CHAPTER 26

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

01.   AKSHAYA KUMAR K S
        Application of Information and Communication Technology in Select Public Libraries of South India: A Study.
        Supervisor: Prof. Paramjeet Kaur Walia
        Th 27582

Abstract

Developments in information and communication technology (ICT) has changed the way in which libraries manage and disseminate information among members of a community. Application of information and communication technology in public libraries help to increase ease and efficiency of library operations. In India, development of ICT infrastructure in public libraries and provision of library services is a major challenge. Adoption of information and communication technologies in public libraries can bring about a revolutionary change in library operations and library services. This research work is an attempt to study application of ICT in public libraries at various levels in three states of South India namely Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. The present study was done to find out the availability of information and communication technology infrastructure, application of ICT in library operations, provision of library and information services, application of Web 2.0, networking and resource sharing, skills and competency of library staff, and librarian's perception pertaining to the strength, weakness opportunities and obstacles faced by Public libraries while planning and implementing ICT based library operations and services in public libraries in various levels in three states of South India. The findings revealed that State Central Library Karnataka, State Central Library, Kerala, and Connemara Public Library, Tamil Nadu in South India does not have adequate ICT infrastructure for fully automating library operations and providing basic as well as innovative library and information services. Majority of city central libraries in Karnataka, district libraries in Kerala, and district central libraries in Tamil Nadu does not have sufficient ICT infrastructure to fully automate library operations and provide optimum ICT based library services. The study has recommended suggestions for improving ICT infrastructure and application of ICT in library operations and provision of library services in public libraries in three states of South India.

Contents

1. Introduction and Research Methodology 2. Review of literature 3. Development of Public Library System in Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu 4. Application of ICT in Public Libraries 5. Analysis and interpretation of data 6. Findings, Suggestions, and Conclusions. Bibliography, Appendices.

02.   GAUR (Karnika)
        Use of E-Resources by Faculty Members and Research Scholars in Select Universities in Delhi: A Study.
        Supervisor: Prof. K. P. Singh
        Th 27583

Abstract

The present study analyses the " Use of E-resources by Faculty Members and Research Scholars in Select Universities in Delhi: A Study." It aims to assess the level of awareness, frequency of usage, purpose, method of access, barriers, benefits and satisfaction levels with e-resources in science by faculty members and research scholars of three central universities in Delhi, which include Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi and Jamia Millia Islamia. The survey method was adopted, and a questionnaire was used for data collection. It reveals that faculty members and research scholars are highly aware of e-resources and have different use frequencies, with the research scholars utilizing them more frequently. Users prefer accessing the resources through campus Wi-Fi and off-campus access by remote log-in. However, poor internet connectivity, a complex registration process, and limited access to databases are a few challenges that hinder optimal utilization. They are satisfied with the available e-resources and remote login facilities, but ICT infrastructure and training programs are still inadequate. In libraries, many contractual staff are appointed, which indicates a shortage of skilled staff. Inadequate funds and negotiations with publishers are significant challenges in developing the e-resource collection. No separate budget is allocated for subscription of e-books, e-journals, or online databases. The study suggests that a separate budget should be allocated to improve ICT infrastructure, provide better internet access, and provide assistive tools to improve the usage of e-resources. Libraries should appoint adequate skilled staff to provide better services to users. Social media platforms should be used to promote the available e-resources among users. Separate funds should be allocated for subscriptions to e-books, e-journals, and online databases. A regular feedback mechanism should be implemented, and on the library website, e-resources should be properly arranged for easy access by the users. Regular information literacy programs should be organized to educate users on better retrieval skills.

Contents

03.   GUPTA (Divyanshu)
Use of Electronic Resources in Medicine (Ermed) Consortium by the Medical Professionals of Medical Institutions in Delhi: A Study.
Supervisor: Prof. K. P. Singh
<u>Th 27584</u>

Abstract

This study analyzes the use of the Electronic Resources in Medicine (ERMED) Consortium among medical professionals in medical institutions in Delhi. The study aims to investigate cooperative initiatives to improve access to medicinal electronic resources, evaluate awareness and usage of ERMED resources, assess user satisfaction, and identify key issues and challenges in electronic resource management. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to gather extensive data from various medical professionals, such as doctors, researchers, and librarians. The results demonstrate significant awareness and regular utilization of ERMED resources, highlighting their advantages in enhancing research and educational methodologies. Despite these advantages, challenges including funding limitations, deficiencies in technical infrastructure, and insufficient training continue to impede optimal resource utilization. The research highlights various successful cooperative initiatives, such as collaborative training programs, resource-sharing

