
**COLLECTION OF PROF. S. SEETHARAMA INFORMATION
CENTRE: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY**

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Abstract

This study aims at Analysing the collection of Prof. S. Seetharama Information Centre. The analysis covers mainly the authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of books, forms of documents, year wise distribution of documents etc.

KEYWORDS:-

Bibliometric, Information Centre, S.Seetharama, Dr.BAMU.

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is a branch of Library Science. It has been enriched by several studies touching upon various disciplines. It's the application of mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliographical units. The most basic Bibliometric technique which involves counting and categorising publication by subject and country of origin was first presented in 1917 by F.J. Cole and Melie B.Eales, E. W. Hume in 1923 used the term "Statistical Bibliography" which has replaced in 1969 by the term "Bibliometrics" coined by Alan Pritchard.

Dr.S.R. Rangnathan defined Librametry as "Quantitative analysis of various facts of Library activities and document by application of mathematical and statistical calculus to seek solution to library problems". He conceived the concept Librametry, which is more or less analogous and synonyms to Bibliometrics. He introduced it in 1948 at the ASLIB's conference held at Lamington Spa. He stated that Science application of Statistical calculus had given rise to same discipline with a great potentiality like Biometry Econometric and Psychometric. This then led to the development of Librametry to Library Services to their clientele and also for the betterment or Library Profession.

DEFINITION

William Gray Potter, acquisition librarian, university of Illinois at urban Champaign, defines the bibliometrics as "The study and measurement of the publication patterns of all forms of written communication and their authors".

During the 1970's bibliometrics developed into a scientific tool for literature assessment and today it has been further refined based largely on the principles of mathematical statistics.

PROF. S. SEETHARAMA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Prof. S. Seetharama Information Centre was inaugurated by the auspicious hands of Hon. Vice Chancellor, Dr. Nagnath Kotapalle on 24th June, 2009 at the First Floor of the Department. Prof. S. Seetharama, the former Head of Documentation Research & Training Centre (DRTC), Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, donated his personal collection, which includes, Books, Standards, UNESCO Reports, DRTC Annual & Seminar Volumes, Dissertations, Reprints, LIS- Curricula's, etc. worth more than lakhs of rupees to the Department of Library and Information Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. It was resolved in the Departmental Committee Meeting to name the Information Centre as Prof. S. Seetharama Information Centre.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present study is 494 books present at Prof. S. Seetharama Information Centre, Dept. of Library and Information Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University and analyzes these records bibliometrically.

METHODOLOGY

To analyse the records bibliometrically the most suitable method for the study which is known as "BIBLIOMETRIC" method is used.

DATA ANALYSIS**RANKING OF AUTHORS**

Attempts were made to analyse the data by author so as to rank the author by their productivity the data analysed by author is presented in table .1

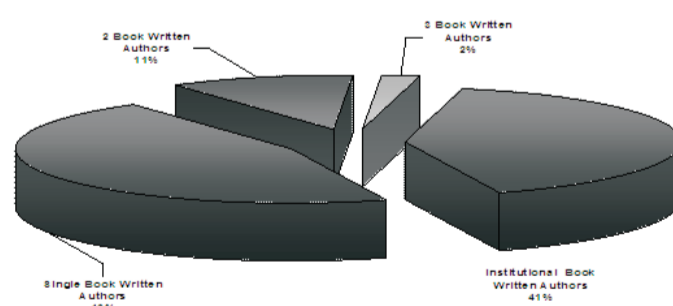
It can be observed from the table 1 that when the author of the books included in sample were arranged in decreasing order of their productivity, DRTC ranked first, while S. Seetharama and UNESCO ranked second and Gopinath, M.A. and Ravichandra Rao, I. K. ranked third while Neelamegha ranked fourth while Bhattacharya G ranked fifth.

Table No. 1 Ranking of Authors

Sr. No	Name of the Author	No of Books	Percentage
1	DRTC	48	9.72
2	Seetarama,S	20	4.05
3	UNESCO	20	4.05
4	Gopinath,M.A	11	2.23
5	Ravichandra Rao, I.K	11	2.23
6	Neelmaghan, A	8	1.62
7	Bhattacharya,G	7	1.42
8	MLAI	6	1.21
9	Five Book Written Authors	15	3.04
10	Four Book Written Authors	20	4.05
11	Three Book Written Authors	30	6.07
12	Two Book Written Authors	76	15.38
13	Single Book Written Authors	222	44.94
	Total	494	100.00

AUTHORSHIP PATTERN OF BOOKS

Attempts were made to analyse the data by authorship pattern to know the collaboration of authors in the collection of the sample. The data analyzed is presented in Fig 1



It can be observed from the Fig 1 that Single author books ranked first, while corporate authors ranked second and three authored books ranked third while two authored books ranked fifth. The tendency of single authorship is observed more in the authorship pattern.

SUBJECTWISE ANALYSIS

Attempts were made to analyse the data subject wise so as to know the richness of the collection in the sample. The data analysed by subject as presented in table 2

It can be observed from the table 2 that of the sample 494, 13% of the books belonged to Information Systems, 11 % of books belong to Information Technology and 10% belongs to Technical reports only nearly 66% Collection belonged, Library Management, Consolidation etc.

