

Bibliometric Analysis of National Conference Proceedings- A Study

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Abstract

This paper deals with the Bibliometric analysis of 13th UGC Sponsored national conference proceedings organized by PG and Research DLIS Bishop Heber College, Tiruchy. The paper analyzes a Bibliometric study of 53 articles was published in the national conference proceedings. The study aims to analyze the topic-wise distribution of articles, category-wise distribution of contributions, authorship patterns, and institutions-wise distribution of contributions.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Conference Proceedings, Bishop Heber, Tiruchy, Content analysis.

Introduction

The term bibliometrics was first coined by [Pritchard](#) in 1969. Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. In 1948, the Father of Indian library scientist, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, coined the term "librametry", which historically appeared first and was intended to modernize the services of librarianship. Bibliometrics is analogous to Ranganathan's librametrics, the Russian concept scientometrics, informetrics, and subdisciplines like econometrics, psychometrics, sociometrics, biometrics, technometrics, chemometrics, and climetrics, where mathematics and statistics are applied to study and solve problems in their respective fields. Scientometrics is now used for the application of quantitative methods to the history of science and overlaps with bibliometrics to a considerable extent. Bibliometric studies have been applied mainly to scientific fields and are based principally on various metadata elements like author, title, subject, citations, etc. related to scholarly publication within a discipline.

National Conference Proceedings

The 13th UGC Sponsored national conference proceedings organized by PG and Research DLIS Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirappalli. The theme for the volume of national conference proceedings is Information services for the disadvantaged: opportunities and challenges. The contributions of papers are covered under five topics. It is based on the factors in mind like empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups. The disadvantaged is a generic term for individuals or groups of people who face special problems such as physical and mental disability, lack of economic and social support.

The articles showcased what is happening at present in libraries and information centres to meet the requirements of special users, explored the possibilities and suggested innovative techniques.

Review of Literature

Doraswamy M and Janakiramaiah (2013) reveals 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 are published in the NACLIN proceedings during the eight years. Highest number (54) of articles is 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, the .org websites are the most useful source of information. Contributions by single author and small teams comprising two or three authors account for about 82.67 percent of the authors. More than fifty percent of the papers contributed from New Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The weekly higher education journal "University News" gets first rank for being cited more number of times.

Akhtar Hussain, Nishat Fatima and Devendra Kumar (2011) found that the year 2009 shows the maximum number of contributions to the Electronic Library journal. This study reveals that the categories of article distributions are remarkable in this research journal. The majority of the articles were contributed by single authors; and most authors were librarians, faculty members or researchers affiliated with academic or research institutions. Out of 66 issues published during 2000-2010, only fifteen special issues were brought out from eminent editors and guest editor of LIS professionals. It is registered that Stephen M. Mutula, Howard Falk, and Shien-Chiang Yu were most prolific authors who have contributed eight articles, seven articles and six articles each. The Electronic Library is notably a scholarly journal that stipulates or induces fruitful research for the library and information profession.

[Thanuskodi](#) (2010) discussed the research output performance of social scientists on social science subjects. 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

Objectives and Methodology

The Objectives of the present study are

- To study topic-wise distribution of the papers
- To study category-wise distribution of the contributions.
- To study the authorship pattern of the papers.
- To study the institutions-wise distribution of contributions.
- To study the most prolific contributions of papers

The methodology applicable in the current study of bibliometric analysis of the 13th UGC Sponsored National Conference Proceedings.orgnized by PG and Research DLIS Bishop Heber College, Tirchy.

Data analysis and Interpretation

The conference proceedings have extracted all the details such as subject, author(s), category and institutions of all articles published in the 13th UGC Sponsored National Conference proceedings. The Analysis was followed as below.

Subject-wise Distribution of the Papers

Table 1. Subject-wise Distribution of the Papers

Topics	No.of Articles	Percentage
Information Sources and Services for the Differently Abled	10	18.9
Information Needs of Women in Rural India	12	22.6

Awareness and Use of Information among Socially, Economically Backward Students	11	20.8
Infrastructural – ICT Facilities Library and Information Services to the Special User Group	14	26.4
Information Literacy – National Information Centres for the Socially Disadvantaged	6	11.3
Total	53	100

Table 1 show the subject-wise distribution of the papers. Out of 53, 14(26.4%) papers are contributed in infrastructural ICT facilities library and information services to the special user group, 12 (22.6%) papers are contributed in information needs of women in rural India, followed by 11 (20.8%) papers are contributed in awareness and user of information among socially economically backward students, 10 (18.9%) papers are contributed in information sources and services for the differently abled and 6 (11.3%) papers are contributed in information literacy national information centres for the socially disadvantaged.

Hence it is concluded that majority of the papers are contributed in infrastructural ICT facilities library and information services to the special user group.

Category-wise Distribution of the contributions

Table 2. Category-wise Distribution of the contributions

Category	No. of Contributions	Percentage
Professor/ Head	15	15.8
Librarian/Assistant Librarian	46	48.4
Research Scholar	26	27.4
Student	4	4.2
Others	4	4.2
Total	95	100

Table 2 show the category-wise distribution of the contributions. Out of 95 46 (48.4%) of papers are contributed by the category of librarian, Assistant librarian, Technical assistant etc. followed by 26 (27.4%) of papers are contributed by the category of Research Scholars. Whereas 15

(15.8%) of papers are contributed by the category of assistant, associate professors and Head of DLIS and 4 (4.2%) of papers are contributed by both the category of students and others.

