

Short Communication

Information content of the title page of a research article

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Indicates the elements of a title page, and portrays an ideal title page of a research article. Not providing information about the article on the title page leads to wastage of time as page numbers are to be searched. Opines that providing ideal title page for a research article should be the goal of every research periodical.

Keywords: Research articles; Title page; Information content

Introduction

The title page of a research article contains more or less all information required for the bibliographic description of an article. Cherry¹ has provided guidance to the author as to how a title page is to be written. Five elements of a title page have also been identified. They are: i) Article title, ii) Author's name, iii) Author's school affiliation, iv) Running head, and v) Page number. When the editor sends the article to the press, s/he adds DOI; dates of receipt, revision (if any), and acceptance of the article; etc.

If all the bibliographic information is available on the title page, it takes less time for a typist to input data in the database of an indexing and abstracting service. For literature survey, many researchers collect the title page of the article as it provides among other things the abstract of the article.

Ideal title page

An ideal title page generally provides the title of the article; name of the authors and their addresses; the dates of receipt, revision (if any), and acceptance; running head comprising the name of the periodical, volume no., issue no., inclusive pages; abstract; and keywords. Nowadays some editors also print the DOI. The title pages of research articles found in *Annals of*

Library and Information Studies may be considered more or less ideal (Fig. 1).

Not long ago I requested National Science Library to supply me the photocopy of title pages of more than a hundred articles. The Library supplied many of them. I was simply non-plussed when I found that in some of the title pages, the name of the periodical was totally missing (Fig 2). It took quite some time to determine that the title is *Information Studies*. This is undeniably a good periodical. One study² indicated that it is one of the seven top-ranking LIS journals of India. Still the title page is so incomplete.

Library Herald is a leading LIS periodical published from India by Delhi Library Association². However, the title page of articles lack some important items [Fig 2]. If we compare Fig. 1 with Fig. 3, it becomes quite clear that the inclusive page numbers of the article are missing in the Fig. 3 article, though volume no., issue number, date etc are given. For complete bibliographical details of the article for a database, the typist will have to search the inclusive pages undertaking the following steps.

Step 1. The starting page is to be found out. The title page is without the page number.

Step 2. The page number is to be searched out from the next page.

Step 3. From the page number so obtained 1 will have to be deducted. Suppose the next page number is 42, the starting page will be $42-1 = 41$.

Step 4. The page number of the last page is also to be found out.

Needless to say, the exercise takes time and disturbs the flow of typing.

Aslib Proceedings, IASLIC Bulletin, ILA Bulletin, Information Processing and Management, Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology, Scientometrics, SRELS Journal of Information Management, etc provide inclusive pages of the article of the title page itself. I shall feel happy if other periodicals also follow this useful practice and strive to provide an ideal title page.

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Bibliometrics and scientometrics in India: An overview of studies during 1995-2014 Part II: Contents of the articles in terms of disciplines and their bibliometric aspects

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This part of the study highlights the contents of the published articles in terms of various disciplines or sub-disciplines and the bibliometric aspects discussed in these articles. The analysis of 902 papers published by Indian scholars during 1995-2014 indicates that the main focus of bibliometrics/scientometrics is on assessment of science and technology in India in different sub-disciplines including contributions by Indian states and other individual countries followed by bibliometric analysis of individual journals. Papers dealing with bibliometric laws received a low priority as compared to other sub-disciplines of bibliometrics/scientometrics. The analysis of data indicates that the share of theoretical studies using mathematical and statistical techniques which were missing in the earlier period (1970-1994) has increased during 1995-2014. The field of medicine as a discipline received the highest attention as compared to other disciplines.

Keywords: Scientometrics; Bibliometrics; Content analysis; India

Introduction

In Part I of the study^{1,2} authors discussed about the Indian output in bibliometrics/scientometrics and its

7. Studies related to collaboration;
8. Studies related to doctoral dissertations;
9. Models of growth: and

Fig. 1—Title page of an article from *Annals of Library and Information Studies* Deviations

AUTHORSHIP PATTERN AND DEGREE OF COLLABORATION IN JOURNAL ARTICLES: A CITATION STUDY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS 1991-2010

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The paper presents a case study of the authorship pattern and degree of collaboration in the field of horticulture based on a sample of 8437 journal articles and 1327 books citations appended to 80 doctoral dissertations of Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV) and Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya (UBKV), West Bengal during 1991 to 2010. It shows that the horticulture scientists mainly used journal articles (77.796%) for collecting the required information. The study reveals that out of 8437 references cited, 1763 (20.695%) are single authored articles and 6665 (78.997%) are multi-authored articles. Team research is on the increase in the field of horticulture. Two authored (37.039%) are the highest in the cited journals followed by three authored (25.116%), single authored (20.896%) and four authored (11.332%) papers. The highest number of cited articles is in the year 2005 with 947 (11.236%).

Keywords: Authorship pattern, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Collaborative research, Doctoral dissertations, Horticulture, Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya.

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Fig. 2—Title page of an article from *Information Studies*

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Biobibliometric Study on Dr. Sambhu Nath De – a Pioneer in Cholera Research

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Sambhu Nath De, a medical scientist, is recognized as a pioneer in cholera research. His publications were analyzed to find out year-wise distribution of papers, research team of the scientist and scattering of papers in different communication channels. This study also finds author productivity, spectrum of research activities and productivity of De's research team. The result shows that De's first paper was published in 1944 at the age of 30. The period 1951-54, when De was 37-40 years old, was his most productive period (3 papers per year). His status was as first author, second author and third author. Most of his papers were published in international journals.

Keywords: *Biobibliometrics, Biographical bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Sambhu Nath De, Cholera research. Collaboration in research.*

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Fig 3—Title page of an article from *Library Herald*

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