

Publication Preferences of Library Science Professionals in Goa:

An Evaluative Study

A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement
Of the Goa University for the degree of Master Library and
Information Science

By

Miss. Pramila Yeshwant Gaude

Seat Number

22P0010019

ABC ID

537969209542

PR. Number

201905509

Under the Supervision of

Mr. Rohan L. Parab

Assistant Professor,

D. D. Kosambi School of Social Science and Behavioural Studies Library
and Information Science



Goa University

Date: 19 April 2024

Examined by:

Mr. Rohan L. Parab



Seal of School

**PROGRAMME DIRECTOR
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE**

**D. D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences
& Behavioural Studies
Goa University**



DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation report entitled, **“Publication Preferences of Library Science Professionals in Goa: An Evaluative Study”** is based on the results of investigations carried out by me in the **Library and Information Science at the D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University** under the Supervision of **Mr. Rohan L. Parab** and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that Goa University or its authorities will be not be responsible for the correctness of observations / experimental or other findings given the dissertation.

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Pramila Yeshwant Gaude

Seat Number: 22P0010019

Date: 19th April 2024

Place: Goa University

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation report “**Publication Preferences of Library Science Professionals in Goa: An Evaluative Study**” is a Bonafide work carried out by **Miss Pramila Yeshwant Gaude** under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **M.L.I.Sc.** in the Discipline Library and Information Science at the **D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.**


19/04/2024
Mr. Rohan Parab

Date: 19Th April 2024


Signature of Dean of the School/
Programme Director



Place: Goa University



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Pramila Yeshwant Gaude

Library and Information Programme

Goa University

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Place: Goa University

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CHAPTER I

CHAPTER I

1.1 Introduction

Publications makes information publicly available and allow the rest of the audiences to get access and evaluate the quality of the research. Publishing is an essential step in the information life cycle. By publishing, scholars allow readers to view comment and build upon their work, all of which are necessary steps to further knowledge. Publishing also increases the scholar's understanding on his or her respective field which is important for funding & employment. Many accreditation bodies require the faculty to remain active in their field through active engagement in publishing.

"Publications makes information accessible to the general public and enable the academic community to assess the caliber of the research." Publications have an impact on society at large as well as the research community since they serve as the foundation for further research and the application of results. Therefore, it is the duty of researchers to make sure that the information they publish is truthful, understandable, accurate, comprehensive, and balanced. They also have a duty to refrain from reporting that is deceptive, biased, or unclear.

1.2 Objectives

1. To ascertain the reason for publication among LIS Professional.
2. To understand the area of interest of library Professionals during publication.
3. To know the mode of publication of articles used by library professionals in Goa.
4. To depict the most productive author of the library science Profession in Goa.
5. To revel the preferred Journal of LIS Professional in Goa.

1.3 Hypothesis

1. There are few highly indexed Journals for library science professional.
2. The concept of publication among LIS Professional is compulsory rather than being voluntary
3. Very few LIS professionals publish in Good Journals.

1.4 Scope of the study

This study aims to find out and highlight the reasons behind library professionals not being able to publish their content in scholarly journals, conference proceeding, Seminar, etc.

It also help to increase the confidence levels of future researcher.

1.5 Population of the study

The questionnaire was sent to around 60 LIS professionals, however only 48 LIS professionals responded altogether.

1.6 Limitation of the study

The study is limited to the LIS Professionals of Goa. Hence only 48 LIS Professionals have been taken for the study.

1.7 Research Methodology

The researcher has browsed most of the literature available on this topic in open access. Further, the researcher has visited a maximum number of websites related to the topic. Base on the literature review, the researcher has identified the vulnerability of libraries. The research design adopted for this study was a survey and interview method. For conducting the survey questionnaire method was implemented (Google Forms). The researcher has used survey method for data collection wherein 60 questionnaires were sent out to the probable respondents through Google

Forms along with printed questionnaires out of which 48 responses were received. The data has been presented in graphical and tabular form.

1.8 Chapterization

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Chapter 2 - Literature Review

Chapter 3 – Explanation of Concept

Chapter 4 – Data Analysis and interpretation

Chapter 5 – Finding, Suggestions, Hypothesis testing and Conclusion.

Chapter 6 – Bibliography

1.9 Conclusion

This study aims to bring out the different aspects of publishing among LIS professional in Goa. It will also consider what are the highlights of publication, the bottlenecks of LIS professional in publishing scholarly content in reputed journals with high impact factor and other key indicators.

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CHAPTER II

Literature Review

CHAPTER II

Literature Review

2.1: Introduction

A literature review is a critical evaluation and synopsis of previous work and writing on a particular subject or research question. It includes searching, evaluating, and collecting important sources, journal articles, and other academic publications to present a summary of the individual's state of knowledge. By highlighting the relevance and context of their work, a literature review aids in understanding the present level of knowledge on a topic identifies gaps or areas that require more research, and lays the groundwork for future investigations

1. (Adjei & Owusu-Ansah, 2016). This Paper entitled "Publishing preferences among academic Researchers: Implication for academic quality and innovation." The factors responsible for publication preferences among a select group of researchers attending research writing in Ghana. The research found that "contribution to scholarship" is the main motivation for publishing, while job mobility is also a major source of motivation. Journal reputation is a major factor influencing journal selection decisions. 67 researchers to participate in this study. Many researchers prefer journals without publication fees. This study also highlight in-house research development programs considers the intrinsic & extrinsic factors to become quality researchers.
2. (Rehman, Wani, & Ganaie, 2022). This Paper entitled "Continuous Professional Development Research in the Library and Information Science: A Bibliometric Analysis and Knowledge Mapping." This study explores the literature on "Continuous Professional Development "CPD for library and information science professional from 2002 to 2021 using the web of science database. A comprehensive search strategy and filter were used to extract relevant data resulting in 268 document selected for further analysis 4 parameters for analysis included publication trends, prolific authors, highly cited article etc. The top 10 highly cited article in LIS publishing this aim to increase awareness of research dynamic related o LIS professional CPD.

1. (Bakri, Azwa, Nadani, Ibrahim, & Fakhri, 2017). This paper entitled "Publication productivity pattern of Malaysian Researchers in Scopus from 1995 to 2015." Azwa to study analyzed publication productivity among bi-temperatures indicators of HFT's performance in Malaysia from 1995 to 2015. It used Scopus and Biblioshift tool identify (HFT's) publication & showed growth of publication of past 20 years and also showing good and negative impact towards country and our nation. The Factor on education and economy contribution to growth stronger publication productivity in Malaysia indicated good & & it positively impacting institution & promoting collaboration with European and American Countries publication include personal, environmental & behavioral factors.
2. (Al-Farouni, Hagg, & Al-Farouni, 2015). This Paper entitled "Ali bin Muhammad Bin Saud Islamic University: A Bibliometric Research Profile." This article focus on Publication performance among Ali bin Muhammad Bin Saud Islamic university during the period of 2005 to 2014. Open access document received a higher number of citations. In 2014 (WMI) researcher produce 201 document per year 12,346 citation are received King Saud university with 137 publication found top preference at national and international level. Young faculty & student should involve in the research process to enhance publication output.
3. (Bakshi, 2017). This paper entitled "Author publication performance and journal competition." This paper analyses publication choice in journal to whether ecological perspective the data show some journal cover large number of author but competed with other journals in sub communities 81,177 authors' sample (4,417) published only one paper. It also found some journals like ECOSPHERE, EMBIO & SCIENTIST and ORNITHOL appeal to low coverage, high visibility & exclusivity suggested author core and periphery target and it can identification of ecology journals and competitive relationship.
4. (Shaw & Vaughan, 2008). This Paper entitled "Publication and citation patterns among LIS Faculty: Profiling a "Typical professor." This article examines publication and citation patterns among LIS professional in different academic level. It shows faculty rank advance assistant professors publish few journal articles. They used web science

& Google Scholar. Web of Science reported no citation & Google scholar influence of publication compared doctorate degree with other positions. LIS can provide additional insight into the contribution 90LIS Faculty member published 2,086 papers, chapter, article and book. Assistant professors published contribution 10 year before data collection before completion of the PhD. Contribution can inform recruitment, tenure and promotion decisions.

7. (Shivashankar, Rajkumar , & Surulinathi , 2022). This Paper entitled “Mapping of Indian’s Performances on open Access Publication in LIS: A Scientometric study.” This article analyzes open access LIS research productivity and scholarly communication in India from 1991-2021 using web of science databases. It contribute 1446 papers from 11446 authors from 115 countries and in this USA being most productive country .LIS is a essential subject for mapping, integrating, various disciplines & function like data storage, displaying, data analysis, management and retrieval and show increasing trend toward open access LIS research the highest publication year is 2021 with 222 publication, average is 7.0% and most productive author are Kumar A & Singh S.
8. Wong et.al. (2021). This Paper entitled “Prolific authorship in orthodontic scientific publishing.” This study aim to identify the 10 orthodontics author, analyze their outputs and identify trends in study types published over the past decade (2011-2020) It reveals high quantitative output, with non-prospective clinical studies, case report and narrative reviews dominating and relation between output and publication type. It published 2025papers with median annual output of 18 Papers.
9. Rajkumar et.al. (2021). This Paper entitled “Indian contribution in Animal cell Diseases: A Scientometr5ic mapping of research publication.” This paper evaluates the India Animal cell Disease research output during 1989-2021. Using bibliographical database. It Founded 1741 publication collaboration with 75 countries and registered 38345 citations. The, most productive author are Kumar A. and most preferred journals were PLOS ONE, Vaccine, Indian Journal of medical Research, Molecular and cellular Biochemistry, Molecular Neurobiology. Publication and citations from 2013 to 2020 with 1741 articals published in 734 journal and 6612 author across 70 countries. This

scientometric provides importance of collaborative research in patent and treatment protocols.

10. (Sharma & Chakravarty, Preference for Journals and Productive Authors in Library and Information Science Departments of Select Universities of North India, 2018). This Paper entitled "Preference for Journals and Productive Authors in Library and Information Science Departments of Select Universities of North India." This article present influential authors of LIS in north Indian universities 2420 article were published LIS faculty until December 31, 2014. 15 universities are selected and 10 most prolific author. The study reveals prof. Jagtar Singh, Prof. Inder vir malhan and prof. Preeti Mahajan is the most prolific author among 67 faculty members at Punjab university. The have published with library herald being the most preferred. The top 10 journals are indexed by scopus.
11. Bosah et al., (2017). This Paper entitled "Perceptions, preferences of scholarly publishing in Open Access journals A survey of academic librarians in Africa." A survey of academic librarians in Africa to study the open access OA journal publication & what issue they face by publication the survey conduct between junior academic staff & senior academic staff There are 402 respondent and It all create librarians aware of green, Gold and diamond route organized workshop to awareness about diamond route. Those who got more marks should be awarded to author who Publishing online Journal.
12. (Baro & Eze, 2017). This Paper entitled "Perceptions, preferences of scholarly publishing in open access routes A survey of academic librarians in Nigeria." This study explores the factors librarians consider when choosing an open access journal for publication and the challenges they encounter in this process. The study discovered that although academic librarians are not as familiar with diamond publishing, they are generally aware of gold and green publication channels. Selecting Open Access (OA) journals is influenced by impact factor and reputation. They do not, however, know anything about self-archiving or institutional repositories. Two obstacles are low impact factor and author fees. One should consider OA training. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the academic librarians are aware of the gold and green

publishing routes, while the majority of academic librarians are not aware of the diamond publishing route. This, therefore, calls for the organization of more conferences and workshops on OA publishing. The study also revealed that when considering where to publish, reputation of journal and impact factor of journal were rated as very important among the factors that inform their choice of OA. The study further revealed that academic librarians have little or no knowledge about the existence of IRs in their institutions, and only a few actually use them to self-archive their publications. This is not a healthy development, as IRs are being developed and hosted in university libraries. Suffice it to say that many working as academic librarians do not know about current developments in their libraries.

