

A STUDY AND ANALYSIS ABOUT NATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDING OF ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY – A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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Abstract: In this paper, a bibliometric study and analysis about national conference proceeding of Alagappa University is carried out. This conference entitled as the Knowledge management in electronic environment: opportunities and challenges sponsored by UGC, India which was conducted by department of library and information science. The conference proceeding was published by Alagappa University with ISBN 978-93-81992-21-0 in 2014. About 189 authors had published 93 papers under 5 different sections. Among the 189 authors, 79(41.80%) Librarians had contributed more number of papers. Among the 5 different sections majority of the paper was published in the section V with 23 (24.73%) papers. The contribution of two authors is more than three authors.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Scientometric, Analysis, National conference and Alagappa University.

Introduction:

¹The 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.

About this Conference

²Creation and preservation of Knowledge has become a key tool to accelerate competitiveness and enhance organizational capability so as to effectively respond to change in the market. As a fast developing nation, India has made enormous strides in its economic and social development in the past two decades. Knowledge is considered to be the light, which leads the person having it, from darkness to enlightenment. It not only quenches the curiosity of the beholder but also through them removes the ignorance found in the environment surrounding it. Enterprises are realizing how important it is to "know what they know" and be able to make maximum use of the knowledge. Knowledge Management (KM) is the process through which organizations generate value from their intellectual and knowledge-based assets sharing them with their employees. KM programme may lead to greater innovation, better teaching/learning experience, consistency in good practices and knowledge access across a global organization. KM also helps in facilitating and managing organizational innovation and learning, making available increased knowledge content in the development and provision of new information products and services and influences the expertise of people across the organization.

The role of KM in libraries will become more and more important along with the development of knowledge economy. The emerging field of KM offers academic libraries the opportunity to improve effectiveness, both for themselves and their parent institutions. In libraries, KM aims primarily to provide good quality information services and tailored to each user's needs in order to improve knowledge communication, application and generation. KM covers activities such as collecting new materials, developing collections on specific topics, capturing knowledge from projects, gray literature, case studies, developing expert databases, etc. The main aims of KM in libraries are to promote the knowledge exchange among library staff, strengthened innovation consciousness and abilities, and raise the library staff enthusiasm and ability for learning, making the knowledge most efficiently applied to business activities of the library. Contributors for the volume are renowned, experienced and practicing Library and Information Science professionals, research scholars and LIS students. A total of 93 papers have been received from various states Punjab, Maharastra, Karanataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. This volume covered broad areas that discuss and address the key issues in knowledge management practices, process, sharing, measurement and evaluation of knowledge management, social networking and knowledge management.

SECTIONS

Section I: Knowledge Information, Dissemination Management, Measurement and Evaluation of Knowledge Management.

Section II: Knowledge Management Case Studies and Best Practices.

Section III: Knowledge Management Process Sharing and Practices.

Section IV: Information Communication Technology and Knowledge Management.

Section V: Other Topic Related of the Theme.

Review of Literature

³Chaman Sab., etal, 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 library and information centers. Topic wise contributions of national conference proceedings in electronic resources and services were maximum. This study reveals that majority of the paper are 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.

⁴Ally S, Sornam, etal., Studied the Bibliometric analysis of 13th UGC Sponsored national conference proceedings organized by PG and Research DLIS Bishop Heber College, Tiruchy. The paper analyzed a Bibliometric study of 53 articles which was published in the national conference proceedings. The study aimed to analyzed 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

⁵Doraswamy M., etal., 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 was 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 p- references 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.

Objectives of 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.

Hypothesis

There is an association between professional wise contributions of papers by gender wise author contributions.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Sections - wise contributed papers

S.No	Sections	No of Papers	Percentage
1	I	21	22.58
2	II	13	13.98
3	III	16	17.20
4	IV	20	21.51
5	V	23	24.73
Total		93	100

Table 1 describes the sections - wise contributed papers. Among the 5 different sections, 21(22.58%) papers was published in Section I. It is followed by, 13 (13.98%) papers was published in Section II, 16 (17.20%) papers was published in section III, 20(21.51%) papers was published in section IV and 23(24.73%) papers was published in section V.

