**Edufocus: A Bibliometric study**

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**Abstract**

This study analyses the journal Edufocus, which is a peer reviewed journal in the area of teacher education from 2007-2015. The results shows that though the average number of articles published in each issue is 9.8 after 2012 then the journal got peer reviewed journal status the average number is increasing to 13 per issue is a good significant. The lengthwise distribution of articles published in the journal is on an average 5.65 and the number of citations used in the article is on average is 6.8. The most of the articles have citation between the range 1-10. Single authorship is leading authorship trend but recent years show a trend to multi authorship. The most discussed subject is ICT in education level.

Introduction

Education is important in all aspects of social life. Without education no country or society or person can achieve any prosperity. So teacher who leads us to the bright future has very important place in all age of the society. In this digital era also there is no diminishing attitude towards teachers. But taking into account the latest developments in education, teachers have to up to date their teaching learning skills. The research journal Edufocus is an open forum for eminent academicians to share and discuss innovative ideas and practices in the emerging field of education. Edufocus is an effort towards facilitating latest information to knowledge workers. The aim of journal Edufocus to provide insight into the emerging trend, issues, and ideas related to education. Edufocus opens a broad spectrum of holistic perspective and best practices in education. In order to assess the impact and importance of the journal Edufocus the author carrys out the bibliometric study of journal. It is a quantitative study of various aspects of literature on a topic and is used to identify the pattern of publication, authorship and citation pattern etc. It helps in getting an insight into the dynamics of growth of knowledge in the area under consideration. [[1]](#endnote-2)

The term Bibliometrics was first introduced by Pitchard in 1969. According to Alan Pritchand, “it is an application of mathematical and statistical methods to look into other media of communication”. According to D.T. Howkins, “it is a quantitative analysis of the bibliographical features of body of literature”.[[2]](#endnote-3) Bibliometric study provides careful evaluation of periodical literature by providing a complete picture of the core publications of any specific subject. Bibliometric study is therefore being consistently adopted by LIS researchers to assess and evaluate the scientific output of the published literature on any specific subject domain for a definite period through the application of bibliometric indicators. Moreover bibliometric studies have been immensely useful for librarians in selection and weeding policies. It serves as a useful tool to the academic community in identifying most popular authors and potential publications. Furthermore, it helps in determining the highly cited journals, ranking of prolific authors, authors productive pattern, the journal impact factor and other significant details of any specific literature understudy. [[3]](#endnote-4)

 Edufocus published by St.Joseph College of teacher education for women, Ernakulam started in commemoration of its golden Jubilee celebration on 2007 as a research journal in education. Its main focus is to enhance the professional excellence of all those in the teacher eduation scenario. It is a platform to analyse, discuss, share the observations, ideas, trends of the educators and to disseminate the inherent valuable knowledge for enrichment of the society. This research journal refined from 2012 in accordance with the requirements of international standard serial number. From 2012 onwards it started peer evaluation for the purpose of publishing article. [[4]](#endnote-5)

In this study the author attempts to examine the publication output of Edufocus from 2007 to 2015.

The objective of the study

The present study aims to evaluate the scholarly publication trends of Edufocus from 2007 to 2015 with the application of bibliometrics indicators. The key objective of the study are as follows

* To study pattern of the article distribution per year
* To find out the authors degree of collaboration
* To study lengthwise distribution of papers
* To study average number of citations and a range of citation
* To study bibliographical forms used in citation
* To identify subject wise distribution of article
* To identify most prolific author and institution they affiliated

**Review of literature**

Warraich and Mahmood (2011) studied Pakistan journal of library and information science for six year period from 1995 to 2011. In this study the authors came up with the findings that most of the authors ie. 72 contributed only one paper and maximam papers 54 were from the university of the Punjab, Lahore. Majority of the papers wer research papers and 70 percent were written in English language. The study also reveals that almost 60% of paper’s length ranges 6-20 pages and average length of papers was 8.84 pages.[[5]](#endnote-6)

Ipsita panda, Bulu Maharana and Durllav charan Chatar(2013) analysed citation pattern and publication of The Journal of Information Literacy from 2007-2012. The results shows that the number of research articles 68 is highest among other types of publications such as book reviews, conference papers etc. a majority of contribution 94 emanting from UK and other countries have very meager contribution. Almost all the papers 124 are from academic institutions and a very few papers from non-acdemic institutions. The citations demonstrated that individual research 90 much higher than collaborative research. The journal maintains all the features in terms of content, structure, citations, credibility of authorship etc. to be considered as an international journal especially devoted information literacy. [[6]](#endnote-7)

