- POSDCORB Principles in Libraries of North East India

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Administration and Management of NIT Libraries of North East India with Reference to POSDCORB Principles

Latifur Alom Ahmed, Nabin Chandra Dey and Sanjay Kumar Singh

Abstract

Purpose: The industrial revolution brought along with it the various principles of management. POSDCORB originally coined by Luther Gulick falls under the classical theory of management. Libraries had greatly benefited by applying the various management theories and principles. An attempt has been made to study the administration and management of NIT libraries of North East India under POSDCORB principles.

Methodology: The survey method has been adopted for the present study. A questionnaire has been designed under Likert scale with statements for covering the seven aspects of POSDCORB principles.

Findings: The study reveals that libraries of NIT Silchar, NIT Manipur scored highest in the POSDCORB principle. The libraries of NIT Agartala, NIT Mizoram, NIT Arunachal Pradesh, NIT Nagaland, NIT Sikkim, and NIT Meghalaya have a significant difference with the NIT Silchar library in terms of POSDCORB implementation.

Originality: This study is original research based on the primary data collection through a survey in the NIT libraries of North East India.

Keywords: POSDCORB; Industrial revolution; Likert scale; Classical theory; Budget; NIT library; Technical education; Paired sample t-test.

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Analysing Altmetric Indicators of Research Articles: A Case Study of Select Universities of Gujarat

Nitin J Gajera, Manoj M Chauhan, Shishir Mandalia and Ashok S Chaudhary

Abstract

Purpose: *The study aims to assess the Altmetric Attention Scores (AAS) of articles affiliated with select universities of Gujarat and, to examine their correlation with other metrics. It also tries to explore the digital footprint of these universities' research on social media, analysing user engagement, satisfaction, and preferences to provide insights for libraries, research scholars, and academic organizations.*

Methodology: *Data were retrieved from the dimensions database by searching the term 'Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar' and 'The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda' filtered for publications from 2011 to 2024, limited to Open Access (OA) items, and restricted to the 'Article' document type. From the refined dataset, the 100 articles with the highest Altmetric Attention Scores were identified and selected for further analysis.*

Findings: *The study found that X (formerly Twitter) was the most widely used platform for engaging with research outputs. AAS showed a moderate positive correlation with X for SPU and a strong positive correlation for MSU, while both universities showed a negative correlation between AAS and citation. Gold Open Access was the dominant publishing type in both cases.*

Originality: *The Altmetric analysis of articles from SPU and MSU offers valuable insights into the online attention garnered by the universities' scholarly outputs. The study further investigates the correlation between the AAS and its contributing sources, as well as the relationship between AAS and traditional bibliometric indicators such as citation counts.*

Keywords: *Altmetric; Citation; Bibliometrics; University; Gujarat*

Article Type: *Survey Based*

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Exploring the Status of Open Access Repositories in Social Sciences: Insights from OpenDOAR

Rima Hazarika and K G Sudhier

Abstract

Purpose: *This study aims to explore the landscape of open access repositories (OARs) in Social Sciences, utilising OpenDOAR. It focuses on understanding the distribution, accessibility, and content of these repositories, highlighting trends, gaps, and opportunities within the open access (OA) landscape.*

Methodology: *The study employs a data-driven approach, utilising the Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR) to collect and analyse information on Social Sciences repositories. Advanced search capabilities of OpenDOAR were used to retrieve 5,898 repositories, which were then manually reviewed and analysed using tables, charts, and graphical representations to explore repository types, growth trends, software used, geographical distribution, subject coverage, content types, and adherence to OA metadata policies.*

Findings: *The analysis reveals that institutional repositories dominate the Social Sciences field, comprising 89.44% of the total repositories. DSpace emerges as the most prevalent software used for repository management. The USA leads in the number of repositories, followed by Japan and Germany. However, 82.81% of the repositories lack defined OA metadata policies, indicating a need for standardised practices.*

