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- Bibliometric Study
- Web-based Library Services
- Infants in Dewey Decimal Classification
- E-journals Usage in Visva Bharati University
- Challenges in LIS Education



Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres
Kolkata - 700054

IASLIC Bulletin

A Peer-Reviewed Quarterly Journal

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Indian Journal of Chemistry – Section A: A Bibliometric Study

K P Singh^a and Treveni Dey^b

Abstract

Purpose: The study seeks to apply citation analysis on Indian Journal of Chemistry-Section A (IJC-A) to find out the various bibliometric parameters

Methodology: IJC-A a leading chemistry journal in India published by NISCAIR was selected for study. A total of 6104 citations were collected from 178 articles published in the year 2014 and 2015. In MS-Excel spreadsheet, bibliographic details such as authors, title, year, name of journal were downloaded. Separate spread sheets were prepared for different bibliometric parameters. Data were analyzed and suitable mathematical computations were done as per the requirement.

Findings: By analyzing the citations, it was found that 46.05% citations were published during 2001-2010. Journal articles were the most cited documents among all. Articles written by three authors were cited maximum number of times. R G Parr was the most cited author. The highest number of citation were generated by USA. Ranked list of core cited journals, most frequently cited articles and highly productive institutes in the field of Chemistry were also determined.

Originality: By the citation analysis of IJC-A various bibliometric parameters like year-wise distribution of citations, to identify most frequently used type of documents, most cited author, most cited article, core cited journal, most productive institute were determined in the field of inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, spectroscopy and analytical chemistry.

Keywords: Indian Journal of Chemistry-Section A (IJC-A), Citation Analysis, Authorship Pattern

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Web-based Library Services : A Critical Analysis on the Skills of Library Professionals

Vikram Singh Sahi^a and Sangita Gupta^b

Abstract

Purpose: The main aim of this study is to focus on the bottlenecks in implementing web based library services. This paper is also to know the extent of understanding about the ICT tools, level of awareness about the library automation softwares, awareness about the softwares used for creating digital repositories, information about the web publishing softwares, management of electronic resources, open access initiatives, etc.

Methodology: In order to conduct this study primary data is collected with the help of questionnaires which were distributed to the library professionals working in the academic libraries of Jammu District. The Mean, Variance, Standard Deviation and the t-values are computed for all the identified parameters. Based on the final t-values the results are classified as Significant, Non-Significant and Highly Significant.

Findings: From the calculations, it is found that t_{cal} is greater than $t_{tab}(1.962)$ and the calculated value of t lies outside the critical regions $\pm t_{1/2\alpha}$, for given degrees of freedom (DF=84) and with confidence level 95% (α =.05) using two-tailed hypothesis testing.

Originality/Value: No similar research is carried out in the University of Jammu on the skills of library professionals in handling the tools that help in creating and managing web based resources.

Keywords: Digital Repository, Web Publishing, INFLIBNET, Open Access Initiatives, Web Content Management

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Treatment of the Subject Descriptors on Infants in Various Editions of Dewey Decimal Classification

Ashok Pala, Tarun Kumar Mondal and Udayan Bhattacharyac

Abstract

Purpose: This paper has been written to explore the subject development on infants from the related subject descriptors in DDC and to exhibit the treatment of different subjects on infants in different DDC editions.

Methodology: In order to investigate the objectives or purpose stated earlier, it has been intended to adopt assessment and evolution study. DDC editions have been thoroughly searched to collect data on infants. Qualitative assessment of the subject descriptors has been done to exhibit their edition wise treatment.

Findings: Medicine and Health (610) class holds the maximum infant related subjects. Infancy, Infants—social aspects, Infancy-music, Infant baptism-music, Infanticide—demographic effect, Infants—legal status—constitutional law—these subjects come in the 20th edition onwards and hint at their recency in the evolution of universe of subjects. Similarly Infanticide, Physical and psychological health of infants, Education of infants receive treatment almost from the dawn of DDC intensifying their ancient origin. Example notes are transformed into Including notes in the later editions of DDC and the later editions hold 'See' references more than 'See also' references.

