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Gender Equality and Differences in Library and Information Science in Odisha (India)

Bulu Maharana*, Sabitri Majhi**, Puspalata Tripathy***

Abstract

Gender inequality affects every aspect of the society, most prominently in the education system. Women face discrimination right from the childhood and the same continues though out their life time. The gender disparities very well prevail in the professional career as well. The present paper investigates into the issues gender equalities and differences the field of Library & Information Science in the state of Odisha, both in the education and in profession. The research found that there is a huge gap in the percentage between male and female student while pursuing education where the female students dominates the male counterpart. On the other hand, there is a reverse scenario in the job positions of library professionals in different universities. Gender differences may not be in the minds of the LIS professionals of Odisha, as depicted in the present survey, but in reality the gaps exist in senior level job positions, pay and working conditions. Female are still under-represented at more senior level jobs, especially in the national level institutions such as IITs, IIMs, universities etc.

Keyword: Gender Equality; Gender Differences; Gender Equality and Different in Library Science.

Introduction

Gender equality means equal visibility, empowerment and participation of both sexes in all spheres of public and private life [1]. For centuries the male race has dominated the female race in every domain. Even though we claim that the modern society gender discrimination is an alien phrase, but the stereotype is still followed and practiced in every field. Gender disparity in education and professional career is an old phenomenon. Traditionally, girls have been at a disadvantage in most part of the globe and they continue to be so even today [2]. Wainwright (2011)[3] observes that library and information science has always been a field that tends to attract many interested females. In fact, librarianship has traditionally been regarded as a women's profession. Males continue to represent only a small percentage of students in graduate program and within the profession and this imbalanced ratio of males to

E-mail: bulumaharana@gmail.com

females in library and information science education, and library occupations persist. However, in the present scenario the equations have been changed. Even though women predominate in the LIS education, men predominate in the employment of LIS jobs.

Objectives of the Study

- To explore whether any gender bias exists in LIS education in Odessa.
- To find out the gender ratio of students in different LIS schools in Odisha.
- To find out whether any gender differences exist in regard to technical skill, knowledge and work efficiency of the LIS professionals.
- To find out the gender equality and differences in the social status of LIS professionals in Odisha.
- To find out the reasons for gender bias in librarianship in Odisha.
- To suggest possible remedies for maintain a gender balance in librarianship.

Statement of the Problem

The LIS profession in Odisha is in a very gloomy state as the profession has not yet received the same

Author's Affiliation: *Reader & Head, **Lecturer ,***M.Phil Scholar, P.G. Department of Library & Information Science, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Sambalpur, Odisha 768019.

Reprint's Request: Bulu Maharana, Reader & Head, P.G. Department of Library & Information Science, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Sambalpur, Odisha 768019.

status and recognition as has been prescribed by the UGC, AICTE and other such accrediting authorities. The professionals are unevenly treated, underemployed and starving for appropriate status. There is a huge gap between the public sector and private sector as regards to salary and other benefits to library professionals. In addition to the main issue, librarianship in Odisha encounters another issue of gender inequality. There a visible gender-gap exists in the job positions. In this background the present study proposed to find out the answer to the following research questions from the perspective of the library professionals themselves:

- Whether any gender differences exists in LIS education in Odisha?
- Whether any gender inequality exists in LIS jobs in Odisha?
- Are the LIS professionals in the state being discriminated on the basis of their gender?
- Is the recruitment process in LIS is biased toward a particular gender?

Methodology

In the present study titled "Gender equality and differences in Library and Information Science in Odisha: A Case Study", a questionnaire survey was conducted among the LIS professionals in the state of Odisha. The survey questionnaire included two broad sections, (1) Gender equality and differences in recruitment of LIS jobs and (2) Gender equality and differences in social status of LIS professionals.

Data Analysis and Discussion

The librarianship in Odisha has been there for more than four decades. Librarianship was identified and accepted to be a mainline profession in Odisha since LIS courses were started in the universities in the state. The first university to start BLISc course in 1976 was Sambalpur University in western Odisha. The other universities followed the path and as of today all the 5 general universities in the state are imparting LIS education at BLISC., MLISC, M.Phil and Ph.D levels. Over the years thousands of passed out LIS graduates joining the profession. The majority of the passed out graduates from LIS schools in Odisha are women. But the situation in LIS jobs market in Odisha is just opposite.