13. (sharma & Chakravarty, 2018). This Paper entitled "Collaborative Publication trends among Faculty members of Central universities of north India." The study examines the collaborative publication trend of library and information science faculty members in central universities of north India. It found that 1292 publications were published between 1978-2014, with 854 being multi-authored. The highest contributions were double-authored, with the highest MCC in 2014 (0.46). The authors found that double-authored publications have higher mean CAI values than other authorships, with faculty members publishing the highest number of double-authored publications in 2001-2010 and 2011-2014. The highest values were observed in 2012, 2014, 2014, and 1986, with the lowest values in 1991.
14. (Thavamani & Velmurugan, 2013). This Paper entitled "Authorship Pattern and collaborative research work in Annals of Library and Information Studies." The study looks at the patterns of academic papers published from New Delhi in the Annals of Library and Information Studies. This aims bibliometric study was carried out using 310 contributions that were published in the journal between 2002 and 2012. 2010 had the greatest number of contributions published—43, or 13.87%. The majority of the contributions—136, or 43.87 percent—are written by two authors. The calculated level of collaboration is 0.65. There were 1.93 authors on average per paper, and their productivity was on average 0.51. Over the course of the study, the degree of collaboration varied from 0.57 to 0.82, averaging 0.65.

15. (Batcha & Ahmad, 2018). This Paper entitled “Publication Pattern Analysis in Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services (IJISS): A Scientometric Approach.” Scientometric analysis of 146 research articles published in Indian journal of Information Sources and Services (IJISS) has been carried out. Seven Volumes of the journal containing 14 issues from 2011 – 2017 have been taken into consideration for the present study. The number of contributions, authorship pattern & author productivity, average citations, average length of articles, average keywords and collaborative papers has been analysed. Out of 146 contributions, only 39 are single authored and rest by multi authored with degree of collaboration 0.73 and week collaboration among the authors. Pattern of Co-Authorship revealed that the improving trend of co-authored papers. The study revealed that the author productivity is 0.53 and dominated by the Indian authors. According to the study, there are relatively few published papers in the Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services (IJISS), but there are a lot of research papers with several authors and a high level of collaboration. CAI has an average value of about 40, which is lower than the global average. The average number of authors per manuscript is 1.89, and the author productivity is 0.53. Indian authors account for 94.52% of the contributions, with only 1.37% of the papers authored by Indian authors in conjunction with international authors.
16. (Bid & verma, 2011) “Indian Publication Output during 1998-2009: Quantitative Analysis Based on Web of Science”. The study examines Indian publications output, focusing on publications counts, journals, subjects, language, and institutional distribution. It found a steady growth in total items from 1998 to 2009. Indian scientists prefer non-Indian journals for basic sciences, while reverse trends are observed for applied sciences. Institutions with the highest contributions include Indian Institution of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, and All Indian Institution of Medical Science. Previous studies show no difference in findings regarding publications output despite different time periods. The current study aligns with earlier studies on subject, institutions, journals, and collaboration patterns, even using the Indian Science Abstracts database. The study provides only the quantitative data on Indian authors' publications output in Web of Science, but the overall trend remains consistent with previous studies.

17. (Sogam-Lolab & Khiste, 2018). This article entitled Publication Productivity of 'E-Learning' by Scopus During 2003-2017". This study examines e-learning in Scopus from 2003-2017, focusing on top institutions, most prominent authors, preferred sources, geographical distribution, subject area, source type, affiliation, and language. The study found that University Oberta de Catalunya contributed 86 documents to 11948 documents on e-learning, with the majority of contributions coming from Spain. The publication access type refers to the category of documents available for access. Table No.10 reveals that out of 11948 documents, 1.26% are open access, and 98.74% are subscribe-based. This indicates significant contributions from authors across different countries in the field of e-learning.
18. (Sarah, 2015). This paper entitled "Research & Publication productivity of Librarians in public university in south – west, Nigeria." The study reveals that librarians in public universities in South-west Nigeria published a relatively high output between 2009 and 2014, primarily in international journals. A descriptive survey method was used, with a response rate of 85.5%. The findings show that librarians publish more in international journals than local ones, primarily for promotion. Challenges include time constraints, poor interpretation skills, high publication fees, and rejection. The findings highlight the importance of librarians' efforts in publishing. Recommendations include time management, periodic research training, institutional promotion of research culture, in-house peer review, and institutionalization of mentoring and mentorship. The study, which polled librarians at federal institutions, found that because they are convenient, economical, and have a penchant for foreign publications, they publish mostly in book chapters, conference proceedings, and scholarly journals. Maybe as a result of delayed promotions, they write for knowledge, better salary, and promotion. Their high production is a result of obstacles like time limits, inadequate data interpretation, and expensive journal fees.
19. (Gadanga, basaka , & Chiya , 2016). This paper entitled "Scholarly Publications of Librarians in Universities in Nigeria: 2000 2012 -- A Bibliometric Analysis." The study analyzed the scholarly publications of librarians in 16 Nigerian universities from 2000-2012, focusing on journal articles, chapters in books, books, and conference proceedings. The research used a descriptive survey method and a self-designed questionnaire, with 165 librarians included. The results showed that promotion

academic discipline is similar with 0.09% publishing a paper in their field. While Nigerian publishing rose from 0.01% in 1975, the number of high-impact disciplines rose from 0.0001% to 0.0002% (1975). Journal coverage has increased from 0.0001% to 0.0002% (1975). The only significant difference in publication between high and low impact disciplines was among Nigerian or African authors. The high-impact disciplines were more likely to publish among Nigerian or African authors. The low-impact disciplines were more likely to publish among Nigerian or African authors. The high-impact disciplines were more likely to publish among Nigerian or African authors. The low-impact disciplines were more likely to publish among Nigerian or African authors.

20. J. M. K. (2007). The paper entitled "Contributions to African in Foreign Foreign Science and Information Science Journal during 1980 - 1999: A Bibliometric Study". The study examines the contribution of African authors to foreign science and information science journals from 1980-1999 using the Science Citation Index and Technology Research Institute's authors research publication productivity and search based on core authorship, core journal authors, African dates, institutions, published journals, and others. The study finds that the Science Citation Index and Practice is the most preferred journal for authors. African IJC increases in foreign journals has grown significantly over the past decade, with African authors contributing 234 articles to 23 foreign IJC journals between 1980 and 1999. However, this trend is not encouraging and more attention is needed for quality research and publication. Local authors dominate research publications, with African authors contributing the most articles. Indian authors primarily focus on more studies and publications studies, but there is a need for international collaboration to increase collaborative research output.

21. K. (2011). The paper entitled "The present and future growth of scholarly publishing in Africa". The article examines Africa has made great advances in scholarly publishing, with numerous universities actively participating in print and online media. The results of research are published in journals or peer-reviewed publications and distributed through conferences and seminars. Researchers can now submit their findings to discussion African universities thanks to initiatives from African universities. African researchers now have more options to publish their work thanks

to electronic publishing, which raises the profile of African research around the world. The generation of research output from universities and other institutions is essential to the expansion of academic publishing in Africa. Nonetheless, electronic publishing is required to raise the outputs' visibility. To promote accessibility, institutions—especially universities—should create IRs and make them open access (OA). Some African nations have made progress in publishing their academic Progress has been made in some African countries in posting their scholarly journals on websites like DOAJ, SABINET, and AJOL.

22. (Yazit & Zainab, 2007). This Paper entitled “Publication Productivity of Malaysian Author and Institution in LIS.” The study examines Malaysian LIS research and publications between 1965 and 2005, focusing on the total number and spread of publications, active authors, authorship patterns, affiliation status, main publishing channels, and subject covered. Data was collected from seven online databases and seven library OPACs. The results showed that Malaysian LIS authors preferred journals and conference papers, with a steady incremental trend over the 41-year period. Active authors are affiliated to 131 institutions, with the national Library of Malaysia, University of Malaya library, and MLIS Programme at the University of Malaya being the productive institutions. The study reveals Malaysia's LIS field is developing, with management of library and information services being the most active research area. Highly productive authors contribute to publications, and journals are crucial for communication. The study highlights the strong matches of the LIS discipline in Malaysia by identifying and regulating published publications by academics and professionals in Malaysia. It encourages more study and growth in the topic by offering useful information to academics, researchers, and policymakers. More research may yield a more complete picture.

23. (Mani, 2014). This paper entitled “Authorship Patterns and collaborative research in Malaysian Journal of Library and Information science, 1996-2012”. The study examines the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science, analyzing 279 research articles and 575 authors. It found that the highest number of contributions was 28 in 2011, with an average of 2.06 authors per paper. The majority of contributions were collaborative. The Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science has grown over 17 years, with a majority of articles published by multi-author

collaborations. Over the past 17 years, 575 authors contributed 279 articles, with 28 (10.036%) published in 2011. The most prolific contributor was Zainab, A. N., from Malaysia, with 42% of articles. The journal publishes most articles from Malaysia, with the highest number of contributions coming from India. The degree of author collaboration is 0.64, indicating dominance in multiple contributions. The majority of articles are from Malaysia.

24. (Hussain & Shehr Yar, 2021).This paper entitled "Research Productivity of Pakistani Authors in the Online Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice: A Bibliometric Appraisal from 2008-2020." The study analyzed Pakistani authors' research contributions in the online journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2008 to 2020. It identified 178 articles, analyzed using MS Excel and Publish or Perish. 2020 was the most productive year, with 64 publications. The most cited paper was by M. N. Ansari and B. A. Zuberi. Dr. Rubina Bhatti was the most prolific author, while Punjab was the most productive province. The study found that 2008 to 2020, 178 articles were contributed by Pakistani authors to Library Philosophy and Practice. The most cited paper was 'Use of electronic resources among academics at the University of Karachi', with 105 citations. Two personal authors were dominant, with male authors contributing 122 articles and female authors producing 56. The study found that 77 articles were written with 11-15 pages, with the province of Punjab being the most productive region. The Islamia University of Bahawalpur contributed the most articles, followed by the University of Punjab and the University of Karachi. Dr. Rubina Bhatti was the most prolific author, with 34 publications. The authors cited 4,811 sources in their 178 articles.

25. (Gupta & Pandey, 2019).This paper entitled Mapping of Research Publication on eLearning in Indian during 2009-2018: A Scientometric Study". The study analyzes eLearning research publication trends in India from 2009-2018, analyzing 8181 publications from the Scopus Database. It provides insights into growth rates, prolific authors, institutions, most cited papers, h-index, and citation status. The study analyzed eLearning research in India from 2009-2018, revealing growth trends, prolific researchers, leading institutions, and source titles. The study found 1814 publications,

with the highest number in computer science. The study highlights the importance of technology deployment in eLearning, with Vellore Institute of Technology being the most productive affiliating institution.

