



REVAMPING LIBRARIES IN MODERN ERA

Proceedings of National
Conference-2023



- Editors -

Dr. Dhananjay B. Sutar ■ Dr. Sachinkumar B. Patil ■ Dr. Prakash B. Bilawar
Dr. Yuvraj G. Jadhav ■ Dr. Shivraj V. Thorat

**BARR. BALASAHEB KHARDEKAR KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTRE
AND
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR-416004, MS, (INDIA)**



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A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF JOURNAL OF SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY (Humanities And Social Science)

Mrs. Swati Anil More

Misc,

Barr.balasahebkhardekar knowledge resource center, shivaji university, kolhapur.

Dr. Dhananjay Bhagwan Sutar

I/cdirector,Barr.balasahebkhardekar Knowledge Resource Center,
Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Abstract:

This paper analyzed the articles published in Journal of Shivaji University. It covers a total number of 74 articles published in 9 volumes of 'Journal of Shivaji University (Humanities and Social Science, ISSN: 0368-4199) 'during the period of 2012 to 2019. The study analyzes the documents based on various bibliometric aspects like authorship pattern, Year wise distribution, Language wise distribution and Subject wise distribution of papers. The study carried out for this paper found that majority of papers are single authored. In this journal, the contributing authors used English, Marathi, and Hindi to write their articles.

Keyword:*Bibliometrics, Journal of Shivaji University, Social Science, Library Science, Humanities.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The periodicals are the most relevant indicators of literature growth to enhance knowledge. It is the primary channel for transferring knowledge to each other. Most of the research work is communicated through journals. The present study applies the bibliometric method to analyse the content of the Journal of Shivaji University (Humanities and Social Science, ISSN: 0368-4199).The present bibliometric study has many applications. It helps the researchers in the humanities and social sciences discipline to identify the research trends, an authorship, collaboration pattern, preferred languages and core periodicals, etc.

2. CONCEPT AND MEANING OF BIBLIOMETRICS:

The term "Bibliometrics" was first used by Alan Pritchard in (1969) in his article "Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics? Published in the 'Journal of Documentation'. According Pritchard (1996) the term bibliometrics is defined as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media".

Bibliometric study is carried out in order to indicate the importance and the impact of research articles as well as of the department or university in order to know the value of research for the society. Mapping of scientific knowledge published in the form of research is greatly facilitated by bibliometric studies.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Siwach (2013) conducted a study in the IFLA Journal over five years (2008-2012). The study focuses on bibliometric indicator such as the author's pattern, language, the distribution of articles per year etc. The study showed that more than half (53%) of the authors prefer to publish articles individually. The English was the predominant language of the articles. Authors from United States has been highest number of articles followed by India is second place in contribution list.

Barik, N., and Jena, P. (2013) in this study Bibliometric Analysis of Journal of Knowledge Management Practice, 2008-2012. Present study include 180 articles of 21 volumes in 5 years. In year 2011 the highest number of 42 articles are published and in year 2008 only 24 articles (13.5%) are published. In the five years total number of 3368 citations have been added. It is a top-ranking open access journal in the field of knowledge management, intellectual capital, human resource assets etc. The journal geographically covers 30 foreign countries.

Trivedi and Manavadriya (2021) study included to Indian Journal of Finance in Scopus revealed that 238 articles have been published from Volume 9 to Volume 13 in the year 2015 – 2019. After that it was tabulated and analyzed for making observations. They used VOS viewer software tool for bibliometric analysis. The maximum numbers of articles 49 were published in the year 2015. Most of the articles are contributed by two authors. The maximum number of contributors has the length of 11-15 pages (57.14%). The study shows degree of collaboration in the Indian Journal of Finance is 0.77.

Das (2020) conducted a study in the Journal of Chemical Sciences for the period of ten years (1987-1996). The study mainly described on bibliometric indicators such as the author's model, per year distribution of articles, the distribution of articles by number and by topic. The study indicates that the most articles were published in 1993 (127) and the least of articles in the year 1994 (21). In this study 717 articles in the Journal of Chemical Sciences, co-authors contributed 599(83.54%) articles, while the remaining 118(16.46%) articles were sole authors. Most of the work was done in physical and theoretical chemistry with 291 articles, followed by inorganic and analytical chemistry with 208 articles.

