



USE OF LIBRARY SERVICES: A SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY

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Abstract - The study is based on the Scientometric analysis of 797 research article published on Use of library services : A Scientometric Study. The assistance and services provided by the librarians can be broadly grouped as reference and information services. These services promote the use of library material, connect the users with the library resources and meet the information needs of the users. A total of 797 articles majority of the Year wise contributions i.e. 197 contributions were contributed in 2020. the top ten countries the highest number of countries, USA 175 (21.96%), the most productive author was Chiu Dkw, ranked the top position with 10 (1.25). the highest (86.07%) number of publication has been published in article in these study, the highest number 23 (2.89%) of contributors are contributed form the University of Hong Kong. for User Library Services Web of Sciences, The paper also presents a detailed analysis of the 797 User Library Services Web of Sciences: A Scientromatics study.

Keywords: library services, web of sciences, VOSviewer, Scientometrics.

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Introduction

For, S., & Users, T. H. E. (n.d.). Libraries, since ages, have stored materials that enable ideas, knowledge and experiences to be passed on from generation to generation. Libraries build collections tailored to the needs and goals of the organizations they serve. For example, academic libraries, build collections for students, teachers and researchers. This collection is systematically organized by the library for use by the users. The library collection serves as an important resource in education, work, and recreation of millions of people. Earlier libraries were considered merely storehouses of knowledge, and the librarian a custodian of the collection. Users were expected to use the libraries on their own. Librarians concentrated more on the collection development and maintenance of the library rather than promoting its use. A wide range of training programmes are provided by the libraries. These training programmes aim to help the user to find and search information independently. Depending upon the type of instructions, the programme may be for user orientation, bibliographic instruction, or user education programme.

Kiran (2010) asserts that libraries are at the “heart of the learning community,” since they enable the advancement of knowledge through research. Specifically, Case (2008) states that libraries are always involved in the creation of new knowledge by collecting past information, organising, and making it accessible to users.

Choshaly and Mirabolghasemi (2019) Libraries are seen as important, because they help in information and knowledge creation and aid in teaching and research.

Rasul and Singh (2010) state that academic libraries in universities are regarded as gateways to information by providing not only books and space, but also important services, such as bibliographies, reference services, and information literacy classes, to enhance research activities. Libraries are a source of information for users (students, researchers, academics), therefore, making them very important in promoting academic and national development. Libraries are very vital in knowledge creation and development. At the same time, there seems to exist some current trends posing a challenge to the use of library services.

Kassim (2017) Libraries are very vital in knowledge creation and development. At the same time, there seems to exist some current trends posing a challenge to the use of library services. Libraries in recent times are faced with challenges, such as users resorting to other options, such as mega book stores, e-learning platforms, multimedia products, online information providers, document delivery service providers, and other competitive sources of information. Researchers now have the ability to get information online at no or low cost.

Scientometrics:

Bankapur, M.B. and Kumabar, (1993) “Scientometrics is a more general than Bibliometrics. It is interesting to know, that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that Scientometrics, using Bibliometrics techniques is a part of Bibliometrics”.

According to (2006), wouters, a cart intension has always existed between academic Scientometrics and political/practical, Scientometrics, the letter of which has been described as a hybrid of social science and bur rerate expertise (2006).

Use of library services

The assistance and services provided by the librarians can be broadly grouped as reference and information services. These services promote the use of library material, connect the users with the library resources and meet the information needs of the users.

Web of Sciences

Web of Science (previously known as Web of Knowledge) is a website that provides subscription-based access to multiple databases that provide comprehensive citation data for many different academic disciplines. It was originally produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and is currently maintained by Clarivate Analytics (previously the Intellectual Property and Science business of Thomson Reuters).