From the above table it is revealed that the total no of 251 students studying at various levels in the six LIS schools of Odisha during the session 2015-16. Out of them 107 (43%) are male students and 144 (57%) are female students. Again the female to male ratio varies from organization to organization. The female to male ratio of LIS students is highest (3.7: 1) in North Orissa University followed by Sambalpur University with the ratio 2:1. The overall F/M ratio of LIS students in the state of Oisha is 1.3:1. It is quite clear from the data that there is almost equal participation from both the gender in LIS education in Odisha.

Table 1: Institutions wise distribution of LIS students during 2015-16 academ	c year
---	--------

Name of the University/	Stude	nts in B	LISc	Stud	ents in N	1LISc	Stude	nts in M	I.Phil		Total	
College		le	ale	tal	le	ale	al	le	ale	Male	Female	F/M
	L Lotal	Ma	Fem	Tot	Ma	Fem	Tot	Ma	Fem	(%)	(%)	ratio
North Odisha University	-	-	-	43	09	34	-	-	-	21	79	3.7 : 1
Utkal University	-	-	-	46	26	20	08	03	05	54	46	1.2 : 1
Sambalpur University	-	-	-	36	11	25	05	03	02	34	66	2:1
S.M.I.T, Berhampur	48	26	22	24	12	12	-	-	-	50	50	1:1
U. N. (Auto.) College of	34	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	59	1.4:1
Sc. & Tech., Adaspur, Cuttack												
AWDI, Rourkela	07	03	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	51	1:1
Total	89	43	46	149	58	91	13	06	07			1.6:1

S1. No.	Name of the university	Name of the Library	Total no of LIS professionals	Male	Female	Male %	Female
1	Sambalpur University	Prof. B. Behera	9	6	3	66.66	33.33
	1	Central Library					
2	Utkal University	Parija Library	31	24	7	77.41	22.58
3	Sri Sri University	Central library	2	2	0	100	0
4	Centurion University of	Central Library	4	3	1	75	25
	Technology & Management	-					

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5	Koraput Central University	Central Library	3	3	0	100	0
6	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University	Cenral Library	4	3	1	75	25
7	Revenshaw university	Kanika Library	5	2	3	40	60
8	F. M. University	Dr Harekrushna	8	7	1	87.5	12.5
	-	Mahatab Library					
9	Berhampur University	Central Library	27	12	15	44.44	55.55
10	North Odisha University	Central Library	2	1	1	50	50
11	KIIT University	Central Library	66	37	29	56.06	43.93
12	NIT deemed University	Biju Patnaik Central	8	7	1	87.5	12.5
		Library					
13	VSSUT University	Central Library	2	1	1	50	50
14	National Law University	Central Library	7	4	3	57.14	42.15
	Odisha	-					
15	IIIT University	Central Library	5	2	3	40	60
	Total	-	183	114	69		



Fig. 1: Institutions wise distribution of LIS students during 2015-16 academic year

Librarianship as a career in Odisha was visible only during the recent past when there was growth of engineering and management institutions both by the government and by the private agencies. A good number of library professionals are now working in public, private and corporate establishments in the state both as interns and in permanent professional positions. In order to trace the distribution of LIS professionals on gender the following data relating to universities in Odisha were collected as reflected in Table 2.

The above table revealed that the total number of library professionals working in the universities of Odisha (mentioned above) is 183 out of which 114 (62.3%) are male and 69(37.7%) are female. In Berhampur University, the number of female professionals (15) is more than the male (12). KIIT

University has also maintained parity in gender of LIS professionals. It is quite clear that, in Odisha the male are the dominating gender over female in LIS jobs.

Gender Issues in LIS Education

In the past when librarianship as a modern discipline was not popular among academics, it was considered as book science and believed to be more suitable for women. But in the present time, traditional libraries have become intensively ICT centered and has attracted students beyond any gender bias. In order to find out what is the opinion of LIS professionals in Odisha towards gender issues in the profession, they were asked the four questions as reflected in the Table 3.