Anjali Verma, Sharad Kumar Sonker and Vibha Gupta conducted a bibliometric study of the E-Journal, Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005 to 2014. The study covers the growth of literature and authorship patterns of the journal. Further, it analyzes various other bibliometrics aspects such as authors’ degree of collaboration, geographical productivity in scholarly publications, subject wise distribution of articles and ranking pattern etc. For this study 1177 no. of articles was taken up for the evaluation. Necessary bibliometric measures are applied to analyze different publication parameters. In all with an average 117 articles were published each year. Single authorship is leading authorship trend but also two authored articles have shown good number of contribution with the 0.51 rate of degree of collaboration.[[7]](#endnote-8)

Sahu & Swain (2014) studied on two journal ‘Advances in Physics’ and ‘Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics’ published from 2008 to 2013 reveals the impact factor and immediacy index as well as citation counts of individual papers of both journals. [[8]](#endnote-9)

Sivasekaran & Ragavan (2014) revealed in their study ‘Journal of Astrophysics and Astronomy: A Bibliometric Study’ that majority of contribution were emanating from India as well as were single authored and maximum number of author were affiliated with academic institutions. [[9]](#endnote-10)

Pedro Luiz Cortes conducted a bibliometric study of international papers on the subject education for sustainability. The result show that the production has been growing since the middle of last decade, focusing on the field of the applied social science, environmental science energy management, engineering humanities and psychology . Australia, united kingdom, united states, newzeland, spain Israel and Canada are the countries that stand out and it was possible to characterize the evolution of the production in each of these countries in the last 10 years, as well as to indicate the most used journals the associated sub-themes the most cited papers the most productive authors and their affiliations.[[10]](#endnote-11)

Ramnivas Sharma, Bharvey,HC and Pradeep Kumar presented a bibliometric study of 301 articles published in the Indian Research Journal of Extension Education from 2011 to 2014. The study presents various aspects of the journal, such as its distribution of articles, authorship patterns, author productivity, most prolific authors, state wise distribution of Indian authors, length, reference and subject wise distribution of the articles. The trend of authorship pattern of articles is towards collaboration. Maximum authors are from New Delhi (76) and highest numbers of articles (184) have the page length of 4-6 pages. Furthermore, topics like ‘Women Empowerment’ and ‘Knowledge Management’ are the preferred subjects for publishing papers in the journal.[[11]](#endnote-12)

Pradeepa,D , Rajasekar, and Nithyanandan, K (2015) presented a study belongs to the second level namely , the general scientific level of methodology and is concerned with bibliometrics analysis of research literature output in Journal of Australian Journal of teacher Education. The study covers 445 articles in volumes from 35 to 39 of the journal AJTE published in the year from 2010 -2014.[[12]](#endnote-13)

Balaji Maddisetty (2014) conducated a bibliometric study of Directory Of Open Access Journals In Physical Education.The directory of open access journals(DOAJ) maintained by ISOA. In this paper author made a effort to study the total 57 full-free E-journal in physical education. Journal analyzed based on language-wise, country-wise, subject headings-wise, keywords-wise and year-wise their accessibility of archives of online Journals in the physical education .[[13]](#endnote-14)

Swain, Dillip K(2014) examined the pattern of publications of the journal Quality Assurance in Education (QAE) from 2008 to 2012 and reveals various facets of its publications through key bibliometric measures. The author explores Scopus and Google Scholar to assess the impact and influence of individual papers through comparative analysis of citations recorded in the respective indexing databases. The study found that out of 112 articles published in the QAE from 2008 to 2012, the journal published a little over 22 articles per annum, on an average. QAE authors have used 43.25 references per article on an average and the average pages per article in the journal ranges from the lowest average of 16.73 in 2008 to the highest average of 19.26 in the year 2011. Majority of its authors have used 41 to 50 references and e-citations in the journal are found less in comparison to that of journals and books. 2012 ‘Impact Factor’ of the journal based on Scopus citations is found to be 1.047 while it is 1.976 based on Google Scholar citations.[[14]](#endnote-15)

Mahendra Kumar presented a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled “Library Herald” for the period between 2011 to 2014. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. All the studies point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development. The result showed that out of 114 articles single author contributed 65 (57.01%) articles while the rest 49 (42.98%) articles were contributed by joint authors. Study reveals that most of the contributions are from India with 89.47 % and the rest 10.52 % only from foreign sources.[[15]](#endnote-16)

**Methodology**

The whole data for 9 years of publications of Edufocus were collected and put into an MS Excel spreadsheet under specific aspect of making the analysis convenient . compleat count method is used for this analysis.