Originality: *This study provides a comprehensive analysis of Social Science OARs that helps in understanding the current state of OA in social sciences. It highlights the importance of standardised OA policies and offers insights for researchers, institutions, and policymakers to enhance the visibility and impact of social science research.*

Keywords: *Open access; Social science; Repository; OpenDOAR; Scholarly communication.*

Article Type: *Project based*

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Online Attention to the Research Outputs : An Altmetric Study of Indian Institutes of National Importance

Pritam Dey, Rajdeep Choudhury and Mukut Sarmah

Abstract

Purpose: *This study aims to explore the altmetric presence of Indian research outputs from selected Institutes of National Importance- IITs, IIMs, AIIMS. The study is to investigate the primary platforms where these institutes' research outputs are discussed. It is also to examine the correlation between Altmetric Attention Score (AAS) and citation counts, and to assess the relationship between National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) scores and altmetric presence.*

Methodology: *Purposive sampling is used to select the top five IITs, five IIMs, and five AIIMS based on the NIRF 2024 rankings scattered among engineering, management, and medical science disciplines. Altmetric data is collected using the Altmetric Explorer database, and research output data is sourced from the Scopus database. Basic analysis is conducted using Microsoft Excel 2021, and statistical analyses are performed in JAMOVI and R.*

Findings: *The research output of the selected IITs is 28.6 times that of IIMs and 22.4 times that of AIIMS. The average altmetric presence is 61.06% for IITs, 59.52% for IIMs, and 82.38% for AIIMS. AIIMS research had the highest average social media mentions (10.2), followed by IIMs (4.57) and IITs (3.41). The study found a significant, moderate, positive relationship between AAS and citation counts for all the institutions. The correlation between NIRF score and altmetric presence is statistically insignificant and varied in strength from weak to moderate. Research outputs of the selected institutes are predominantly shared by users in the US, followed by India and the UK.*

Value: *This research provides insights into the altmetric landscape of top ranking IITs, IIMs, and AIIMS. The study also adds knowledge on the relationship between institutional reputation, research impact, and altmetric presence, which can inform future altmetric studies and institutional engagement strategies.*

Keywords: *Altmetric; Altmetric attention score; Citation; NIRF; Institute of national importance; IIT; IIM; AIIMS*

Article Type: *Trend Report*

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Title Features of the Research Papers : A Disciplinary Study of Select Indian LIS Journals

Prabin Karkee and Sudha Sinha

Abstract

Purpose: *The purpose of this study is to assess the usage of non-alphanumeric characters in titles that have been published in select Indian LIS Journals.*

Methodology: *Quantitative method of research was adopted. A total of 1371 articles that were published in the DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT) and the Journal of Information and Knowledge (JIK) between 2011 and 2023 served as the corpus for this investigation. The distribution of publications by year, authorship trends, and the usage of five frequently used non-alphanumeric characters-colon, comma, hyphen, question mark, and parenthesis-are included in this study.*

Findings: *The study shows that over the course of the study, JIK produced 674 articles and DJLIT published 697 papers, with an average relative growth rate (RGR) of 1.83%. In both publications, cooperative authoring is more common. Of the 1371 contributions, the results also reveal that 1013 titles-498 in DJLIT and 515 in JIK-contained non-alphanumeric characters. The most commonly used alpha numeric character is the colon (:); joint writers use it frequently in DJLIT (74.41%) and JIK (68.33%).*

Value: *The goal of this original research effort is to have an intense and important impact on scholars and library users who delve into the realm of non-alphanumeric characters in research paper titles.*

Keywords: *LIS article; Research paper title; Non-alpha numeric character; DJLIT; JIK.*

Article Type: *Exploratory*

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Integrating Intelligent Technologies In University Library: A Case Study
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Abstract

Purpose: *This paper tries to explore the integration of intelligent library technologies, artificial intelligence, big data analytics, the Internet of Things (IoT), and cloud computing. The study carried out at Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tamil Nadu for exploring the possibilities.*

Methodology: *A structured questionnaire was administered to 375 library users, yielding 345 valid responses (92%). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics in SPSS and inferential tests (Chi-square, t-test, ANOVA, correlation) in R.*