agreements, and the creation of user guides and tutorials. Furthermore, feedback and support mechanisms, along with awareness campaigns, have played a crucial role in enhancing access and usability of ERMED resources. User satisfaction levels are notably elevated, as numerous medical professionals acknowledge the substantial influence of ERMED resources on the quality of research and educational results. The study underscores the necessity for improved technical support and ongoing training to tackle persistent challenges. This study`s conclusions offer significant insights for policymakers, medical institutions, and library administrators. Addressing the identified challenges and implementing the recommended solutions can significantly enhance the accessibility and effectiveness of ERMED resources. This will improve medical education and practice in India, equipping medical professionals with essential tools to remain informed about the latest research and clinical guidelines.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Related Literature 3. Electronic Resources in Health Science. 4. Profile of the Medical Institutions 5. Data Analysis and Interpretation 6. Findings, Conclusion & Suggestions. Annexure I – Bibliography Annexure II – Questionnaire for User. Annexure III – Questionnaire for Librarian. Annexure IV – List of Journals (Publisher-wise)

04. SRIVASTAVA (Garima Gaur)
Use Marketing of Library and information Science Products and services of the University Libraries in Delhi: A Study.
Supervisor: Prof. R. K. Bhatt
Th 27585

Abstract

 Libraries in India are undergoing a significant transformation from traditional environments to those that are information and communication technology (ICT) driven, leading to substantial changes in management practices for improved effectiveness and efficiency. Amidst this evolution, marketing philosophy has emerged as a crucial management technique, addressing the persistent challenges of underutilized information resources and constrained financial budgets. Recognizing the vital role that marketing can play in the efficient acquisition and dissemination of information, this study, titled "Marketing of Library and Information Science Products and Services of the University Libraries in Delhi: A Study," was undertaken to explore these dynamics in depth. This study explores the marketing of LIS products and services in selected university libraries in Delhi, focusing on the application of promotional tools and the potential for pricing affordable services and products. Emphasis was placed on the use of social media in promoting LIS products and services. The data evaluated established that social networking and social media can significantly enhance the visibility and utilization of library resources, addressing challenges related to their underutilization. While the study primarily focuses on university libraries, it acknowledges the limitations in exploring revenue generation through library collections, products, and services. Recommendations for future research include a deeper investigation into these revenue-generating opportunities. Overall, the study underscores the indispensable role of marketing management in modern libraries, advocating for the adoption of innovative marketing strategies to ensure the sustained relevance and accessibility of library services in the digital age.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Related Literature 3. Marketing of Library and Information Science Product and Services: a conceptual overview 4. Profile of Libraries under study 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Finding, Conclusion and Suggestions. Appendix.

05.   ZINGKHAI (Leishichan)
A Bibliometric Study of Social Science Literature Published During 2007-2016.
Supervisor: Prof. (Dr.) Meera
Th 27586

Abstract

This study examines the landscape of social science research in India from 2007 to 2020 using a comprehensive set of bibliometric indicators. The study focuses on social science literature published by Indian social scientists between 2007 and 2020, as retrieved from the Web of Science database. The study focuses on the seven key branches of social science namely Economics, Education, Geography, History, Law, Political Science, and Sociology The study included 7645 social science publications, demonstrating a preference for articles (63.44%) that received the most citations (93.90%). This study found that book chapters had a high citation impact (22 CPP) and that collaborative, multi-authored works dominated (64.60%) social science research in India. India`s relative growth rate (RGR) of social science literature has declined from 0.86 to 0.14 resulting in an increased doubling time from 0.74 to 4.66. The number of papers published in social science has increased from 227 in 2007 to 980 by 2020. Despite this expansion, India`s social science research effort is still slightly lower than the global average, with an overall average activity index (AI) of 96.36. The trends in collaboration vary by discipline, with multidisciplinary expansion being recognized. Economics has a strong positive link with several fields, promoting interdisciplinarity, but law displays divergent patterns. There is a shift toward collaborative research, with 64.60% of articles being multi-authored, and the number of collaborations increasing from 103 in 2007 to 745 in 2020. International collaborations are strong, with the United States leading the way, as evidenced by the Affinity Index (AFI) of 29.2. Collaboration patterns and partnerships with over 100 countries demonstrate India`s global participation. Lotka`s law was determined to be inapplicable, and the linear growth model was validated by the KS goodness of fit test.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Related Literature 3. Bibliometric and Bibliometric Indicators 4. Data Analysis and Interpretation 5. Finding, Conclusion and Suggestions. Bibliography. Appendix.