

**A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ABOUT NATIONAL SEMINAR PROCEEDING 2015  
OF ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY: PART – I**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this paper, a study and analysis about national Seminar proceeding of Alagappa University are carried out. This conference was organized by department of library and information science, entitled as the Role of LIS Professional in Developing Information Literacy Skills in the Digital Era, Associated with Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation and Indian Library Association (ILA). The conference proceeding was published by Alagappa University with ISBN 978-81-928690-5-6 in 2015. This study reveals that the majority of the paper is contributed by the Ph.D/ M.Phil Research scholars. This kind of Conference is very helpful for Library Professional and LIS research Scholars for promoting the research publication.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric, Scientometric, Analysis, National Seminar and Alagappa University.

**Introduction:**

Bibliometrics is a set of techniques devoted to the quantitative analysis of scientific and technical activities. These techniques implement statistical and mathematical tools to measure the data that measure the researcher's contributions to science and technology development. Allan Pritchard was the first man who coined the term Bibliometrics in 1968 but it became more popular during the 1980s. Today, bibliometrics is one of the rare truly interdisciplinary research fields extended to almost all scientific fields. The bibliometric methodology comprises components from mathematics, social sciences, natural sciences, engineering and even life sciences. Both bibliometrics and scientometrics are a set of methods used for measuring the production and dissemination of scientific knowledge. The data used for bibliometric studies

mainly stem from information produced by the activity of the researcher's communication. These quantitative studies of researcher's communication activities tend to have a better understanding of phenomena of construction, dissemination and use of scientific and technical knowledge. Bibliometrics is considered as a standard tool of science policy and research management in the last decades.

## **SECTIONS**

Section I: Concept and Importance of Information Literacy.

Section II: E-Learning and E-Teaching Techniques, Technological Innovations in E-Publishing.

Section III: Building Information Repositories, Knowledge Management and E-Governance.

Section IV: Digital Library Development, Services, Preservation Technologies and Applications.

Section V: E-Resources Management, Social Networking and Knowledge Sharing.

## **Review of Literature**

Ravikumar, S. & Chinnasamy, K. carried out a bibliometric study and analysis about national conference proceeding of Alagappa University. This conference entitled as the Knowledge management in an electronic environment: opportunities and challenges sponsored by UGC, India which was conducted by the department of library and information science. In that conference, 189 authors had published 93 papers under 5 different sections. Among the 189 authors, 79(41.80%) Librarians had contributed a number of papers. Among the 5 different sections majority of the paper was published in section V with 23 (24.73%) papers. The contribution of the two authors is more than three authors.

Chaman Sab., etc, carried out the bibliometric analysis of national conference proceeding organized by Kuvempu University college librarians Association, Shivamogga. The paper analyzed a bibliometric study of 76 articles which was published in the national conference proceedings. The study aimed to analyze the topic- wise distribution of article, category-wise distribution of contribution, authorship patterns and institution wise distribution of contributions. The articles showcased what is happening at present in the library and information centres. Topic wise contributions of national conference proceedings in electronic resources and services were maximum. This study reveals that majority of the paper is contributed by the Professor / Head etc., it concluded the majority of authorship patterns of national conference are double author and majority of the papers are contributed from Universities.

Ally S, Sornam, et al., Studied the Bibliometric analysis of 13th UGC Sponsored national conference proceedings organized by PG and Research DLIS Bishop Heber College, Trichy. The paper analyzed a Bibliometric study of 53 articles which was published in the national conference proceedings. The study aimed to analyze the topic-wise distribution of articles, category-wise distribution of contributions, authorship patterns and institutions-wise distribution of contributions. Out of 95 contributors, 15 contributors had contributed more than one article each in the national conference proceedings. The 13th UGC sponsored national conference proceedings is very fruitful for the LIS Community

Doraswamy M., et al., Studied the Bibliometric study of all the conference papers published in National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NACLIN) from 2001 to 2008 was carried out. 300 conference papers which were published in the NACLIN proceedings during the eight years. Highest number (54) of articles was published in 2007. The conference volumes contained 3001 references for the study period of which 1709 are p-citations and 1292 are e-citations. Each conference volume published approx. 38 papers and each paper has an average of 5.7 preferences and 4.3 e-references. Among the p-citations, journals accounted for 40.08, books 33.88%, and seminar/conference proceedings 17.44%. Among the e-citations, .org websites are the most useful source of information. Contributions by a single author and small teams comprising two or three authors account for about 82.67 per cent of the authors. More than fifty per cent of the papers contributed from New Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The weekly higher education journal "University News" gets the first rank for being cited more number of times.

examined a bibliometric analysis of the national conference organized by Kuvempu University College Librarians Association, Shivamogga. The theme for the volume of national conference proceedings is collection management in changing context: Problems and prospects. The contributions of papers are covered under 11 topics. The articles showcased what is happening at present in libraries and information centres to meet. The maximum number of topic wise contributions of national conference proceedings in Electronic Resources & Services. This study reveals that majority of the papers are contributed by the Professor /Head/ Asst. Professor etc., it concluded the majority of authorship patterns of national conference proceedings are double authors and the majority of the papers are contributed from Universities.

### **Objectives of the study**

1. To find out the Sections wise contributed papers in this conference.
2. To find out the Author wise contributed papers.
3. To list out the professional wise contributed Papers in this conference.
4. To find the contributed papers by educational institution wise in Tamilnadu.
5. To find out author's contribution in more than one paper

### Data analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Sections - wise contributed papers

S.No	Sections	No of Papers	Percentage
1	I	27	22.31
2	II	24	19.83
3	III	28	23.14
4	IV	20	16.53
5	V	22	18.18
Total		121	100

Table 1 describes the sections wise contributed papers. Among the 5 different sections, 27(22.31%) papers were published in Section I. It is followed by, 24 (19.83%) papers were published in Section II, 28 (23.14%) papers were published in section III, 20 (16.53%) papers were published in section IV and 22(18.18%) papers were published in section V.

