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# Scholarly Publications of Academic Librarians in India from 1989-2018: A Bibliometrics Analysis

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# **Scholarly Publications of Academic Librarians in India from 1989-2018:**

## **A Bibliometrics Analysis**

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### **Abstract:**

Bibliometrics is an emerging area of research and it has been increasingly used in the field of library and information science. This paper examines the research output of academic librarians in India. For this study, the data was exported from Google Scholar using Publish or Perish (POP) software. The study reviewed 36 Google Scholar profiles of academic librarians. A total 683 publications found during 1978-2018. Out of 683 publications, more than half of the 458 publications had no citations. The study also found that the growth of publications was not stable. Furthermore study indicated that, majority publications published in the form of journals articles and conference papers.

**Keywords:** Academic Librarians, Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis, Google Scholar, India, Scholarly Publications

## **Introduction:**

Bibliometrics is an emerging area of research and it has been increasingly used in the field of library and information science. Every year, a large numbers of research papers published in scholarly journals on bibliometrics study. The bibliometrics term was first used by Alan Pritchard in 1969 (Pritchard, 1969) using bibliometrics method one can analyse research performance of an individual or an organization (Tsafe, Chiya, & Aminu, 2016). In the recent past year, the pressure has been built to publish papers and fulfillment of minimum requirements for being a Librarian. Academic librarians have been arguing that, they are equal to faculty (Krausse & Sieburth, 1985) as result of that, many countries had approved and the pay scale also revised. India has a largest educational system in Asia. There are 23 IIT's, 23 NIT's and 19 IIM's and 7 ISSERs. These institutes offer higher education in Science, Technology. In addition to technical education, IIMs offers management courses. The Government of India declared these institutions have a national importance. The educational standard of these institutions are very high in the same way, the librarians of these institutions are in the respective post. The role of librarians is very important as they deal with high quality researchers and technical databases. The pay scale of the librarians is equivalent to academic post. As per the new UGC guideline Librarians, Assistant Librarians and Deputy Librarians need to qualify minimum API Score (UGC, 2018). The academic librarians have been evolving with various activities starting from creating bibliographical record to maintaining E-databases, framing new policy for repositories etc. Librarians are playing a key role by providing accurate information and value added services to the research community. In this busy schedule, they were also involving with academics activities. They published research papers in books, journals and conference proceeding. In a very recent study made by (Dora & Kumar, 2017) in 14 Indian LIS journals, they indicated that, India LIS scholar's published 3713 research papers in during 2004-2015. The current study is to

examine the research performance of academic librarians in India. As, academic status has given to Librarian who is working in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs).

### **Objectives:**

- Which are the top cited papers published by academic Librarians
- Who are the top cited authors?
- Who are the Top H-index authors?
- What are various types of publications published by academic Librarians?
- Who are the authors having most cited papers per years?
- What are the favourite sources of publications, where they published maximum number of publications?
- Which are the most productivity years, in which majority papers published?

### **Review of literature:**

Many research papers have been published on bibliometrics study of Library and Information Science literatures in nation and international level (Dora & Kumar, 2017; Chauhan & Mahajan, 2017; Gunasekera, 2008; Olmeda-Gómez & de Moya-Anegón, 2016; Sapa, 2007; Figuerola, García Marco, & Pinto, 2017; Khan, Ahmed, Munshi, & Akhter, 1998). For instance (Dora & Kumar, 2017) studied on LIS research paper published in Indian journals period of ten years. Despite of this limitation, a notable study made by (Krausse & Sieburth, 1985) on authorship patterns of academic librarians, a sample of 12 library journals selected from 1973-1982. The study found that, research out of academic librarians was steady increased. Similarly (Watson, 1985) on comparative bibliometrics study of academic

