

## CHAPTER 25

### LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

#### Doctoral Theses

01. BHARATI (Santosh Kumar)  
**Contents Analysis of Websites of Central University Libraries in India: An Analytical Study.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Margam. Madhusudhan  
Th 25787

#### *Abstract*

The study examined the qualitative and quantitative features of multimedia, content, and user interface of central university library websites in India. The study's qualitative findings indicate that in half of the studied libraries, the name of the library not appearing on the study websites, which strengthens individuality and accelerates the honour of the library. And half of the study websites do not integrate the language of the sites into bilingual, trilingual and multilingual languages, which can help the user quickly understand the content available on the websites. The quantitative findings clearly show that audio components, library e-newsletters, annual library reports, frequently asked questions, and floor map/ sitemap features are rarely found in the studied websites. Online feedback and newspaper clippings service, recent additions of books and report services are uncommon features under library services. It was revealed that the links to book reviews, links to promotional materials, links to the privacy policy, links to an online tutorial, and links to the rare collection are uncommon features on the library websites under the library resources features. In addition, some more features, links to open educational resources (OER), links to information repositories, information for Persons with Disability (PwD), and links to union catalogues are not up to the mark. Most of the libraries are missing my library features, such as book location, user preference books, user library records, the status of libraries' user membership cards; links related to the renewal of books, reservation of books and recommendation of new e-books/ journals/databases on the websites. The information literacy programs, webinars for awareness programs, reference management programs, web search tools, and vendor presentations are unseen features under the library training program on the study websites. The study has also revealed that central university websites in India are lagging in exploring the Web 2.0/Library 2.0 tools for library services, which are practical tools for publishing content and exploring the potential for communication, promotion, text responses, and catalogue access via mobile technology with the help of the library websites. Librarians are constantly exploring innovative ideas for better utilization of library resources and to provide better services to their users. It is hoped that libraries at the central universities will attend to the lacunae and soon develop a fully functional, interactive, dynamic content web portal with Web 2.0 technologies because the academic community would expect information professionals as one of several professions vying for leadership in the information age to organize and present information in a way that best fits the user's attention and knowledge. Based on the findings, the study websites have not come up to expectations as virtual expressions of the quality levels of the central university libraries. The study suggests that every effort should be made consistently to update the library websites frequently and provide the last revision of the site and website pages. Incorporate the web counter to help customize the site, get high or low traffic, and improve searching features. This will undoubtedly entice users to library websites and user-focused gateways to rich, quality content. Hence, studied libraries must implement manual and automated periodic evaluations of their websites. Such a kind of evaluation will give a fool proof evaluation that critically reflects every website's defects and changes in user behaviour, technology, and information resources. Evaluating website features is a highly subjective process and is not meant to demonize or invalidate any research into the central

university library website. These results open the door for improving the study of central university library websites and serve as a model for creating future central university library websites in India.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Evaluation criteria of library websites 4. Central University library websites 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Findings, suggestions and conclusion. Bibliography and Annexure.

02. JHA (Poonam Parashar)  
**Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Members of Parliament in India: A Study.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. (Dr.) Shailendra Kumar  
Th 25788

#### *Abstract*

Present study on the information needs and information-seeking behaviour of MPs in India has been undertaken to ascertain the various components of information needed by MPs to help them deliver better services to Indian society. Therefore, the statement of the problem is "Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Members of Parliament in India: A Study". The study included selected members of the parliament from different states in India depending on the availability; at least 257 Members of Parliament representing both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in total. The data has been collected from the MPs and from public in Delhi-NCR to study the correlation of information status for both information needs and information seeking behaviour. The public population will include 386 people from the Delhi-NCR region giving representation to males and females from upper strata and BPL (Below Poverty Line) groups in the society. Questionnaires were prepared to collect data both for information needs and information seeking behaviour of MPs in India. A pilot field survey has been conducted in the Delhi-NCR region to know the actual situations in the areas related to MPs and accordingly, questionnaires have been updated. The present study has been organised in the different chapters like Introduction, Review of Literature, Members of Parliament of India, Data Analysis and its Interpretation and Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions for Further Research. The important results of the present investigation are summarized. The major work executed in the constituencies of MPs is in field of Education. Health and transportation sector amounts to 85.5% and 77.3% respectively. Most of the MPs have used central and MPLAD funds for the educational programme in their area which is (98.8%) and (96.3%) respectively. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is most widely used central government scheme by the people; Pradha Mantri Kissan Samman Yojana is second most commonly used scheme. There is a need to improve the area of employment in the country. Almost all MPs i.e. (93.8 %) in their area have an employment office and (92.5%) maintain the employment register. Female MPs are more active in disseminating information related to women's issues/problems than male MPs. The majority of respondents agreed that they often meet female population for their issues (96.5%). MPs using digital information are more progressive than those MPs using print information. Three ways to get information related to their state is through state agencies, MLA and Bureaucratic Channel. Each MP has different approach to access information to solve the problems of their constituency. Most of the MPs follow direct approach to access information.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Members of parliament of India 4. Data analysis and its interpretations 5. Findings, conclusions and suggestions for further research. Bibliography. Appendices and published work.