Originality/Value: This paper tries to assess the subject development on infants from the related subject descriptors in DDC which has not been done earlier.

Keywords: Dewey Decimal Classification, Infants, Infantile, Infancy, Subject Descriptors, See, See Also, Relocations

Usage of E-journals by the users of the Visva Bharati University: An Analytical Study

Swarup Kumar Raj^a and Pinakinath Mukhopadhyay^b

Abstract

Purpose: This study has been conducted the usage pattern of e-journals and services in the Visva Bharati University (VBU). So this study is focused on awareness, purpose, degree of satisfaction, frequency of access, problems and solutions regarding the usage of the e-journals under UGC-INFONET programme in VBU.

Methodology: A structured questionnaire has been prepared and distributed among the users of the VBU and has been analyzed the purpose of this study with the help of Chi-square tests.

Findings: 92% of the users in VBU are aware about this programme. Majority of the respondents are using this programme for their research works and are partly satisfied with the services of this prgramme.

Originality/Value: This survey has been conducted regarding the usage of the e-journals and provided the results of degree of satisfaction, frequency of access, problems faced, promotional factors and solutions for effective use of the e-journals.

Keywords: E-resources, E-journals, Consortium, E-ShodhSindhu, Visva Bharati University.

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Challenges in Library and Information Science Education: A study on Perception of LIS Teachers in Maharashtra, India

Sarika Sawant^a and Poonam Yadav^b

Abstract

Purpose: The present study is to highlight the perceptions of library and information science (LIS) teachers about the facilities available to them, administrative problems, and problems related to the students that they face in conducting the course.

Methodology: Survey was found to be the most suitable method for the present study. The population consisted of LIS teachers of departments in universities as well as LIS teachers in the colleges offering library science courses in Maharashtra state of India. The link to the questionnaire prepared using Google form was e-mailed to 35 LIS teachers of the state; of them, 18 responded to the questionnaire, making a total response rate of 51.42%.

Findings: It was observed that LIS teachers are facing many challenges. The main hurdles were unavailability of updated resources such as latest books for teaching, clerical and teaching posts being vacant in the department, inadequate IT facility or no maintenance of IT facility. Almost all LIS teachers upgrade their skills by attending conferences, seminars and training programmes, as well as by acquiring knowledge on their own with the help of books and journals available to them. A quarter of the respondents felt that there is less awareness about MLISc course in the general student community and those who take admission in MLISc were found to have low motivation to complete the course. However, LIS teachers felt that the future of LIS education is very bright with multitude of opportunities.

Originality: This is one of the preliminary studies focusing on the current challenges faced by LIS teachers and possible prospect of LIS education.

Keywords: LIS education, LIS teachers, Challenges in LIS education, LIS course, Maharashtra, India

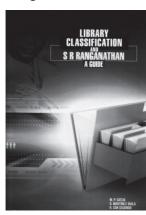
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Book Review

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION AND S R RANGANATHAN: A GUIDE / M P Satija. Compiled and edited by Daniel Martinez-Avila and Rosa San Segudo Manuel. Ess Ess Publications. New Delhi. 2018. xviii, 292p. ISBN: 978-81-936074-7-3. Language: English. Price: Rs 1200.00 (Hard Bound)

Ranganathan and Library Classification become



inseparable concepts in the field of Library Science. Since his joining to University College of London, Ranganathan was attracted mostly to classification studies due to teaching technique of his inspiring teacher - W.C.B. Sayers. As a mathematician his orderly mind tried to

perceive many similarities between classification and mathematics which helped him with innovative ideas. Prof M P Satija, a researcher on Ranganathan and his works, rightly commented that the works of Ranganathan on classification form the bedrock of an influential theory of the wide discipline of knowledge organization. When a book is written with these two concepts and that too by none other than a personality like M P Satija, the book would carry much added values of research outputs, insights and analysis with innovative ideas.