Review of Literature

Khparde, Vaishali, S. (2011). The present study attempts on the pattern of information use by researcher in the field of library and information science. It is based on the references appended to International Journal of “Library Hi Tech” during

2005-2009. The present study is based on 3876 references appended to 247 articles contributed by the authors in Library Hi Tech. It was found that Journals Citations are more in number the other citations. In Authorship pattern it was found that Solo Research is Predominant than Collaborative Research. The degree of research collaboration was calculated and it was found that the single authorship trend increased gradually in Library Hi Tech. It was seen that researchers cite latest documents. Universities are the major contributors. The study shows the half life period of Library Hi Tech literature is 24 years approximately. **(Para, 1)**

Dhage Santosh S., Khaparde, Vaishali, S., & Muley, R. Y. (2020). The Present Study analyzed research output for a period of 5 years between 2015 to and 2019. Web of Science database a service from Clarivate Analytics has been used to download citation and sourcedata. Histcite application software have been used to present the datasets. Analysis part focuses on the parameters like citation impact at local and global level, influential authors and their total output, ranking of contributing institutions and countries. In addition to this scientographical mapping of data is presented through graphs using VOSviewer software mapping technique. **(Para, 2)**

Landge, Rohini, G., & Khaparde Vaishali, S.,(2016). The study is based on the Scientometric analysis of 775 research article published on Internet use in ERIC: A Scientometric Study. This Study will review length of the title, numbers of pages, type of document, chronological distribution of article, no. of references print as well as web references, authorship pattern, author productivity and further it reveals Majorities 278 articles are published by USA contributors followed by Turkey

and alternative contributors. The findings reveals various aspects of the characteristics and patterns of contributions of the study. **(Para, 3)**

Objectives of the Study:

The primary objective of this study is to User library services in Web of Sciences : A Scientometric Study. and their research output in global during the period 2017 - 2021. More specific objectives are as follows:

- To study the year-wise distribution of articles.
- To study Most productive Author
- To find out country-wise distribution of contribution.
- To identify Type of document wise distribution of contribution.
- To identify Type of Organization wise distribution of contribution.

Scope and Limitation of the Study:

The present study is based on the Scientometric Profiles of User library services in Web of Sciences : A Scientometric Study. The present study is based on over all 797 articles during 2017-2021.

Data Collection:

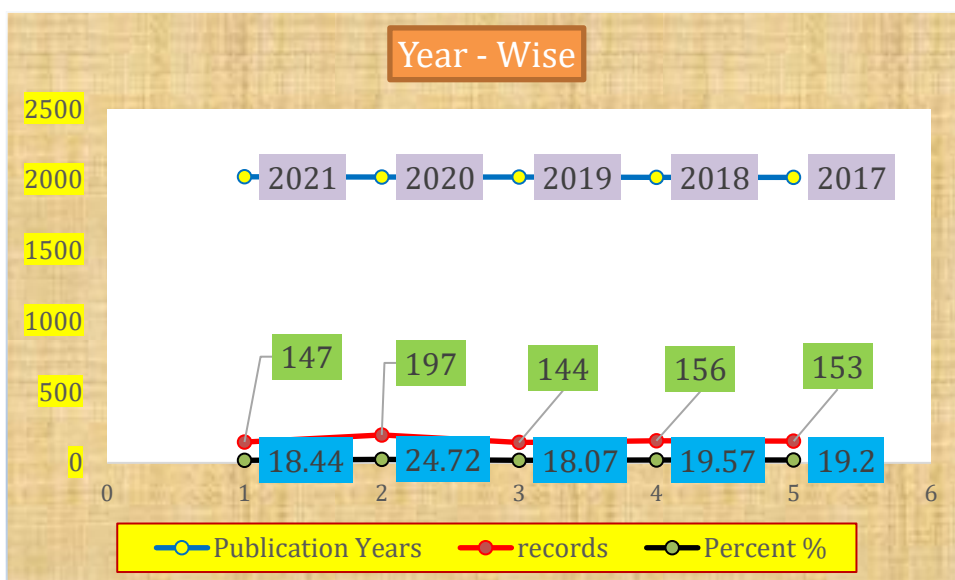
Data can be numerically expressed that is quantified quantifiable or objective (Fasibs off and Dely, 1990) the data was collected from Articles of User library services in Web of Sciences, with the help of Excel. total 797 articles, during 2017-2021.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Scientometrics analysis is a branch of bibliometrics. It is an important research tools for understanding of the subject it aims at measuring the utility of documents and relationship between documents and fields. The present study is based on the Scientometric Profiles of Use of library services :A Scientometric Study during 2017-2021.The present study is based on over all 797articles during 2017-2021.

