

Literature Review in the Field of Citation Analysis: A Study

Brijesh Kumar Verma and Sarangapani, R (Dr.)

Research Scholar, DLIS, Bharathiar University

University Librarian, DLIS, Bharathiar University

Abstract

In this paper, information has been collected on citation analysis of twelve Ph.D theses awarded in social work by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai during 1975 to 1980. The citation analysis is extremely useful for Librarian to identify researchers description practice patterns and assists to evaluate the mainly supportive journals to declare. The research paper presents citation analysis of Ph.D theses in social work accepted by the school of social work, TISS, Mumbai with a analysis to find out citation scrutinize in the thesis. The study carried out for the following variables, viz; the age of publications cited and bibliographical format of literature cited, the title pages, abstracts and references of each Ph.D thesis. The softcopy and hardcopies were examined concerning name of the citations, number of citations, title of Ph.D thesis in social work, year of Ph.D thesis awarded, types of works cited, subject area covered and the total of each cited work. The citation analysis is a main factor of bibliometric studies. The bibliometric studies assist to determine research publications. The information which can be utilized by information professional, conclusion producers and specialist. The current script will be useful tool for review of research resource in Social Work and display with details and facts research publications in the field of Social Work.

Keywords: *Citation analysis, Bibliography, Shodhganga, Social work, Ph.D Theses, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS): Mumbai.*

Introduction

A brief introduction to Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai is one of the premier social science institutes of India and was established in the year 1936. Later due to its exemplary work in the field of social science field work and research it achieved the status of deemed university. The institute is known to have eminent scholars in the field of social science and is proud of its socio-economic research output. TISS has a well-established pool of research scholar and it started awarding first Ph.D degree in Social Work since 1975.

Citation analysis has become the primary analytical tool for every social science research. It provides an opportunity to examine the insight into the intra journal communication network which is also the primary and formal communication medium for science. As it includes articles and papers of relevant topics, it helps the researcher to enhance the knowledge and expand the idea of research of that subject. There are so many literature review can be find on citation analysis but most of it belongs to 1960s when ie started it origin but according to the researchers the origin of citation analysis is much earlier. Linda Smith described in her research published in Gross & Gross that citation analysis is a toll which helps in establishing a relationship between the original source

and the author. Eugene Garfield (1979) described citation analysis in following way "Citation links...provide a quantitative picture of Journal utility and relationships that is useful". He also wrote several articles on citation analysis. We can also find so many research works on citation analysis in Ph.d, Mphil and MLISc level like the works of Kannappanava r, 1991; Berhanuddin, 1992; Sangam, 1986; Thoidingjam, 1997; Mishra, 1997; Chikate, 2008 at Ph.D level, Pradhan, 2009; Thillar, 2009; Khandare, 2010; Jawale, 2011; Kalbande, 2011; Hiwale, 2011 at MPhil. Level and Mutkule, 2002; Dharmapurikar, 1987; Onguso, 1995; Jadhav, 1990; Hambarde, 1989; Horshil, 1992; Deo, 1990; Surve, 1992; Bhande, 1993; Tupkar, 1991 at MLISc Level.

Review of Literature

Literature review is the description and analysis of the work which has been done in the relevant field of study. It is an integral part of any research study which is more like a foundation of any future research project. It helps the researcher to identify the existing gaps which need to be addressed in the area of study. It also helps in avoiding the duplication of work. Therefore it can be said that Literature review plays a major role in every project as it helps the researcher to identify the areas which need to be addressed.

2.1 Definition of Literature Review

According to Cooper H.M. Literature Review can be explained as follows- "A literature review uses report of primary or original scholarships as its database, not reporting the new primary scholarship itself." (H.M. Copper, 1988).