26. Sife, A. S. & Lwoga, E. T. (2014). This article entitled "Publication Productivity and scholarly impact of academic libraries in Tanzania A scientometric analysis." This scientometric study's objective was to examine academic librarians in Tanzania's research production and scholarly influence during a 30-year span, from 1984 to 2013. The study found 434 librarian publications, with 2008 having the most, followed by 2010 with 7.8%. Single-authored publications accounted for 43%, with collaboration 0.57. It found that librarians produced an average of 14.5 publications per year, with 33% not producing any or not visible online. The top-ten LIS researchers showed variation in metrics, suggesting multiple measures should be used. Most publications were in foreign journals, with the University of Dar es Salaam Library Journal being the only Tanzanian journal publishing three or more articles. The study suggests enhancing research productivity and impact by publishing in e-journals, encouraging teamwork, establishing online journals, and emphasizing bibliometrics / Scientometric in LIS courses.
27. Shukla, R., Sing, S. K., & Verma, M. K. (2019). This article entitled "Mapping the research publications pattern of faculties of Library Information Science Department Mizoram University, Aizawal From 2008-2017: A Bibliometric study. The study examines the publications trends of faculty members at DLIS, Mizoram University from 2008-2017, analysing 279 contributions and published research papers. It analyses 279 publications and examines patterns such as publication form, growth rate, doubling time, annual growth rate, and compound AGR. The highest number of research papers was published in 2017, with annual growth increasing but fluctuating. The research output reached its maximum in 2010, with a RGR of 1.099. DLIS, Mizoram University's publications during the study period, including 119 journal articles, 93 conference proceedings, and 67 book/book chapters. Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma is the most prolific author in Mizoram University's library and information science department, with 90 publications from 2008-2017, followed by Dr. Akhandanand Shukla, Prof. R.N. Mishra, and Dr. Lalngaizuali.

28. Erfanmanesh, M. A., Didegah, F. & Omidvar, S., (2010). This article entitles "Research productivity and Impact of Library and Information Science in the Web of Science." The study analyses the world scientific productivity of Library Science (LIS) researchers, their visibility, and impact of their publications. The growth rate of citations was higher than publications, with US researchers making over 60% of LIS publications and 40% of citations, with the most significant number being published in 2000 (10.72%). The growth rate of LIS citations was 11.2%, while publications grew at 0.0. The majority of LIS publications received 0.27 citations, with 28% being self-citations. The Scientist Institute in Philadelphia is the most productive institution in LIS between 1998-2009, 99789 documents were published in LIS, with over 60% of papers published in Library Journal.
29. (Sitieni & Ocholla, 2010). This article entitled "A comparison of the research and publication patterns and output of academic librarians in eastern and southern Africa from 1990-2006: a preliminary study" The study compares research and publication patterns of academic librarians in eastern and southern Africa between 1990 and 2006. Using Bibliometric techniques and content analysis, the study identified 866 academic librarians from both regions. Results showed no significant difference in publications per librarian, with South Africa being the most productive country. However, librarians in eastern Africa preferred publishing in foreign journals, while those in southern Africa published more in domestic journals. The main subject area was Information Technology. Academic librarians publish in order to get attention, advance knowledge, boost reputation, and advance their careers. They must work together more and broaden their areas of study. The output of publications varies between libraries, nation and areas. The report suggests making regular publication and research by librarians a requirement for advancement. To solve the problems faced by librarians and comprehend the causes behind this, more research is required.
30. (Waghmode, Lathkar, & Kulkarni, 2020). This article entitled "Research Publication Trends in Indian LIS Journals: A Scientometric study." The study analyses Scientometric analysis of 673 Indian Library and Information Science publications

from 2015 to 2019, revealing significant collaboration and a decrease in relative growth rates. The study also found an increase in productivity trends with Lotka's Law, indicating a need for further research in this area. The study reveals research publication trends in three Indian LIS journals, with an average of 673 articles published per volume. The study found a relative growth rate of 0.37, with 1312 scholars contributing. 49% of articles were written under two authorship, with a degree of collaboration of 0.69. The data fits Lotka's law, with an average of 5.16 tables per article. The 'Librarian' designation was ranked first.

31. (Velmurugan & Radhakrishnan, 2016). This article entitled "A scientometric profile of research productivity on library herald: A single journal study." The study examines research trends on the Library Herald from 2006 to 2014, analysing factors like authorship patterns, productivity, collaboration, and year-wise paper distribution. The results show that 137 (54.37%) contributors published a single author, while 45.63% were co-authors. The majority of documents were published by Indian authors, with 89.68% coming from foreign authors. The study also found a maximum of 407 citations in 2007 and an average citation per article of 12.33. The study reveals that academic institutions contribute the most, with 108 contributing at 42.85%. Indian authors publish the most (89.68%) documents, with 36.92% of articles being 6-10 pages long. The majority of articles cover technology-oriented aspects like Library automation and Digital Libraries. Single authors publish the most (54.37%), with 115 papers published by co-authors. The study found a maximum of 407 citations in 2007, with an average citation per article of 12.33. Collaboration dominates, with an average degree of 0.45.
32. (Siddique, 2023). This article entitled "Research Productivity of Pakistani Female LIS Authors, 1977 to 2020: A Bibliometric Analysis." This study examines the 43 years of research conducted by Pakistani LIS scholars between 1977 and the present, with an emphasis on academic libraries, information literacy, and changing LIS trends. After analysis of data from four sources, an increasing trend since 1977 was observed. The department of information management at the University of the Punjab, which was ranked first overall, was the most productive. With more than 100 publications, Kanwal Ameen topped the list. The goal of the project is to provide future researchers with an

understanding of the Bibliometric features and trends of publications by Pakistani LIS researchers. The study also found that faculty published more research than national library professionals. The low literacy among women at the time of independence and limited opportunities for research degrees in Pakistan are contributing factors to the limited contributions of women in the LIS profession.

33. (Meho & Spurgin, 2005). This article entitled "Ranking the research productivity of library and information science faculty and school: An Evaluation of data sources and Research Methods." The study evaluates the research methodologies and data sources used to rank faculty and school research productivity in library and information science (LIS). It lists resources for precise publication count rankings and databases to take into account when performing thorough searches. According to the study, limiting data sources to one, two, or three databases results in erroneous rankings and conclusions. Additionally, just ten databases offer substantial coverage of LIS indexed literature. For a more thorough evaluation of writers' and programs' research productivity, the authors advise advanced analysis of research productivity. The study analysed data sources and research methods used to rank research productivity in Library and Information Science (LIS) faculty and schools. It found that the selection of databases for publication count rankings significantly impacts the results and conclusions. The study also found that LIS literature is highly scattered and should be indexed in interdisciplinary databases like Inside Conferences and INSPEC. Future publications should use all databases, including America: History and Life, INSPEC, LISA, LLIS, SSCI, Inside Conferences, and World Cat, to achieve better, more accurate rankings. The study also suggested that future studies should develop rankings based on these findings and explore how these rankings compare to citation-count-based and perception-based rankings.
34. (Islam & Roy, 2021). This article entitled "Bibliometric study of Scholarly Productivity of Library and information Science Research in Bangladesh from 1971-2020." This paper examines the number of Bangladeshi Library and Information Science (LIS) researchers who have published in leading journals from 1971 to 2020. Data from 266 publications was collected and analysed using VOSviewer software. The data shows increasing joint authorship and international collaboration, with faculty members and Dhaka University's Department of Information Science and Library

Management becoming the most prolific authors. Bangladesh's LIS research visibility is low compared to other social sciences disciplines, with only 22 publications in SCOPUS listed journals in 2019. However, an adequate number of expatriates are helping to internationalize LIS education and research publications. Despite not having any SCOPUS listed LIS journals, the spike in LIS publications over the last two decades shows a positive shift.

35. (Ahmad, JianMing, & Rafi, 2019). This article entitled “Assessing the literature of knowledge management (KM) in the field of library and information science.” This study analyses knowledge management (KM) literature in library and information science, focusing on trends, emerging concepts, and innovations. The data set includes 6,088 documents from 1900 to 2017. The analysis includes productive institutions, prolific authors, annual publications, citations, and highly cited articles. The USA leads in KM research publications, with 2007-2017 being the most productive years. Nanyang Polytechnic University is the most productive research institution, and Blanca Martins from Polytechnic University of Catalonia is the most prolific researcher the documents included in this study include research papers, conference paper, reviews, book review and editorials. This study analysed the literature of Knowledge Management (KM) in library and information science from 1900 to 2017. Results showed developed countries dominate the field, with the USA, UK, and China being the most productive. The study also revealed that KM is an important topic, with active collaboration among researchers. However, research output in developing countries remains low, indicating the need for more collaborative efforts to advance the field.
36. (Das, Kaur, & Verma, 2021) This article entitled “Publication and collaboration pattern of college and research libraries Journal during 2009-2018: A scientometric analysis.” The study analyses 394 articles published in a College and Research Libraries journal from 2009-2018, focusing on article distribution, author productivity, collaboration, growth rate, and doubling time. It found that 15.47% of articles were published in 2015, with 35.02% being single-authored. Collaboration was decent, and growth rate was upward with the highest (14.47%) in 2015. The majority were single authorship, with 138 publications. The study found that collaboration was the most common, with 134 publications. The average degree of collaboration was 0.64, and the highest number of

citations was 2464 in 2018. The study concluded that the number of articles in the journal is increasing, with authors striving to increase collaborative writings and citation indexes.

37. (Majhi & Maharana, 2012). This article entitled "Research productivity of physical science Disciplines in sambalpur university (Orissa): A scientometric study." This study examines the growth and development of Physical Science Research at Sambalpur University, analysing 417 publications from 1971 to 2010. It examines growth, preferred journals, impact factors, authorship patterns, and subject distribution. The research also explores collaborations within and between departments. The findings may stimulate further research interest and be of concern to policy-making bodies and funding agencies. Physical Science research primarily contributes to chemistry and physics, with a collaborative approach. Most publications are joint authorship. While there's no uniform literature growth pattern, recent years have seen increased publication output, indicating the influence of scientists' mind-set and available information on scientific productivity.
38. (Prabahar, Bidarahalli, & Kumar, 2017). This article entitled "Research productivity in Indian institute of Astrophysics (IIAP) during 2005-2014: A Scientometric study. The study examines scholarly communications of Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIAP) faculty and researchers, analysing 1005 articles published between 2005-2014. The highest number of articles was in 2011 with 12.44%, followed by 2009 and 2010 with 11.24% and 11.24% respectively. revealing a high number of publications in 2011 (12.44%) and a preference for multi-authored publications (220) over single-authored ones The top three authors contributed 64, 59, and 56 articles, with Astrophysical Journal leading in publishing papers.. The study also found that collaboration among researchers is 0.88. The institute's 1005 papers received 10183 citations, with top three authors R.K. Chaudhuri, G.C. Anupama, and B.P. Das contributing. The authors primarily published in foreign journals, with collaboration work generating the highest citations.