**Limitations of study**

Edufocus is a Research Journal which starts from 2007. But it made as peer reviewed journal only from 2012. It is a journal published as half yearly. Unfortunately the author cannot coverage 4 issues in between 2007-2015. The author didn’t get copies of June 2008, two issues of 2012 and 2015 December issue. The author analyzed these journal without analyze above four issues of prescribed journal.

**Data analysis and interpretations**

**Year wise contribution of articles**

Table 1 shows that year wise contribution of articles.

Table 1: **Year wise contribution of articles**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of article** | **Percentage of article** | **Average numer of article per issue** |
| 2007 | 14 | 10.22% | 7 |
| 2008 dec | 8 | 5.84% | 8 |
| 2009 | 14 | 10.22% | 7 |
| 2010 | 16 | 11.68% | 8 |
| 2011 | 18 | 13.14% | 9 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 |
| 2013 | 27 | 19.71% | 13.5 |
| 2014 | 26 | 18.98% | 13 |
| 2015june | 14 | 10.22% | 14 |
|   | **137** | **100.00%** | **9.8** |

Table 1 shows that out 137 articles, published in Edufocus from 2007 to 2015, the highest average number of 14 article published in the year 2015,while the years in which it was not a peer reviewed journal with ISSN number the average number of articles is 7.8. However the journal published 7-8 article in the year between 2007-2011 increased to double the number in each issue after getting a status of peer reviewed journal. Along with this the journal all the issues have editorial and except last 2years have book reviews.

Figure 1: Year wise distribution of article

**Authorship pattern and degree of collaboration**

Table 2 shows authorship pattern and degree of collaboration of articles published in Edufocus. **Table 2 : Authorship pattern and degree of collaboration**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Single Author** | **%** | **2 Authors** | **%** | **3 Authors** | **%** | **NM** | **NM+NS** | **D.C** |
| 2007 | 11 | 78.57% | 3 | 21.43% |  |  | 3 | 14 | 0.21 |
| 2008 | 7 | 87.50% | 1 | 12.50% |  |  | 1 | 8 | 0.13 |
| 2009 | 14 | 100.00% |  | 0.00% |  |  | 0 | 14 | 0.00 |
| 2010 | 9 | 56.25% | 7 | 43.75% |  |  | 7 | 16 | 0.44 |
| 2011 | 9 | 50.00% | 9 | 50.00% |  |  | 9 | 18 | 0.50 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2013 | 20 | 74.07% | 7 | 25.93% |  |  | 7 | 27 | 0.26 |
| 2014 | 10 | 38.46% | 15 | 57.69% | 1 | 3.85% | 16 | 26 | 0.62 |
| 2015 | 7 | 50.00% | 6 | 42.86% | 1 | 7.14% | 7 | 14 | 0.50 |
| **total** | **87** | **63.50%** | **48** | **35.04%** | **2** | **1.46%** | **50** | **137** | **0.36** |

Table 2 shows that single authord articles are highest in number ie 63.5% articles are published by single author and 35.04% articles were published by 2 author and collaboration of 3 authors are very limited it is only 1.46%. However the analysis shows that there is an increase in collaboration of authors in publishing articles.

 Figure 2: Authorship pattern in the Journal Edufocus

The collaboration brings high quality and quantity in publication. Table 3 shows degree of collaboration which is calculated by the Subramanian’s formula

Degree of collaboration=NM/NM+NS where

NM is number of articles published by multi author and NS is the number of articles published by single author.[[16]](#endnote-17)

The degree of collaboration is very high in the year 2014 (.62) and very low in the year 2009 (0). From this analysis we can understood that the degree of collaboration is less than .5 which shows most of the authors unwilling to collaborative research. But recent years shows a increase in the value of degree of collaboration which is good significance to the research productivity of article in the Journal Edufocus

Figure 3:Degree of collaboration in Edufocus

**Length wise distribution of articles**

Table 3 shows length wise distribution of article published in Edufocus in the year 2007-2015

