CHAPTER 27

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

01.   JHAMB (Garvita)
Scientometric Study of Periodical Literature in Geology.
Supervisor: Prof. Meera
Th 26748

Abstract

The study involves the application of Scientometric indicators to the 19,102 publications in the field of Geology (1989-2020) from India obtained from the Web of Science database. The results revealed high values of DC, CC and CI. The majority of authors prefer to publish their work in the form of Article. The CAI trend reveals a shift from single-authorship to mega-authorship. Lotka`s law does not apply to the author productivity. The Journal of Geological Society of India was found to be the most productive journal. Among the 230 journals, maximum were published from UK and USA and only 4 belonged to India. The journal productivity does not follow Bradford's Law. The highest level of collaboration occurred at the national level; however, international collaboration increased multi-folds since 1989. Globally, India ranked 11th with a positive change in TAI. The growth in the field of Geology tends to follow Power model. The RGR of Geology literature from India was found to be higher than the worldwide RGR in the same field. Highest collaboration was done with USA followed by Germany and Japan. The most prolific institution was CSIR-NGRI with the maximum output, highest h-index and i10 index. In terms of RCI, Bangalore University ranked 1st followed by University of Rajasthan. Highest z-index and g-index was observed for BHU and IISc Bangalore respectively. The majority of publications received citations between 1 and 20, while 15.14% publications were never cited. Publications having Climate Change, Artificial Neural Networks, Weathering, Heavy Metals, Isotopes, U-Pb, Zircon, Continental Crust, and Crustal Evolutions as keywords lie in the in the High Citation Zone. Water Resources Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences, and Engineering had the highest number of publications with Geology. Distribution of Keywords does not follow Zipf's Law. Keywords: Scientometric, Lotka's Law, Bradford Law, Zipf's Law, Growth Models, Collaboration.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Scientometrics and scientometric indicators 4. Data analysis and interpretation 5. Findings, conclusion and suggestions. Publication.

02.   KIMI
Growth and Development of Government Libraries in Delhi: A Study.
Supervisor: Prof. Meera
Th 26749

Abstract

The present study aims to find out the collection development and management, library services, library staff, library budget, and ICT technology in the libraries of the central government ministries that are situated in Delhi by way of collecting their qualitative and quantitative data on aforesaid parameters which could be directly related to their overall development. There are various studies on various types of government libraries however no study on ministerial libraries of the government of India has been done before. The research was designed through a structured questionnaire that aimed at collecting information about the overall collection, management, and functions of the libraries and subsequently, the librarians or heads of selected libraries alongwith their staff were approached for collection of the data specific to the structured questionnaire. Findings of the study show that these libraries are lacking professional skilled staff as well as the lack of adequate ICT components. Furthermore, there is a lack of proper information services which is hindering their overall development. Since these libraries are special libraries in nature and consists of a rare and useful collection related to their respective Ministry, hence, evaluation and study of these libraries to know their developmental status will be helpful to the library users.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Government libraries of Delhi: An overview 4. Profiles of government ministries' libraries of Delhi 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Findings, conclusion and suggestions. Appendices. Research Publications.

03.   MONDAL (Haroshit Kumar)
Use of E-Resources by Post Graduate Students, Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Select Universities in Dhaka (Bangladesh): A Study.
Supervisor: Prof. R.K. Bhatt
Th 27249

Abstract

The present study aims to examine the use of e-resources by the postgraduate students, research scholars and faculty members in universities in Dhaka, Bangladesh. A survey method had been adopted to collect data from the users and librarians in six universities in Dhaka. Two sets of questionnaires were used as a data collection instrument. One set of questionnaires was distributed among the postgraduate students, research scholars and faculty members using a random sampling method. An online method was followed using Google Form for another set of questionnaires to collect responses from the six librarians of selected universities. The questionnaire was sent to them through e-mails with a request to fill it out. Two reminder e-mails were also sent to the respective librarians within a fifteen days interval. The present study is an attempt to know the different e-resources available in the university libraries. The purposes of the study were to identify the awareness level of e-resources among users, purposes of usage and the specific factors that create hindrances in using these resources. The study assessed the frequency of e-resources usage, satisfaction levels and the impact of these resources on the academic and research activities of the users. It also aimed to make suitable recommendations for university libraries. It is observed in the study that the postgraduate students, research scholars and faculty members are highly aware of e-resources and they preferred these resources more than print resources. The study reveals that they prefer e-books, e-journals along with open access publications and educational resources. It is identified in the study that e-resources and

infrastructure in the libraries are not satisfactory. Users face obstacles in utilizing available e-resources, so they have provided valuable suggestions to the university libraries.