Table 2: Author - wise publication papers

S.No	Author	No of Papers	Percentage
1	Single Author	15	16.13
2	Two Author	42	45.16
3	Three Author	33	35.48
4	More than three Author	3	3.23
Total		93	100

Table 2 shows author - wise publication papers. Among the 93 Papers, 15 (16.13%) papers were published by single author, 42 (45.16%) papers were published by double authors, 33(35.48%) papers were published by three authors and only three (3.23%) 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	101	53.44
2	Female	88	46.56
Total		189	100

Table 3 describes the gender - wise publication of papers. Among the 189 authors, 101 (53.44%) author belongs to male and 88(46.56%) author belongs to female.

Table 4: Author - wise contribution of papers by section - wise

S.No	Author	Sections					Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	
1	Single	4 (26.67%)	3 (20%)	3 (20%)	2 (13.33%)	3 (20%)	15
2	Two	10 (23.81%)	4 (9.52%)	8 (19.05%)	11 (26.19%)	9 (21.43%)	42
3	Three	7 (21.21%)	6 (18.18)	5 (15.15%)	6 (18.18%)	9 (27.27%)	33
4	More than three	-	-	-	1 (33.33%)	2 (66.67%)	3
Total		21	13	16	20	23	93

Table 4 shows author - wise contribution of papers by section wise. Among the 15 single author publications, 4 (26.67%) authors contributed the section one, 3(20%) authors equally contributed the section two, section three and section five. Among the 42 double authors contribution 10(23.81%) papers contributed in section one, 4(9.52%) papers contributed in section two, 8(19.05%) papers contributed in section three, 11(26.19%) papers contributed in section four and 9(21.43%) papers contributed in section five. Among the 33 three author, 7(21.21%) paper contributed in section one, 6(18.18%) papers equally contributed both section two and four, 5(15.15%) papers contributed in section three and 9 (27.27%) papers contributed in section five.

Table 5: Publication of Papers by professional - wise

S.No	Professionals	No of Authors	Percentage
1	Professors / Associate / Assistant Professors	30	15.87
2	Librarians / Assistant / Library Assistant	79	41.80
3	Ph.D. / M.Phil. Scholars	50	26.46
4	PG Students	15	7.94
5	Others	15	7.94
Total		189	100

Table 5 describes the publication of papers by professional - wise. In this study, 30(15.87%) authors belong to Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, 79(41.80%) authors belong to Librarians, 50(26.46%) authors belong to Ph.D. / M.Phil. scholars and 15(7.94%) authors equally belong to PG students and 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	17 (16.83%)	41 (40.59%)	27 (26.73%)	8 (7.92%)	8 (7.92%)	101
2	Female	13 (14.77%)	38 (43.18%)	23 (26.14%)	7 (7.95%)	7 (7.95%)	88
Total		30	79	50	15	15	189

Chi-square: 0.207

df: 4

Table 6 shows professional - wise contribution of papers by gender - wise author contribution. Among the 101 male authors, 17 (16.83%) authors belong to Professors / Associate / Assistant Professors, 41(40.59%) authors belong to Librarians, 27(26.73%) authors belong to Ph.D/M.Phil scholars and 8(7.92%) authors equally to PG students and others. Among the 88 female authors, 13(14.77%) authors belong to Professors, 38(43.18%) authors belongs to Librarians, 23(26.14%) belong to Ph.D. / M.Phil. scholars and 7 (7.95%) authors equally belong to PG students and others.

Ho: Null Hypothesis

There is no association between the professional wise contributions of papers by gender wise author contributions.

H1: Alternative Hypothesis

There is an association between professional wise contributions of papers by gender wise author contributions.

Chi-Square Summary Result

Chi-Square Calculated Value	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-Square Table Value 5%
0.207	4	0.711

The table value of χ^2 for 4 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 0.711. The calculated value of χ^2 is less than this table value and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted and hence Alternative hypothesis has rejected. It is concluded that there is an association between professional wise contributions of papers by gender wise author contributions.

Table 7: State - wise author contributions

S.No	State	No of Authors	Percentage
1	Tamil Nadu	154	81.48
2	Other State	35	18.52
Total		189	100

Table 7 shows state wise author contributions. In this study, 154 (81.48%) authors belong to Tamilnadu and 35(18.52%) authors belong to other state or other than tamilnadu.