Table 3: Gender equality in LIS education in Odisha										
What do you think?	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	No gender issues	Percentage				
LIS education is biased towards	46	30.26	24	15.78	82	53.94				
LIS course content is more suitable for	16	10.52	42	27.63	94	61.84				
Student performance in LIS education better for	22	14.47	52	34.21	78	51.31				
LIS education has better scope for	18	11.84	32	21.05	102	67.10				

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■ Boys ■ Girls ■ No. gender issues

Fig. 2: Gender equality in LIS education in Odisha

As regard to the first question, whether LIS education is biased towards any particular gender, more than half (53.94%) respondents viewed that there is no gender bias. However, one third (30.26%) of respondents opined LIS education is biased towards the masculine gender. In response to the question relating to the LIS course content being suitable for a particular gender, majority 61.84% opined no gender issues. Similarly, more than half of the respondents responded that there is no gender issues as regards to performance of the students. Similarly, a majority of respondents (67.10%) felt that LIS education is equally suitable for both male and female and no gender issues.

Gender Issues in LIS Skills and Competency

The skill and competency have never been gender specific at all in many of the professions. Both the male and female could deliver excellence in their own professions depending upon their knowledge base, experience and exposure. The respondents in the present survey were questioned to express their opinion with regard to the statements on gender issues relating to skill and competency of LIS professionals in Odisha. The responses are reflected in the Table 4.

The above table and figure show that the gender differences in LIS skills and competency. Majority of respondents (51.31%) perceived male are better in



Table 4: Gender differences in LIS skills and competency

Fig. 3: Gender differences in LIS skills and competency

Library administration than female. Similarly, with regard to technical skills, majority of respondents (53.94%) believed male are more technically skilled than female. In computer and ICT skills 48.68% of respondents thought male are better than female. When it is the question of setting of digital libraries, 43.42% of respondents viewed male professionals are better in their female counterparts. However, in communication skills, professional networking, dedication and commitment, user services, etc. majority opinion is no gender issues.

Gender Equality in Recruitment and Selection in LIS Jobs

If someone observes the recruitment process and selection into LIS jobs in Odisha, it appears like the recruitment is biased towards male. Experience establishes the fact that employers in many cases, especially when there is one library post in the institution, would prefer to have a male rather than a female professional. The following table reflects the opinion of the respondents with regard to gender differences in recruitment of LIS jobs in Odisha. The responses are reflected in the Table 5.

What do you feel?	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	No Gender Issues	Percentage	
In recruitment of LIS jobs the employers prefer	54	35.52	28	18.42	70	46.05	
In recruitment of LIS jobs the better performance made by	40	26.31	38	25	74	48.68	
The mode of selection in LIS jobs is better suited for	32	21.05	36	23.68	84	55.26	
The LIS job recruitments are more favorable to	32	21.05	38	25	82	53.94	
90				84	82		
80 70		74					
70							
60 54							
50	40	38		36	38		
40 28			32		32		
30							
20							

Table 5: Gender equality in recruitment and selection of LIS professionals in Odisha

in recruitment of LIS job in recruitment of LIS job The mode of selecction in The LIS Job recruitments the employers prefer the better performance LIS job is better suited for are more favorable to made by

■ Boys ■ Girls ■ No gender issues

Fig. 4: Gender equality in recruitment and selection of LIS protessionals in Odisha

In majority opinion, there is no gender issue involved in the recruitment and selection of LIS professionals in Odisha. While 35.52% of respondents are felt employers prefers male 18.42% respondents thought female are preferred. But majority of 46.05% respondents believed that there are no gender issues. As regards to the performance in the selection process, 26.31% respondents think boys are better performers, 25% respondents think girls are better, but a majority 48.68% respondents think there are no gender issues. With regard to mode of selection in LIS jobs, 21.05% feel it is better suited for boys but 23.68% of respondents think it is better suited for girls and majority 55.26% of respondent are think there are no gender issues.

