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- Cross – Lingual Search
- Functioning of Jute-Gate
- Library 3.0 in Indian Universities
- Bibliometric Study of Citations
- E-Resources and Library Services
- Koha in India



Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres

Kolkata - 700054

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A Peer-Reviewed Quarterly Journal

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Editorial Office : IASLIC, P-291, CIT Scheme No 6M, Kankurgachi, Kolkata 700054, WB, India

✉ iaslic.journal@gmail.com ☎ +91 33 2362 9651

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The IASLIC Bulletin

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All correspondences relating to the Journal should be addressed to :

The Editor, IASLIC Bulletin, P 291, CIT Scheme No. 6M, Kankurgachi, Kolkata - 700 054, WB, India

✉ iaslic.journal@gmail.com ☎ +91 33 2362 9651 📞 +91 9434243522

Cross-Lingual Search in Libraries: A Study with Indian Languages

Aditya Tripathi^a

Abstract

Purpose: Cross-lingual search for the library catalogue in Indian languages with a pinch of translation can be a big help to the scholars. The purpose of this paper is to design a cross-lingual search tool demonstrating cross-lingual search and retrieval in a library catalogue.

Methodology : The system uses MARC21 for the bibliographic description of catalogue records and Unicode for character representation in Indic scripts. It transliterates the fields which require transliteration in other language. The system partially translates the catalogue by codifying the fields. For codification of fields existing codes are adopted. However, where standard codes are not available, suggestive codes are developed for demonstration of system.

Findings: Library OPACs comprise of structured data where different fields are presented in a particular format and rendering the data to the users in desired language and script would be a great contribution in libraries. A cross lingual search tool can also be very helpful for Indians who know more than one languages without knowing the script except the script of their mother tongue.

Originality Value: A significant amount of bibliographic data is transliterated from one language to other and does not require any kind of translation from the users' point of view. On the other hand, a significant volume of bibliographic data can be represented in numeric form.

Keywords: Information Retrieval, Multi-lingual Information Retrieval, Cross-lingual Information System, MARC21, Machine Translation, Machine Transliteration, Indian Languages, Indic Scripts

Functioning of Jute-Gate: A Subject Gateway on Jute Information

Surojit Sanyal^a

Ratna Bandyopadhyay^b

Pijushkanti Panigrahi^c

Abstract

Purpose: Subject Gateways have been developed on different subjects during last two decades. They incorporated latest concepts and technologies in order to disseminate qualitative information to information seekers. Information professionals and subject experts have also played their part for making them sustainable. The purpose of this paper is to examine the scope and quality of information dissemination on jute across the gateway and websites.

Methodology: A survey is conducted on different 149 subject gateways that existed between 1996 and 2016. Apart from these subject gateways, 47 websites and portals on Jute have also been surveyed. On the other hand data have been collected through questionnaires sent to different Jute Mills. Other Jute stakeholders were also consulted before designing the prototype model. The model is developed with latest technologies.

Findings: No subject gateway on Jute information has been found. Even most of the websites and portals on jute are not comprehensive and mostly cover only selective areas on jute. The survey reveals that only 65.10% gateways were active as on 20.03.2016. Among the 149 subject gateways 8.72% gateways were found to be Indian out of which 92.30% were active as on 20.03.2016.

Originality/Value: This paper tries to assess the need of a viable and more sustainable approach towards dissemination of qualitative information on jute. As there has been no comprehensive single window web dissemination tool on jute information, development of a subject gateway on jute is an obvious choice. This paper covers the status of subject gateways across the world and limits its scope to the organisation of jute information for a subject gateway including its design.

Keywords: Subject Gateway, Subject Information Gateway, Micro Subject Gateway, Jute Portal, Jute Information Gateway, Jute-Gate.