Alagarsamy (2021) this study analyzed articles published in Journal of Advances in library science (JALIS) using bibliometric techniques for the 5 years period (2016 to 2020). The study examines that degree of collaboration, growth of publication,

authorship pattern of articles and references distribution, degree of collaboration and growth of publication. The study indicates that a total of 431 authors produced 243 articles with an average of 0.53 percentage of per author and majority of articles published by joint authors. The study shows almost 2259 references were cited in 243 articles with 9.4, an average reference per article in five years study of JALIS.

4. OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the study are :

1. To study year - wise distribution of articles contributed in the journal.
2. To study subject wise distribution of articles published in journal.
3. To know authorship pattern of articles and collaboration coefficient.
4. To study Language wise distribution of articles published in journal.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

For the present study, the bibliometric method is used. Each article is manually checked and the relevant data is extracted. The total number of 74 articles published in the Journal of Shivaji University (Humanities and Social Science) during 2012 - 2019 has been selected as the sample of the present study. The collected data is analyzed using MS-Excel.

6. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The scope of the proposed study is restricted to the electronic version of Journal of Shivaji University (Humanities and Social Science). There are 74 articles published in this journal during 2012 to 2019. The analytical scope of the study aims at meeting the set objectives formulated for the present study. Present study has some limitations. Only one journal i.e. Journal of Shivaji University (Humanities and Social Science) is selected for analysis. References are not used for analysis.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This analysis of data related with research articles published in Journal of Shivaji University (Humanities and Social Science), which is the publication of Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Its periodicity is biannual. It is double-blind and peer-reviewed journal. The present analysis is based on bibliographic information about the articles published in this journal during the period 2012 to 2019. All the data were systematically represented in the form of tables and graphs. .

7.1. Year wise distribution of Articles

Table 1: Year wise distribution of Articles

Sr. No.	Year	Vol. No.	Number. of Articles	Percentage %
1	2012-13	47	11	14.87%
2	2013-14	48	7	9.45%
3	2015-16	49	12	16.22%
4	2016-17	50	16	12.17%
5	2017-18	51	15	9.45%
6	2018-19	52	13	8.11%
Total			74	100%

The table 1 shows year wise distribution of total articles. In the year 2012-2019 total number of 9 issues were. Published in the journal. In the year 2016-17, greatest number of articles i.e. 16 articles are published in the first and second issues. In this year 21.62% articles are published. In the year 2013-14 only 7 (9.45%) articles are published in this journal.

7.2. Distribution of articles according to authorship pattern

The total number of articles published in the 9 Volumes of journal were 74. On the basis of authorship pattern of articles, the distribution made is given in the table as below. The researcher considered four types of authorship pattern for the analysis of articles.

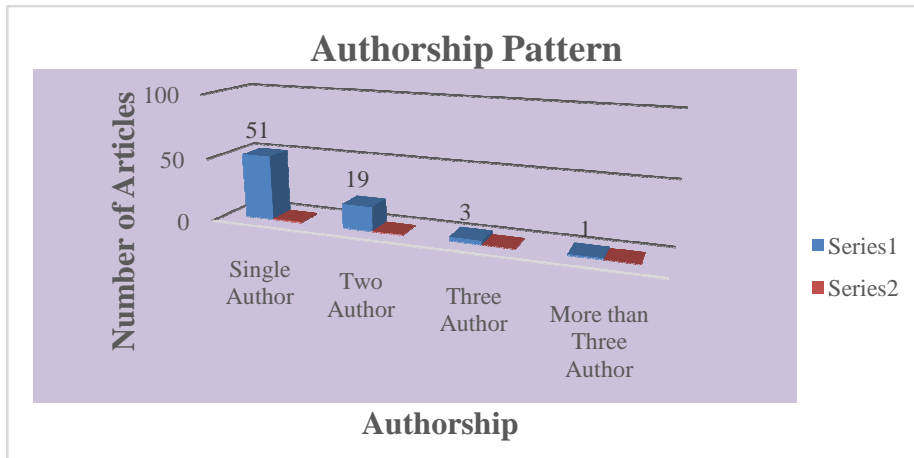
Table 2: Authorship Pattern

Sr.No.	Authorship	Total Number of Articles	Percentage
1	Single Author	51	68.92%
2	Two Authors	19	25.68%
3	Three Authors	3	4.05%
4	More than Three Authors	1	1.35%
		74	100.00%

Table 2: Authorship Pattern

The table 2 shows distribution of articles published in above periodicals according to authorship pattern or Total 74 articles which were published in the journal are tabulated as per authorship pattern. It is observed that (68.92 %) articles are single author publication, which is highest in number. Co- author publication are 19 (25.68 %), 3 articles are published by three authors jointly and more than three authors publication are only 1 (1.35%).