**Table 3:Length wise distribution of articles**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **1\_2** | **%** | **3\_4** | **%** | **5\_6** | **%** | **7\_8** | **%** | **>8** | **%** | **total articles** | **total pages** | **Average number of pages**  |
| **2007** | **0** | **0.00%** | **7** | **50.00%** | **3** | **21.43%** | **4** | **28.57%** | **0** | **0.00%** | **14** | **86** | **6.14** |
| **2008** | **1** | **12.5%** | **3** | **37.50%** | **4** | **50.00%** | **0** | **0.00%** | **0** | **0.00%** | **8** | **40** | **5.00** |
| **2009** | **0** | **0.00%** | **3** | **21.43%** | **4** | **28.57%** | **2** | **14.29%** | **0** | **0.00%** | **14** | **76** | **5.43** |
| **2010** |  | **0.00%** | **3** | **18.75%** | **7** | **43.75%** | **1** | **6.25%** | **0** | **0.00%** | **16** | **88** | **5.50** |
| **2011** | **1** | **5.56%** | **3** | **16.67%** | **7** | **38.89%** | **3** | **16.67%** | **2** | **11.11%** | **18** | **114** | **6.33** |
| **2012** |  | **0.00%** |  | **0.00%** |  | **0.00%** | **0** | **0.00%** | **0** | **0.00%** | **0** | **0** | **0.00** |
| **2013** |  | **0.00%** | **15** | **55.56%** | **8** | **29.63%** | **2** | **7.41%** | **1** | **3.70%** | **27** | **143** | **5.30** |
| **2014** |  | **0.00%** | **7** | **26.92%** | **15** | **57.69%** | **3** | **11.54%** | **1** | **3.85%** | **26** | **154** | **5.92** |
| **2015** |  | **0.00%** | **8** | **57.14%** | **4** | **28.57%** | **2** | **14.29%** | **0** | **0.00%** | **14** | **73** | **5.21** |
| **Total** | **2** | **1.46%** | **49** | **35.77%** | **52** | **37.96%** | **17** | **12.41%** | **4** | **2.92%** | **137** | **774** | **5.65** |

From the analysis it is cleared that the average number of pages per article is 5.65 and highest average of 6.33 pages in the year 2011. Most of the articles published in the range of length 5-6 (37.96%)and 3-4 (35.77%).

Figure : Lengthwise distribution of articles

Year wise distribution of citation

Table 4 shows yearwise distribution of citation and average number of citation per articles during the period 2007-2015

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of Citations** | **Number of Articles** | **Average no. of citations per atrticles** |
| **2007** | **71** | **14** | **5.07** |
| **2008** | **85** | **8** | **10.63** |
| **2009** | **57** | **14** | **4.07** |
| **2010** | **106** | **16** | **6.63** |
| **2011** | **110** | **18** | **6.11** |
| **2012** |  |  | **0.00** |
| **2013** | **180** | **27** | **6.67** |
| **2014** | **197** | **26** | **7.58** |
| **2015** | **126** | **14** | **9.00** |
|  | **932** | **137** | **6.80** |

**Table 4 : yearwise distribution and average number of citation per article**

Table shows that average number of citations per article during the period 2007-2015 is 6.8. The average number of citations is greater in the year 2008, it is followed by 2015 which have 9 citation per article and lowest in the citation is 4.07 which is in the year 2009.

**Figure 5: Average Number of Citations**

**Range of citations per articles**

**Table and chart shows range of citations used by the articles during the period 2007-2015**

Figure :Line chart shows range of citations

Most of the article used citations in the number between 6-10 (43.07%) and 1-5(38.69%). Seven article do not contain any citation.