librarians and LIS Librarians. In this study author choose 11 refereed journals from 1979 to 1983. Result showed that, the contribution of LIS Librarians was fairly consistent. However, the academic librarians need to increase the publication productivity. In addition to this (Zemon & Bahr, 1998) examined research papers published by college librarians in two LIS journals called “College & Research Libraries and Journal of Academic Librarianship” from 1986 to 1996. The results indicated that, most of the papers published from academic libraries and they belonged to Midwest and the North- east. Secondly, both male and female librarians had published equal number of publications. (Weller, Hurd, & Wiberley, 1999) reviewed the publication patterns of Academic Librarians in United States. The study concentrated on 32 journals of 3,624 published articles in between 1993 to 1997. The study indentified core LIS journals where, they mostly published and the contribution of librarians benchmarked. In addition to, the study found 6 % of the librarians published papers 03 or above papers in 5 years period. (Adegbaye, Okunlaya, Funom, & Amalahu, 2017) another notable study conducted on scholarly publications of 165 librarians in Nigeria. The study recommended that, Librarians should concentrate to published article in Journals and they published papers only for promotion. Secondly, male librarians published more articles as compared to female’s librarians. (Harzing, Alakangas, & Adams, 2014) this article introduced a new metric, namely the hI, annual (or hIa for short). (Harzing & Alakangas, 2016) stated that metrics are frequently used for research evaluation in last decades and It had become an important part in the academic field. (Okeji, 2019) in very recent study of 1,106 articles published by academic librarians of Nigeria. The study found that 1106 papers published by 1021 academic librarians in Nigeria during 2000-2018. Very recently (Abba, Abubakar, & Aliyu, 2019) reviewed LIS doctoral thesis submitted to University Of Maiduguri, Nigeria. Likes wise (Nishat, Chakrabarti, & Kirtania, 2019) analysed M.Phil. Dissertations of University of Calcutta submitted students from 2004 to 2016. In a very recent study

conducted by (Bhakta, Kar, & Bhui, 2019) of Indian LIS publications indexed Indian Citation Index. The study found 2,483 publications contributed by 2,460 authors. (Bosah, Bosah, & Eze, 2018) reviewed Google Scholar profile of most prolific authors in the LIS disciplines in Nigeria. Authors used Google Scholar database for this study. The study found Tella, Adeyinka most cited with 1,740 citations.(Shukla, Singh, & Verma, 2019) reviewed publication pattern of faculties of library and information science department of Mizoram University. However, very few studies done of publications patterns academic librarians. The current study done on academic librarians who are working at IITs, IIMs, NITs and IISERs

### **Methodology:**

The study selected Google Scholar as, this database has indexed metadata or text of 264,000 (Kousha & Thelwall, 2019) and Google Scholar has grater and comprehensive coverage, it includes Books, Book Chapters, working papers, conference papers and national journals than the ISI Database (Harzing & Wal, 2009). The study included only currently working librarians, Deputy Librarians and Assistant Librarians. The name, designation and email ID's, resumes collected from the library websites. In addition to, a survey questionnaire framed using t Google Form and sent to all the individuals' email ID's. Furthermore, the author checked Google Scholar ID's in Google Scholar. However, the study only considered the academic librarians, who had Google Scholar ID's. The study found 36 librarians Google Scholar ID's and reviewed these ID's. The study revealed 683 publications from IITs, IIMs, NITs and IISERs. The data exported from the Google Scholar using free software called Publish or Perish (Harzing, 2013).

## **Result and Discussion:**

### **Contribution by Designation**

The results obtained from the preliminary analysis of publications and their citations of the academic librarians summarised in Table 1. The result indicates that, out 683 publications, majority of the publications published by Librarian's 351 publications with 775 citations followed, by Deputy Librarian's 218 publications with 406 citations and Assistant Librarian published 126 publications with 249 citations. Closer inspection of the table revealed that, more than half of publications 350 published by Librarians and had more citations as compare to publications published by Deputy Librarians 207 and Assistant Librarians 126.