03. LAMBA (Manika)  
**Organization of Electronic Theses and Dissertations in Proquest Database in the Field of Library and Information Science: A Study.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Margam Madhusudhan  
Th 26469

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methodology 4. Text mining and its algorithms 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Findings, suggestions and conclusion. Bibliography and Appendices.

04. MAHEMEI (Lohrii Kaini)  
**Scientometric Analysis of Research Output in the Field of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. R. K. Bhatt  
Th 25789

*Abstract*

Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru was established in 1909. IISc and Emory University jointly ranked 155th in the QS World University Rankings 2022-2023 top universities, making it the top university in India. Over the last 113 years, IISc has become India's premier institute for advanced scientific and technological research and education. The data of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences Division of the IISc was collected through various sources i.e. Scopus, Web of Science, scientists' individual official home pages, curricular vitae, annual reports, etc. During the period of study from 1933 to 2021 (89 years), a total of 13,322 research output was contributed, of which 11,013 unique journal articles, 47 book publications, 1280 book chapters and conference papers, 737 PhD theses, 117 M.Sc/M.Tech/M.Engg Dissertations and 128 patents have been identified and bibliographic records were downloaded. The findings indicate that the number of publications grew during the period under study in an inconsistent way. The study found that publications in the form of journal articles constituted the major chunk of the research output occupying 82.66%. It was found that the scientists preferred to publish their research findings in journals published from the developed countries with 41.77% from the USA. The scientists had collaborated with prestigious 1221 (55.37%) international and 413 (31.65%) national universities and institutions of higher learning worldwide. The study has also shown that 98.69% of the journal articles received citations and 1.31% have not received any citations. The collaboration attitude among the contributors has been increasing during the period of study with 88.68% multi-authorship patterns as compared to 11.32% for single authorship. The study has also shown that multi-authorship publications received 94.98% citations whereas single-authored were cited 5.02% times. There were 1362 unique journal titles and the scientists published the majority of their (70.46%) research findings in standard quality journals. The major chunks (77%) of patents were published in India.

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05. MORUWAWON (Olabisi Iyabode)  
**ICT Utilisation, Self-Efficiency Skills and its Impact on Library Staff in Select Public Universities in Southwest Nigeria: A Study.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Shailendra Kumar  
Th 26470

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2. Introduction 2. Literature review 3. Research methodology 4. Profiles of libraries  
5. Data analysis and its interpretation 6. Findings, conclusion and suggestions for  
further research. Bibliography. Appendix and published work.

06. SALEK CHAND

**Organization of the Information Sources and Use of Library Services in Health  
and Family Welfare Institutions in India: A Study.**

Supervisor: Prof. (Mrs.) Paramjeet Kaur Walia

Th 25785

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Information  
sources and library services 5. Profile of health and family welfare institutions and  
their libraries 6. Data analysis and interpretation 7. Findings, suggestions and  
conclusions. Bibliography and appendices.

07. SHEHU (Abdullahi Bala)

**Application of Information and Communication Technology in the University  
Libraries of North-Central Nigeria: A Study.**

Supervisor: Prof. K. P. Singh

Th 25791

*Abstract*

The Study Investigated the application and availability of ICTs in the University Libraries of North-Central Nigeria and to what extent, the main aim of the study was to determine the various areas of ICT application to operations and services, Find out the application of New Media Technologies, Available ICT Facilities and the Skills and Competence of the Library and Information science professionals, Over 250 pieces of Literature was reviewed from various databases such as LISTA, LISA, google scholar, EBSCOhost, etc. The technological acceptance model and Mannes 2.0 were the theoretical framework that underpins the study. the study adopted a quantitative research method and descriptive research design and used the Pearson moment correlation procedure to test the hypothesis. The response rate was 86.2% the data was analyzed using SPSS and Microsoft excel, frequency counts, percentages, charts were used for the analysis of the data, The finding of study depicts that ICT was moderately applied to Circulation operations, but low on other operations such as Acquisition operation, Reference, and Promotional services. ICT Facilities were inadequate Website and WebOPAC was the most adopted new media technologies, the finding further showed that LIS professionals were skilled in word application such MS word, excel, presentation, copying and pasting of document from different sources, copying from external storage to computer hard disk, furthermore finding revealed the library staff had low proficiency on the use of research software package analysis such as SPSS, Amos, Nvivo and website creation packages such as Dreamweaver, MS FrontPage, Suggestion were raised according to the finding of the study.