1. Year-wise Distribution of Contributions

Sr.No.	Publication Years	Records	Percentage
1	2021	147	18.44
2	2020	197	24.72
3	2019	144	18.07
4	2018	156	19.57
5	2017	153	19.20
Total		797	100.00



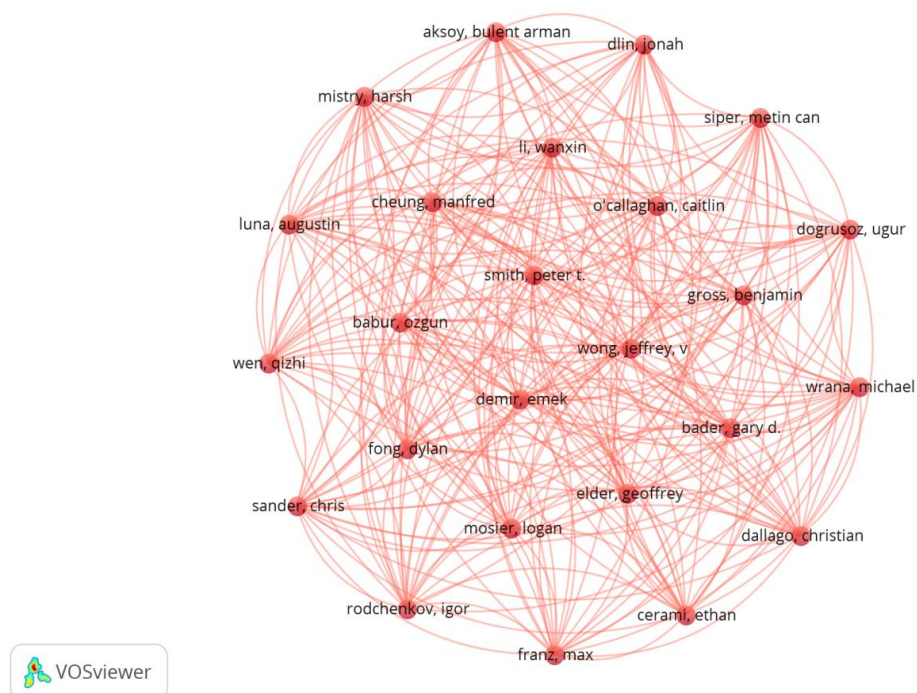
Graph No.1.

The Distribution of contributions (year- wise) is shown in Table No. 1& Graph no. 1 out of the total 797 contributions majority of the contributions i.e. 197 contributions were contributed in 2020 were as

minimum contributions i.e. 144 contributions were contributed in 2019.

2. Top Ten Most Productive Author

Sr. No	Authors	Records	Percentage
1	Chiu Dkw	10	1.25
2	Abrizah A	3	0.38
3	Ahmad S	3	0.38
4	Allard B	3	0.38
5	Ashiq M	3	0.38
6	AspuraMkyi	3	0.38
7	Bielefield A	3	0.38
8	Chen M	3	0.38
9	Das Ak	3	0.38
10	Abd-Elrahman E	2	0.25
	others Authors	294	36.89
	Single Author having frequency (1 x 467)	467	58.59
Total		797	100.00