**Table 1 Contribution by Designation**

SL No	Designation	Papers	Citation
1	Librarian	350	764
2	Deputy Librarian	207	354
3	Assistant Librarian	126	249
	Total	683	1367

### **Contribution of publications by Organization**

As shown in Table 2, the contribution of publications from different organizations together with the numbers of total publications, total citations of the organizations. The data informs that, 216 publications published by IITs librarians out of 683 papers, followed by IIMs librarians 215 papers, NITs librarians 152 and IISERs librarians 100. However, the librarians from IIMs ranked first in terms of numbers of citations, followed by 384 citations of NITs librarians, 378 citations of IITs librarians and only 139 citations of IISERs librarians. It should be noted that, IIMs librarians have greater impact as compare to other institutes

librarians as contributed more numbers of papers as well as more numbers of citation received.

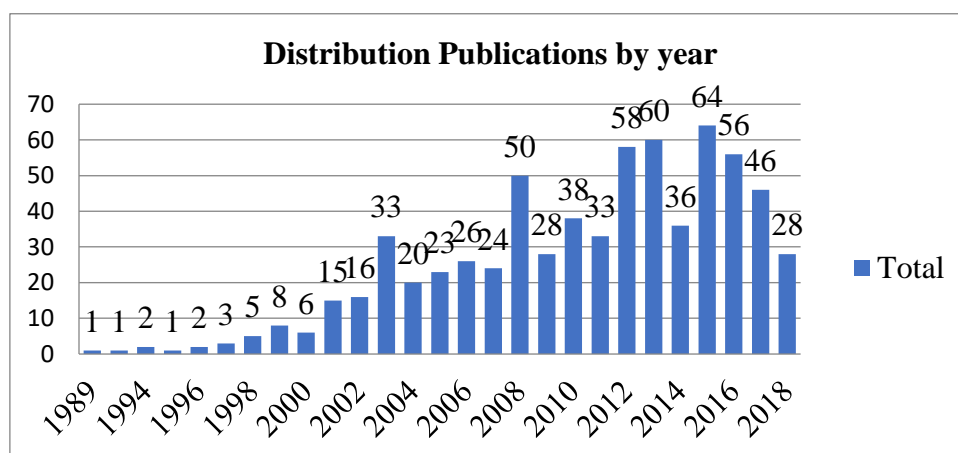
**Table 2 Publications by Organization**

Sl	Type of Institute	Publications	Citations
1	IITs (Librarians)	216	378
2	IIMs(Librarians)	215	466
3	NITs(Librarians)	152	384
4	IISERs (Librarians)	100	139
	Total	683	1367

**Year wise growth**

The below Figure 1 shows year wise growth of publications from 1989 to 2018. The most productive year was 2015 published 64 publications. The first research papers published in the year 1989. Furthermore data informs that, the growth of research output had not stabled as shown in the below figure. Moreover, results indicates, the most productivity years were 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2016. In these years Librarians published more than 50 publications. No increased in the publications from 2015 to 2018 and the publications rate was downward from 2015- 2018.

**Figure 1 Year wise growth**





### **Type of publications**

The distribution of publications by type of documents presented in the Table 3. The study found 683 publications out of total, majority of documents found in the form of journals articles 277, followed by 227 conference papers, 84 other (Presentation, Poster Presentation, and Newspaper Article etc), 54 book chapters, 36 books, 4 theses and only 1 online document. It can be said that, more than half of documents were journal articles and conference papers. It can be observed that, librarians published more papers in journals and conferences.

**Table 3 Type of publications**

<b>Type of Documents</b>	<b>No of Items</b>
Journal article	277
Conference paper	227
Other (Presentation, Poster Presentation, Newspaper Article etc)	84
Book chapter	54
Book	36
Thesis	4
Online document	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>683</b>

### **Number of Cited Publications**

The Table below illustrates the proportion of different range of citations they received and number of publications. As per the Google Scholar data out total 683, 458 publications had no citations. Furthermore data revealed that, citation range between 1-10, 196 publications, followed by 14 publications citation range between 11-20, 10 publications citation range between 21-30 citations, 2 publications citation range between 31-50 citations. However,

only 3 publications found citations range above 50. It can be said that, the rate of cited publications lower than non-cited publications.