Table 8: Contribution of Papers by Educational Institution - wise in Tamilnadu

S.No	Name of Institutions	No of Authors	Percentage
1	Bharathidasan University	26	16.88
2	Alagappa University	22	14.29
3	Madurai Kamaraj University	15	9.74
4	Anna Central Library	11	7.14
5	Annamalai University	10	6.49
6	Gandhigram Rural Institute	3	1.95
7	University of Madras	2	1.30
8	Other Institutions / Colleges	65	42.21
Total		154	100

Table 8 explains contribution of papers by educational institution - wise in Tamilnadu. Among the 154 Tamilnadu authors, 26(16.88%) authors contributed from Bharathidasan University, 22(14.29%) authors contributed from Alagappa University, 15(9.74%) authors contributed from Madurai Kamaraj University, 11(7.14%) authors contributed from Anna central Library, 10(6.49%) authors contributed from Annamalai University, 3(1.95%) authors contributed from Gandhigram Rural Institute, 2(1.30%) authors contributed from University of Madras and 65(42.21%) authors belongs to others institutions/ college.

Table 9: Contribution of Papers by other than Tamilnadu

S.No	State	No of Authors	Percentage
1	Pondicherry	10	28.57
2	Karnataka	11	31.43
3	Kerala	7	20
4	Other States	7	20
Total		35	100

Table 9 shows contribution of papers by other than tamilnadu. In this study, 10(28.57%) authors contributed from Pondicherry, 11(31.43%) authors contributed from Karnataka and 7(20%) authors equally contributed from Kerala and other states.

Figure1: Author's – wise contribution more than one paper

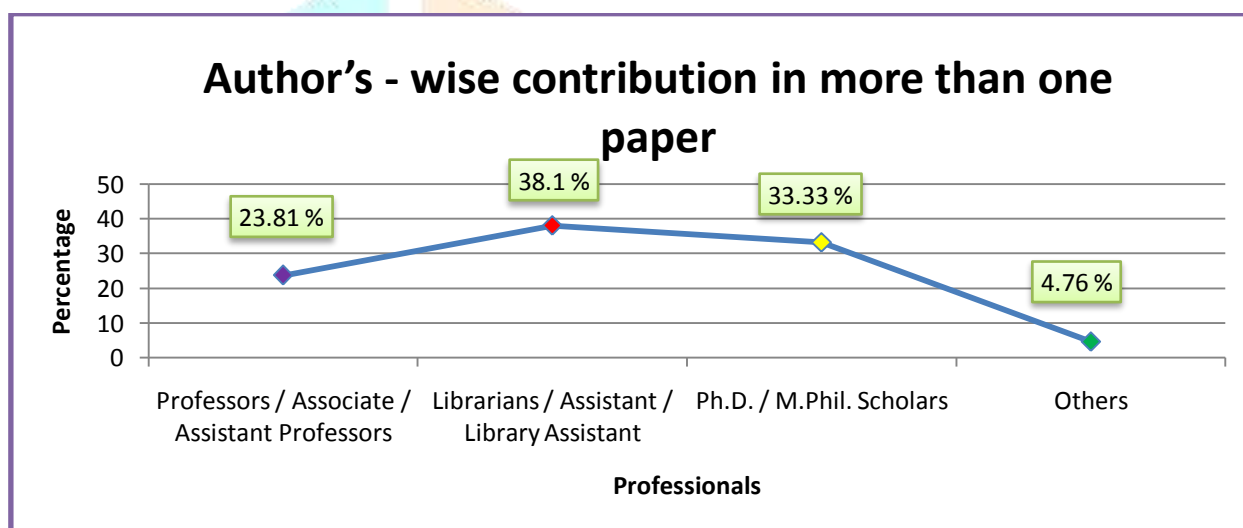


Figure 1 shows authors – wise contribution in more than one paper. Among the 21 papers, 5 (23.81%) paper was published by Professors / Associate / Assistant Professors, 8(38.10%) papers was published by Librarians / Assistant / Library Assistant, 7(33.33%) papers was published by Ph.D. / M.Phil. Scholars and 1(4.76%) papers was published by others.

Conclusion

In this study we conducted a detailed an analysis of the publication contributions made in Knowledge management in electronic environment: opportunities and challenges. From the analysis it's concluded that, male author contributions in more than female author contributions. Bharathidasan University presented more papers than the host instituted. Librarians and scholars equally contributed more than the professor's. The same kind of study is underway to other conferences.

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