai Bahadur	142