**Table 4 Number of Cited Publications**

<b>SL No</b>	<b>Citation Range</b>	<b>No of Publications</b>
1.	0	458
2.	1-10	196
3.	11-20	14
4.	21-30	10
5.	31-50	2
6.	Above 50	3
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>683</b>

**Distribution by sources of publications**

Table 5 presents most favorite sources, where most of the publications published by Librarians. Out of total number 683 publications, 25 publications published in MANLIBNET conference, followed by 24 publications in CALIBER conference and 17 papers published in DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology. The data also informs that both Conferences and Journals most of publications published by librarians. It can be seen from the below table that, most journals and conference were held and published from India. Only one journal “COLLNET Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management” was an international publisher.

**Table 5 Distribution by sources of publications**

<b>SL No</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>No of Papers</b>
1	MANLIBNET	India	25
2	CALIBER	India	24
3	DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	India	17
4	IASLIC Conference	India	11

5	International Journal of Information Dissemination & Technology	India	10
6	ICDL International Conference on Digital Libraries	India	9
7	ILA National Conference	India	9
8	BOSLA	India	9
9	Library Herald	India	7
10	Pearl: A Journal of Library and Information Science	India	7
11	SRELS journal of Information Management	India	7
12	Annals of library and information studies	India	6
13	NACLIN Conference	India	6
14	PLANNER Conference	India	6
15	COLLNET Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management	Aboard	5
16	Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services (ETLIS)	India	5
17	ILA Bulletin	India	5
18	IASLIC Bulletin	India	4
19	Information Studies	India	4
20	International Journal of Digital Library Services	India	4

### **Average number Citations Per Year**

The below Table 6 shows average number of citations per year received by individual author. According (Harzing, 2011) average number citations per year can be calculated by dividing the total number of citations by the number of years the author or journal has been publishing papers. It is a useful metrics, which show yearly impact of the individual author or journal. The data informs that, Gunjal, Bhojaraju had greater citations received per year as compare other librarians. It was followed by Angadi, Mallikarjun with 9.04 citations and Dora, Mallikarjun with 8.2 average citations per year. In the top authors list by average number of

citations per year, it was observed that, the entire authors had above 3 average numbers of citations per year. From serial number 1-6 author have received more than 5 average number of citation per years.

**Table 6 Average number Citations Per Year**

Sl No	Name	Institute	Papers	Citations	Years	Cites_Year
1	Angadi, Mallikarjun	NIT Surathkal	60	217	24	9.04
2	Dora, Mallikarjun	IISER Berhampur	17	82	10	8.2
3	Gunjal, Bhojaraju	NIT Rourkela	35	98	15	6.53
4	Jalal , Samir Kumar	IIT Kharagpur	38	107	17	6.29
5	Sreekumar, M.G,	IIM Kozhikode	25	103	17	6.06
6	Tripathy, Jayanta Kumar	IIM Ranchi	12	84	15	5.6
7	Chaurasia, Neeraj Kumar	IIT Delhi	25	33	7	4.71
8	Sunitha, T.	IIM Kozhikode	11	68	17	4
9	Hasan, Nabi	IIT Delhi	52	103	27	3.81
10	Kumar, H. Anil	IIM Ahmedabad	17	68	20	3.4

### **Top Authors by Publications**

The Table 7 shows contribution of publications by author. The first position got by Angadi, Mallikarjun, Librarian with 60 publications, followed by Pathak, Sandeep Kumar, Deputy Librarian, IISER Bhopal with 57 publications, Hasan, Nabi, Librarian IIT Delhi with 52 papers. The data informs that most of authors are placed in the top 15 list in higher rank such as Librarians and Deputy Librarians. Only 3 assistant librarians found in the top 15 authors list by publications. It was also informs that form serial number 1-10 all the authors at least published 25 or more than 25 publications.