The librarians used it as an effective tool in analyzing the Science and Engineering journal literature. It guides primarily to develop the journal collection. There are journals like Scientometrics and the journal of American Society for Information Science and technology (JASIST) which are primary in the field of Library and Information Sciences and need to be studied thoroughly to understand the depth of the subject. In fact search programs were conducted during the period 1958-2004 and 1943-2004 using the CD version of Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA) and Indian Library Science Abstract (ILSA) respectively to obtain an overall picture of the work existed in the area of study.

The lists of core journals are developed by the core journals and the number of citing authors. The existing variations in Engineering are identified according to the variations of format, age and subject classification. The work of Musser and Conkling in major scholarly Engineering journals is very relevant in this regards. In 1996 they showed that the Engineering journal citations consists 53% Journal articles, 19% conference paper, 12% monographs, 9% technical reports, 2% dissertations and only 1% each of these standard formats. In 2007 Musser also published her findings in mining Engineering journal which he observed from 1995. According to her the patterns of using the documents were similar for general Engineering to those which had been seen in the study in 1996 with Conkling. Both the studies explained the implementations of these results in library collection development. In 2006 Patra and other researchers tried to analyse the growth patterns of core journals and author distribution in the field of Bibliometrics using the data of LISA

but that did not revealed any definite pattern. Bradford's law of scattering was used to identify the core journals and the results showed 'Scientometric' as a core journal of this field and also observed that author's distribution do not follow the Lotka's law. The study also identified 12 most productive authors of this field having more than 20 publications.

Moya-Anegon and other researcher presented a domain analysis of the Library and Information science mainly based on Author Co-citation Analysis (ACA) and Journal Co-citation Analysis (JCA). The techniques are used in construction of map mainly self organising map (SOM), neural algorithm, wards clustering method and Multi dimensional Scaling (MDS). The results were also compared with the research work of Howard White and it showed that visualisation of scientific field structures are also part of the classical Scientometric studies. In 2006 Mahapatra and Jana described the growth of scientific literature research on Orissa during the period 1985-2004. It includes 875 research papers from 40 different journals. They analysed the data according to the authorship pattern, category of journals, place of origin, strength of papers and productivity of journals.

Kriz Harry is another important name in this field. He studied the respond of the libraries with time and the impact of the increasing costs in the book buying decision of the libraries. In 1978 he showed that the number of new titles in the social sciences has grown at an alarming rate whereas the subscription prices for established journal have been growing at a rate much higher than the general rate of inflation. Not only that the libraries were forced to cancel a number of titles in order to keep up with increasing costs and purchase new titles as well as to make space for current volumes. In 1981 another researcher McCain summarized the previous research in weeding serials and space problems. Bourne and Gregor reviewed the techniques used by a number of libraries in selection of titles for cancellation in 1975. They also proposed some development methodology based on a network of libraries rather than an individual library and showed the technique to estimate subscription saving. They suggested that the decisions to contain or cancel subscription in a library must be on subject basis.

Recent developments in the area of Citation Analysis have opened a new horizon to the researchers. Now people have started to believe that it can be used to predict Nobel prize winners. It is not an exaggeration. In recent researches it already been proved that these works are highly helpful in forecasting the fields which may eventually be acknowledged with a Nobel Prize. One of criteria of the quality work of this prize is that it should be cited over a considerable period of time. But the predictions of the individual winners are purely based on a guess work. A huge number of Citations studies have conducted all over the world. In India itself several such studies had been conducted to prepare the list of significant documents like books, journals, reports etc. and their back files which are required by Indian Social Science and Scientific Research to work on various subjects and specialized areas. The librarians and the scientific community can used the rank lists to select journals of greater coverage and productivity in particular areas in the subject.