This study reveals that majority of papers are contributed by the category of librarian, assistant librarian, technical assistant etc.

Authorship Patterns

Table 3. Authorship Patterns

Topics	Authorship			Total No. of Articles	Total No. of Authors	Average authors per articles
	Single	2 authors	3 authors			
Information Sources and Services for the Differently Abled	3	6	1	10	18	2
Information Needs of Women in Rural India	2	7	3	12	25	2
Awareness and Use of Information among Socially, Economically Backward Students	2	5	4	11	24	2
Infrastructural – ICT Facilities Library and Information Services to the Special User Group	3	6	5	14	30	2
Information Literacy – National Information Centres for the Socially	1	3	2	6	13	2

Disadvantaged						
No. of Articles	11	27	15	53		
Percentage of Articles	20.7	51.0	28.3	100		
Total Authors	11	54	45		110	

Table 3 reveals the authorship patterns of national conference proceedings. The highest proportion of the articles were by double authors (51%), followed by articles with three authors (28.3%) and single author (20.7%).

Hence it concluded the majority of authorship patterns of national conference proceedings are double authors.

Institutions-wise distribution of contributions

Table 4. Institutions-wise distribution of contributions

Institutions	Topics					No.of Articles	Percentage
	Information Sources and Services for the Differently Aabled	Information Needs of Women in Rural India	Awareness and Use of Information among Socially, Economically Backward Students	Infrastructural – ICT Facilities Library and Information Services to the Special User Group	Information Literacy – National Information Centres for the Socially Disadvantaged		
Universities	5	8	4	4	3	24	45.2
Colleges	5	4	6	10	3	28	53
Others			1			1	1.8
Total	10	12	11	14	6	53	100

Table 4. shows the Institutions-wise distribution of contributions of papers in national conference proceedings. Authors from the colleges are contributed (53%) papers, followed by (45.2%)

papers are contributed from the Universities and (1.8%) papers are contributed from other than colleges and universities.

It is concluded that majority of the papers are contributed from the colleges.

Prolific Authors

It is observed that there are a total of 95 contributors for 53 articles. Alex D., Ally Sornam S., Baskarn C., Dhanavanadan S., Duraisingam A., Geetha V., Karuילancheran C., Nachiappan N., Nattar S., Padma P., Prakash M., Ramesh A., Sekar V., Tamizhchelvan M., and Vellaichamy A has contributed more than one articles each which have published in 13th UGC Sponsored National Conference proceedings.

Conclusion

The quality of research totally depends upon the output of contributors, topic-wise, category-wise and institutional-wise distributions of papers. The maximum numbers of topic-wise contributions of national conference proceedings in infrastructural ICT facilities library and information services to the special user group. This study reveals that majority of papers are contributed by the category of librarian, assistant librarian, technical assistant etc. it concluded the majority of authorship patterns of national conference proceedings are double authors and the majority of the papers are contributed from the colleges. Out of 95 contributors 15 contributors has contributed more than one articles each in the national conference proceedings. The 13th UGC sponsored national conference proceedings is very fruitful for the LIS Community.

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Humanitarian Journals in the System of Intercultural Scientific Communications: Bibliometric Analysis and its Interpretation. Olga N. Astafyeva, Ekaterina V. Nikonorova, Ekaterina A. Shibaeva. <https://doi.org/10.25281/2072-3156-2019-16-6-640-651>. Russia Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, 82, Building 1, Vernadskogo Av., Moscow, 119571, Russia. 10.

Chow A., Chu C., Raju J., Kawooya D., Shibaeva E., Cunningham C., Zimmerman M. In *The Pursuit Of Global Standards For LIS Education: What Does "Librarian" Mean Around The World?*, ALISE 2019 Conference Proceedings, 2019. Available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/2142/105308>, accessed 20.11.2019. Also, the coverage of conference proceedings in bibliometric databases is often unclear. Not only have there been reports of misclassification but also of insufficient coverage. In this study, the Web of Science is used to give an overview of coverage of conference proceedings as well as advantages and pitfalls of their usage in bibliometric analyses. In particular, the focus lies on different citation behaviour of and for conference proceedings and the implications for bibliometric indicators.

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1.1 Background to the study 1.2 Bibliometrics and priority setting 1.3 Objectives of the study. 2 Methodological approach: from raw to ready-to-use data. 2.1 Description of databases received from the Commission 2.1.1 The "TIPs database" 2.1.2 The "impact database". 3.2.1 Overall description 3.2.2 Programme-by-programme analysis 3.3 Estimating the impact of journals 3.3.1 Definition of the bibliometric notion of impact 3.3.2 Calculating journals' impacts 3.4 Calculating the impact of programmes 3.5 Calculating the disciplinary scope of programme outputs 3.5.1 Approach 3.5.2 Results.

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