Gender Equality in Social Status of LIS Professionals

The sociological indicators of LIS profession has always been a subject matter of research. In order to find out the social status of LIS professionals in the state of Odisha in the views of professionals, the questions as reflected in the Table 6 were proposed.

Table (6:	Gender	equality	in	social	status	of	LIS	professional	\mathbf{s}
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	Male	%	Female	%	No.of Gender Issues	%
In LIS Education in Odisha which gender gets	76	50	28	18.42	48	31.57
more status/recognition?						
Which Gender of LIS professionals are more	24	15.78	64	42.10	64	42.10
liked in matrimonial?						
Contribution of LIS professionals towards social	46	30.26	42	27.63	64	42.10
causes is more by						

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Fig. 5: Gender equality in social status of LIS professionals

The above table on 'Gender equality in social status' indicates that a half of the respondents think that male professionals get more status/recognition as compared to their female counterpart. However, 31.57% respondents think there is no gender issue. For matrimonial purposes, the professional status of the person is a prime indicator in Indian society. In the views of a majority of LIS professionals (42.10%) females are more liked for matrimonial. But an equal number of LIS professionals also believed there is no gender bias as regards to matrimonial.

Research Findings

As a result of the systematic analysis of data obtained for the present study, the following facts about were observed regarding gender equality and differences in LIS education and profession in Odisha.

- i. The LIS education in Odisha dominated by female students with almost double the size of male students enrolled in different LIS schools.
- ii. From the sample drawn from university libraries in Odisha, it was found that the male LIS professionals dominate with almost double the size of female professionals.
- iii. Majority of respondents in the survey opined no gender issues involved with LIS education in Odisha. There is no a gender preference or bias with regard to the course content, study performances and scope of LIS education.
- iv. In the opinion of the respondents, male

professionals are more skilled and competent specifically in the technology application, digital library and general administration of the library. However, in the areas of communication, networking and user services no gender bias was perceived.

- v. In recruitment and selection of LIS professionals no gender is in advantage. Majority of respondents viewed that no gender preferences exist with regard to suitability and performance of LIS jobs in Odisha.
- vi. So far as social recognition to LIS professionals in Odisha is concerned, majority of the respondents viewed the male get more social recognition than their female counterpart. However, for matrimonial, female LIS professionals are more liked as a life partner than their male counterpart.

Comments and Suggestions

The respondents in the survey were asked to submit their specific comments or suggestions so as develop gender equality and to reduce gender disparity in the profession of librarianship. A few of the selected comments are as follows:

"The employers shouldn't doubt females' technical skills and communication skill. Equal distribution of work with equal status is important for the growth of gender equity in LIS profession".

"In most of the parts of Odisha male LIS professionals are getting more preferences during the time of employment than female LIS professionals. Its a general mindset of the recruiting authorities that female LIS professionals may not able to carry the overall responsibilities and deliver as per expectation in the work field. This mindset needs to be changed and equality and fair treatment with regard to recruitment and selection must always be encouraged in LIS profession".

"Many institutions of the state prefer to deploy male candidates rather than the female candidate because they can use them in many more purposes like exam duty, extra duty after official hours, accounting purpose etc. But they should decide first, whether they want a good librarian or a multitasking employee. If this attitude of the management is changed, then there is no problem in gender bias in the profession."

"The female LIS professionals should update their technical knowledge more specifically their computing skill keeping pace with the latest developments in LIS. This will certainly stop the discrimination with regard to the employability of the female into the professional positions".

Suggestions

Gender differences may not be in the minds of the LIS professionals of Odisha, as depicted in the present survey, but in reality the gaps exist in senior level job positions, pay and working conditions. Female are still under-represented at more senior level jobs, especially in the national level institutions such as IITs, IIMs, universities etc. Women often work parttime as it facilitates combining work and family responsibilities, but this frequently comes at a cost to their long-term career and earning prospects. This calls for a comprehensive and systematic set of measures:

- Development of specific mechanisms to improve the gender-balance in senior librarian positions both in public and private sectors.
- Strengthening the flexibility, transparency and fairness of employment systems and policies to ensure fair pay and equal opportunities for talented women and men in LIS with a mix of backgrounds and experiences.
- Improve work-life balance options, in particular opportunities for flexible work arrangements and workload management.
- Encourage women who have completed their LIS courses to work in libraries and information centres by means of internships and apprenticeships to as to acquire exposure and experience.
- The government should introduce targets and measures to monitor progress on female

representation in libraries of listed organizations.