3. Statement of the problem

Citation analysis of Ph.D theses awarded in social work by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, SDTM Library boasts of being one of the best social sciences library in India and home of 1,25,783 books (with approx. 3000 new books being added every year), 300 printed journals, 9095 e-journals subscription and also 8000 theses and dissertations awarded to different schools of TISS and several committee project reports etc. Further TISS has a full fledged online database access to INFLIBNET, JSTOR, Project Muse, Taylor & Francis, SAGE, Springer etc. which all together has a couple of thousand journal and e-resource material. In the context of this rich pool of online and offline database, it would be interesting to see if the Ph.D research scholars are able to utilize effectively this huge pool of reference material. This will also give insights to librarians of TISS about the effectiveness of subscribing to particular online or offline database/research information.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

- I. To examine the nature of authorship pattern of year wise citations in the field of Social Work.
- II. To observe the half-life of books, journals, reports etc. in the discipline of Social Work.
- III. To examine analysis of the cited authors books and journals in the discipline of Social Work.
- IV. To study the distribution of citations of different information sources and their formats in the field of Social Work.

Methodology

The present study has been selected 12 Ph.D theses awarded in Social Work by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai during 1975 to 1980. While the quality of research output by TISS is well acknowledged, there exist a literature gap on what kind of reference material do TISS PhD scholar refer to for writing their thesis. It is still unknown if the PhD researcher use predominantly the western literature pool or like to refer the work published in mainstream social sciences journals of Indian origin. Keeping the above mentioned gaps in mind, this study hereby proposes a three tier analysis of the citation.

Result and Analysis

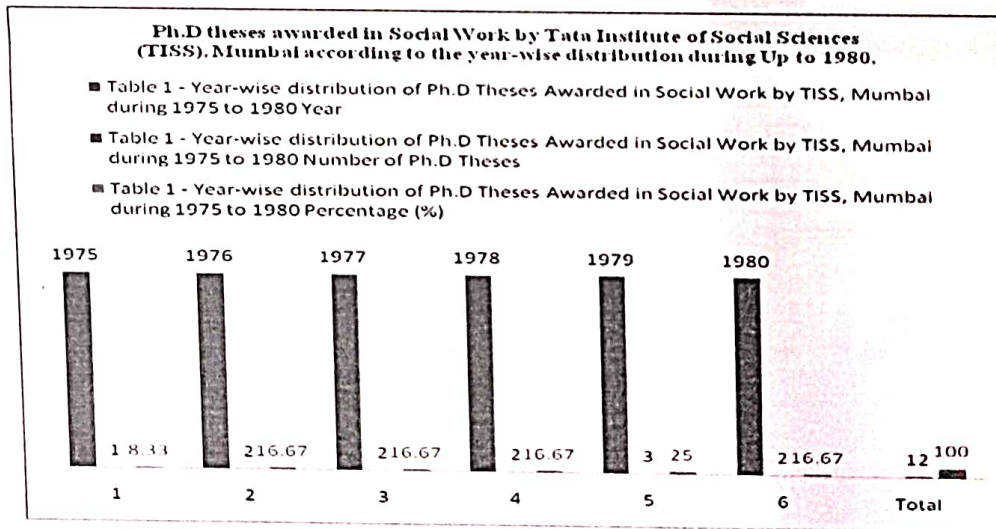
6.1 Ph.D theses awarded in Social Work by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai according to the year-wise distribution during Up to 1980.

Table 1 shows the total number of Ph.D theses awarded by TISS, Mumbai according to the year of their submission to the School of Social Work during 1975 to 1980.

Table- 1 Year-wise Distribution of Ph.D Theses

Table 1 - Year-wise distribution of Ph.D Theses Awarded in Social Work by TISS, Mumbai during 1975 to 1980			
S.No.	Year	Number of Ph.D Theses	Percentage (%)
01.	1975	1	8.33
02.	1976	2	16.67
03.	1977	2	16.67
04.	1978	2	16.67
05.	1979	3	25
06.	1980	2	16.67
Total		12	100

