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- Need of more Public Libraries in India
- Lotka's Law and Author Productivity in Punjabi Language
- Security Systems in Academic Libraries in Assam and West Bengal
- Controlled Vocabularies vs Social Tags
- Research Publications in Computer Science
- Bibliometric Profile on Malaria Research
- Publication Policy and Authorship Manual including IASLIC Standard and Specification



Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres

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IASLIC Bulletin

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of Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres

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Why Do We Need More Public Libraries in India?*

Prakriti Ranjan Goswami^a

Abstract

[Purpose: Public libraries must be reviewed as chlllaenging issue by our Central and State Governments as it has been reflected in many policy documents. An effort has been made to establish the need of having more public libraries in India.

Design: This paper is designed to examine the societal needs and importance in present day context. As development planners normally view public libraries as a form of social infrastructure which are basically meant for expanding the capability of citizens, the paper tries to explore the scope and opportunities for youths towards their career guidance.

Findings: With proper analysis, the presentation argues that the involvement of local community is a possibility, provided the public libraries agree, to bring changes in its functioning by cooperation and coordination with local governance. A public library is to promote reading culture among citizens and to create opportunities for guiding the youths.

Value : Well designed region-based diverse frameworks introducing new library services and programmes with outcome statement would be helpful in today's context. Public Libraries have to do this in close collaboration with local authorities and various users' groups bringing to the notice of the higher political and administrative authorities for successful implementation.

Keyword : Local community; Reading culture; Relevant information; Print media; Public library; RRRLF; India]

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Lotka's Law and Author Productivity in Punjabi Language

Harish Chander^a and K P Singh^b

Abstract

Purpose: The paper is to explore the authorship distribution of Punjabi books written in 'Gurmukhi' script and validity of Lotka's law of publication productivity.

Methodology: The present study investigates the authorship pattern of 7997 books published in the Punjabi language from 2004-2013 in North India. Various facets such as authorship pattern, gender-wise contributions, ranking of major authors, and major subjects of publications in Punjabi language are discussed.

Findings: The study finds that majority of the books are published by single male authors. Further, Lotka's law was applied to the Punjabi language books. It was found that pattern of publications of Punjabi language books category fits to the Lotka's law.

Originality: As yet there have been no such studies conducted which measure the various aspects of authorship of Punjabi books. It evaluates the publication output of Punjabi authors and trends in Punjabi publishing industry.

Keywords: Lotka's law; Bibliometric analysis; Authorship pattern; Punjabi books; Publication trends; Author productivity; Gurmukhi; Information production.

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Implementation and Adoption of Security Systems in Select Academic Libraries of Assam and West Bengal: A Comparative Analysis

Rima Natha^a and Dipen Dekha^b

Abstract

Purpose: The various physical security systems, technological security systems and digital data security systems that are adopted by the select libraries of Assam and West Bengal are highlighted here. The study is to examine how far these libraries have implemented various electronic security systems.

Methodology: The academic libraries in both states are purposively selected to assess whether they have adopted and implemented the electronic security systems for the protection of the library materials. A review of literature is done on the security systems in library environment. A structured questionnaire was circulated for collecting relevant information. Personal interview, telephonic conversation and direct observation were other ways to get more information.

Findings: Academic libraries of the states have adopted and implemented traditional or manual security systems, these libraries are not equipped. Adoption of an effective security plan is the prime key to secure the library resources from theft, mutilation and vandalism activities. Majority of the libraries have its own institutional security plans rather than separate security plan.

Originality/Value: This research paper gives an insight of the various security systems available for academic libraries of Assam and West Bengal.

Keywords: Academic library; Library collection; Security system; Security plan; Assam; West Bengal.

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Controlled Vocabularies vs Social Tags: A Metadata Analysis of Book Catalogue in Mathematics

Arindam Sarkar^a and Udayan Bhattacharya^b

Abstract

Purpose: Social tagging is now popular in organising information and retrieving then using metadata. It is believed that social tags may increase the use of library collections. The present study is identify similarities and differences between the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) and social tags. The study is also conducted to know whether social tags can be implemented in the library's database.

Methodology: The comparison is made between social tags collected from social cataloguing site - LibraryThing and LCSH descriptors collected from Library of Congress online catalogue. For this study more than a hundred book titles in the domain of mathematics were collected from two selected databases.

Findings: Large portion (96.56%) of the social tags are not available in LCSH as but in contrast, about 30 % of the LCSH descriptors are likely to be accepted by users as social tags. Spearman's correlation suggests that there are 85% chances that tags and descriptors can be used in overlapping terms. Jaccard similarity coefficient shows that users and experts use variant terminology to define a book catalogue. Finally it has been reflected that if the social tags are more subject oriented, it could improve the subject access of books in libraries; but it cannot substitute the controlled vocabulary like LCSH.

Value: This study shows the comparison between social tags and controlled vocabularies which are used in a book's bibliographic description. This will create space for further research or improvement towards controlled vocabularies and its construction.

Keywords: Controlled vocabulary; Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH); Social tag; LibraryThing; Book Catalogue; Metadata analysis; Spearman's correlation

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Research Publications in Computer Science: A Scientometric Study

Arti O Sawale^a and MahendraV Mete^b

Abstract

Purpose: This study is to quantify, to evaluate and to assess the scientific research output in computer science showing the nature of its publication in India.

Methodology: In order to assess the scientific research in computer science, the Scopus- based SCImago Journal Ranking (SJR) is taken as the source of information for the study. The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a publicly available portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database. The information acquired from SCImago was analysed using MS-Excel.