Table 2: Author - wise publication papers

S.No	Author	No of Papers	Percentage
1	Single Author	30	24.79
2	Two Author	70	57.85
3	Three Author	19	15.70
4	More than three Author	2	1.65
Total		121	100

Table 2 shows the author - wise publication papers. Among the 121 Papers, 30 (24.79%) papers were published by the single author, 70 (57.85%) papers were published by double authors, 19(15.70%) papers were published by three authors and only 2 (1.65%) papers were published by more than three authors.

Table 3: Publication of Papers by Gender - wise

S.No	Gender	No of Authors	Percentage
1	Male	102	53.97
2	Female	87	46.03
Total		189	100

Table 3 describes the gender - wise publication of papers. Among the 189 authors, 102 (53.97%) author belongs to male and 87(46.03%) author belongs to a female.

Table 4: Author - the wise contribution of papers by sections - wise

S.No	Author	Sections					Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	
1	Single	9	3	8	4	6	30
2	Two	13	16	15	13	13	70
3	Three	5	4	5	3	2	19
4	More than three	-	1	-		1	2
Total		27	24	28	20	22	121

Table 4 shows the author - wise contribution of papers by section wise. Among the 30 single author publications, 9 authors contributed the section one, 3 authors equally contributed the section two, Among the 70 double authors contribution, 13 papers contributed in section one, 16 papers contributed in section two, 15 papers contributed in section three, 13 papers contributed in section four and 13 papers contributed in section five. Among the 19 three authors, 5 paper equally contributed section one and three.

Table 5: Publication of Papers by professional - wise

S.No	Professionals	No of Authors	Percentage
1	Professors / Associate / Assistant Professors	29	15.34
2	Librarians / Assistant / Library Assistant	60	31.75
3	Ph.D. / M.Phil. Scholars	69	36.51
4	PG Students	10	5.29
5	Others	21	11.11
Total		189	100

Table 5 describes the publication of papers by professional wise. In this study, 29 (15.34%) authors belong to Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, 60 (31.75%) authors belong to Librarians, 69 (36.51%) authors belong to Ph.D/M. Phil scholars, 10 (5.29%) authors belong to PG students and 21 (11.11%) authors belong to others.

Table 6: Professional - wise contribution of papers by gender - wise author contribution

S.No	Gender	Professionals					Total
		Professors / Associate / Assistant Professors	Librarians / Assistant / Library Assistant	Ph.D. / M.Phil. Scholars	PG Students	Others	
1	Male	15 (14.71%)	32 (31.37%)	37 (36.27%)	6 (5.88%)	12 (11.76%)	102
2	Female	14 (16.09%)	28 (32.78%)	32 (36.78%)	4 (4.60%)	9 (10.34%)	87
Total		29	60	69	10	21	189

Table 6 shows the professional wise contribution of papers by gender wise author contribution. Among the 102 male authors, 15 (14.71%) authors belong to Professors / Associate / Assistant Professors, 32 (31.37%) authors belong to Librarians, 37(26.27%) authors belong to

Ph.D/M. Phil scholars, 5 (5.88%) authors belong to PG students and 12 (11.76%) belong to others. Among the 87 female authors, 14 (16.09%) authors belong to Professors, 28(32.78%) authors belong to Librarians, 32 (36.78%) belong to Ph.D/M. Phil scholars, 4 (4.60%) authors belong to PG students and 9 (10.34%) belong to others.

Table 7: Contribution of No of Authors by Educational Institution wise in Tamilnadu

S.No	Name of Institutions	No of Authors	Percentage
1	Madurai Kamaraj University	29	18.59
2	Alagappa University	21	13.46
3	Bharathidasan University	13	8.33
4	Annamalai University	10	6.41
5	Anna Central Library	7	4.49
6	Gandhigram Rural Institute	6	3.85
7	Other University	29	18.59
8	Other Colleges / Institutions	41	26.28
Total		156	100

Table 7 explains the contribution of Papers by Educational Institution wise in Tamilnadu. Among the 156 Tamilnadu Authors, 29(18.59%) authors belong to Madurai Kamaraj University, 21(13.29%) authors belong to Alagappa University, 13 (8.33%) authors belong to Bharathidasan University, 10 (6.41%) authors belong to Annamalai University and 41 (26.28%) authors belong to other Colleges / Institutions.

### Findings

1. 28 (23.14%) papers were published in section III.
2. 70 (57.85%) papers were published by double authors.
3. 102 (53.97%) author belongs to a male.
4. 9 single authors contributed the section one.
5. 16 double authors contributed in section two.
6. 5 three authors equally contributed section one and three.
7. 69 (36.51%) authors belong to Ph.D/M.Phil scholars.
8. 29(18.59%) authors belong to Madurai Kamaraj University.

### Conclusion

From the analysis, it's concluded that Double authors have contributed the maximum number of paper in the conference. Compare with previous 2014 National conference, Bharathidasan University Authors has contributed 16.88% it followed by Madurai Kamaraj University authors has contributed 9.74. But in this seminar 2015, Madurai Kamaraj University authors have contributed 18.59% it's followed by 8.33% authors contributed from Baharathidasan University. Both 2014 and 2015 National Conference / Seminar Alagappa University has contributed 14.29% and 13.46%. This study reveals that the majority of the paper

is contributed by the Ph.D/ M.Phil Research scholars. This kind of Conference is very helpful for Library Professional and LIS research Scholars for promoting the research publication.

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