- The women professionals should not be discriminated as they cannot do outdoor works (non library tasks) because the primary job of the LIS professional is to perform the library related work.
- There should be lavatories for women in the working places in the library building itself.
- The women LIS professionals, if working late in the evening may avail the institutions vehicle for going back to residence after working hours.
- Onsite training may be provided to women LIS professionals as it is difficult for them to attend such trainings held outside because of their family responsibilities.

Conclusion

In this era of globalization gender differences and discrimination of the professionals is a shameful event. The gender equity would be very much essential for greater work place order of efficiency. Particularly, in the LIS jobs there should be equal participation of male and female professionals, because both the genders have their own characteristics, strengths and weakness. The present study found that gender differences do not persist in the minds of the professionals. Hence, the authorities and the government need to take appropriate steps to maintain the gender equality for sustainable development of LIS education and profession in the state of Odisha.

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Global Collaborative Patterns on Bioelectronics Research Output

K. Natarajan*, K. Kaliyaperumal**

Abstract

The collaborative research or team research is predominant among science disciplines. The reason may be that the need for the culmination or fusion of subjects in one angle as well as the need for excellent research infrastructure. This has been proved by this study as most of the authors of different countries collaborated with US authors. Interestingly this study also focus the research talents of India on the subject under study as well as the collaborative patterns of India authors as such mostly they are teaming with US authors, Japan and south Korean authors.

Keywords: Authorship Pattern; Global Collaborative Pattern; Bioelectronics Research Out; Scientometrics.

Introduction

The collaborative research is an inevitable phenomena in all the disciplines, especially it is more in Science and technology disciplines rather than humanities and social sciences. The collaborative pattern is one basic component of scientometric research and paved the ways to understand the magnitudes of the collaborative research pattern of the team research in a particular discipline. Thus, this research paper is through the light on the team research of the subject bioelectronics.

Review of Literature

Dutt, Bharvi and Nikam studied collaboration in solar cell research in India as reflected by the publications indexed in Web of Science for a period of 20 years from 1991-2010. Almost half of the total output emerged out of domestic and international collaboration. Elango, B and Rajendran, P examined authorship trend and collaboration pattern in Marine Sciences literature. For this purpose, the required data has been collected from the Indian Journal of Marine Sciences published from 2001 to 2010. Liang, Liming ; Guo, Yongzheng and Davis, Mari studied on age

E-mail: nataraj_mlisc@yahoo.com

structure of scientific collaboration in Chinese computer science. Based on an extended database a new method is used to analyze the nature and preference of collaboration. Observed values of twothree- and four-dimensional collaboration were compared respectively with their expected values. Anuradha, K. T. and Shalini R. studied International collaboration is becoming an increasingly significant issue in science. During the last few years, a large number of bibliometric studies of co-authorships have been reported. Mostly, these studies have concentrated on country-to-country collaboration, revealing general patterns of interaction. In this study we analyze international collaborative patterns as indicated in the Indian publications by tracking out multi author publications as given in Science Citation Index (SCI) database. Correspondence analysis is used for analysis and interpretation of the results. Kaliyaperumal, and Natarajan. (2009) studied the growth pattern as well as overall trend in literature output on retina during 2002-2007 along with the collaborative pattern of the authors. The contribution of the US is higher in this subject when compared to other countries.

Bioelectronics : an Overview

The first reference to bioelectronics, published in 1912, focused on measurement of electrical signals generated by the body, which is the basis of the electrocardiogram. In the 1960s two new trends in bioelectronics began to appear. One trend, enabled by the invention of the transistor, centered on the development of implantable electronic devices and

Author's Affiliation: *Librarian, Mohamed Sathak A.J. College of Engineering, Chennai-603 103. **Librarian I/C, Madras University Library, Chennai-600 005.

