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## Bibliometric Analysis of 66<sup>th</sup> ILA International Conference Proceedings

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### ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the Bibliometric analysis of Indian Library Association's 66<sup>th</sup> ILA International Conference organized by Gulbarga University Library, Kalaburagi, Karnataka State and collaboration with Indian Library Association, New Delhi, department of Public Libraries, government of Karnataka, Kalyana Karnataka Librarians Association, Kalaburagi and Karnataka State SC/ST Library Professionals Association Bangalore. The paper analyzes a Bibliometric study of 82 articles was published in the International 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, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi, Content analysis

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### Introduction

The term bibliometric 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. Bibliometric is analogous to Ranganathan's librametrics, the Russian concept scientometrics, informetrics and subdisciplines like econometrics, psychometrics, sociometrics, biometrics, technometrics, chemometrics and climetics, 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 in the history of science and overlap 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.

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### International Conference Proceedings

The 66<sup>th</sup> ILA International Conference proceedings organized by Gulbarga University Library, Kalaburagi, Karnataka. The theme of the volume of international conference proceedings is **Visualizing Librarianship in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century : connecting Minds and Creating the Future**. The contributions of papers are covered under nine topics. It is based on the factors in mind like Professional values and ethics of librarianship, Libraries and social responsibilities, innovative and smart technologies in libraries, digital libraries, institutional repositories and ETDs, Web based information services, Information literacy, skills and competencies of LIS Professionals, LIS Education, Research and Metric Studies and last one is User studies. 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.

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### Review of Literature

**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 was contributed by single authors and most of the 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 Murula, Howard Faik and Shien-Chiang Yu were most proliferate 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 in the library and information profession.

**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 2001-2008 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 a 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.

**Price’s (2017)** revolutionary idea of applying network theory to studying scientific papers<sup>4</sup> initiated the development of bibliometrics and the analysis of science using networks. The bibliometric network has a basic structure consisting of nodes and connecting links, in which nodes represent documents and links represent the relationship between them. In a bibliometric network, the linkages could consist of direct citations between papers or co-occurrence of specific bibliographic elements such as authors, keywords, classifications, or citations.<sup>5</sup> In order to provide a better understanding, bibliometric networks are graphically represented utilizing visualization theory concepts that have the capacity to uncover trends, patterns, or relationships not noticed otherwise. Depending on the type of co-occurrence investigated, the analysis could offer multiple insights into the structure of the network. For example, similarity between documents can be determined based on the communality of their references (bibliographic coupling)<sup>7</sup> or based on how many times the papers are cited together (co-citation).<sup>8</sup> Variations of the co-citation analysis are used to determine the intellectual structure of a field,<sup>9</sup> the development of a scientific field,<sup>10</sup> or interdisciplinarity.<sup>11</sup> Analyses of co-occurrence between keywords, classifications, or words within a text corpus are used to determine the cognitive structure of a field,<sup>12</sup> while co-occurrence analysis applied to authors results in co-authorship networks that are used to determine scientific collaborations.

## Objectives

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

## 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 66<sup>th</sup> ILA International 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
Professional Values and Ethics of Librarianship	07	8.53
Libraries and Social Responsibilities	05	6.09
Innovative and Smart Technologies in libraries	15	18.29
Digital Libraries, Institutional Repositories & ETDs	09	10.97
Web Based information Services	11	13.41
Information Literacy	07	8.53
Skills and Competencies of LIS Professionals	05	6.09
LIS Education, Research and Metric Studies	13	15.85
User Studies	10	12.19

Table 1 shows the subject-wise distribution of the papers. Out of 82, 15 (18.29 ) papers are contributed in Innovative and Smart Technologies in Libraries, 13 (15.85) papers are contributed in LIS Education, Research and Metric Studies, 11 (13.41) papers are contributed in Web Based Information Services, 10 (12.19) papers are contributed in User Studies, 9 (10.97) papers are contributed in Digital Libraries, Institutional Repositories

& ETDs, 7 (8.53) papers are contributed in Information Literacy, 5 (6.09) papers are contributed in Libraries and Social Responsibilities and Skills and Competencies of LIS Professionals.