39. (Ikram & Mumtaz , 2019). This article entitled "Research productivity of Pakistani Author in library and information Science: An Overview of 2019 publication." The study evaluates the research productivity of Pakistani Library Information Science (LIS) authors in 2019. The study used a retrospective technique to extract data from various online and print sources. Dr. Kanwal Ameen and the Department of Information Management were the most productive authors. The majority of documents focused on bibliometrics, social media, and information seeking behavior. From January 1st to December 31st 2019, Pakistani LIS authors produced 154 documents, with 63% published in international sources and 37% in locally published journals. An affirmative growth in LIS literature was found, with one new document every 2.37 days. The top 15 most productive authors had more than four papers each. Most research was collaborative with faculty members, with some from China. LIS research contributes to Pakistan's development, with doctorate programs and electronic resources boosting output. Pakistani authors produce 154 documents annually, with most published internationally. Collaboration with international authors and non-resident Pakistan is needed.
40. (Das & Lambodara , 2020). This article entitled "Research productivity of LIS Women Faculty of India: A Bibliometric study during 1998-2018." The study analyzed the research contributions of the Library and Information Science (LIS) women faculty in India between 1988 and 2018. It found that most research was published in journal articles, review articles, conference papers, and book chapters. The study also revealed that dual authorship was prevalent among the faculty. The results suggest a small portion of research contributions, suggesting that the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Human Resource Development could improve the research productivity of the LIS women faculty. The study reveals that only 38 out of 144 LIS women faculty in India had at least one publication in the Scopus database during 1988-2018. Only 26.39% of the population participated in scientific production. The study found that journal articles were the most preferred type of publication, with P.Mahajan from Panjab University being the most productive. The study suggests introducing programs to reduce the gender gap in research and development. libraries, nations, and areas. The report suggests making regular publication and research by librarians a requirement for advancement. To solve the problems faced by librarians and comprehend the causes behind this, more research is required.

41. (Zainab , Abrizah, & RAJ, 2013). This article entitled "Adding value to scholarly journals through a citation indexing system." This paper discusses the problems faced in Malaysian scholarly journal publishing and the development of MyCite, a Malaysian citation indexing system. The system uses a rapid prototyping method, aiming to improve the quality, accessibility, and performance of Malaysian scholarly journals. The paper highlights the value of MyCite through performance reports, relational tables, and module functions. However, it also discusses limitations such as access to full journal content, author variant names, and variations in referencing styles. The system's strength lies in its reference editor module. Authors, an annual impact factor ranking of 75 journals, and more bibliometric indices.
42. (Surulinathi, Rajkumar , Jayasuriy , & Rajagopal, 2021). This article entitled "Indian Contribution in Animal Behaviour Research: A Scientometric Study." The study analyzed 10030 articles published by Indian scientists in Animal Behaviour, revealing that 120 countries actively engaged with Indian researchers, resulting in 10,030 publications. The most productive collaborations were with the United States, followed by the UK, Germany, Australia, Japan, and Saudi Arabia. Institutions like Panjab University, Indian Institute of Science, and University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences India topped the list. The most preferred journals were Indian Journal of Experimental Biology, PLOS ONE, and Indian Journal Of Physiology And Pharmacology. The study reveals that Indian scientists publish a significant number of articles in Animal Behaviours, with the highest number of collaborations with the US and UK. The most prolific authors are Kulkarini and Chopra. Despite low funding, research on animal behavior has made significant contributions to human behavior, neurosciences, environment, and animal welfare.
43. (Mulla, 2012). This article entitled "Identifying and Mapping the information science and Scientometric Analysis studies in India (2005-2009): A Bibliometric Study". This study examines the contributions made by researchers in information science and scientometrics published on ISA from 2005 to 2009. It found that 998 papers were

published, with the highest number produced in 2009. The majority of communication was through journals. Multi-authored papers increased significantly, with an average authorship of 1.86 per paper and a high degree of collaboration. Researchers were selective in publishing their research results in specialized journals. The study reveals that 91.98% of articles published in the ISA database on information science and sociometrics were published in journals, with 59.69% of articles being multi-authored. The highest degree of collaboration was 0.81 in 2005 and 2009. Institutional distribution was highest, with 83.99% of articles from India.

44. (Kundu & Swain, 2021). This article entitled "Research Productivity of Journal of Documentation: A Bibliometric Analysis." The study analyzes 211 articles in 'JDoc' from 2007 to 2011, focusing on bibliometric parameters such as yearly distribution, exponential growth rate, relative growth rate, doubling time, authorship pattern, collaboration, pagination pattern, top ten keywords, countries, institutions, and most cited papers. The majority of publications were research papers (87.05%), with a high degree of collaboration. The study reveals a significant increase in research productivity of JDoc, with a dominance of developed countries in terms of authorship and country-wise analysis. The keyword analysis reveals 'information retrieval' as a trending topic. However, questions like comparison with other scientific fields and interdisciplinary nature remain unanswered.
45. Singh, B. et.al (2020). This article entitled "Research productivity of Scientometrics journal during 2010-2019." The research paper analyzes 3218 documents published in 'Scientometrics' from 2010 to 2019, focusing on bibliometric parameters such as total publications, cited publications, top productive authors, top countries in research output, and top cited articles. It finds 2018 as the most productive year with 398 publications (12.36%), with China producing the highest research output (22.37%). Bornmann, L. from Germany is the most productive author with 73 publications. This bibliometric study examines the popularity of the journal "Scientometrics" in Library and Information Science over ten years, while Thelwall, M.'s ACPP is highest.

46. (Kalbande & Chavan, 2018). This article entitled "Research Productivity of LIS Professional in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad." This paper examines the research productivity of LIS professionals at Dr. Basaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad from 2004-2013, focusing on gender, age, writing/publication status, language, communication channels, and authorship patterns. Male librarians have published 83.76% more publications than female librarians, with 28.20% of researchers publishing in conferences, followed by 25.64% in seminars, 17.94% in journals, 9.40% in book chapters, and 0.85% in research projects. Paval V. S. is the most prolific author, with most preferring English.
47. (Vellaichamy & Jeysankar, 2015.) This article entitled "Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal Webology from 2004-2013." This study analyzes 158 papers published in the journal "Webology" from 2004-2013, focusing on growth, authorship patterns, collaboration, paper length, document types, subject distribution, and contributor ranking. It found that Webology is the most preferred subject, producing more papers (26.58%), with single authorship playing a significant role (60.13%). The most prominent author is Alireza Noruzi (18), and 22.03% of the contributions were Indian. The highest number of publications (18.35%) was in 2008, with Web Analysis (24.68%) and Social Media (15.82%) being the top subjects. Collaboration between authors is 60.13%, with double author contribution 25.95% and multiple author contribution 13.92%. The top three prolific authors are Alireza Noruzi, Hamid R. Jamali, and Yazdan Mansourian. India has contributed more articles than other countries.
48. (Jan & Shehryar, 2021). This article entitled "Library and Information Science Research in Pakistan: A Methodological Analysis." This study examines research methodologies used by PhD scholars in Library and Information Sciences (LIS) in Pakistan from 1990 to 2020. Data was extracted manually from 1,128 research articles, analyzed using MS Excel, MS Word, and Mobile calculator. Dr. Khalid Mahmood made a significant contribution to LIS with 196 publications. Most studies were quantitative, with 437 using questionnaires as data collection instruments. The Pakistan

Library & Information Science Journal ranked first with 171 publications. The study reveals that Dr. Khalid Mahmood has made the most significant contribution to the Library and Information Science (LIS) in Pakistan, with a high number of publications. The majority of researchers used quantitative methods, with 532 adopting quantitative methods and 403 using qualitative methods. Only 82 used mixed methods, while 111 followed other methods. Most studies used questionnaires as data collection instruments, with 108 using literature reviews, 97 reviewing, and 91 Bibliometric analysis. The study suggests that Pakistani researchers should focus on qualitative research approaches and consult prestigious international journals for publication.

49. (Baskaran, 2014) This article entitled "Citation Analysis on library and information Sciences Research: The Quantitative Approach from Web of Science." The study analyzes the productivity and citation characteristics of Library and Information Science (LIS) publications from 2003-2012. It found that the top authors, Bawden and Hjørland, contributed 0.72% of papers, while the USA contributed 4.38% and received 24.85% of citations. The UK contributed 9.99% of LIS research papers. Most journals in Library and Information Science (LIS) are published in the USA and UK, with popular journals like Journal of American Society for Information Science and Technology, Journal of Medical Library Association, and Journal of Documentation. Recent research has focused on Library Networking technology, Digital Library, and Open Source Software. Universities produce more publications than research institutions, with 89 publications from 2003 to 2012. The Journal of American Society for Information Science and Technology ranked highest with 7.07% and 12.33% citations, followed by six other journals with 50-86 papers and 415 from developing countries
50. (Halder & Mondal, 2022). This article entitled "Journal of the Indian Library Association and IASLIC Bulletin: A Comparative Bibliometric Study." This paper examines current trends in publication pattern in library and information science research using the Bibliometric method. This purpose of the study patterns of contribution, state wise, most prolific author, two peer-reviewed journals in India JILA and IASLIC bulletin. The present study analyzed a total of 206 articles in 37 issues Published in JILA and IASLIC Bulletin during 2015-2019. Most of the author belong to Uttar Pradesh and west Bengal. The average length of article is different in both

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CHAPTER III

Explanation of Concept

CHAPTER III

3.1 Introduction

The act of creating books, newspapers, magazines, or other publications that publish information in printed or electronic form is known as publication. Additionally, publication trends determine the kind of their format, publishing platform, and sources of publication, publishing nation, etc. Consequently, publication trends establish the rate of publication growth, the kinds of sources used to publish, the format and language of publications, the authorship of literature, the major and minor productive sources, the prolific author, the journal, the institute, the nation, and the publications' scholarly impact.

Publishing anything means putting it online for everyone to see while the phrase may have different meaning in a different nation, text, image and other audio visual material such as paper (newspaper, magazines, catalogues, etc.) are typically included in its precise meaning. The act of publishing and any copies made available for general public distribution are also considered publication.

Groups based on their objectives: Scientific publications are meant to progress science and produce fresh data; by disseminating their discoveries, scientists are acknowledged and associated with their research outcomes. Publications aimed at distributing knowledge within the social milieu.

Publications serve as vital channels for making research findings accessible to both the general public and the academic community, allowing for the assessment of research quality and facilitating the advancement of knowledge. Consequently, researchers bear a significant responsibility to ensure that the information they publish meets high standards of integrity and clarity.

First and foremost, researchers must prioritize truthfulness in their publications. This entails accurately representing their findings and methods without distortion or manipulation. Transparency about the research process and any limitations or uncertainties is essential for maintaining trust in the scientific endeavor.

Moreover, publications should be crafted in a manner that enhances their

understandability to a wide audience. Clear and concise language, coupled with thorough explanations of technical concepts, enables broader dissemination of knowledge and fosters informed discourse.

Accuracy is paramount in scientific publishing, necessitating rigorous validation of data and adherence to robust methodological standards. Researchers must strive to present a complete and comprehensive account of their research, including all relevant details and findings, to ensure the integrity and reproducibility of their work.