Figure 1: Distribution of articles according to contributors



The above graph (Figure 1) shows the authorship pattern. The highest number of articles were contributed by single authors (51). The lowest number of articles were published from more than three authors (1).

7.3. Language-wise distribution

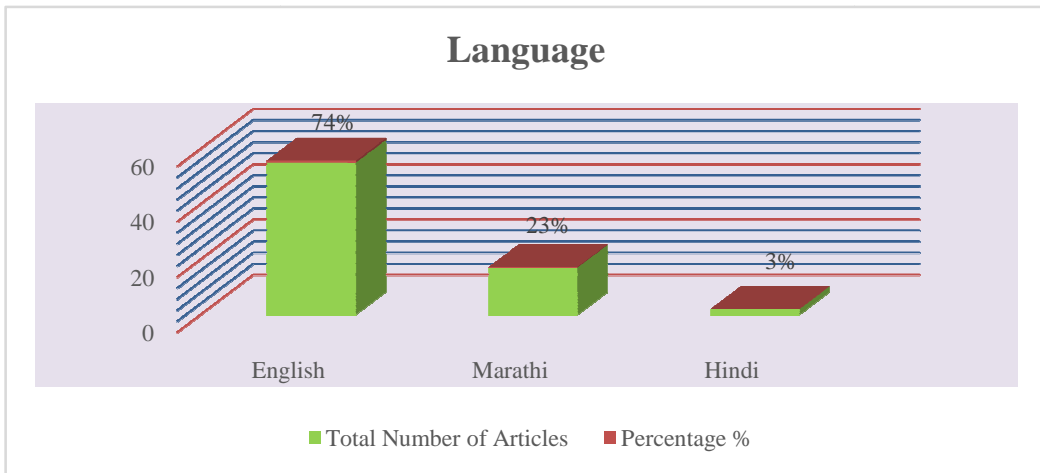
In this journal English, Marathi, Hindi languages are used for publishing the articles. So that researcher considered these three languages for the analysis of articles.

Table 3: Language-wise Distribution

Sr.No.	Languages	Total Number of Articles	Percentage %
1	English	55	74%
2	Marathi	17	23%
3	Hindi	2	3%
	Total	74	100%

This table shows languages used in the articles. The total number of 74 articles, out of those maximum number of English languages used which are 55 (74 %). Marathi languages used in 17 (23 %) and minimum number of articles in Hindi languages 2 (3 %).

Figure 2: Language-wise Distribution



The above graph (Figure 2) shows language-wise distribution of articles. The highest number of articles are published in English language (74 %). The lowest number of articles are published in Hindi language (3 %). 17 articles are published in Marathi language which are 23 %.

7.5. Subject-wise Distribution of Articles

The total number of articles published in the 9 Volumes of journal were 74. On the basis of subject of articles, the distribution made is given in the table as below. The researcher considered broad subject of areas for the analysis of articles.

Table 4 Subject wise Distribution of Articles

Sr.No.	Subjects	Total Article	Percentage
1	Economics	25	34%
2	English	9	12%
3	Social Science	9	12%
4	Political Science	6	8%

5	Education	5	7%
6	Psychology	3	4%
7	Marathi	3	4%
8	Other Subjects	14	19%
	Total	74	100%

The table 4 shows articles published in different subject areas. The total number of 74 articles are published out of which maximum number of articles 25 (34 %) are published in related to Economics. The minimum number of articles 3 (4 %) are published in Psychology and Marathi subjects. The other subjects used for articles are Hindi, Environment, History, Law, Health, Religion, Journalism, Travel and Tourism etc.

8. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS:

8.1. Findings:

- 8.1.1. It is found that volume of journal are published twice a year, but the volume number 47, 48 and 49 are published in single volume. It is found that average 12 articles were published per year in this online journal and 8 articles are published on an average in each issue.
- 8.1.2. It is found that for the initial 3 years, the number of articles published were less in number. In the year 2013-14 only 7 (9.45%) articles were published which are lowest.
- 8.1.3. It is found that single author contribution are more as compared to other patterns.
- 8.1.4. It is found that the contribution of Marathi and Hindi languages in this journal is very low.
- 8.1.5. It is found that most of the articles are published in the subject of Economics (25), English (9) and Social science (9). It is also observed that Psychology and Marathi are the subject in which less no of articles are published.