Figure- 1 Year-wise Distribution of Ph.D Theses



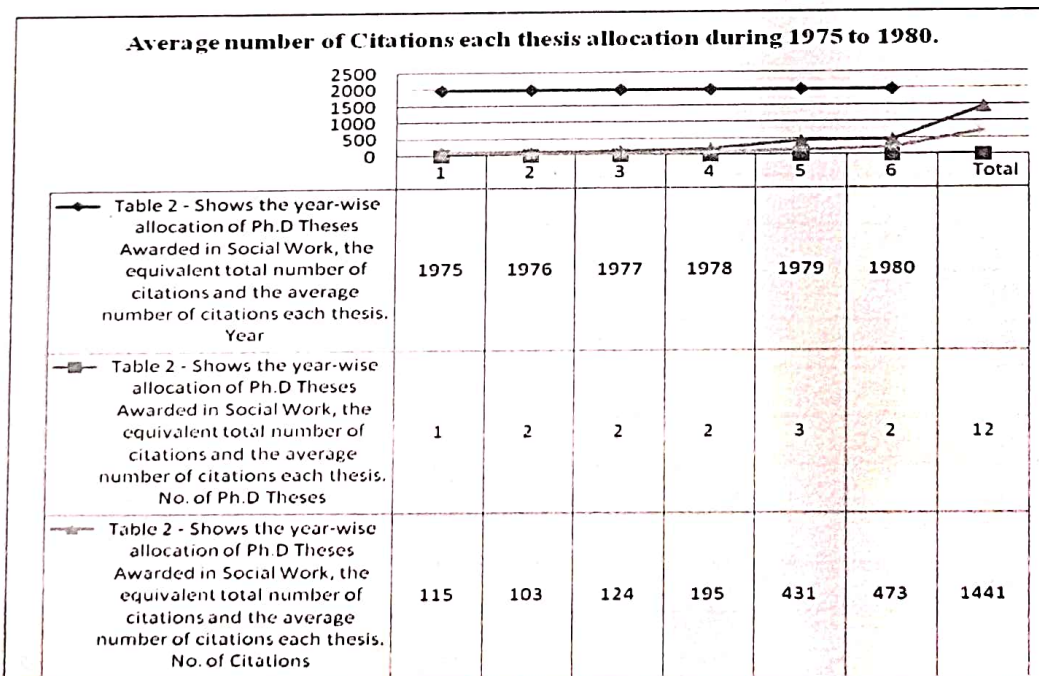
The Table-1 The study shows that the highest number of Ph.D theses i.e. 3 (25%) was awarded in the year 1979 pursued by 1976 to 1980 (2 Ph.D theses each year awarded average 16.67%). Generally results visibly signify that highest number of Ph.D theses were awarded in Social Work during 1975 to 1980 (12 Ph.D theses awarded average 16.67%), which accounts of the total awarded of theses. Overall number of theses was awarded during the period 1976 to 1980 (11 Ph.D theses awarded average 16.67%). At the least single Ph.D thesis was awarded in Social work in the year 1975 (Single Ph.D thesis awarded average 8.33%).

6.2. Ph.D theses awarded in Social Work by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai according to the Average number of Citations each thesis allocation during 1975 to 1980.

Table- 2 Average number of citations each Ph.D Thesis

Table 2 - Shows the year-wise allocation of Ph.D Theses Awarded in Social Work, the equivalent total number of citations and the average number of citations each thesis.				
S.No.	Year	No. of Ph.D Theses	No. of Citations	Average Citation Each Thesis
01.	1975	1	115	115
02.	1976	2	103	51.5
03.	1977	2	124	62
04.	1978	2	195	97.5
05.	1979	3	431	143.66
06.	1980	2	473	236.5
Total		12	1441	706.16

Figure- 2 Average number of citations each Ph.D Thesis



The table-2 Shows that significant dissimilarity be real with the theses awarded for the period of 1975 to 1980. This is found that a total of 1441 citations scattered above 12 theses. This

is found out that the rate of citations of theses has viewed the growing movement. The outcome points that the average number of citations obtained each thesis is maximum in 1980 (236.5 citations each thesis) pursued by 143.66 citations each thesis in 1979. The generally average citation each thesis is 706.16 has been found out in the perusal.