**Table 7 Top Authors by Publications**

Sl No	Name	Institute	Designation	Papers
1	Angadi, Mallikarjun	NIT Surathkal	Librarian	60
2	Pathak, Sandeep Kumar	IISER Bhopal	Deputy Librarian	57
3	Hasan, Nabi	IIT Delhi	Librarian	52
4	Swain, Chandrakant	IIM Raipur	Librarian	52
6	Jena ,Sudhir Kumar	IIM Shillong		45
7	Jalal , Samir Kumar	IIT Kharagpur	Deputy Librarian	38
5	Gunjal, Bhojaraju	NIT Rourkela	Deputy Librarian	35
8	Jadhav, Mahendra N.	IIT Madras	Librarian	32
9	Sreekumar, M.G,	IIM Kozhikode	Librarian	25
10	Chaurasia, Neeraj Kumar	IIT Delhi	Deputy Librarian	25
11	K. S. Dinesh	IIT Ropar	Deputy Librarian	22
12	Shettar , Iranna	NIT Surathkal		18
13	Kumar, H. Anil	IIM Ahmedabad	Librarian	17
14	Dora, Mallikarjun	IISER Berhampur	Assistant Librarian	17
15	Chaddha, Kavita	IIM Lucknow	Assistant Librarian	15

**Top Cited Authors**

The below Table 8 lists the top 10 most citations received by academic librarians. Among this librarians Angadi, Mallikarjun from NIT Surathkal ranked first with 217 citations. It was followed by Jalal, Samir Kumar with 107 citations and Hasan, Nabi and M.G, received 103 citation each. Furthermore, data found that, from serial number 6-10 in the top cited authors received below 100 citations.

**Table 8 Top Cited Authors**

SL No	Name	Designation	Institute	Papers	Citations
1.	Angadi, Mallikarjun	Librarian	NIT Surathkal	60	217
2.	Jalal , Samir Kumar	Deputy Librarian	IIT Kharagpur	38	107
3.	Hasan, Nabi	Librarian	IIT Delhi	52	103
4.	Sreekumar, M.G,	Chief Information Officer & Head	IIM Kozhikode	25	103
5.	Gunjal, Bhojaraju	Deputy Librarian	NIT Rourkela	35	98
6.	Tripathy, Jayanta Kumar	Librarian	IIM Ranchi	12	84
7.	Dora, Mallikarjun	Assistant Librarian	IISER Berhampur	17	82
8.	Kumar, H. Anil	Librarian	IIM Ahmedabad	17	68
9.	Sunitha, T.	Assistant Librarian	IIM Kozhikode	11	68
10	Swain, Chandrakant	Librarian	IIM Raipur	52	56

### Average number citation per paper

In order to assess average number citation per paper, the following method was used. The average number of citations per paper is calculated by dividing the total number of citations by the total number of papers (Anne, 2011). The results of the citation per paper analysis are displayed in Table 9. The result informs that, most highly impact author was Tripathy, Jayanta Kumar, IIM Ranchi. This author published 12 papers with 7 citations per papers followed Sunitha, T., IIM Kozhikode with 6.18 cites per paper, Dora, Mallikarjun with 4.82 citations per paper in 17 papers. Moreover, data indicates that, all the authors placed in the top ten most productive authors had average number citation per paper greater than 3.

**Table 9 Average number citation per paper**

Sl No	Name	Institute	Papers	Citations	Cites_Paper
1	Tripathy, Jayanta Kumar	IIM Ranchi	12	84	7
2	Sunitha, T.	IIM Kozhikode	11	68	6.18
3	Dora, Mallikarjun	IISER Berhampur	17	82	4.82
4	Guha, Tamal Kumar	IIT Guwahati	11	49	4.45
5	Paliwal, Nitin	NIT Hamirpur	4	17	4.25
6	Sreekumar, M.G,	IIM Kozhikode	25	103	4.12
7	Kumar, H. Anil	IIM Ahmedabad	17	68	4