8.2. Suggestions:

- 8.2.1. The periodicity of volume numbers should not be changed. Regularly two issues per year of journal should be published afterwards.
- 8.2.2. It is suggested to authors form contribute their articles for this journal.

- 8.2.3. As three and more than three authors have published only 4 articles out of 74, it is suggested that multi-disciplinary approach will help to increase contribution of this category of authorship pattern.
- 8.2.4. This journal considers multi languages, hence, often languages, specifically Marathi and Hindi authors can contribute their articles in the journal.
- 8.2.5. The contributions are suggested to publish articles related with Marathi and Psychology which are less in publishes.
- 8.2.6. Every year publications should be increased, and for that publisher should motivate authors to contribute their articles in the journal. Efforts be made to increase number of articles in the journal as it is online journal.

9. CONCLUSION:

The bibliometric analysis of 74 articles published in 9 volumes of 'Journal of Shivaji University-Online Journal' revealed many aspects. The study found that growth of publication in the journal is decreasing and there is no consistency from the beginning as to how many volumes are to be published in a year. As regards, authorship pattern where three or more than three authors have published less number of papers. Majority of the articles were contributed by single authors. Subject coverage is showed that specific subjects like economics published more articles whereas in subjects like psychology less number of articles has been published. The year 2016-17 showed the maximum number of contributions in the journal. The publishing trend totally depends on the output of contributors, patterns of contributions and the quality of research.

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Dr. D. B. Sutar is presently working as I/c Director at BBK Knowledge Resource Center, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He has obtained M.Com., MLISc and Ph.D. from Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He has 25 years professional experience in librarianship and 16 years experience as a 'Contributory Lecturer' for M. Lib. & Inf. Sc. Programme DLISc, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He has to his credit 5 books in the LIS, 115+ guest lectures on different topics in LIS, 3 minor research projects funded by UGC, 40+ research papers in national and international journals/ conference proceedings. Apart from this he is Chairman of Board of studies for Library and Information Science, and member of IQAC for Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He is honoured with C. D. Sharma Award for Best Paper written and presented at 62nd International Conference organized by Indian Library Association in the year 2017.



Dr. S. B. Patil is presently working as I/c Head in the Department of Library & Information Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He has obtained B.Sc. (Zoology), MLISc. and Ph.D. from Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He has published several research articles in peer-reviewed professional journals and participated and presented papers in many national and international conferences. He is life member of Indian Library Association (ILA) and Indian Association of Teachers of Library & Information Science (IATLIS). He has 15 years' experience of teaching and librarianship. His current research interests include bibliometrics, scientometrics, social media analytics, and artificial intelligence, etc.



Dr. Prakash Bhairu Bilawar is presently working as 'Deputy University Librarian' at BBK Knowledge Resource Center, Shivaji University, Kolhapur since 2005. He is completed Ph.D degree in Library and Information Science subject from Shivaji University, Kolhapur in 2015. Dr. Bilawar involved as the 'Contributory teacher' for B. Lib. & Inf. Sci./M.Lib. & Inf. Sci Course at Department of Library & Information Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur since the academic year 2005-2006. Dr. Bilawar has attended 54 regional, national and international level seminars/conferences/ workshops/ training programs in library and information science at the various places and has 45 research publications in scholarly journals, conference proceedings/books in the LIS domain and was a resource person for various program's conducted by different academic institutions/organizations.



Dr. Yuvraj G. Jadhav is currently serving as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Library & Information Science at Shivaji University, Kolhapur since 2011. He holds a Master's degree in Library & Information Science from Pune University and earned his Ph.D. in the same field from Shivaji University, Kolhapur in 2017. Apart from teaching, he actively engages in administrative duties, serving on committees and contributing to syllabus revisions. He is also involved in examining and moderating examinations for various courses. With a strong commitment to professional growth, he has participated in numerous seminars, conferences, workshops, and training programs, and has made notable research contributions through 23 publications.



Dr. Shivraj Thorat, Assistant Librarian, BBKRC, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He has Master of Library and Information Science and Ph. D. in Library and Information science. He had worked as a Librarian in Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune for 11 Years and presently he is working as Assistant Librarian at Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar Knowledge Resource Center, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. His area of interest is Library automation, digitization, web technologies etc. He is assisting librarians for automation and digitization of libraries. He has several research papers in national and international journals on his credit. He has delivered more than 25 guest lectures, invited talks, key note address etc.

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