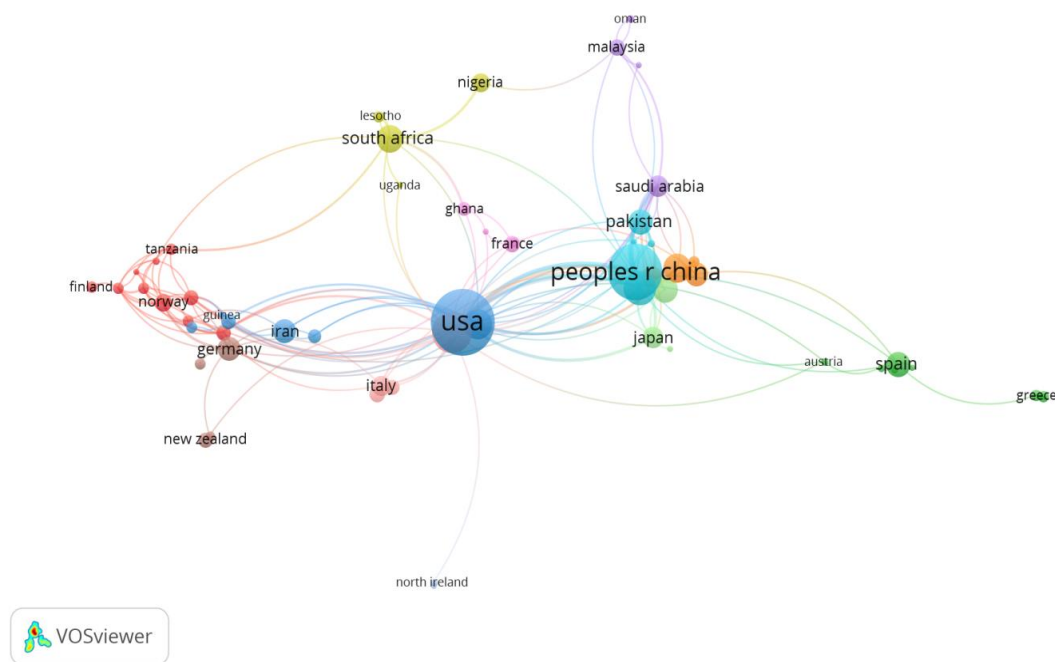
Graph No.2.

Table Number. 2 & Graph No.2. Shows the most productive author was Chiu Dkw, ranked the top position with 10 (1.25) contribution followed by Abrizah A, Ahmad S, Allard B, Ashiq M,

AspuraMkyi,Bielefield A,Chen M, Das Ak, authors with 3 (0.38%) contribution, and 294 (36.89) others authorspublication and 467 (58.59%) authors with single publication.

3. Top ten countries of distribution of the contribution.

Sr.No	Countries	Records	Percentage
1	USA	175	21.96
2	China	101	12.67
3	England	75	9.41
4	Australia	48	6.02
5	Canada	34	4.27
6	South Korea	31	3.89
7	Spain	31	3.89
8	South Africa	29	3.64
9	Germany	26	3.26
10	Pakistan	26	3.26
	other countries	198	24.84
	Single country having frequency (1 x 23)	23	2.89
Total		797	100.00



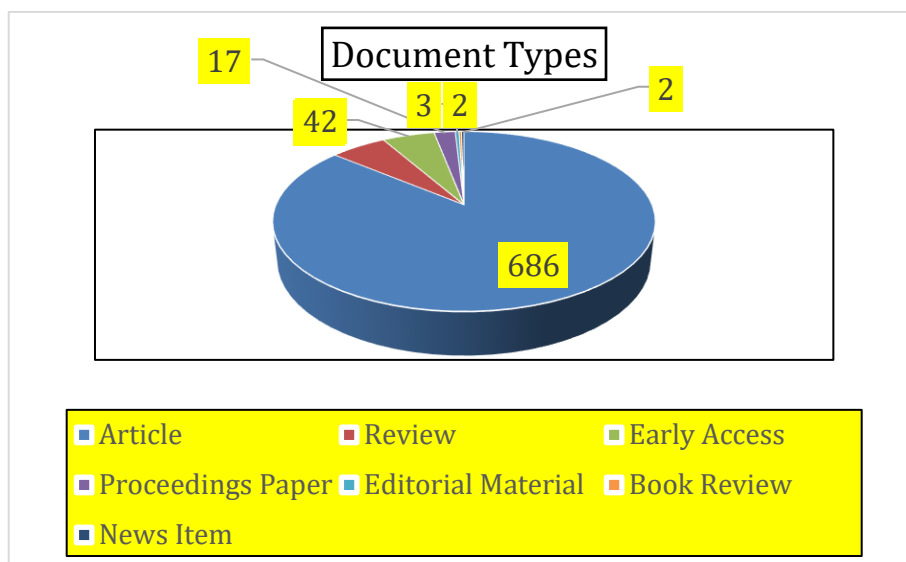
Graph No.3.