8	Angadi, Mallikarjun	NIT Surathkal	60	217	3.62
9	Sanaman, Gareema	NIT Rourkela	8	27	3.38
10	Sunny, Sanjeev K	IIT Roorkee	5	16	3.2

### Ranking of Authors by H-Index

According Hirsch (2005) H-Index is “A scientist has index h if h of his/her Np papers have at least h citations each, and the other (Np-h) papers have no more than h citations each”. The paper citation count by using POP. In this below table 10 presents top H-index authors. It means if your H-index is 14 means at least your 14 papers cited at least 14 times each. It shows your quantity as well quality of your publications. The data illustrates that, all the authors had at least 4 and above H-index. However, in the top three position got by M.G, followed by Angadi, Mallikarjun and Jalal , Samir Kumar had 6 H-index each followed Dora, Mallikarjun, Hasan, Nabi and Swain, Chandrakant with 5 h-index. Likewise, T, Suita, Kumar, H. Anil, Sandman, Graeme, Gunwale, Bhojaraju, Sahoo, Bibhuti Bhusan, Chaurasia, Neeraj Kumar and Pathak, Sandeep Kumar each have 4 H-Index.

**Table 10 Ranking of Authors by H-Index**

SL No	Name	Institute	Papers	Citations	h_index
1	Sreekumar, M.G,	IIM Kozhikode	25	103	6
2	Angadi, Mallikarjun	NIT Surathkal	60	217	6
3	Jalal , Samir Kumar	IIT Kharagpur	38	107	6
4	Dora, Mallikarjun	IISER Berhampur	17	82	5
5	Hasan, Nabi	IIT Delhi	52	103	5
6	Swain, Chandrakant	IIM Raipur	52	56	5
7	Sunitha, T.	IIM Kozhikode	11	68	4
8	Kumar, H. Anil	IIM Ahmedabad	17	68	4
9	Sanaman, Gareema	NIT Rourkela	8	27	4
10	Gunjal, Bhojaraju	NIT Rourkela	37	103	4

11	Sahoo, Bibhuti Bhusan	IIT Bhubaneswar	13	35	4
12	Chaurasia, Neeraj Kumar	IIT Delhi	25	33	4
13	Pathak, Sandeep Kumar	IISER Bhopal	57	52	4

### Ranking of Authors by G-Index

The Table 11 provides an overview of top G-Index academic librarians. G-Index was proposed by Leo Egghe according to (Egghe, 2006) G-Index is “Given a set of articles ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the g-index is the (unique) largest number such that the top g articles received (together) at least g<sup>2</sup> citations.”. In top fifteen top G-index authors list. Most of the academics librarians had at least 5 G-index and more than 5. Futhormoer, it revealed that, the top position received by Angadi, Mallikarjun having 14 G-index as well as greater citations among other authors followed by M.G, , Jalal, Samir Kumar, Gunjal, Bhojaraju and Tripathy, Jayanta Kumar each have 9 G-index. From serial number 6-9 authors have 8 G-Index.

**Table 11 Ranking of Authors by G-Index**

SL No	Name	Institute	Papers	Citations	G-index
1	Angadi, Mallikarjun	NIT Surathkal	60	217	14
2	Sreekumar, M.G,	IIM Kozhikode	25	103	9
3	Jalal , Samir Kumar	IIT Kharagpur	38	107	9
4	Gunjal, Bhojaraju	NIT Rourkela	35	98	9
5	Tripathy, Jayanta Kumar	IIM Ranchi	12	84	9
6	Dora, Mallikarjun	IISER Berhampur	17	82	8
7	Hasan, Nabi	IIT Delhi	52	103	8
8	Sunitha, T.	IIM Kozhikode	11	68	8
9	Kumar, H. Anil	IIM Ahmedabad	17	68	8



10	Swain, Chandrakant	IIM Raipur	52	56	7
11	Guha, Tamal Kumar	IIT Guwahati	11	49	7
12	Pathak, Sandeep Kumar	IISER Bhopal	57	52	6
13	Sanaman, Gareema	NIT Rourkela	8	27	5
14	Sahoo, Bibhuti Bhusan	IIT Bhubaneswar	13	35	5
15	Chaurasia, Neeraj Kumar	IIT Delhi	25	33	5

