
Evaluating Impact of Web Resources in Conference Proceedings: A Citation Study

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Abstract

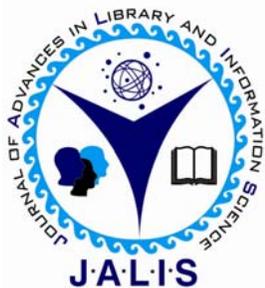
This study examines all the conference papers published in the Convention on Automation of Libraries in Education and Research Institution (CALIBER) 2000. Different bibliographic forms, average number of citation per paper, authorship pattern, different website domains, different types of conference proceedings, and rank list of cited journals were analyzed in this work. It is observed that many of the authors have not mentioned URL addresses 7.84 in the citations and there is no standard for web citations.

Keywords

Citation Analysis, Web resources, Conference Proceedings, Authorship pattern.

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays library and information science professionals are frustrated both by the time it takes to find answers to reference questions using the internet and by the lack of comparative method for quality evaluating websites. The internet has changed the ways for accessing information on libraries and its users. The use of citing websites for the scale of citation needs proper evaluation of citation studies has to be done. Almost all the conference papers and articles in recent peer-reviewed journals contain citations from web resources. We can see changes in the publication and distribution of journals. Publishers are slowly shifting from print to electronic formats. This paper measures the web citations of conference proceedings papers of CALIBER 2000.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Nesta and Mi (2011) are among the few who place the next generation library services in a historical perspective. They examined the websites of academic libraries in New Jersey and Hong-Kong to document the adoption of web services, and they concluded that libraries implement these services without evaluating their potential. Dickson and Holley (2010) reviewed the literature on the use of social networking tools in American academic libraries from 2006 to 2009, acknowledging that their research was limited by the absence of statistical analysis of the effectiveness of social networking and a possible shift in the popularity of these services. They identified several well-founded concerns about the use of social networking sites by academic libraries: they are time-consuming, they are not heavily used, and users already have a negative view of them. Dhanavandan (2012) analysed the library and information services (LIS) forum. This paper analyzed the highlights definition, purpose of the study, groups available over the internet and features of the forum, the number of members, the mode of hosting the messages among LIS forum. All the LIS Forum is raising day by day and its members and adding new members. The advantage of the groups is archives; it helps the members to review their hosting. Dhanavandan (2012) discussed the network security aspects among engineering professionals in Tamil Nadu. Nearly 200 questionnaires were distributed among the library professionals of the engineering Colleges libraries in Tamil Nadu. Nearly 140 responses were received. The networking of libraries has dramatically changed the old concept of libraries

in new information storage and retrieval mechanism has now become very faster and easier. The application of computer and networking technologies has improved the efficiency of library services.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the present study are:

1. To identify the different types of bibliographic forms
2. To examine the average number of citations per contribution
3. To examine the authorship pattern of contributions
4. To examine the domain wise websites
5. To examine the geographical distribution of contributions.
6. To prepare ranking list of cited journals.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study analyses 1266 citations from 112 conference papers published in the 7th information services in a network environment national Convention of Automation of Libraries in Education and education Research institution (CALIBER) which was held at Madras University, Chennai, February 16-18, 2000.

METHODOLOGY

There are 1266 citations in these conference proceedings. All these citations were noted down such as books, journals, conference proceedings, websites, reports, theses/dissertations etc. on slips which are cited in the conference papers. They are analyzed according to the objectives as stated above. All the data have been collected, analyzed and interpreted, and the conclusions were drawn according to the tables.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Bibliographic forms

The distribution of citations in different bibliographic forms is shown in table 1

Table 1: Distribution of citations in different bibliographic forms

Bibliographic forms	No. of citations	%
Books	250	19.75
Journals	311	24.56
Seminars / Conference proceedings etc	102	8.06
Websites	489	38.63
Reports	54	4.26
Thesis/ dissertations	10	0.79
Unidentified	50	3.95
Total	1266	100.00

It is evident from table 1, that websites contributed to the highest number of citations accounting 38.63 percent. Websites appear to be the most preferred source of information for authors in Library and information science. Journals are the second highest group accounting for 24.56 percent of total citations. Hence, journals are also most preferred source of getting information for library and information science professional. Books are the third highest group accounting 19.75 percent of total citations. Books are also the most preferred source of information. Conference and seminar proceedings contribute to citations accounting 8.06 percent of total citations. Reports contribute to citations accounting 4.26 percent of total citations. Thesis/dissertations contribute to citation accounting 0.79 percent for total citation. The remaining 3.95 percent of the total citations are unidentified. It can be concluded from the above table that, the authors of papers in library and information science refers websites, Journals, Books and conference and seminar proceedings mostly for their research.

Average number of citations

The average number of citation per contribution is shown in table 2.

Table 2: Average number of citations per contribution

No. of contributions	Total No. of citations	Average
171	1266	7.40

Table 2 indicates that the average number of citations per contributions is 7.40.