Findings: The rapid growth of scientific publication in computer science over the last decade is observed. It is found that the Relative Growth Rate (RGR) lies between 0.19 to 0.81. It is reduced while doubling time is increased proportionately. The research output in Computer science on an average was 12790 papers annually. Major research publications are in computer network and communication (20.04%) followed by computer science application (17.61%), computer vision and pattern recognition (15.33%), software (11.24%), information system (7.22%) and artificial intelligence (7.14%). India being a developing country emerged as a major research contributor in the field of computer science.

Value: The study is valuable for assessing the research productivity of India in Computer Science.

Keywords: Computer science; Scientometric study; SCImago; India

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A Bibliometric Profile on Malaria Research

Sompita Das^a and Soumitra Sarkar^b

Abstract

Purpose: This paper is to highlight quantitatively the growth and development of literature on “Malaria” research, a mosquito-borne infectious disease caused by a kind of parasitic protozoa called *Plasmodium* as per Indian Citation Index (ICI) database. During the period 2010-2015, a total of 576 number of literature were published by the malaria researchers in India.

Methodology: Indian Citation Index (ICI) database has been used for data collection for the period 2010-2015.

Findings: The highest number of literature i.e., 112 was published in the year 2014. Viroj Wiwanitkit, is the most prolific author who contributed 8 articles during this period. The most preferred journals by the scientists were: *Journal of Vector Borne Diseases* with 91 articles, *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* (30 articles), *Indian Journal of Medical Research* (26 articles). As far as the form of documents concerned research articles rank first with 361 (62.7%) within 576.

Value: It is hoped that this research paper will be help the future researchers on malaria research, to draw their research strategies based on the stated scenario.

Keywords: Malaria, Bibliometrics, Indian Citation Index, India.

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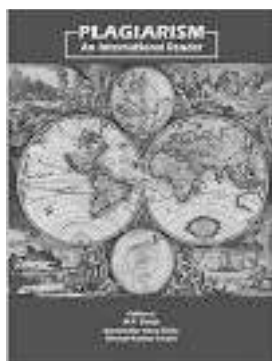
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Book Review

PLAGIARISM: AN INTERNATIONAL READER / Edited By M P Satija, Daniel Martinez-Ávila and Nirmal K Swain. (SRFLIS Series in Library Science, No. 11). Ess Ess Publications, 2019. 376p. ISBN 978-93-87698-14-7 (hard cover). Language: English. Price:Rs 1950/-



The moment we come across a term Plagiarism, we try to correlate something with academic dishonesty, thieving someone's intellectual/ artistic creations or scientific inventions and using someone's ideas without formal permission or acknowledgement. To everyone ideas are apprehended either through intuitions, observations, imaginations and through similar other intellectual process; such ideas are embodied as intellectual creations/contributions to artistic/literary world or to the universe of subjects by an individual or by a group or even by a corporate body. Such creations may go beyond the textual literature and may span from photography to paintings, from architectural planning to city planning, from choreography to fashion-designing, from a brilliant cartoon to sculpture and many such other. Like a research gives the birth of research with new ideas, similarly an innovation /creation often may carry the seeds of subsequent innovation. And such subsequent creations must have a proper and adequate attribution to its predecessors. Many a time we experience its violation, not acknowledged judiciously. It is considered as a serious lack in giving proper and adequate credit to the original works/creations/innovations. Emergence of ICT has given the easy way to detect plagiarised text that in many cases occurred due to lack of awareness of authors. The book under review, is expected to help in reducing plagiarism in the way of bringing awareness among prospective authors. In preface, editors of the book - Prof M P Satija (India), Prof Daniel Martinez Avila (Brazil) and Prof Nirmal K Swain (India) have rightly indicated plagiarism as an act of abusively stealing of someone's knowledge and creativity by some in many ways. They have successfully presented thoughts and views of experts from Brazil, India, Iran, Pakistan, UK and USA highlighting the ways to curb plagiarism to maintain academic integrity and research ethics.

In the introductory chapter, M P Satija have discussed about

many aspects of plagiarism with different points and views since ancient period. Of twenty-three contributions, a few major contributions are worth in mentioning in this review considering their unique features. John M Budd pointed out the pertinent action towards retractions of published articles against the scientific misconduct like fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, duplication of contents etc. Theodor Tuderoiu has raised some burning issues and conducted case studies for which plagiarism may seriously be considered as a threat to democracy due to heavy corruption committed by politicians and Govt officials / public servants. The ethical use of information is discussed in which Helena Isabel Pereira Leitao and others have established the role of academic libraries in prevention of plagiarism. Pravas N Rath and Sanjay Mishra have tried to prove that the open access does not provoke plagiarism as such, rather it became a deterrent factor due to their accessibility for public scrutiny. Stavroula Sant- Geronikolou has pointed out the perspectives of the new information professionals and open access advocacy groups who suggest some new norms in scholarly communication to prevent / reduce plagiarism. Impact of ethics in research and education in the contemporary society has been highlighted by Maria Ligia Pomim Valentim. Heleb de Castro S Casarin has discussed the role of information literacy in curbing plagiarism. Ramesh C Gaur has described the UGC Plagiarism Regulations 2018 in detail to control plagiarism in Indian academic institutions.

Overall it is to be inferred that this edited book is a unique, well structured and systematically organisation of twenty-three valued contributions from renowned authors across the Globe. Inclusion of 'University Grants Commission – Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions Regulation 2018' as appendix has got added value to this publication. Except for the high price of the book, the publisher is to be thanked for the good quality paper and legible typescripts. So it is worth to keep this book in the HEIs libraries to guide teachers and research scholars to make them aware about plagiarism.

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