**Table 5 : Range of citations in Edufocus during the year 2007-2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **0** | **%** | **1\_5** | **%** | **6\_10** | **%** | **11\_15** | **%** | **16\_20** | **%** | **>20** | **%** |
| 2007 | 1 | 7.14% | 8 | 57.14% | 4 | 28.57% | 1 | 7.14% |  | 0.00% |  | 0.00% |
| 2008 | 1 | 12.50% | 3 | 37.50% | 1 | 12.50% | 2 | 25.00% |  | 0.00% | 1 | 12.50% |
| 2009 | 3 | 21.43% | 6 | 42.86% | 5 | 35.71% |  | 0.00% |  | 0.00% |  | 0.00% |
| 2010 |  | 0.00% | 8 | 50.00% | 7 | 43.75% | 1 | 6.25% |  | 0.00% |  | 0.00% |
| 2011 | 2 | 11.11% | 4 | 22.22% | 11 | 61.11% | 1 | 5.56% |  | 0.00% |  | 0.00% |
| 2012 | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |  | 0.00% |  | 0.00% |
| 2013 | 0 | 0.00% | 12 | 44.44% | 11 | 40.74% | 3 | 11.11% | 1 | 3.70% | 0 | 0.00% |
| 2014 | 0 | 0.00% | 7 | 26.92% | 14 | 53.85% | 4 | 15.38% | 1 | 3.85% | 0 | 0.00% |
| 2015 | 0 | 0.00% | 5 | 35.71% | 6 | 42.86% | 2 | 14.29% | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 7.14% |
| **Total** | **7** | **5.11%** | **53** | **38.69%** | **59** | **43.07%** | **14** | **10.22%** | **2** | **1.46%** | **2** | **1.46%** |

**The bibliographical sources used in the citation**

**Table 6: Bibliographical forms used in the citation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year | Journal | books | database | Onlinejournal | unpublished dissertation | conference proceedings | web | survey | News paper | reports | total |
| 2007 | 20 | 42 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 6 |  | 1 |  | 71 |
| 2008 | 19 | 52 |  |  | 2 |  | 6 |  |  | 6 | 85 |
| 2009 | 9 | 24 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 15 |  | 1 | 6 | 57 |
| 2010 | 31 | 52 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 1 |  |  | 106 |
| 2011 | 12 | 63 | 2 | 3 |  | 4 | 24 | 2 |  |  | 110 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| 2013 | 74 | 61 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 19 |  | 1 | 2 | 180 |
| 2014 | 69 | 89 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 17 |  |  |  | 197 |
| 2015 | 27 | 64 | 1 | 12 | 2 |  | 18 |  | 2 |  | 126 |
| **Total** | **261** | **447** | **17** | **25** | **29** | **11** | **120** | **3** | **5** | **14** | **932** |
| **% of citation** | **28.00%** | **47.96%** | **1.82%** | **2.68%** | **3.11%** | **1.18%** | **12.88%** | **0.32%** | **0.54%** | **1.50%** | **100 %** |

Table shows the most citations from the bibliographic form book (47.96%) and then followed by journals(28%). About 17.38 % citations are used from web (12.88%), database(1.82%) and online journals(2.68%). 3.11%citations used from published or unpublished theses and 3.54% citations used from conference proceedings (1.18%), survey(0.32%) ,news paper(0.54) and reports(1.5%)

Figure : Pie of pie Chart shows different bibliographical forms used in citations of articles published in Edufocus

**Subject wise distribution of articles**

Table 7 shows subject wise distribution of articles in Edufocus from 2007-2015.

**Table7: Subjectwise distribution of articles**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.No. | Subjects | Number of articles | Percentage |
| 1 | **ICT** | **25** | 18.25% |
| 2 | **learning and teaching** | **20** | 14.60% |
| 3 | **Educational Technology** | **11** | 8.03% |
| 4 | **Environmental Education** | **9** | 6.57% |
| 5 | **education research** | **9** | 6.57% |
| 6 | **social ethics**  | **9** | 6.57% |
| 7 | **educational philosophy** | **8** | 5.84% |
| 8 | **pedagogical dimension** | **8** | 5.84% |
| 9 | **educational sociology** | **7** | 5.11% |
| 10 | **Job performance** | **7** | 5.11% |
| 11 | **Special Eduation** | **6** | 4.38% |
| 12 | **Educational psychology** | **4** | 2.92% |
| 13 | **emotional intelligence** | **4** | 2.92% |
| 14 | **guidance and councelling** | **4** | 2.92% |
| 15 | **physical education** | **3** | 2.19% |
| 16 | **gender studies** | **2** | 1.46% |
| 17 | **Edcuational Economics** | **1** | 0.73% |
|   | **Total** | **137** | 100.00% |

 The journalEdufocus discussed 17 various topics related to teaching profession. The most discussed topic is ICT in Education which described in 25 articles out of 137(18.25%). The second place goes to teaching and learning which decribed in 19 articles (14.6%)and then it is followed by Educational technology with 11 articles(8.03%).

Figure : Column chart shows subjectwise distribution of articles published in Edufocus.