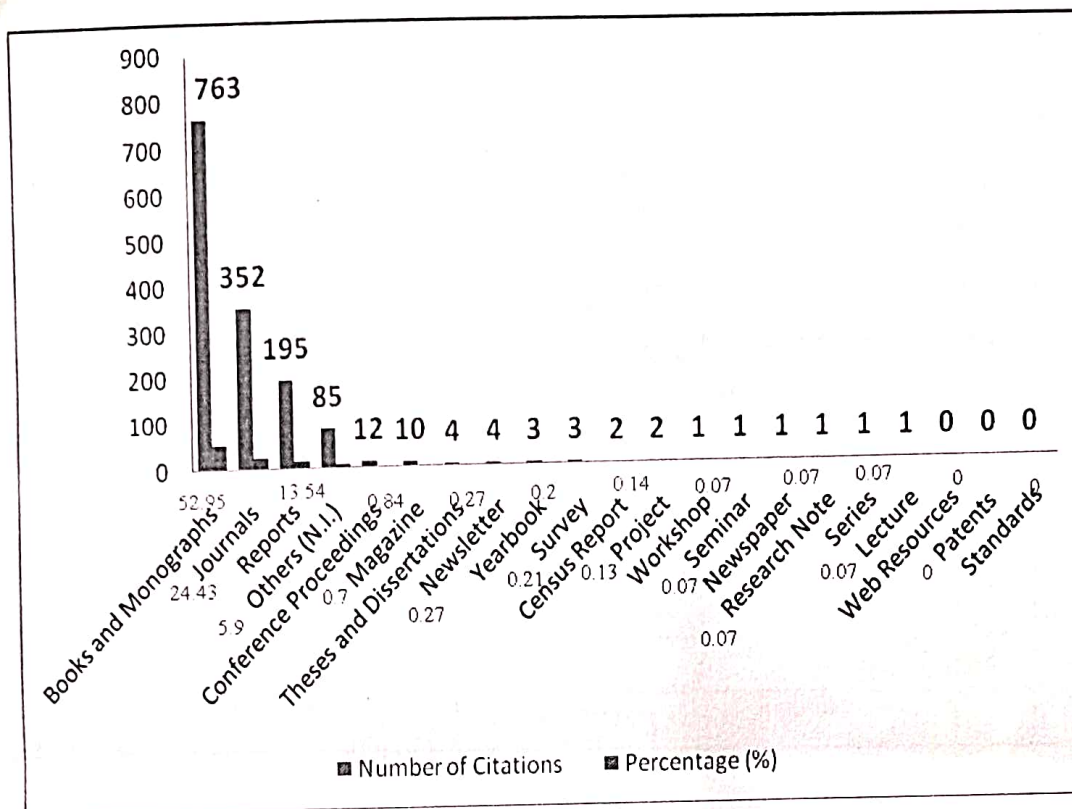
6.3 Distribution of citations according to bibliographic forms:

Table-3 Format of Literature Cited in a Rank Order

Table 3 - Distribution of citations according to bibliographic forms of Ph.D Theses Awarded in Social Work by TISS, Mumbai during 1975 to 1980			
S.No.	Bibliographic forms	Number of Citations	Percentage (%)
01.	Books and Monographs	763	52.95
02.	Journals	352	24.43
03.	Reports	195	13.54
04.	Not Identified (N.I.)	85	5.90
05.	Conference Proceedings	12	0.84
06.	Magazines	10	0.70
07.	Theses and Dissertations	4	0.27
08.	Newsletter	4	0.27
09.	Yearbook	3	0.20
10.	Survey	3	0.21
11.	Census Report	2	0.14
12.	Project	2	0.13
13.	Workshop	1	0.07
14.	Seminar	1	0.07
15.	Newspaper	1	0.07
16.	Research Note	1	0.07
17.	Series	1	0.07
18.	Lecture	1	0.07
19.	Web Resources	0	0
20.	Patents	0	0
21.	Standards	0	0
Total		1441	100