Contents

1.Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. E-resources: An overview 4. Profiles of the libraries 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Findings, conclusion and suggestions. Bibliography. Appendices.

04.   RANA (Jyoti)
Indian Contribution in Immunology and Microbiology 2013-2017: A Scientometric Study.
Supervisor: Prof. R.K. Bhatt
Th 27250

Abstract

The main objective of the study is to examine and measure, using scientometric indicators, the research contribution of India in the field of Immunology and Microbiology. The study will use Scopus database to extract relevant data on Immunology and Microbiology research in India from 2013-2021. Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. This study will examine India's performance based on its publication output in Immunology and Microbiology based on several parameters, including the country's annual average growth rate, global publications share and rank, institutional profile of select top institutions, international collaboration profile and major collaborative partners, patterns of communication in national and international journals, and characteristics of their most productive authors. The study will use publications data in immunology and microbiology drawn from the international multidisciplinary bibliographical database Scopus.

Contents

1.Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Scientometrics 4. Immunology and microbiology 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Major findings and conclusion. Bibliography.

05.   SHARMA (Sandeep)
Awareness and Use of Anti-Plagiarism methods by Faculty Members and Research Scholars of Select Central Universities of North India: A Study.
Supervisor: Dr. Manish Kumar
Th 27248

Abstract

Plagiarism has been a widely discussed area of academics in recent times. The research output is measured through both quantitative parameters as well as quality parameters in recent times. Plagiarism is one of the common reasons which leads to academic dishonesty and compromising with academic integrity. The objectives of the study are to explore the level of awareness about plagiarism and use of anti-plagiarism methods among the faculty members and research scholars; to study the faculty members' and research scholars' attitudes towards Plagiarism; to identify the methods, tools and techniques used by faculty members and research scholars to avoid plagiarism; to study the efforts made by the University Libraries and Library professionals to curb plagiarism; to study the implications in case of violation related to plagiarism in the Indian academic environment. The present study pertains to the

Select Central Universities in North India. In North India, there are 20 Central Universities as of 2023. Out of these 20 Central Universities, 9 Central Universities have been selected for the study which fulfilled the criteria of securing an A or above accreditation grade from the NAAC as of 2019. The study finds that the users under study were very much aware of plagiarism concept, its various forms, types and UGC Regulations on Academic Integrity and prevention of plagiarism and the institutional norms and guidelines. The users were found familiar with the different plagiarism detection tools and software's, paraphrasing concepts and tools, reference and citation management tools and techniques. The attitude of the users under study were also analysed and found that they oppose plagiarism in any form in academic research. The role of libraries and library professionals are not found satisfactory and there is a need to reorient library professionals to meet the expectations of the users about plagiarism and related areas.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of related literature 3. Plagiarism awareness: Need of the hour 4. Profile of select central Universities and their libraries 5. Data analysis, interpretation and testing of hypotheses 6. Findings, conclusion and Suggestions. Appendices.

06. SINGH (Sonam)
Use of Electronic Resources by Faculty Members and Research Scholars of National Law Universities of North India: A Study.
Supervisor: Dr. Manish Kumar
<u>Th 26750</u>

Abstract

The present study deals with the investigation of use of electronic resources by faculty members and research scholars of National Law Universities of North India. The study is presented in six chapters. The first chapter introduces the topic of the research. It tells about the need of the study, objectives, hypotheses and scope and limitations of the study. The research methodology adopted for the research work has also been discussed in this Chapter. The second chapter presents the literature of previous studies on academic and research contributions which has further been divided in five categories for a broader understanding of the research work. The third chapter provides a conceptual overview on electronic resources in field of Law and allied areas. Definitions of key concepts and various legal information electronic resources available on subscription basis and open access resources in Law have been discussed in detail. The fourth chapter discusses about the profiles of select National Law Universities of North India under study. The four National Law Universities in North India selected for study are: Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla, National Law University, Delhi, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala, Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow. The fifth chapter mainly covers the analysis and interpretation of the collected data from the faculty members and research scholars of National Law Universities of North India. The sixth chapter deals with the summary of the findings, suggestions and conclusion of research. The faculty members and research scholars like electronic resources but the demand for print resources has not been reduced. In this age of information and communication technology the use of electronic resources is increasing day by day but the users are also facing some major challenges while accessing the same. Internet connectivity is such major hindrance between the smooth access of e-resources and users. Information literacy programs proved to be a helping tool to increase the awareness and use of electronic resources among legal

