

MAPPING THE STRUCTURE AND EVOLUTION OF INDIAN DIGITAL LIBRARY LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT: - A bibliometric analysis of the “Digital Library” for the period 2004-2015 has been carried out. The data for the study was downloaded from the Indian Citation Index database. There were 1917 publications which have been indexed in the Indian Citation Index database. This study explores the year wise distribution of publications, Journal wise, Prolific authors, Subject wise and Source wise distribution of documents. The year 2011 has the highest number of 175(11. 67%) publications. The Author Dhiman Anil has contributed 10 articles and occupied first rank. Out of 1917 papers (85%) were periodical articles. SRELS Journal of Information Management is published 129 (8.60%) publications secured first place.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometric Study, Digital Library, Research Output, Indian Citation Index,

INTRODUCTION

Rapid advances in information technologies have revolutionized the role of libraries. As a result, libraries face new challenges, competitors, demands, and expectations. Libraries are redesigning services and information products to add value to their services and to satisfy the changing information needs of the user community. Traditional libraries

are still handling largely printed materials that are expensive and bulky. Information seekers are no longer satisfied with only printed materials, they want to supplement the printed information with more dynamic electronic resources. Demands for digital information are increasing.

Digital libraries will start gaining ground in India in the present century. We are heading toward an environment in which digital

information may substitute for much print-based information. A library's existence does not depend on the physical form of documents. Its mission is to link the past and the present, and help shape the future by preserving the records of human culture, as well as integrating emerging information technologies. This mission is unlikely to change in the near future. Digital libraries come in many forms. They attempt to provide instant access to digitized information and consist of a variety of information, including multimedia.

DEFINITION

A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and accessible by computers. The content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely. The first published use of the term may have been in a 1988 report to the Corporation for National Research Initiatives. The term was first popularized by the NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative in 1994. Bush (1945) created a vision based on experience ("Digital library.")¹.

The Digital Library Federation defines digital libraries as:

Organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily available for use by

a defined community or set of communities. (Shiri 2003)².

The DELOS Digital Library Reference Model defines a digital library as:

An organization, which might be virtual, that comprehensively collects, manages and preserves for the long term rich digital content, and offers to its user communities specialized functionality on that content, of measurable quality and according to codified policies. ("Digital Library")³.

Bibliometrics means literally "book measurement" but the term is used about of written communications and of the nature and course of a discipline (in so far as this is displayed through written communication) by means of counting and analyzing the various facets of written communication⁴.

OBJECTIVES

- To determine Year wise distribution of publication.
- To study the Journal wise distribution of publications.
- To Analysis the Prolific authors and journals.
- To Examine the Subject and Source wise distribution of publications.

METHODOLOGY

The required data was collected from Indian Citation Index database for the period 2004-2015. It can be seen that nearly 1917 bibliographic records of contribution in field of Digital Library over the period of 12 years. The researcher applied the search strings “Digital Library” that has used for the data extraction from the database of Indian Citation Index to download the records based on the above strings. A total of 1917 records were downloaded and analyzed as per the objectives of the study. The study aims to analyze the thrust areas of research concentration on Digital Library.

YEAR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

Total number of papers published in the term Digital Library is 1917 during study period. The highest number of 175 (11.67%) articles published in the year 2011 whereas the lowest 80 (5.33%) articles are published in the year 2006. During the study period there is growth of literature in the subject Digital Library. The average distribution of articles per year is 160.

Table-1: Year Wise Distribution of Literature

Sl. No.	Year	Record Count	Percentage
1.	2004	84	5.60%
2.	2005	85	5.67%
3.	2006	80	5.33%
4.	2007	102	6.80%
5.	2008	120	8.00%
6.	2009	143	9.53%
7.	2010	158	10.53%
8.	2011	175	11.67%
9.	2012	151	10.07%
10.	2013	144	9.60%
11.	2014	131	8.73%
12.	2015	127	8.47%
	Total	1917	100

JOURNAL WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

The table 2 shows that distribution of literature in top ten scholarly journals. The SRELS journal of information management is published 129 (8.60%) publications stood in the first place. Library progress (international) published 95 (6.33%) papers and secured second place. The Pearl: Journal of library & Information Science published 94 (6.27%) papers and secured third place.