Figure-3 Format of Literature Cited in a Rank Order

Above shows in this figure below:



6.4 Authorship pattern in citations:

The present study of authorship pattern and output is a vital movement in the pitch of citation analysis. The authorship pattern in the current revise was characterized into five groups: single author, two authors, three authors, four authors, five authors and more than five authors. Table 4 below the study shows the authorship pattern of citations:

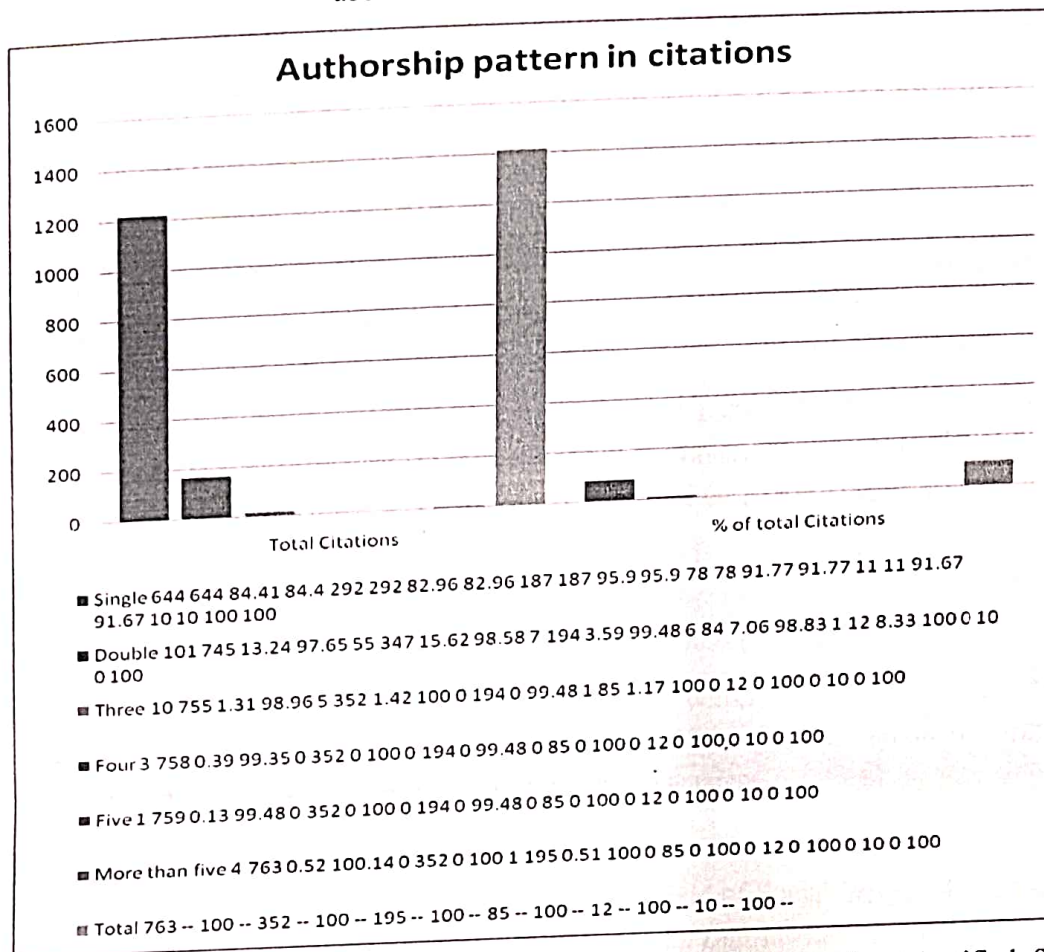
5.4 Authorship pattern in citations:

Authorship Pattern	Books				Journals				Reports			
	Citations	Cumulative citations	%	Cumulative %	Citations	Cumulative citations	%	Cumulative %	Citations	Cumulative citations	%	Cumulative %
Single	644	644	84.41	84.40	292	292	82.96	82.96	187	187	95.90	95.90
Double	101	745	13.24	97.65	55	347	15.62	98.58	7	194	3.59	99.48
Three	10	755	1.31	98.96	5	352	1.42	100	0	194	0	99.48
Four	3	758	0.39	99.35	0	352	0	100	0	194	0	99.48
Five	1	759	0.13	99.48	0	352	0	100	0	194	0	99.48
More than five	4	763	0.52	100.14	0	352	0	100	1	195	0.51	100
Total	763	-	100.00	-	352	-	100.00	-	195	-	100.00	-

Authorship Pattern	Not Identified (N.I.)				Conference Proceedings				Magazine				Total Citations	% of total Citations
	Citations	Cumulative citations	%	Cumulative %	Citations	Cumulative citations	%	Cumulative %	Citations	Cumulative citations	%	Cumulative %		
Single	78	78	91.77	91.77	11	11	91.67	91.67	10	10	100	100	1222	86.24
Double	6	84	7.06	98.83	1	12	8.33	100	0	10	0	100	170	11.99
Three	1	85	1.17	100	0	12	0	100	0	10	0	100	16	1.13
Four	0	85	0	100	0	12	0	100	0	10	0	100	3	0.22
Five	0	85	0	100	0	12	0	100	0	10	0	100	1	0.07
More than five	0	85	0	100	0	12	0	100	0	10	0	100	5	0.35
Total	85	-	100.00	-	12	-	100.00	-	10	-	100.00	-	1417	100.00

Figure- 4 Authorship pattern of citations in Social Work

above shows in this figure below:



A total of 1417 citations to books, journals, Reports, Not Identified (N.I.), Conference Proceedings and Magazines were analysed to ascertain the authorship pattern in the Ph.D. theses awarded in Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai during the study period. Table the study shows the authorship pattern of the cited books, journals, reports, not identified (N.I.), conference proceedings and magazine. Out of the total citations below:

- Books accounted for 763 citations (53.85%);
- Journals accounted for 352 citations (24.85%),
- Reports accounted for 195 citations (13.77%);
- Not Identified (N.I.) accounted for 85 citations (5.99%);
- Conference Proceedings accounted for 12 citations (0.85%),
- Magazine accounted for 10 citations (0.71%).

This is patent from the beyond table that citations details:

- Single authorship accounted higher in books (644, 84.41%), journals (292, 82.96%), reports (187, 95.90%), not identified (78, 91.77%), conference proceedings (11, 91.67%) as well as in magazines (10, 100%).
- Two authorship accounted for 101 citations (13.24%) to books, for 55 citations (15.62%) to journals, for 7 citations (3.59%) to reports, for 6 citations (7.06%) to not identified, for 1 citations (8.33%) to conference proceedings and zero citations (0%) to magazines.
- Three authorship accounted for 10 citations (1.31%) to books, for 5 citations (1.42%) to journals, for zero citations (0%) to reports, for 1 citations (1.1%) to not identified, for zero citations (0%) to conference proceedings and zero citations (0%) to magazines.
- Four authorship accounted for 3 citations (0.39%) to books, for zero citations (0%) to journals, for zero citations (0%) to reports, for zero citations (0%) to not identified, for zero citations (0%) to conference proceedings and zero citations (0%) to magazines.
- Five authorship accounted for zero citations (0%) to books, for zero citations (0%) to journals, for zero citations (0%) to reports, for zero citations (0%) to not identified, for zero citations (0%) to conference proceedings and zero citations (0%) to magazines
- Citations to more than five authors were the least of books with 4 citations (0.52%) to books, zero citation (05%) to journals, 1 citation (0.51%) to reports and all zero citation (0%) to not identified, conference proceedings and magazines.