### Top Cited Publications

The 10 most cited publications by librarians displayed in Table 12. The first ranked publication was “Knowledge management: why do we need it for corporate” by Gunjal, Bhojaraju with highest 67 citation followed by title “Implementing the office total productive maintenance (“office TPM”) program: a library case study” by N Kanta Patra, JK Tripathy, BK Choudhary with 56 citations and the title” Scientometric portrait of Nobel laureate Leland H. Hartwell” received 51 citations. Secondly, among these top ten most cited publications there were three publications published by Angadi, Mallikarjun NIT, Surathkal and two publications published by Sreekumar, M.G. and Sunitha, T. from IIM Kozhikode. The data also informed that, most cited publications on “Bibliometrics and Scientometric study”.

**Table 12 Top Cited Publications**

Sl No	Name	Cites	Authors	Title
1	Gunjal, Bhojaraju	67	G Bhojaraju	Knowledge management: why do we need it for corporates
2	Tripathy, Jayanta Kumar	56	N Kanta Patra, JK Tripathy, BK Choudhary	Implementing the office total productive maintenance (“office TPM”) program: a library case study
3	Angadi, Mallikarjun	51	M Angadi, MM Koganuramath, BS Kademani, VL Kalyane, BK Sen	Scientometric portrait of Nobel laureate Leland H. Hartwell

4	Angadi, Mallikarjun	45	MM Koganuramath, A Mallikarjun, BS Kademani, VL Kalyane, S Jange	Scientometric Portrait of Wolfgang Ketterle
5	Guha, T.K.	39	TK Guha, V Saraf	OPAC usability: assessment through verbal protocol
6	Sreekumar, M.G	27	MG Sreekumar, T Sunitha	Library capacity building through E-Journal Consortia: The Indian Scenario
7	Kumar, H. Anil and Dora, Mallikarjun	26	HA Kumar, M Dora	Citation analysis of doctoral dissertations at IIMA: A review of the local use of journals
8	Angadi, Mallikarjun	26	MM Koganuramah, A Mallikarjun, BS Kademani	Bibliometric dimension of innovation communication productivity of Tata Institute of Social Sciences
9	Sreekumar, M.G And Sunitha, T	25	MG Sreekumar, T Sunitha	Seamless aggregation and integration of diverse datastreams: essential strategies for building practical digital libraries and electronic information systems
10	Sreekumar, M.G And Sunitha, T	25	MG Sreekumar, T Sunitha	Library capacity building through E-Journal Consortia: The Indian Scenario

### Conclusion:

Overall, the study highlights the research output of academic librarians affiliated with IIMs, IITs, NITs, and IISERs from 1989 to 2018. Although, IIMs, IITs, NITs, and IISERs have reputed institutes in India. However, the research output of librarians was not satisfactory and the growth rate of the publications was not stable. Secondly, there were only 683 publications published by academic librarians. In addition to, total publications, the majority publications published in the form of journals articles 277 and conference papers 227. The most surprising

result found that, out of 683 publications, more than half of the 458 publications had no citations. The study also reveals that very few 36 librarians profile found in Google Scholar in totals 23 IITs, 19 IIMs, 31 NITs and 7 IISERs. Both IIMs and IITs librarians contributed greater numbers of publications as compare to librarians from NITs and IISERs. The findings of this study clearly indicates that, the academic librarians should concentrate on quality of papers so that citations may increase. If the librarians Google Scholar profile will increase actual impact will be measure. The study also recommended that librarians should update their Google Scholar profile as duplicates and irrelevant publications found in their Google Scholar profile. Furthermore, the study recommended that, before analysing Google Scholar data a researcher must proper data validation as, the study found many irrelevant data. The future study can attempt to identify other academic librarians of India and their publications, such as private universities and other public universities.

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