**Most productive author and Institutions**

Betty PJ, Rathesh and Smitha jose secured first place in productivity of article who contributed 4 articles each to the total contribution. 8 authors contribute 3 articles each to the total contribution and 15 auhors contribute 2 articles each to the total contribution and 121 authors contribute one article each to the total contribution. A total of 65 institutions participating in contribution of article to Edufocus and St.Joseph College of Teacher Education ,Ernakulam contribute maximum number of article with 40 articles and School of pedagogical Science, MGU secured second place in contribution of articles with 30 articles.

**Table 8: Most productive authors in the journal Edufocus**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Betty Pj** | 4 |
| **Rishad Kolothumthodi** | 4 |
| **Smitha Jose** | 4 |
| **Anilakumari, Mc** | 3 |
| **Arjunan Nk** | 3 |
| **Celine Pereira** | 3 |
| **Elizebeth Joshua** | 3 |
| **Jayasree R** | 3 |
| **Alcka Abbas Ma** | 3 |
| **Sajnal Jaleel** | 3 |
| **Tania D'cruz** | 3 |
| **Alice Joseph** | 2 |
| **Issac Paul** | 2 |
| **Jaya Jaise** | 2 |
| **Jessymol Mathew** | 2 |
| **Manju Joseph** | 2 |
| **Mary Joseph** | 2 |
| **Minikutty A**  | 2 |
| **Padmapriya Pv** | 2 |
| **Pramod D** | 2 |
| **Reji P Mathew** | 2 |
| **Rinu V Antony** | 2 |
| **Rosamma Lukose** | 2 |
| **Sheeba Krishnan** | 2 |
| **Sowmya Paul** | 2 |
| **Sumy M Scaria** | 2 |
| No. of Authors Who Contribute One Article | **121** |
| **Total** | 187 |

**Table 8: Name of Institutions contributes articles to the journal Edufocus**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.No. | Name of institutions | Number of contributions |
| 1 | St.Joseph College of Teacher Educaition For Women | 40 |
| 2 | School of Pedagogical Science, MGU | 30 |
| 3 | Labour India College of Teacher Edn,Marangattupiilly | 4 |
| 4 | Sullamussalam College of Teachr Education , Areacode , Kerala | 4 |
| 5 | Avila College, Edacochin | 3 |
| 6 | Kerala Unverstry | 3 |
| 7 | Mt.Carmel College of Teacher Eduation For Women, Kottayam | 3 |
| 8 | Sahodaran Ayappan Memorial College of Education, Poothotta | 3 |
| 9 | St. Joseph Traing College, Mannanam | 3 |
| 10 | Banglore | 2 |
| 11 | Bharathiyar Uty,Coimbtore | 2 |
| 12 | Calicut Universty College of Teacher Educatioan | 2 |
| 13 | Christ Uty Banglore | 2 |
| 14 | Depaul Institue, Angamali | 2 |
| 15 | Dravidian University, Kuppam | 2 |
| 16 | Govt.College of Teacher Education,TVM | 2 |
| 17 | Hillvalley College of Education, Thrikakara | 2 |
| 18 | Malappuram, HSS | 2 |
| 19 | MG. Payyipad | 2 |
| 20 | SNT, Chertrhala | 2 |
| **45** | **Contributing One Articles** | **45** |

**Findings**

* The journal Edufocus from its starting year 2007 to 2015 produce 137 articles with an average of articles published in each issue is 9.8. The number of article increase in recent year shows a good sign to the growth of literature.
* Degree of collaboration of authors is .36 <.5 which shows the collaborative research work is very less in education field. In recent year it shows a slight growth in trend to collaborative research.
* Almost 70% of paper’s length ranges 4-6 pages ie., 5-6 (37.96%)and 3-4 (35.77%) and average length of papers was 5.65.
* The most discussed subject is *ICT in education* is significance to the trend of authors to develop with digital environment.
* Citations used in the articles also very less. Majority of authors preferred books for their reference and then followed by journals.
* The majority authors are from the various teacher training institutions in Kerala mostly from St.Joseph college of Teacher Education for Women, Ernakulam.

**Conclusion**

Bibliometric study reveals quantitative growth of a literature or journals. This study reveals a positive growth of literature in Edufocus. Though the journal is in its starting period significant subjects are discussed about education which is relevant for up to date the teaching profession in this digital era. Coming years will make more significant articles come out through Edufocus and quantity and quality will increase year by year smoothly. It can be considered as highly preferred journal for communication in the field of teaching professionals.

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