Authorship pattern of contributions

Table 3: Distribution of contributions according to number of authors

No. of authors	No. of contributions	%
One	40	23.39
Two	79	46.19
Three	38	22.23
More than three	14	8.19
Total	171	100.00

Analysis of authorship of the contributions reveals that contributions of two authors are more than those with one or three or more than three authors. Table 3 shows that out of the 171 contributions, 79 (46.19%) was contributed by two authors, 40(23.39%) by one author, 38 (22.23%) by three authors, and 14(8.19%) by more than three authors.

Different website Domains

The distribution of citations of websites in the 7th national CALIBER proceedings papers according to the number of websites are the highest number of web citations in these groups of papers which gives a surprising result as presented in table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of citations according to website domain

Website domain	No. of citations	%
.org	150	27.98
.edu	123	22.95
.com	112	20.89
.ac	109	20.34
No URL	42	7.84
Total	536	100.00

It is clear from table 4 that out of 171 conference papers, the highest numbers of web citations are 536. It can be seen from the table that most of the citations of websites are from organizational websites. It contributes the highest number of citations for 150(27.98%). Educational websites contributes the second highest number of citations accounting for 123 (22.95%). It is also the most preferred source of getting information for the library and information science professional. Commercial websites are the third highest group accounting 112 (20.89%) of total website citations. The ac website domain contributes citations accounting 109 (20.34%) of total website citations. In many web citations URL is not

mentioned. It's percentage of citations accounting 42 (7.84%) of total website citations.

From the results of the study it was concluded that the use of web sources has a major impact on conference and seminar proceeding papers. It is clear from table 4 that 536 web citations are cited by various authors in their papers.

Different conference and seminar papers

The distribution of cited papers according to the different conference/ seminar papers is shows in table 5.

Table 5: Distribution of cited papers according to the conference / seminar papers

Conference / seminar	No. of citations	%
CALIBER	32	31.38
NACLIN	21	20.58
ILA	18	17.65
IASLIC	14	13.72
FID	8	7.84
DRTC	5	4.90
Others	4	3.93
Total	102	100.00

It is evident from table 5 that the majority of conference / seminar papers citations 32 (31.88%) are from CALIBER proceedings. CALIBER proceedings papers are the most preferred source of information for the researchers and authors in library and information science. NACLIN conference proceedings papers are the second highest group accounting 21(20.58%) of total citations. ILA proceedings are the third highest group accounting 18(17.65%) of the total citations. IASLIC seminar papers contribute to citations accounting 14(13.72%) of the total citations. FID seminar papers contributes citations accounting 8(7.54%) of the total citations. DRTC seminar papers contributes citations accounting for (5.49%) of the total citations.

Rank list of cited journals

It can be seen from table 6 that the cited journal articles are scattered in 84 different journals

Table 6: Rank list of cited journals

Name of the journal	No. of citations	%	Cumulative	%	Rank
Journals of academic librarianship	16	19.04	16	19.04	1
Journal of American society of information science	12	14.28	28	33.33	2
Library trends	9	10.71	37	44.04	3
University news	8	9.52	45	53.57	4
Journal of documentation	6	7.11	51	60.71	5
Information technology	5	5.95	56	66.66	6
Aslib information proceedings	4	4.76	60	71.42	7
D-Library magazine	4	4.76	64	76.19	7
DESIDOC bulletin	4	4.76	68	80.95	7
College and research libraries	3	3.57	71	84.52	8
The electronic library	3	3.57	74	88.09	8
Journal of information science	3	3.57	77	91.67	8
Information processing and management	2	2.38	79	94.04	9
Bulletin of medical library association	2	2.38	81	96.42	9
SELS journal of information management	1	1.19	82	97.61	10
Reference librarian	1	1.19	83	98.80	10
Annual review of information science and technology	1	1.19	84	100.00	10

It is also evident from table 6, from the ranked list the journal of academic librarianship 16(19.04%) gets the first rank for being cited more number of times by the contributors in library and information science followed by journals of American society of information science 12 (14.28%) library trends 9(10.71%), university news 8 (9.52%), journal of documentation 6(7.11%), information technology 5(5.95%), ASLIB information proceedings 4 (4.76%).

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of 1266 citations appended in the 7th national convention on automation of libraries in education and research institutions (CALIBER) proceedings reveals the following conclusion.

1. The results of this study show that, web citations are relatively more popular in conference proceedings. Websites appear to be the most preferred source of information for research scholars in library and information science. Since they contributes the highest number of citations (38.63) of total citations. Journals also appear to be the most preferred source of information for research scholars in library and information sciences, since they also contributes the secondary highest number of citations 24.56 of total citations.
2. The average number of citations per contribution is 7.40.
3. 46.19 contributors are writing conference papers of collaboration with two authors.

4. Most of the web citations 27.98 are contributed mainly in organizational websites compared to other websites. While analyzing the data, it is observed that many of the authors have not mentioned URL addresses 7.84 in the citations and there is no standard for web citations.
5. Out of 1266 citations, 102 citations are conference and seminar proceedings. Out of these conference proceedings, the majority of conference/seminar paper citations 32(31.387%) are from CALIBER proceedings.

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