Hence it is concluded that the majority of the papers are contributed in infrastructural ICT facilities of the 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	8.82
Librarian / Assistant Librarian	142	83.52
Research Scholar	08	4.72
Student	05	2.94
Others	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 2 shows the category-wise distribution of the contributions. Out of 170, 142 (83.52) of papers are contributed by the category of Librarian, Assistant Librarian, followed by 15 (8.82) of papers are contributed by the Professor and Head of the Departments. 08 (4.72) papers are contributed by the Research Scholars, very little contributions by the students as a 05 (2.94).

This study reveals that the majority of papers is contributed by the category of Librarians, Assistant Librarians.

#### Authorship Patterns

**Table - 3 : Authorship Pattern**

Topics	Authorship			Total No.of Articles	Total No.of Authors	Average author per articles
	1	2	3			
Professional Values and Ethics of Librarianship	3	3	1	7	12	1.71
Libraries and Social Responsibilities	2	2	2	6	12	2
Innovative and Smart Technologies in libraries	4	7	3	14	27	1.92
Digital Libraries, Institutional Repositories & ETDs	3	2	4	9	19	2.11
Web Based information Services	5	5	1	11	18	1.63
Information Literacy	2	4	3	7	13	1.85
Skills and Competencies of LIS Professionals	2	2	1	5	9	1.8
LIS Education, Research and Metric Studies	5	4	4	13	25	1.92
User Studies	4	6	-	10	16	1.6
No. of Articles	30	35	19	82	151	1.84

Table 3 reveals the authorship pattern of international conference proceedings. The highest proportion of the articles were by double authors (35), followed by articles with single authors (30) and three authors (19).

Hence it is concluded that the majority of authorship patterns of international conference proceedings are double authors.

**Institutions-wise distribution of contributions****Table – 4 : Institutions-wise distribution of contributions**

Institutions	Topics									No. of Articles	Percentage
	Professional Values and Ethics of Librarianship	Libraries and Social Responsibilities	Innovative and Smart Technologies in libraries	Digital Libraries, Institutional Repositories & ETDs	Web Based information Services	Information Literacy	Skills and Competencies of LIS Professionals	LIS Education, Research and Metric Studies	User Studies		
University	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	22	26.82
Colleges	4	3	10	7	8	5	3	8	8	56	68.31
Others	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	04	4.87
Total	8	6	14	10	10	7	5	11	11	82	100.00

Table 4 shows the Institutions-wise distribution of contributions of papers in international conference proceedings. Authors from the colleges are contributed (60) papers, followed by (22) papers are contributed from the Universities and (04) papers are contributed from other than colleges and universities. It is concluded that the majority of the papers is contributed from the colleges.

**Prolific Authors**

It is observed that there are a total of 151 contributors for 82 articles. Suresh Jange, Garima Gujraj, J Shivarama, Somanath Mudda, Deepak Kumar, Arunachalpathy, Shivakumar Acharya, Khemanna Aldi, Rabia Iffat, B R Gadagin, K R Mulla, P G Tadasad, B U Kannappnavar, vinodjumar H, Raghavendra B Bonal, Shantadevi T, Nagabhushan G S, Basawaraj Malipatil, Prakash B Waghmare, D B Patil, Shamrao Sidle have contributed articles which have published in 66<sup>th</sup> ILA International 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 international conference proceedings are in visualizing librarianship in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century : connecting Minds and creating the future. This study reveals that the majority of papers is contributed by the category of librarian, assistant librarian etc. It concluded the majority of authorship patterns of international conference proceedings is double authors and the majority of the papers are contributed from the colleges. Out of 151 contributors 12 contributors have contributed more than one article each in the international conference proceedings. The 66<sup>th</sup> ILA International Conference proceedings is very fruitful for the LIS Community.

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