The book under review consists of nine chapters. Like many other, a 'Preface' written by the author himself ignites the minds of readers about perennial theories and methods developed by Ranganathan. 'The International Relevance of Ranganathan' appeared next which is written

jointly by Daniel Martinez-Avial, a Brazilian Scholar and Rosa San Segundo Manuel, a Spanish Scholar. Both of them have expressed the feelings of library professionals of their countries. They have reported that Ranganathan and his Colon Classification were popularly propagated in Spain during Birth Centenary of the father of Indian Librarianship. The relevance of Ranganathan's Philosophy in the librarianship profession of their countries is proved in this write-up. The first chapter 'S R Ranganathan (1892-1972): A Global Indian Library Thinker' with the short biography of Ranganathan. Author have mentioned how a mathematician turned to librarian. A long journey of becoming a successful and innovative librarian when there was no sign and symbol of the existence of library profession is mentioned in this chapter. In his journey, Ranganathan had opportunity to communicate with Melvil Dewey. Report of those conversations was also similarly important. These important facts of his life should have been discussed in this chapter.

The second chapter 'Colon Classification (CC)' gives overall idea about revolutionary inception of CC which was conceived as the practical classification of DDC could not satisfy the orderly mind of a mathematician. Ranganathan's philosophy as reflected in all seven editions of CC is critically analysed. However, author has also expressed his dissatisfaction for CC not being upgraded by the concerns to whom Ranganathan trusted and gave

responsibility. Prof Satija's dissatisfaction is not only of his own, it is of all Indians who feel sad seeing the uncertain fate of such a beautiful scheme due to long and callous neglect. But I believe, these dissatisfaction should ignite all minds which urge Prof Satija like scholars and personalities to join hands together in breaking the ice and bear the torch of upgrading the theories and the products thereon.

In the third chapter 'Call, Book and Collection Numbers: Ranganathan's Chronological System', author have extensively Ranganathan's suggested system of building Call Number by the way of building Book Number and Collection Number. As a class number alone fails to distinctly individualise a document in the library, method of assigning a unique identification number is introduced. The fourth chapter 'Modes of Growth of Subjects in the Universe of Knowledge' deals with the different modes of formation and growth of subjects. Ranganathan elucidated the various modes of growth viz Fission, Lamination, loose assemblage, fusion, distillation, partial comprehension and subject bundles. In this chapter, new modes of formation of subjects are also discussed in consonance with the new research trends. In chapter five 'Mapping of Social Science in the Colon Classification' author have explained and analysed the order of social science subjects in Colon Classification (6th ed). Author has pointed out that the organisation of social science in the Colon Classification is inadequate and need to be updated to accommodate current knowledge. The sixth chapter 'A Plea to Save the National Heritage: Revise the Colon Classification' deals with events occurred during the journey of colon classification. For revival of this scheme author traces the base for continuous improvements of this scheme. Ranganathan's efforts of continuous revision of colon classification are listed in the

appendix which urge to look forward in stepping further for revision and survival.

In the seventh chapter 'Classification and Indexing India: A State-of-the-Art' the author described the current state of classification theory and practice. It is also proved here that influence of Ranganathan on traditional classification is relevant are seminal in designing database, expert systems, multilingual knowledge representation, web engineering and information architecture in the 21st century. Even Prof G Bhattacharyya's POPSI and Classaurus are also discussed in this chapter establishing the relationship between Classification and Indexing.

The eighth chapter 'Ranganathan and Classification: A Chronology 1924-972' gives a structured chronology according to some epochs of the life of Ranganatah. Posthumous events are also given which will be helpful for readers. In the ninth chapter 'His Impact and Continued Relevance: What They Say', author has given comments on Ranganathan's relevance made by various personalities. Three aspects of Ranganthan viz Ranganathan as a man, as a scientist, and as a classificationist. are presented. An author index and beautiful glossary have added value to this publication.

The typescript and printing quality are good. The paper quality and binding have also been maintained a standard. This book, an important addition to the field of Library Classification in particular, will add values to the future librarianship. The cost of this book is reasonable. I am unhesitant to mention that the book is a significant attempt to carry forward the Indian school of thoughts in library classification and will fulfill the desires of readers.

Prof Pijushkanti Panigrahi, University of Calcutta panigrahipk @ yahoo.com

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