Table No.3.2 Subject wise analysis of books

Sr. no	Name of Subject	No of Books	Percentage
1	Information Systems	65	13.16
2	Information Technology	56	11.34
3	Technical Report	54	10.93
4	Library Management	37	7.49
5	Reference Sources	30	6.07
6	Consolidation	28	5.67
7	Information Science	25	5.06
8	Depth Classification	21	4.25
9	Knowledge Organization	19	3.85
10	Information Services	17	3.44
11	Librarianship	16	3.24
12	Library Systems	16	3.24
13	LIS Education	15	3.04
14	Information Centers	15	3.04
15	User studies	13	2.63
16	Information Retrieval	12	2.43
17	Documentation	9	1.82
18	Health Information System	9	1.82
19	Marketing	8	1.62
20	Community Development	7	1.42
21	Bibliometrics	6	1.21
22	TQM	6	1.21
23	Cataloguing	5	1.01
24	Standards	5	1.01
	Total	494	100.00

PUBLISHER WISE ANALYSIS OF BOOKS

Attempts were made to analyse the data publisher wise so as to rank the publisher by there number of publication. The data analysed by name of publishers is presented in table 3 only first five ranked publisher have been included in the table.

It can observe from the table 3 that when the publishers of the books included in sample were arranged in decreasing order of productivity. DRTC ranked first UNESCO ranked second, FAO ranked third, SRELS and IASLIC ranked fourth, while MLAI ranked fifth.

Table No.3 Publisher wise analysis of books

Sr. no	Name of the Publisher	No Of Books	Percentage
1	DRTC	149	30.16
2	UNESCO	30	6.07
3	FAO	12	2.43
4	SRELS	8	1.62
5	IASLIC	8	1.62
6	MLAI	7	1.42
7	6 Book Published Publishers	12	2.43
8	5 Book Published Publishers	35	7.09
9	4 Book Published Publishers	12	2.43
10	3 Book Published Publishers	15	3.04
11	2 Book Published Publishers	62	12.55
12	1 Book Published Publishers	144	29.15
	Total	494	100.00

COUNTRY WISE ANALYSIS OF BOOKS

Attempts were made to analyse the data by country of publication. The data analysed by country is presented in table 4

It can be observed from the table nearly 75 % books from the sample were published in India while nearly 25 % books published in foreign countries.

Table No.4 Country wise analysis of books

Sr. No	Name of Country	No. of Books	Percentage
1	India	371	75.10
2	France	30	6.07
3	USA	25	5.06
4	United Kingdom	11	2.23
5	Rome	9	1.82
6	Other countries	23	4.66
7	Not Available	25	5.06
	Total	494	100.00

PLACE OF PUBLICATION

Since maximum no of books from the sample were published in India attempts were made to analyse the data by the place of publication so as to ranks the place by their no of publication the data analysed by places of publication is present in table 5.

Table No. 5 Place of Publication

Sr. No	Place of Publication	No. of Books	Percentage
1	Bangalore	178	36.03
2	New Delhi	77	15.59
3	Paris	29	5.87
4	Madras	15	3.04
5	Bombay	14	2.83
6	Calcutta	14	2.83
7	Chennai	13	2.63
8	Hyderabad	8	1.62
9	London	8	1.62
10	Rome	9	1.82
11	Other places	104	21.05
12	Not Available	25	5.06
	Total	494	100.00

It can be observed that, since the collection is donated by Prof. S. Seetharama, majority of the books are authored by DRTC and hence the place of the publication is Bangalore on the first place in rank.

YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Attempts were made to analyse the data by year of publication so as to see the number of books published in different years the data analysed by year of publication is presented in table no.6.

It can be observed from the table 6 that 1985 nearly 72 % of the books included in the sample are published during 1970-1999 while 28 % of books were published before and after the specified years.

Table No.6 Year wise publication of books

Sr. No	Year of Publication	No. of Books	Percentage
1	1917	1	0.20
2	1950-1959	1	0.20
3	1960-1969	20	4.05
4	1970-1979	131	26.52
5	1980-1989	150	30.36
6	1990-1999	120	24.29
7	2000-2009	49	9.92
8	Not Available	22	4.45
	Total	494	100.00

LANGUAGE WISE ANALYSIS OF BOOKS

Attempts were made to analyse the books language wise. It is surprisingly to know that all i.e. 100% books are in English language.

CONCLUSION

Bibliometrics is an important field of information science because it represents a unique set of techniques for the monitoring and analysis of information resources and for the management of knowledge in social and organizational contexts. Bibliometric methods are used in studies of properties and behavior of recorded knowledge, for analysis of the structures of scientific and research areas, and for evaluation of research activity and administration of scientific information. Various statistical methods are applied to study to measure, authorship, citation and publication pattern, and the relationship within scientific domains and research communities and to structure of specific fields. In this sense, bibliometrics is also relevant for researchers, policy and decision makers and also researchers outside the library and information science (LIS) field to track the trend in the specific field in their research work. Moreover, bibliometrics studies should be encouraged to evaluate research performance of a particular field of research in a country. Even national science policy can be decided on the basis of bibliometrics/scientometrics study. It is expected that more and more subject experts would take keen interest in this area of study.

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