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1. Introduction 2. Research methodology 3. Review of related literature 4.  
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University libraries 6. Data analysis and interpretation 7. Findings, suggestions and  
conclusions. Bibliography and appendices.

08. SHUKLA (Anish)  
**Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses in the Fields of Commerce and Financial Studies Awarded by University of Delhi: A Study.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Rakesh Kumar Bhatt  
Th 26468

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1. Introduction 2. Review of related literature 3. Citation analysis and related concepts: An overview 4. Data analysis and interpretation 5. Findings, test of hypotheses, conclusion and area of further research. Bibliography and appendices.

09. SINGH (Monika)  
**Use and Promotion of Library and Information Sources and Services in Select Special Libraries in Delhi: A Study.**  
 Supervisor: Dr. R. K. Bhatt  
Th 25786

*Abstract*

Libraries are now being challenged by the new environment that demands changes in attitudes and skills towards information handling. The traditional approaches to information processing and organization are being renovated by the advent and interaction of modern computer technologies, electronic sources, and telecommunication networks have to develop a balanced view of tradition and modernity in information handling. Managing electronic information sources in libraries is a challenge to librarians/Information managers compared to managing the conventional library since the environment of the digital libraries is different entirely. Further, the librarian and his supporting staff must be well acquainted with new technology to satisfy the users. Hence, it is essential to know the opinions and levels of awareness of the research clientele or users towards their seeking information, its management, and services rendered to them in the university libraries in Delhi. Further, managing information products and services and their promotion in the library are two sides of the same coin from the use point of library products and services concerned. The librarian's role is also changed due to the phenomenal growth of information, publication, application of new technologies, changing theories of management, and the status of library personnel (Duncan 2009). So, considering the need for time, it has become inevitable in the present environment how information sources and services are made accessible to users and what kind of strategies are being adopted for the promotion. In short, probably, by designing and developing appropriate management and promotional strategies, the situation where the information sources and services remain unused by its users could be altered and improved upon.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Information sources and services in library: A promotional approach 4. Profile of selected special libraries in Delhi 5. Data analysis and interpretation of library users 6. Data analysis and interpretation of librarian 7. Findings, conclusion and suggestions. Bibliography and appendices.

10. VERMA (Sapna)  
**Growth and Collaboration Trends in the Field of Food Technology in India: A Scientometrics Study.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. K. P. Singh  
Th 25790

*Abstract*

The present study attempts to study the growth and collaboration pattern in the area of Food Technology in India during the 1989 – 2018 period. The research study has analyzed the authorship productivity, Bradford's law, growth models, and the correlation between citation score and altmetrics for the top 100 highly cited publications in the area of Food Technology during 1989-2018 of India. The study reveals that Authors preferred to work in collaboration. The maximum authors used to publish their research work in a team of three scholars, which might have happened due to the *emergence of research activities in Food packaging and Food Preservation*. It has also revealed that Murthy V author has highest Dominance Factor and Narinder Singh from Guru Nanak Dev University, Punjab top the list of *h* index author's in Food Science Technology Research during 1989-2018 with 53 h-index. The study highlights that India has the maximum research collaboration with the USA, followed by Germany and Korea in Food Technology during 1989-2018. The reason for this is might be to *develop a new product* in the market that too with a *maximum shelf life* is one of the biggest challenges in front of the Food Technologist during the *competitive period could be one of the reasons for this increase in the degree of collaboration over time*. Journal of Food Science and Technology published by Springer records the maximum number of publications during the 1989-2018 period. In Altmetrics analysis, Using the formula given by Spearman, the R-value of the data is -0.11 in the case of Indian articles, which stated that there is a negative correlation between Citations and Altmetric Attention Score (AAS). The present study is highly beneficial to the librarians and the research scholars working in the Food Technology area.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of related literature 3. Introduction to scientometrics 4. Introduction to food technology 5. Data interpretation and analysis 5A. Author's productivity in the food technology research 5B. Application of growth models in food technology 5C. Application of Bradford's law to food technology research 5D. Altmetrics analysis of top 100 food technology articles 6. Findings, conclusion, and suggestion. Bibliography.