Towards Library 3.0: Issues and Challenges in Indian Universities

Leela Dhar Mangi^a

Amit Sharma^b

Abstract

Purpose : *This paper is to provide how Web 3.0 technologies and approaches are being used within the library sector. There are a variety of risks associated with such approaches. The paper is also to describe the different types of risks and outlines a risk assessment and risk management approach which are being developed to minimize the dangers whilst allowing the benefits of Library 3.0.*

Methodology : *The paper outlines various risks and barriers which have been identified in India. A risk assessment and risk management approach which was initially developed to support use of Web 3.0 technologies is described. Its potential use within the wider library community, in conjunction with related approaches for addressing areas such as accessibility and protection of young people, is described.*

Findings : *Use of Library 3.0 approaches is becoming embedded across many libraries which seek to exploit the benefits which can be provided by such technologies. The associated risks are identified and appropriate mechanisms are implemented to minimize such risks.*

Originality/value : *The areas described in this paper should be of relevance to many libraries which are making use of Library 3.0 services. The paper is valuable to policy makers and web practitioners within libraries who may be aware of the potential benefits of library 3.0 but have not considered associated risks.*

Keywords: *Web 3.0, Library 3.0, Web 2.0, Library 2.0, Threat evaluation, Threat organization, Dividend,*

A Bibliometric Study of Citations in Ph D Theses on Civil Engineering

S Raonak Salim^a
K Surendra Babu^b

Abstract

Purpose : Bibliometric analysis becomes a well established part of information research. Hence, to know the characteristics of literature used by the scholars of civil engineering department in Sri Venkateswara University, this study is undertaken.

Methodology : Citations appeared at the end of each chapter or at the end of 37 PhD. theses of civil engineering were noted down on slips. The type of document, year of publication, number of authors etc of all the references (citations) were noted down on slips. All these data were entered in computer for processing.

Findings : From the present study it is found that, journals are the most preferred sources of information in civil engineering. U.S.A is producing the highest literature in civil engineering. English language is highly used in civil engineering. Single author in civil engineering contributed more. Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering attains the first rank in journal rankings. Three fourth of the cited references in civil engineering are available in SV University Library.

Originality : So far no such study on the literature use pattern by researchers in civil engineering in Sri Venkateswara University has been made.

Keywords : Bibliometric Study, Civil Engineering, Ph D Theses, Citation Analysis, S V University, Tirupati.

E-Resources and Library Services: A Study of Use Pattern

Bamudi Bijay Kumar Patra^a

Abstract

Purpose: The study is to investigate the use of pattern of e-resources and services in the SME library, KIIT University. Therefore, the study is focused on users' behaviour in terms of use, purpose, satisfaction level with the library collections and services, and also in terms of adequacy of e-resources and services.

Methodology: With sample population, a structured questionnaire has been prepared and distributed among the users of School of Mechanical Engineering and analyse the level of users' satisfaction. The chi-square tests were employed towards inference.

Findings: More than 80% users in the school are using resources and services for the purpose of teaching and research. The intension of users towards the utilization of electronic resources and services in the School library are found more significant.

Originality/Value: The survey to examined the acceptability of e-resources and services by users of School of Mechanical Engineering Library, KIIT University and investigated usage, satisfaction, awareness and barriers faced in the access of e-resources and services.

Keywords: User Behaviour, Library resources and services, E-resources Utilization, Mechanical library

Use of Koha in India: Problems and Prospects

Harish Babu^a

Prijith Jacob Thomas^b

Abstract

Purpose : *Open Source Software (OSS) are homogeneously spread over. Koha, the Library Management System (LMS) is one of the popular OSS among the library professionals. This study aimed to find out the prime reason of popularity of Koha among the library professionals in India to assess the level of knowledge of library professionals posses in Koha. The contribution of the library professionals towards the evolution of Koha is also evaluated.*

Methodology : *For the study, a structured questionnaire was prepared and distributed to the library professionals through online library forums, facebook and personal mail addresses. Besides, a few of respondents available for chat through the social media like Messenger and WhatsApp were also interviewed. Some secondary data regarding the modules used to cover in the workshops collected from various brochures.*

Findings : *The result revealed that there is a gap between the actual concept of open source and the Koha users in India. Though several workshops are organized all over the country, quite a sizable portion of Koha users can't install on their own.*

Value : *This study is important in its own kind. Koha promoters would find its usefulness to proceed further with new approach.*

Keywords: *Open source software (OSS), Library management system (LMS), Koha source code, Koha community*