Findings of the study and Conclusion

To study the citation analysis of Ph.D theses in the field of Social Work, 1441 citations from 12 Ph.D theses awarded in the School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai during 1975 to 1980 were analysed. Thus the major findings of their analysis show that the highest numbers of theses in Social Work were awarded in 1979 (25%). The researchers in the discipline of Social Work use books, journals and reports more than other form of documents for their research work. Book citations accounted for 53.85%, Journal citations accounted for 24.85%, reports citations accounted for 13.77%, not identified citations accounted for 5.99%, conference proceeding citations accounted for 0.85% and magazine citations accounted for 0.71% citations. Citations to single authorship were dominant than joint authorship in all citations accounted higher in books (84.41%), journals (82.96%), reports (95.90%), not identified (91.77%), conference proceedings (91.67%) as well as in magazines (100%). Citations to two authorship accounted for citations (13.24%) to books, for citations (15.62%) to journals, for citations (3.59%) to reports, for citations (7.06%) to not identified, for citations (8.33%) to conference proceedings and zero citations (0%) to magazines. Citations to three authorship accounted for citations (1.31%) to books, for citations (1.42%) to journals.

The present study analyses that the number of citations in social work twelve Ph.D theses have been used by the researchers of social work as a tool to determine not only the impact of

literature in a field of study but also to analyse research activity in a particular field of study and this analysis is cross-disciplinary and beyond the citation analysis. It helps in identifying the core journals, key scientists, highly preferred source of information of the researchers etc. Apart from this citation indexes are used to search the relevant documents. This is an applied research method used mainly by the librarians, teachers and information scientists. This method can be used as a guide for serial acquisition and maintenance decision. The reviews helped me a lot to identify the areas which need to be addressed and work accordingly for my research. It also helped me to identify the materials that have to be studied and what result should be anticipated so that I can evaluate the probable benefits which would make the work more relevant.

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Reshaping of Librarianship, Innovations and Transformation

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EDITORS



Dr. R. Sarangapani, is working as University Librarian, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, He finished his PG & Doctorate Degree in LIS at Annamalai University. He has presented 47 papers in various conference and published 15 articles in journals. He also published a book "Information Literacy Expertise". He got Best National Librarian Awards-2017 from MALA, Chennai. He is Resources Person, Invited Speaker, Key Note Speaker, Inaugural Address in various programme. He also Selection Committee Member and External Examiner in various universities in Tamil Nadu. He is a life member of ILA, TLA, ISTE, MALA & SALIS.

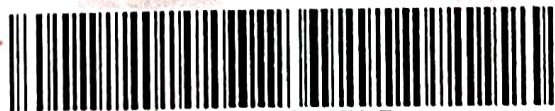


Dr. V. Rajendran, is currently working as Assistant University Librarian, Bharathiar University. He has 25 years of rich professional experience in the field of LIS. He is a research supervisor for M.Phil and Ph.D. Programme in LIS. Under his guidance four M.Phil degrees was awarded. He has published more than 20 papers in National and International conferences, 5 papers in peer reviewed Journals and attended more than 30 national and international conference, seminars, advanced training programs and workshops and also organized national conferences, workshops and seminars. He is a resource person for academic staff college, Bharathiar University. He is an active member of various academic committees in Bharathiar University.



Dr. K. Karunai Raghavan, is working as Librarian at National Engineering College, Kovilpatti. He finished his PG and Doctorate Degree in LIS at Bishop Heber College, Trichy. He is a life member of SALIS & ISTE. He has attended more than 75 SDPs, Conferences, Seminars and workshops. He has published more than 25 papers in National and International conferences, 5 papers in peer reviewed Journals. Presently he is General Secretary of SALIS.

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