Balanced reporting is also crucial, as it guards against bias and promotes objectivity in the interpretation of results. Researchers should acknowledge alternative perspectives and conflicting evidence, fostering a nuanced understanding of the topic at hand.

In addition to these affirmative duties, researchers must refrain from engaging in deceptive or misleading reporting practices. This includes avoiding selective presentation of data, disclosing any conflicts of interest, and adhering to ethical guidelines and standards of professional conduct.

By upholding these principles, researchers not only fulfill their duty to the scientific community but also contribute to the broader societal impact of their work. High-quality and ethically sound publications serve as the bedrock for further research, innovation, and informed decision-making, ultimately advancing the collective pursuit of knowledge and the betterment of society.

3.2 Definition

In Indonesia, publication is defined as: any reading, broadcasting, and exhibition of works using any means, either electronically or no electronically, or performing in any way so that works can be read, heard or seen by other.

In United States, publication is defined as: the distribution of copies or phonorecords of a work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease or lending. The offering to distribute copies or phonorecords to a group of people for the purpose of future distribution, public performances, or public display constitutes

publication. A public performance or display of a work does not of itself constitute publication.

3.3 Types of Scientific Publications

- Scientific papers published in scientific publications.
- Patents, specific to science and technology (e.g., chemical and biological patents).
- Books authored entirely by one author or a small group of authors.
- Conference proceedings.
- Presentations at academic conferences, particularly those hosted by learned societies.
- Government reports, such as forensic investigations carried out by government agencies.
- Book chapters, where each chapter is the responsibility of a different author or group of authors, with the editor may assume some responsibility for ensuring consistency of style and content, and online scientific publications.
- Books, working papers, technical reports, and pamphlets published on their own initiative by lone scholars or study groups; occasionally arranged into series.
- Blogs and science forum.

3.4 Academic publications

Adding research findings to the literature is the process of academic publishing. There are numerous literary sources. Original writing scientific studies based on original research that was first published in academic publications are included.

Primary literature includes technical reports and patents for small-scale research findings as well as engineering and design work (including computer software).

Secondary literature is included in books for major projects, comprehensive arguments, and article collections. Review journals, which offer a synthesis of research papers on a topic to emphasize advances and new areas of inquiry, are also a good

source of secondary literature.

Tertiary literature: Encyclopedias and related works are included. The majority of scholarly work is published as books, theses, or journal articles that can be printed or read electronically. There are Available

3.5 Research Publication

It is the goal of researchers to publish their ideas, views, and breakthroughs in high-caliber journals in order to impact society and advance their respective fields of study. The majority of these publications are used by appointment and promotion committees as a foundation for decisions. In addition to these incentives, the need for self-actualization drives researchers, who also work hard to get their work acknowledged by other academic communities. Scholarly publications offer academics not just these intangible and professional benefits, but also financial incentives in the form of research grants and travel support, which can be applied for by using highly ranked papers.

Reason for publishing

Writing down your research will assist you in defining your objectives, analysing and interpreting your own data, and forcing you to evaluate your findings in relation to those of others.

Peer review offers valuable comments on the viability of your research methodology and can shed light on the best ways to proceed with the advancement and interpretation of your work.

By sharing the knowledge you have discovered, you will contribute to the body of knowledge already established in your field and assist other researchers in advancing their work.

Writing and releasing your research allows it to be seen in a wider light.

You can contribute to the public's comprehension of a research subject by publishing your work.

Possessing a sizable portfolio of published works advances your career as you.

3.6 Advantages of publishing research paper

Research paper publishing offers numerous benefits for researchers, including career

advancement, professional recognition, collaboration opportunities, increased visibility, societal impact, credibility, professional development, inspiration, and contribution to the field.

1. Career advancement: Research paper publication is often a requirement for academic promotions, tenure, and establishing experts in their field, thereby attracting new opportunities and enhancing their reputation.
2. Professional recognition: Reputable journal publication can enhance professional recognition and prestige, potentially opening doors to funding, collaborations, and speaking engagements within and beyond the academic community.
3. Opportunities for collaboration: Research paper publication can facilitate collaboration with other researchers and institutions, accelerating research progress and advancing the researcher's field.
4. Increased Visibility: Publishing a research paper can increase visibility for the researcher and their work, which can lead to new opportunities, funding, and collaborations.
5. Impact on society: Research paper publication positively impacts society by advancing knowledge in a specific field, leading to new discoveries, technologies, and improved lives.
6. Credibility and trust: Reputable journals increase researcher credibility, public trust, and funding opportunities, thereby facilitating collaborations and collaborations in research.
7. Professional development: A research paper publication necessitates a thorough literature review, understanding of research methodologies, and ethical considerations, thereby enhancing the researcher's skills and knowledge in their field.

8. *Contribution to the field:* Research paper publication enhances the knowledge base in a specific field, aiding researchers and practitioners in comprehending the current state of research and knowledge, thus advancing the field.
9. *Inspiration for future research:* Research papers can stimulate future studies by identifying gaps in literature or suggesting new directions, thereby enabling researchers to explore new opportunities and stay at the forefront of their field.

Publication and research have proven to be crucial factors in determining an academic institution's exposure, reputation, and international recognition. These exercises additionally improve

progress in any field. The rankings of educational institutions released by multiple credible organizations make this clear. Additionally, the University Grants Commission (UGC)'s Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) and the Performance Based Appraisal System (PBAS), which are based on Academic Performance Indicators (APIs) for meritum, are centered around related activities. Many other nations use a similar standard to evaluate academic success research.

3.7 Academic Publishing Platforms

- UGC Care-line journals
- Scopus Journals
- Springer Journals
- Sage Publications
- Wiley Publications
- Academic.edu
- Research gate
- SSRN (Social Science Research Network)

3.8 Publication Preferences

In order to affect societal change and advance their fields of study, researchers work hard to publish their ideas, concepts, and inventions in reputable publications. The

primary foundation for decisions regarding appointments and promotions is these publications committees. In addition to these drives, the need for self-actualization propels researchers, who also work tirelessly to get their work acknowledged by other academic organizations. Apart from the aforementioned advantages, scholarly publications can also bring financial gains to researchers. This is because highly regarded papers can be leveraged by researchers to apply for research grants and travel support.

3.9 History

The first scholarly publication published in Europe was the publication des sçavans (later written Journal des savants), founded by Denis de Sallo. It contained court records, ecclesiastical history, and obituaries of well-known figures. A twelve-page quarto pamphlet, the first issue was published on Monday, January 5, 1665 just before the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society made their debut on March 6, 1665.

The publishing of academic journals began in the 17th century and expanded significantly in the 19th century. Initially, new discoveries were announced as monographs, with priority reserved for the discoverer. However, this method was controversial and led to disputes. The decline in contested claims for priority in research discoveries can be attributed to the acceptance of modern academic journals, with around 50 million articles published since the Philosophical Transactions.

The first ever journal in the field of Library and Information Science was instituted in the United States more than one hundred years ago, in 1876, by the great library stalwart Melvil Dewey.

3.10 Open Educational Resources (OERs)

Open Educational Resources are freely accessible online resources for teaching and learning that are accessible to all users. Open Educational Resources (OERs) include entire courses, course materials, modules, textbooks, videos, assessments, software, and any other resources, materials, or methods that facilitate knowledge access. Smaller OER units (such as animations, films, podcasts, etc.) are typically more appealing to

educators from the perspectives of production and re-use because they are simpler to include into already-existing in-person or virtual learning activities. To improve options for self-directed learning, many educators incorporate open educational resources (OERs) into their lessons (such as classroom sessions, practical classes, workshops, and seminars) and/or provide links to OERs via the VLE.

3.11 Lists of Journals

Sr. No	Journals Name	Frequency	No of Issues
1	Scopus	Daily	12 issues in year, Since 2004 till date
2	Journals of information technology	Quarterly	Since: 1986- present
3	Library Quarterly	Quarterly	1931–present
4	Library Trends	Quarterly	1952–present
5	Journal of information and Organizational Science	Semi-annual	1997
6	American Libraries	Six times a year, plus one digital-only issue and occasional supplements	1970

7	Education and information Technologies	Quarterly	1996 till date
8	Library and information Research	Quarterly	2007
9	The information society	Quarterly	1981- present
10	International Journal of Geographical information science	Monthly	1997- Present
11	Information and organization	With which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year	2001- Present
12	IASSIST Quarterly	Quarterly	1977
13	Marketing Libraries Journal	Once in year	2017
14	Code4Lib	Quarterly	2007
15	Journal of EScience Librarianship		2012

16	Journal of knowledge management	10/years	1997- Present
17	Catholic Library World	Thrice in a year	1921
18	Library management	Quarterly	1979- Present.
19	Social Science Computer Review		1983
20	Journal of Documentation	Bimonthly	1945- Present
21	UGC Care list	Quarterly	
22	Library Herald	Quarterly	Issue 4 – 1958 till present
23	KELPRO Bulletin	Twice in years	1997 till present
24	Journals of Indian Library Association	Quarterly	1965 till present
25	Annals of Library and information studies	Quarterly	

3.12 Commercial Publishers

Sage Publication

Sage Publishing, founded in 1965, is an American academic publishing company that publishes over 1,000 journals, 800 books, reference works, and electronic products across various fields. It also owns and publishes under various imprints.

Elsevier Publication

Elsevier is a Dutch academic publishing company specializing in scientific, technical,

and medical content. Founded in 1880. It publishes journals like The Lancet, Cell, and the ScienceDirect collection, as well as digital tools for data management and research analytics. Elsevier is part of the RELX Group and publishes over 600,000 articles annually in over 2,800 journals. Critics argue for high profit margins and copyright practices, leading to accusations of rent-seeking and boycotts.

ACM Publication

The world's most brilliant computer brains have been gathering at ACM for almost 60 years in order to exchange ideas, publish their work, and make a difference in the field. Because ACM has always placed a strong emphasis on quality and has been able to draw forward-thinking thought leaders from both academia and industry, its publications are among the most prestigious and often cited in the field. The largest scientific and educational computing society in the world, ACM, provides tools that enhance computing as a science and a career. ACM offers the preeminent digital library for the computing industry, as well as cutting-edge publications, conferences, and career opportunities for both its members and the computing profession.

Wiley Publication

Wiley, an American multinational publishing company, specializes in academic publishing and instructional materials, producing books, journals, encyclopedias, online products, training materials, and educational materials for students. Company is established in 1807.

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CHAPTER IV

Data Analysis and Interpretation

CHAPTER IV

DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with interpretation and analysis of the data used for the study. The study is entitled as “Publication preferences of library science professionals in Goa: An Evaluative study”. The researcher has used survey method for data collection wherein 60 questionnaires were sent out to the probable respondents through Google forms along with printed questionnaires out of which 48 responses were received. The data has been presented in graphical and tabular form. The respondents consisted of library science professionals from academic colleges of Goa.