researchers. SCC Online and Manupatra remains the most famous Indian Databases and JSTOR and Lexis Nexis are the most famous International Legal database. The study also emphasized that there is a need to establish a Law Library consortium so that the access of legal information resources could be facilitated to all the National Law Universities of India without any hindrances under one roof.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Electronic resources in the field of law 4. Profile of select National Law Universities 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Findings, conclusion and suggestions. Bibliography and Appendices.

07. VATS (Sanjay)
Storage and Retrieval of Video Information Resources in Select Media Libraries in India: A Study.
Supervisor: Prof. Shailendra Kumar
Th 26751

Abstract

The goal of this study is to look at how video information resources are stored and retrieved in a few Indian media libraries in terms of national and international rules, standards, and processes for converting video material to new media and discarding old and useless video media. This research will focus on the storage and retrieval of video information resources in a media library, in addition to a survey of the literature. These days, people all around the world are generating vast amounts of video data. For this reason, we need reliable systems for archiving and retrieving these files. However, existing solutions to these problems still lack the necessary maturity in terms of technology. As is well-known, video data would include not only visual and auditory information but also graphics and text. There are a lot of technical hurdles that go into the design of modern video database systems because of the proliferation of uses for video-intensive movements like personal video recorders and audio-visual aid alliance systems. Frequent areas of study, such as information retrieval, image processing, computer vision, pattern recognition, multimedia database organization, multidimensional indexing, data mining, machine learning, visualization, psychological modelling of user behaviour, and man-machine interaction, have all contributed to the development of methods for analysing video databases. (a) identifying the beginning and end of a video clip, (b) selecting an appropriate key frame, (c) extracting features from the key frames, and (d) retrieving videos depending on their content. Video classification is another important research area for future research work. Therefore, this study was relied on the confined sources that are published. A Clarity on various terminology used in the library should be provided before starting the actual data collections in these types of studies.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Media library profiles 4. Storage and retrieval of video information resources 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Design and development of video information management software 7.Findings, suggestions and conclusion. Bibliography and Appendices. Publication.

08.   VIJAY KUMAR
Information Resources and Services for Differently Abled Users in University of Delhi and Affiliated College Libraries: A Study.
Supervisor: Prof. K.P. Singh
Th 26752

Abstract

The 21st century is witnessed as the emergence of innovative special type of media and exponential growth of information and knowledge across the disciplines. The library services have been greatly expanded with the availability and adoption of modern assistive aid technologies. Despites mandate of constitutional provisions, the libraries lacking in providing special services as per need and satisfaction of the Differently Abled Library Users. The main aim of the current study, to find out availability and use of special information resources, services and special assistive technologies among the differently abled library users, obstacles and challenges faced, and special budget/policies for DAU. The study covered libraries of the University of Delhi and its affiliated college located in the NCT of Delhi. Qualitative and quantitative methodology applied, after survey through questionnaires, n=576 responses from users and n=72 from librarians were obtained during 2022-2023 randomly selected. The collected data were presented through tables and figures with analytical interpretations. The chi-square tests were conducted to test the hypotheses statements using SPSS version 23 and diagrams created in Ms EXCEL 2007. The study found that majority library buildings were accessible with provision of ramps, tactical pathways, and special signage's. Special information resources, special assistive technology and services were available and used by the DAU. However the library shall be equipped with automatic doors, height of the service counters as per wheel chair friendly users, audio signals and audio to text phone etc.. Librarians must evolve the special method for assessing the user's special needs of DAU and strengthened the special resources as per preferred media, develop the innovative E-services, E-web Bulletins, accessible E- link of OER and conduct the special orientations, workshops, and hands -on training sessions for the awareness and optimal utilization of the special information resources and services for DAU.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Special information resources and services for differently able users 4. University of Delhi and College libraries: brief profile 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Findings, Testing of hypotheses and suggestions Appendices.