Table-2: Journal Wise Distribution of Publications

Sl.No.	Journals	Record Count	Percentage
1	SRELS JOURNAL OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	129	8.60%
2	LIBRARY PROGRESS (INTERNATIONAL)	95	6.33%
3	PEARL: JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE	94	6.27%
4	INDIAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION, LIBRARY & SOCIETY	90	6.00%
5	INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY MOVEMENT	67	4.47%
6	IASLIC BULLETIN	64	4.27%
7	LIBRARY HERALD	58	3.87%
8	ANNALS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES	56	3.73%
9	DESIDOC JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	46	3.07%
10	JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	46	3.07%

PROFLIFC AUTHORS

The table 3 shows that the profile authors of Digital Library. Dhiman Anil is the most productive author who published 10 (0.67%) articles secured first place. Nikam Khaiser and Ramesh L with 9 (0.60%) articles comes in second place respectively. Rest of the authors contributed below 9 articles.

Table-3: Authors Wise Distribution of Literature

Sl.No.	Authors	Record Count	Percentage
1	Dhiman Anil	10	0.67%
2	Nikam Khaiser	9	0.60%
3	Ramesh L	9	0.60%
4	Ramesh LSRCV	9	0.60%
5	Balasubramanian P	8	0.53%
6	Sharma C	8	0.53%
7	Kaliyaperumal K	7	0.47%
8	Mallaiah T	7	0.47%
9	Dominic J	6	0.40%
10	Krishna K	6	0.40%

SUBJECT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

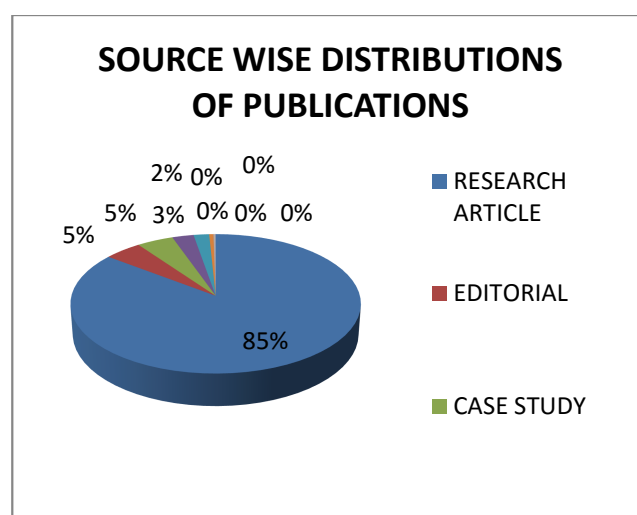
There are 879 (58.60%) articles published in the Library and Information Science journals. In the subject Health Science 154 (10.27%) articles published and Engineering Science and Technology 127 (8.47%) articles published.

Table 4: Subject Wise Distribution of Literature

Sl. No.	Subjects	Record Count	Percentage
1	Library and Information Science	879	58.60%
2	Health Science	154	10.27%
3	Engineering Science and Technology	127	8.47%
4	Computer Science and Technology	98	6.53%
5	General Science & Technology	50	3.33%
6	Biological Science	37	2.47%
7	Pharmacology and Pharmaceutical Science	33	2.20%
8	Earth and Geological Science	29	1.93%
9	Social Science	26	1.73%
10	Education	20	1.33%

SOURCE WISE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PUBLICATIONS

The following figure presents the distribution of publications according to the source. The articles are published in nine different types of sources. Out of 1917 papers (85%) were periodical articles followed by (5%) Editorial and Case Study respectively, short Communication (3%) and (2%) were review article.

**CONCLUSION**

Total number of papers published in the term Digital Library is 1917 during study period. The highest number of 175 (11.67%) articles were published in the year 2011 whereas the lowest 80(5.60%) articles are published in the year 2006 respectively. The average distribution of articles per year is 160. Dhiman Anil is the most productive author who published 10 (0.67%) articles and secured first place. Out of 1917 papers (85%) were periodical articles. SRELS Journal of Information Management is published 129 (8.60%) publications stood in the first place.

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