4.1 Gender

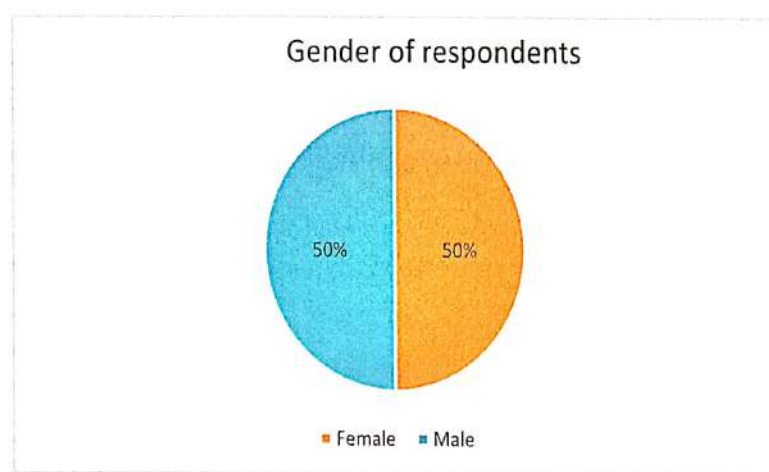


Fig 1: Gender Analysis

The above fig 1 indicates the total number of 48 respondents under the study. An equal number of male and female respondents were identified during the analysis of the data.

4.2. Mode of journal Selection

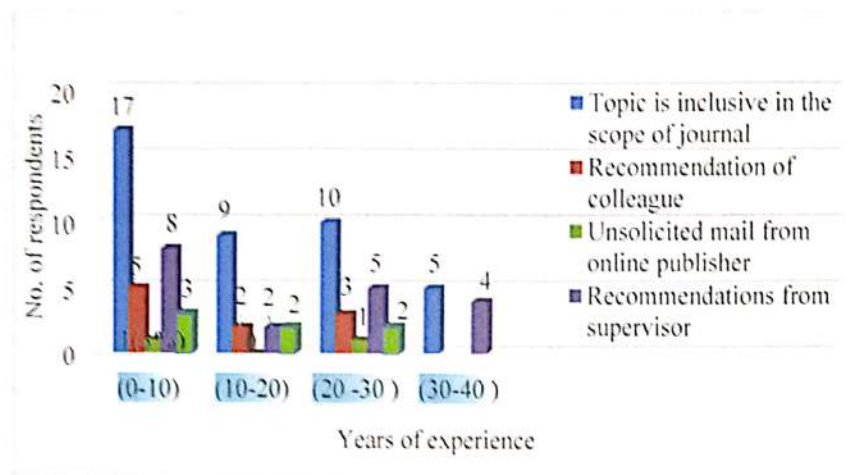


Fig: 2 Modes of Journal Selection

A question was asked regarding the basis of selection of a journal for publication combined with respondent's experience in this field.

The above bar graph shows that majority (17) of the LIS Professionals with 0 – 10 years' experience gave significance to the scope of journal, this trend of respondents selecting scope of the journal as their first option before selecting a journal from publication was also seen in other experience groups of (10-20) (20-30) and (30-40)

4.3 Have you published any article or research works in LIS field?

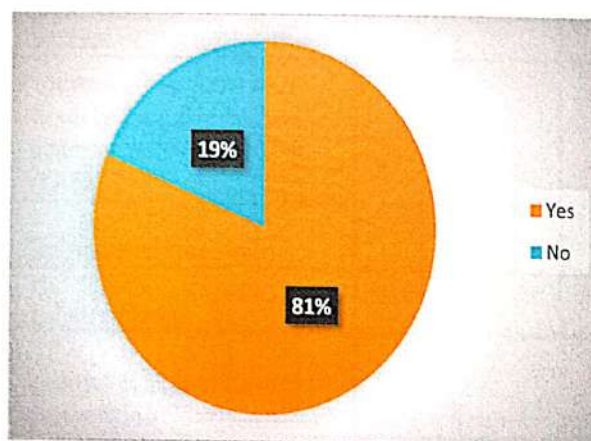


Fig: 3 Published articles or any research works in LIS Field.

Above pie chart indicates that from the total respondent's majority i.e. 81% of respondents have published articles while the remaining 19% respondents have not published any articles yet.

4.4. Journals in which respondents have published articles

Sr. No	Journal Titles	Frequency of Journals	Percentage of Publication
1	Other Journals	18	32%
2	Journal of Library Philosophy Practice	10	18%
3	Journal of information science	6	11%
4	Library Quarterly	4	8%
5	College & Research Libraries	2	4%
6	Annals of library & Information Studies	2	4%
7	Journal of Academic Librarianship	2	4%
8	Ajanta	2	4%
9	Journal of Library Development	2	4%
10	Journal of Documentation	1	2%
11	Journal of the American Society for information sciences and Technology (JASIST)		
12	Information Research	1	2%
13	Library Herald	1	2%
14	Journal of Indian Library Association	1	2%
15	Journal of Information & Knowledge	1	2%

16	Modern Libraries & Recent Trends, Challenges & Opportunities	1	2%
17	Research world	1	2%
18	Archival Science	0	NIL
19	DESIDOC Journal of library and Information Technology	0	Nil
	Total	57	

Table 1 List of Journals

This table shows the different LIS journals used by LIS professionals to publish their articles, the majority of LIS professionals responded that they publish their work in other journals, apart from other platforms. Followed by 18% of LIS professionals mentioned that they publish in the Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice. 11% of LIS professionals choose Journal of Information Science. 8% of LIS professionals responded that they publish their work in Library Quarterly. Around 4% of LIS professionals published in college and research libraries journal, other journals such as Journal of Academic Librarianship, Annals of Library and Information Studies, Ajanta. Journal of Documentation, Journal of the American Society for Information Sciences and Technology (JASIST), Information Research, Library Herald, Journal of the Indian Library Association, Journal of Information & Knowledge, Modern Libraries & Recent Trends, Challenges & Opportunities, and Research World Journal of Library Development were considered by 2% of LIS professionals. The journals DESIDOC Journal of library and Information Technology and archival science were not considered by any LIS professionals.

4.3 According to you in which of the following entities do you find publishing is easier?

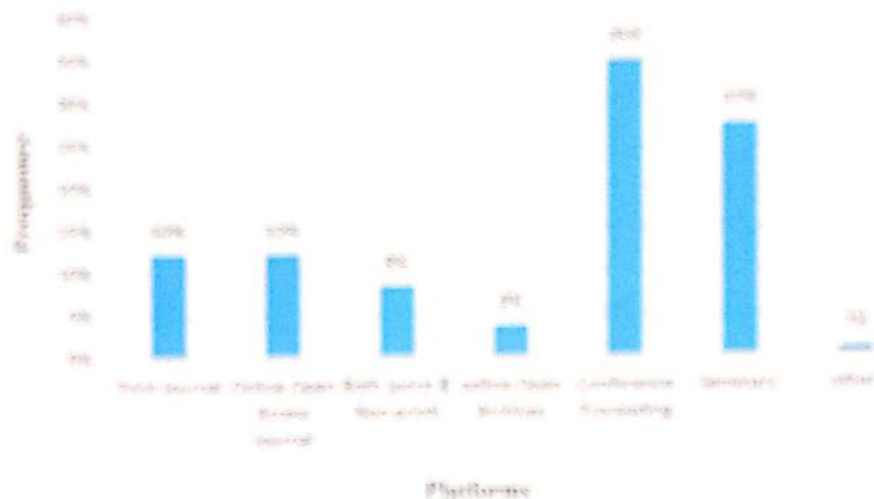


Fig 2: Show that finding publishing is easier

From the above graph it is clear that majority (55%), of respondents find it easier to publish their works in conference proceedings, followed by 40% respondents who said that they publish their works in seminar, while 12% of respondents indicated that they want publish their works in print journal and online open access journals. About 8% of respondents have published their works in both (print and open-print). Around 8% respondents published their works in online open Access and only 1% have published in other platforms.

4.6 Frequency of published articles in journals.

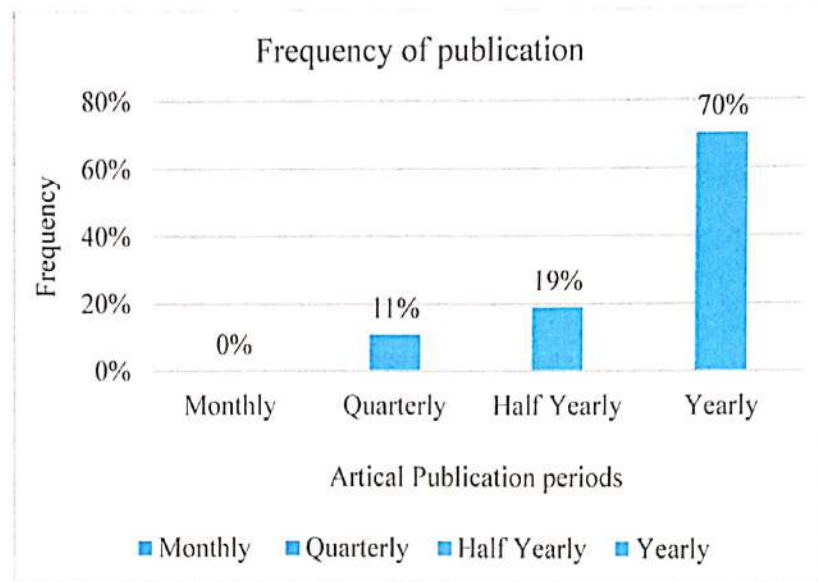


Fig 5: Frequency of publishing articles

During the analysis of this data, it was discovered that of the total surveyed respondents, 70% of LIS professionals published their articles on a yearly basis. Followed by, 19% of LIS professionals published articles on a half-yearly basis. Whereas the remaining 11% of LIS professionals published quarterly.

4.7 Benefits of publishing research papers

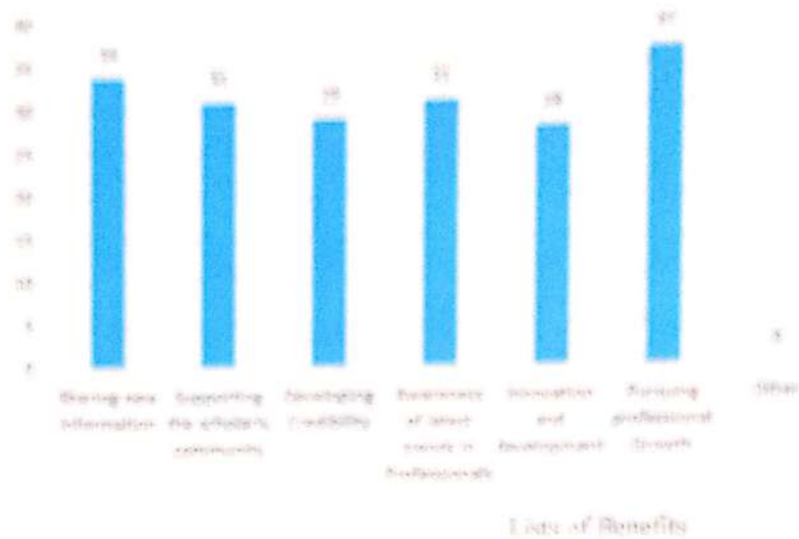


Fig. 4 Benefits of publishing research paper

There are lots of benefits to LK professionals from publishing their research papers. The majority of professionals published their research papers to pursue professional growth, amounting to 39%. Accordingly, 31% of LK professionals published research papers to share new information. Whereas 31% of LK professionals have the opted for both supporting the scholarly community and raising awareness of the latest trends in the profession, 28% of LK professionals benefited from published research papers by developing credibility and innovation and development.