Table No. 3 & Graph 3. shows that, the country wise distribution of contributors, the table 4 reveals that out of the total 797 contributors has contributed during 2017-2021, majority of article 175 (21.96%) have been contributed form USA country. 101(12.67%) contributors have been contributed

form China, 75(9.41%) contributors have been contributed from England, and other country with 198 (24.84%). and 23 (5.75%) countries contributed single contribution.

4. Top ten Document Wise of distribution of the contribution.

Document Types	Records	Percentage
Article	686	86.07
Review	45	5.65
Early Access	42	5.27
Proceedings Paper	17	2.13
Editorial Material	3	0.38
Book Review	2	0.25
News Item	2	0.25
Total	797	100.00



Graph No.4

Table no. 4. and Graph No. 4 Shows that, the highest (86.07%) number of publication has been published in article in these study, Reviews (5.65%), Early Access(5.27%), Proceedings Paper

(2.13%), Editorial Review(0.38%), Book Review (0.25 %) and News Item (0.25%) etc. is analyzed.

5. Organizations wise Distribution of contributions.

Sr.No	Organizations	Records	Percentage
1	University Of Hong Kong	23	2.89
2	University College London	17	2.13
3	University Of Sydney	16	2.01
4	University Of South Africa	13	1.63
5	University Of California System	12	1.51
6	King S College London	12	1.51
7	Wuhan University	12	1.51
8	University Of South Australia	11	1.38
9	University Of Sheffield	10	1.25
10	University Of North Carolina	9	1.13
	Others Organizations	560	70.26
	Single Organization having frequency (1 x 102)	102	12.80
Total		797	100.00



Graph No.5

The distribution of published papers by Organizations wise the table 5 & Graph 5 reveals that, out of 797 contributors, the highest number 23 (2.89%) of contributors are contributed from the University of Hong Kong. 2nd University College London with 17(2.13 %) contributors. 3rd University of Sydney with 16 (2.01%) contributors. and 560 (70.26%) Organizations with Others contribution. and 102 (12.80%) Organizations with Single contribution.

Conclusion:

Scientometrics is concerned with the quantitative features and characteristics of science and scientific research. Emphasis placed on the investigation in which statistical, mathematical methods study the development and mechanism of science.

An overview of important findings of the analysis revealed that Out of 797 articles published during the period 2017 – 2021 Top ten countries the highest number of countries, USA 175 (21.96%), China 101 (12.67%), and England 75 (9.41%). most productive author was Chiu Dkw, ranked the top position with 10 (1.25) followed by Abrizah A, Ahmad S, Allard B, Ashiq M, AspuraMkyi, Bielefield A, Chen M, Das Ak, authors with 3 (0.38%). the highest (86.07%) number of publication has been published in article in these study, Reviews (5.65%), Early Access(5.27%), Proceedings Paper (2.13%), Editorial Review(0.38%), Book Review (0.25 %) and News Item (0.25%). the highest number of Organizations University of Hong Kong 23

(2.89%) the. 2nd University College London with 17(2.13 %) contributors. 3rd University of Sydney with 16 (2.01%) contributors. and 560 (70.26%) Organizations. etc. is analyzed. For User Library Services Web of Sciences: A Scientometrics study.

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