Findings: *Users reported high satisfaction with digital resources (mean = 4.5/5) and positive perceptions of technology's role in improving access and efficiency. Awareness was highest for cloud computing (85%) and artificial intelligence (80%), but lower for IoT (60%). Challenges included data privacy concerns (32%) and limited digital literacy (27%). Significant relationships were found between demographics, engagement, and satisfaction.*

Originality: *By offering empirical evidence from an Indian university context, this study contributes to global discussions on intelligent libraries and highlights the specific challenges of technology adoption in developing countries. The study emphasises the need for training programs, infrastructure upgrades, and privacy safeguards to optimise the adoption of intelligent technologies.*

Keywords: *Intelligent library; Technology integration; Artificial intelligence; Big data analytics; Cloud computing, User engagement; Library management; Digital literacy.*

Article Type: *Survey Based*

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Bridging Agricultural Information Gaps: Role of Libraries in Addressing Pre and Post-Harvesting Needs in Southern Karnataka

K S Parvathamma and B N Hemavathi

Abstract

Purpose: *This study aims to explore the intersection of the themes-information gaps, farmers' preferences, farming methods, and the role of libraries in shaping agricultural practices and addressing challenges faced by farmers in the Southern Karnataka Region of India.*

Methodology: *The study adopted the survey method. The survey was conducted in the five districts of Mandya, Hassan, Chikkaballapur, Chamarajnagar, and Bangalore urban districts of Southern Karnataka. Structured questionnaire was designed in the regional language (Kannada) and used as a checklist for collecting the data from the farmers. A proportionate stratified sampling technique was applied and collected 150 responses from the farmers of each district; therefore, the sample size is 750. A simple random sampling method was used for interviewing.*

Findings: *It's found that farmers in the Southern Karnataka region largely adhere to traditional farming methods, with a growing interest in organic practices but minimal adoption of modern techniques like hydroponics and precision agriculture. Their crop cultivation is heavily dependent on the monsoon season, indicating a need for improved irrigation and water management strategies. Pre-harvest information needs center around seed selection, pest management, and fertilizers, while post-harvest priorities include pricing, disease management, and marketing. Major challenges faced by farmers include water scarcity, lack of quality seeds, and middlemen exploitation.*

Value: *The study has collected data from farmers that it provided valuable insights into the agricultural practices of Southern Karnataka, highlighting the critical areas that need attention and offering practical solutions. Its utility lies in informing policy, guiding agricultural support programs, and emphasising the role of information access in farming.*

Keywords: *Agricultural practice; information gap; Library; Harvesting; Karnataka*

Article Type: *Survey Based Research*

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Automation Advancement in Academic Libraries: A Case Study of Government and Aided Degree Colleges in Belagavi Region
Ramesh B Kuri and Somanagouda Shankargouda Patil

Abstract

Purpose: *This paper attempts to explore the present status of automation in libraries of Government and aided colleges affiliated with Rani Channamma University, Belagavi (RCUB).*

Methodology: *A descriptive survey method was used and a well-structured questionnaire was constructed with five-point was prepared in printed form to collect primary data from librarians. A minimum sample size of 83 was calculated using Cochran's formula, and 81 responses were considered for analysis. The SPSS software was used for data tabulation and validation.*

Findings: *The results revealed that libraries of all aided and some Government colleges have full-time librarians. Libraries of 80% aided and 44% of Government colleges are automated, and most of them have been using e-lib proprietary software. Lack of staff, lack of ICT equipment, and insufficient funds were identified as the main causes for not automating libraries.*

Originality: *Keeping in mind the current developments in technology, this study contributes to a better understanding of the status of automation of academic libraries. It recommends governing bodies in recruiting qualified professionals, and free up library grants for ICT implementation. It suggests libraries using proprietary software to migrate to open-source software and also promotes networking of all academic libraries.*

Keywords: *Library automation; Open-source software; Government college library; Aided college library; ICT infrastructure; Proprietary software*

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