4.8 Challenges librarians commonly face in their research & publication efforts

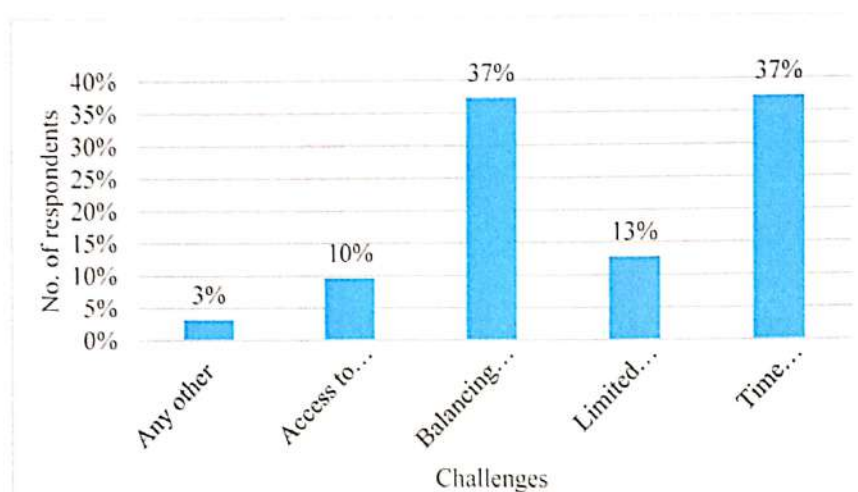


Fig: 7 Challenges faced by LIS professionals

There are different challenges faced by LIS professionals during research publication. The respondents were given the choice to select multiple options .as per the above table, majority (37%) faced the problem of balancing administrative responsibilities, time limitations, and workload. Followed by 13% of librarians faced the problem of limited access to resources, Whereas 10% of librarians mentioned that access to relevant content and literature was their main concern and the remaining 3% of librarians can faced any other difficulties.

4.9 The techniques used by you for increasing the visibility of your content

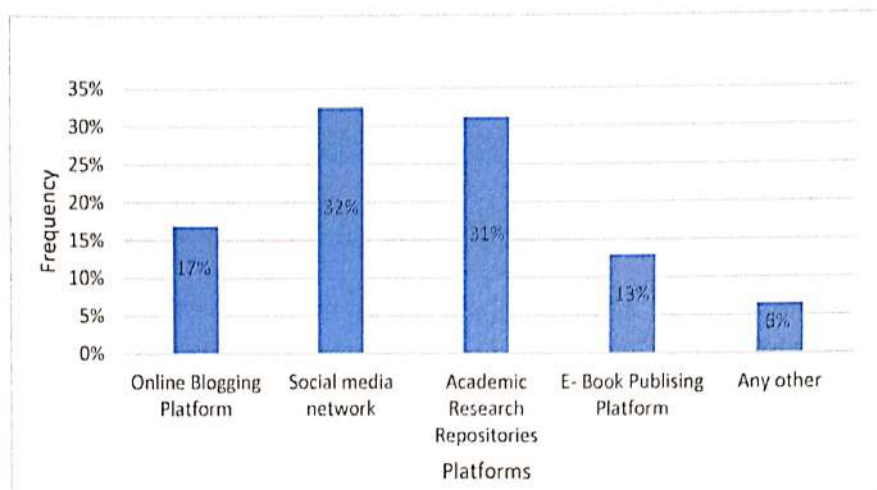


Fig: 8 Lists of Techniques

As the above table indicates majority 32% of LIS professionals used social media network techniques to increase the visibility of their content. 31% of LIS professionals used the Academic Research Repositories to increase the visibility of content. While 17% of LIS professionals used the online blogging platforms to increase the visibility of their content, 13% of LIS professionals used the e-book as a platform to increase the visibility of their content. Only 6% of LIS professionals can use any other.

4.10 Publication models do you find it easier to Publish

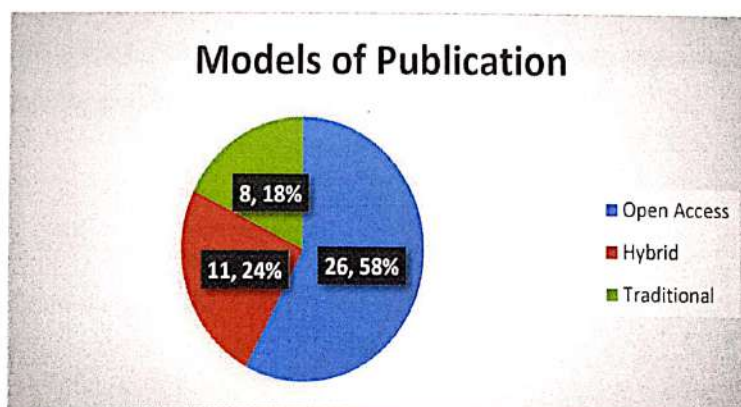


Fig: 9 Publications Models

There are different publication models that make it easier for LIS professionals to publish their works. Majority 58% of respondents find it easier to publish in an open-access publication model. While 24% of respondents use the hybrid publication model, whereas the other few (18%) respondents use the traditional publication model.

4.11 Factors do you consider before selecting a Journal

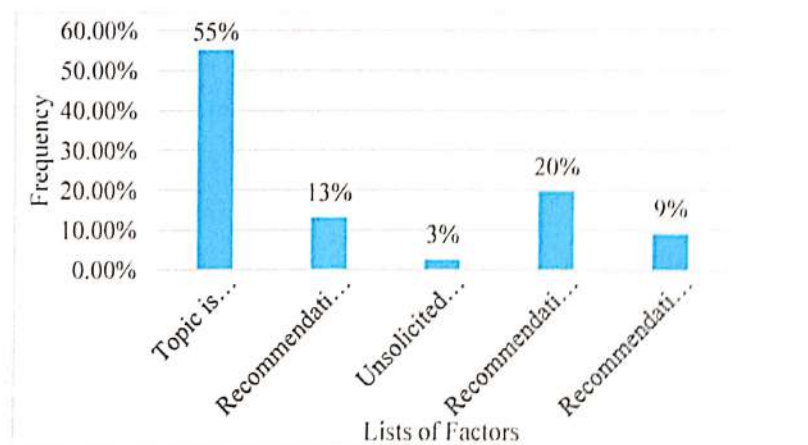


Fig: 10 Factors for before selecting journals

The above figure showed that need to take into accounts a variety of aspects while choosing a journal. One of the most important thing to think about when choosing a journal is whether or not the topic is inclusive within the scope of journal, as indicated by the majority of LIS professionals (55%). Around 20% of LIS professionals believed that getting recommendation from their supervisor is an important stage in the decision-making process before choosing a journal.

4.12 Library have an in- house training Program in academic publishing

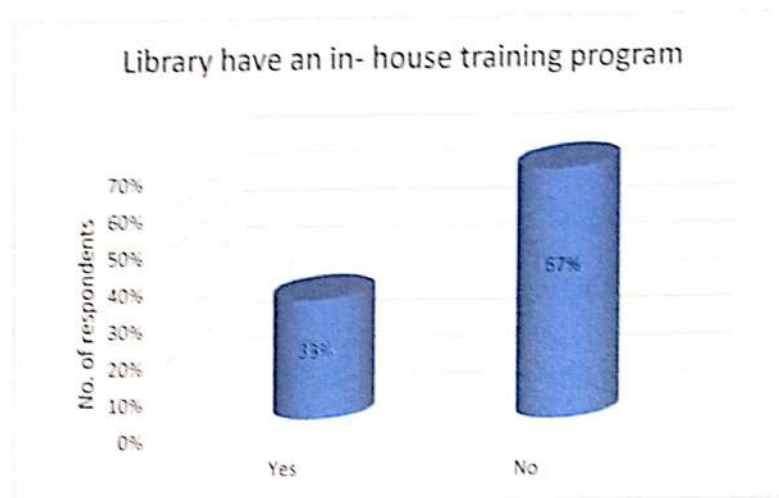


Fig: 11 Library house training programs

According to that above fig. from the total number of respondent's majority i.e. 67% respondents dint attend any library house training programs. While the remaining 33% of respondents, said "yes" that their library have house training program in academic publishing.

4.13 Factors to motivate librarians to publish their research article

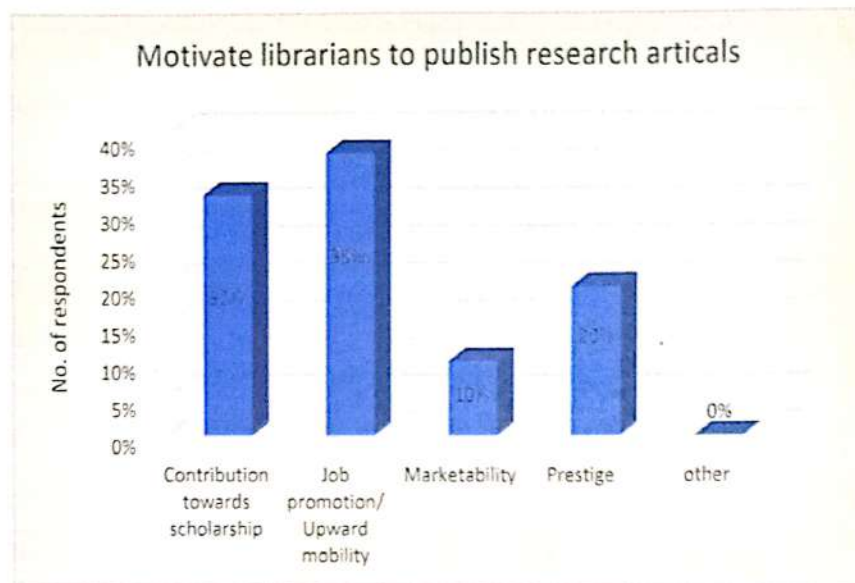


Fig 12: Factors that lead to Motivation

The above graph illustrates that the 38% of librarians are motivated to published their research articles as a means to enhance job promotion/upward mobility within their careers. Followed by 32%, of librarians who are primarily motivated to published their research articles as a contribution towards scholarship. Whereas 20% of librarians are motivated to published their research articles for the purpose of prestige. Only few librarians around 9% published their research article for marketability.

4.14 Area of interest

Category I

Publication platform	Frequency	Percentage of publication
User Studies	20	19%
Bibliometric and allied metric	8	8%
Automation	22	21%
ICT	27	26%
Book Chapter	15	15%
Fiction book	7	7%
Other	4	4%
Total = 103		

Category II

Publication platform	Frequency	Percentage of publication
Library and information Science	37	66%
Pure Sciences	3	5%
Linguistics	3	5%
Humanities	10	18%
Finance	1	2%
Other	2	4%
Total = 56		

Table: 2 Category I & II

This table shows the area of interest between the two categories in category I, the majority of LIS professionals are interested in ICT (26%). While 21% of LIS professionals are interested in automation, 19% express interest in user studies. However, 15% are interested in book chapters. 8% are interested in Bibliometric and allied metrics. 7% are interested in fiction books. Only 4% interest in others.

In category II, most LIS professionals are interested in library and information science (66%). While 18% of LIS professionals are interested in the humanities, whereas 5% of LIS professionals are interested in both pure science and linguistics. A minority of 2% LIS is interested in others. Only 2% interest in finance

4.15 Most sort after journals by LIS professionals for Publishing

Sr. No	Journals names	No of Frequency	Percentage of preferred journals
1	Scopus Index Journal	10	18%
2	Library Quarterly	7	13%
3	UGC Care list	6	11%
4	Library Herald	6	11%
5	Annals of library & Information Studies	6	11%
6	Journal of Indian Library Association	5	9%
7	Journal of Library Philosophy & Practice	3	6%
8	Library & Information Science Journal	3	6%

9	Web of Science	2	4%
10	Journal of American Society for Information Science & Technology	2	4%
11	Journal of Academic Librarianship	2	4%
12	Journal of Documentation	2	4%
13	Journal of Librarianship & Information Science	1	2%
14	Indian Journal of library Science	1	2%
15	KEJIPRO Bulletin	1	2%
16	Journal of Information & Knowledge	1	2%
17	Journal of Librarianship & Information Science	1	2%

Table: 3 List of most preferred journals

The above table showed that list of journals, out of 16 journals the most preferred journals of LIS professionals are Scopus Index journals 18%. Whereas 11% of LIS professionals prefer journals like Library Quarterly, while 11% of LIS professionals prefer journals like the UOC Core List, Library Herald, and Annals of Library and Information Studies, 9% of LIS professionals preferred journals from the Journal of the Indian Library Association, 2% of LIS professionals preferred the publications Web of Science, Journal of Documentation, Journal of Academic Librarianship, and Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology. Only a few 1% can

prefer the Indian Journal of Library Science, KELPRO Bulletin the Journal of Information and Knowledge, and the Journal of Librarianship and Information Science.

4.16 Most productive author of LIS Professionals

Name	Journals Name	Journals Number
Dr. Anuradha	Library Quarterly, Journals of information science, Journals of Academic librarianship, Library Philosophy and Practice, Kelpro Bulletin.	5
Dr. Carlos Fernandes	Library Herald, Journal of Indian Library Association, Ajanta & Research world.	4
Simran Priolkar	College and research Libraries, Annals of library & Information studies. Other	3

Table No 4

The table indicates that Dr. Anuradha is the most productive author among LIS professionals, based on the number of articles published in journals. The rest of the LIS professionals either publish in two journals or just one.



CHAPTER V

Finding, Suggestion, Hypothesis testing &
Conclusion

CHAPTER – 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS HYPOTHESIS TESTING AND CONCLUSION

This chapter the major finding of the study, provides suggestions and drawn from present study.

5.1 FINDINGS

The following finding are reported after due analysis of data collected from the LIS Professionals of Goa.

1. The majority of the 81% LIS Professionals have published articles.
2. It was found out that the majority of LIS professionals are used to publishing their work in LIS Journals.
3. Most of the LIS professionals publish their article on yearly basis.
4. The majority of professionals publish their research papers to pursue professional growth.
5. Most of LIS professionals face the challenges in balancing administrative responsibilities & time limitations, and workload.
6. Majority 32% of LIS professionals used social media network to increase the visibility of their content.
7. Most of LIS Professionals ie around 58% of respondents find it easier to publish in an open-access publication model.

9. Majority of (professionals) (55%) anticipated that parents are continuing to going through the cycle of denial.
10. The majority of (Shariah) community (Bar Day) school is following religious program focused on academic learning.
11. The 30% majority of (Shariah) are motivated to attend Bar program despite it is more of religious job promotion program while still Bar program.
12. More than 50 professionals agree to attend program in Quran, Hadith, Islamic.

5.2 SUGGESTION

1. Awareness Programme, training programme, Professionals development Programmes should be conducted for LIS Professionals.
2. Awareness on research ethics and publishing, continuous support, motivation & training.
3. Provide opportunities for innovative studies and gaining new expertise
4. Make awareness about publication or paper presentation.
5. The provision of knowledge for graduate students is crucial for their understanding of publication processes and the significance of disseminating their research findings effectively.
6. Increasing the impact and accessibility of research findings and cultivating a culture of academic communication require increasing awareness of the benefits of publishing, especially in open access formats.
7. Provide training session on academic writing.
8. Co authorship needs to be considered so that it acts as a motivation for conducting research-based activities.
9. Training in research tool such as SPSS.
10. A research forum academy with training guidelines for writing and publishing is necessary.
11. Young researcher must be mentored by experience colleagues in research and specifically in academic publishing.

12. LIS Professionals should create a list of predatory and cloned journals so that they do not loose their publication to such practices.

5.3 HYPOTHESIS TEST

1. *There are few highly indexed journals for library science professional.*

Testing: As per the results of questionnaire table 1. Showed that there are few highly indexed journals for LIS Professionals, therefore, the hypothesis is correct and hence accepted.

2. *The concept of publication among LIS Professional is compulsory rather than being voluntary.*

Testing: As per the results of questionnaire Fig.3 some of the respondents have not published any articles yet. This proved that publication for LIS professionals in Goa is not compulsory therefore the hypothesis is rejected.

3. *Very few LIS Professionals Publish in Good Journal*

Testing: As per the data received through the questionnaire it was noticed that only few respondents mentioned their published in good journals showed in table 1, therefore the hypothesis is correct and hence accepted.

5.4 CONCLUSION

To conclude, the majority of Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals are actively publishing articles, often aiming to grow professionally and overcome challenges such as time constraints. They are increasingly utilizing social media to boost visibility and prefer open-access publication models. However, there is a need for more training and support in research ethics, academic writing, and publishing processes. Encouraging co-authorship, mentoring young researchers, and avoiding predatory journals are also vital steps toward enhancing the quality and impact of their work. The majority of professionals are actively engaged in publishing articles, with many preferring to publish in other journals, particularly those indexed in Scopus. This reflects a desire for professional growth and career advancement, as well as a recognition of the importance of disseminating research findings.

However, several challenges exist within the LIS community regarding publishing. These include issues such as balancing administrative responsibilities and workload,

lack of in-house training programs focused on academic publishing, and the need for greater awareness of research ethics and publishing practices. Despite these challenges, there is a clear willingness among LIS professionals to enhance their publishing skills and increase the visibility of their work.

To address these challenges and capitalize on the enthusiasm for publishing within the LIS community, several suggestions have been proposed. These include implementing awareness and training programs, providing continuous support and motivation, offering opportunities for sharing innovative studies, and increasing awareness of the benefits of publishing in open-access formats. Additionally, training sessions on academic writing, research tools such as SPSS, and mentorship programs for young researchers are recommended.

While there is a strong interest and activity in publishing among LIS professionals, there are also significant challenges that need to be addressed. By implementing the suggested strategies and providing support and training, the LIS community can enhance its publishing capabilities, contribute more effectively to the dissemination of knowledge, and further advance the field.

CHAPTER VI

Bibliography

Chapter 6

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**Publication Preferences of Library Science Professionals in
Goa: An Evaluative Study**

Greeting of the day

Dear Sir / Madam

I am Miss Pramila Gaude, a student at Goa University currently pursuing a degree in Master of Library and Information Science.

As a part of my studies, I have undertaken minor research topic for my dissertation entitled "Publication Preferences of library science Professionals in Goa: An Evaluative Study" Under the guidance of Mr. Rohan Parab, Assistant Professor of Library and Information Science Programme.

In this regard, I have to collect some primary data through survey method. Your response will play a vital role in determining the outcome of my research, therefore I request you to kindly fill the below questionnaire and I assure you that your response will be treated with secrecy and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you for taking the time to answer the questionnaire.

Institution Name

Name

Email

Gender

Male

☐

Female

☐

Age:

Professional Experience

Educational Qualification

1) Have you published any article or research works in LIS field?

If no, what are the reasons for not publishing?

2) If published, could you please specify the journals in which you have published your LIS related work? Apart from Journals you can also mention any other platforms where you publish frequently. (Please put tick for all that is applicable to you)

- ☐ Library Quarterly
- ☐ Journal of information science
- ☐ Journal of Documentation
- ☐ Journal of the American Society for information sciences and Technology (JASIST)
- ☐ Information Research
- ☐ College & Research Libraries
- ☐ Archival Science
- ☐ Journal of Academic Librarianship
- ☐ Library Herald
- ☐ Annals of library & Information Studies
- ☐ DASCIDOC Journal of library and information technology
- ☐ Journal of Indian Library Association
- ☐ Journal of Library Philosophy Practice
- ☐ Other (Pls Specify)

3) According to you in which of the following entities do you find publishing is easier?
(Please put tick for all that is applicable to you)

- ☐ Print Journals
- ☐ Online Open Access Journals
- ☐ Both (print & Non print)
- ☐ Online Open Archives
- ☐ Conferences Proceedings
- ☐ Seminars
- ☐ Other

4) Which is your most preferred Journal for Publishing?

5) What is your average frequency for publishing one article in journals?

- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Quarterly
- ☐ Half Yearly
- ☐ Yearly

6) What are the benefits of publishing research papers? (Please put tick for all that is applicable to you)

- ☐ Sharing new information
- ☐ Supporting the scholarly community
- ☐ Developing Credibility
- ☐ Awareness of latest trends in Professionals

☐ Innovation and development

☐ Pursuing professional Growth

☐ Other _____

7) According to you which are the most formidable journals for LIS professionals for publishing articles?

8) What are the challenges library professionals commonly face in their research & publication efforts? (Please put tick for all that is applicable to you)

☐ Time limitation & workload

☐ Limited Access to Resources

☐ Balancing Administrative responsibilities

☐ Access to relevant content & literature

Any other

9) What are the techniques used by you for increasing the visibility of your content? (Please put tick for all that is applicable to you)

☐ Online Blogging Platforms

☐ Social media networks

☐ Academic Research Repositories

☐ E-book Publishing Platforms

☐ Any other

10) In which of the following publication models do you find it easier to publish?

☐ Open Access

☐ Hybrid

☐ Traditional

11) Which factors do you consider before selecting a Journal? (Please put tick for all that is applicable to you)

- ☐ Topic is inclusive in the scope of journal
- ☐ Recommendation of colleague
- ☐ Unsolicited mail from online publisher
- ☐ Recommendations from supervisor
- ☐ Recommendation of librarian

12) Does your library have an in- house training Program in academic publishing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

13) What are the factors to motivate librarians to publish their research articles? (Please put tick for all that is applicable to you)

- ☐ Contribution towards scholarship
- ☐ Job promotion/Upward mobility
- ☐ Marketability
- ☐ Prestige

14) From the following categories choose your area of interest where you wish to publish in the future? (Please put tick for all that is applicable to you)

Category I

- ☐ User Studies
- ☐ Bibliometric and allied metric
- ☐ Automation
- ☐ ICT
- ☐ Book Chapter
- ☐ Fiction book

☐ Other

Category II

☐ Library and information science

☐ Pure Sciences

☐ Linguistics

☐ Humanities

☐ Finance

☐ Other

15) What is your opinion about publishing in multi-disciplinary Journals?

16) According to you what needs to be done to increase the publication frequency among LIS professionals in Goa?