Reprint's Request: K. Natarajan, Librarian, Mohamed Sathak A.J. College of Engineering, Chennai-603103, Tamil Nadu.

systems to stimulate organs, e.g., the pacemaker. In the same time frame, fundamental studies were beginning to be reported on electron transfer in electrochemical reactions. Today, these three areas of endeavor are converging to enable multi-signal recording and stimulation at the cell level, i.e., there is a kind of physical scaling law that is moving over time from the organ level toward cellular dimensions. At the same time, studies at the molecular level are leading to new understanding of cell performance. The analogy with nanoelectronics is striking; topdown scaling is being abetted by device design from the atomic level.

Objectives of the Study

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- To analyse the global collaboration index over a period of 26 years starting from 1989 to 2014.
- To illustrate the international collaborations of the authors among the top ranking countries in terms bioelectronics output

Table 1: Collaboration	index	over a	period	of 26	years
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To identify International collaboration pattern exist among different regions and countries

Research Methodology

For the purpose of the study an amount of 56561 records on bioelectronics are down loaded from Scopus database with various bibliographical indicators. However, as per the aims of this study the collaborative pattern of the research output alone is taken into account for the study. Thus, SPSS has been used for further analysis and presentation of data for the easy interpretations, but wherever deemed to be fit suitable diagrams are drawn to illustrate the collaborative pattern of the research output.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Collaboration index is a bibliometric indicator that represents the number of authors per paper in team

S.No.	Year	No of Authors	No of Publications	Global Collaborative Index
1	1989	217	122	1.78
2	1990	307	154	1.99
3	1991	682	365	1.87
4	1992	753	398	1.89
5	1993	992	534	1.86
6	1994	1310	609	2.15
7	1995	1656	772	2.15
8	1996	1841	870	2.12
9	1997	2119	945	2.24
10	1998	2643	1088	2.43
11	1999	2699	1145	2.36
12	2000	3225	1348	2.39
13	2001	3371	1408	2.39
14	2002	3902	1566	2.49
15	2003	4580	1735	2.64
16	2004	5002	1949	2.57
17	2005	6023	2301	2.62
18	2006	7090	2670	2.66
19	2007	8336	3143	2.65
20	2008	9462	3558	2.66
21	2009	9909	4080	2.43
22	2010	10080	4030	2.50
23	2011	13528	5221	2.59
24	2012	14363	5042	2.85
25	2013	16580	5648	2.94
26	2014	16229	5860	2.77
			56561	2.38

Table 2: International Collaboration of Authors

S.No	Countries	Total no. of Publications	Percent
1	USA	6982	52.40
2	China	804	6.03
3	Japan	409	3.07
4	South Korea	400	3.00
5	Italy	354	2.66
6	Sweden	336	2.52
7	Spain	324	2.43
8	England	306	2.30

9	Taiwan	193	1.45
10	India	148	1.11
11	Canada	143	1.07
12	Iran	134	1.01
13	Brazil	131	0.98
14	Russia	127	0.95
15	Hong Kong	123	0.92
16	Switzerland	122	0.92
17	Ireland	110	0.83
18	Australia	108	0.81
19	Oman	106	0.80

research. From the Table 1, it is found that the collaboration index ranges from 1.78 in the year 1989 to 2.94 in 2013 and 2.77 in the year 2014. The average collaboration index works out to 2.33. This means that the average number of authors in team research in Bioelectronics is 2 to 3.

International Collaboration

The total publications taken for study are 56561 which comprise of solo research as well as collaborative or team research. There are 53296 collaborative publications which of which 13325 papers are the results of international collaboration. Here too, USA has the highest number of publications in international collaboration. The other countries of international collaboration ranked on the basis of

number of international collaboration are China, Japan, South Korea, Italy, Sweden etc. Though there are many countries, the less collaborative countries are not listed in the table to avoid a long list in all the tables presented in the study.

The Table 3 and Figure 1 presents the collaborative pattern of authors of US region. It is seen from the table that China, Spanish and South Korean authors. The table is also indicate that the US on the subject are mostly preferred for team research. The Table 4 and Figure 2 are also confirming results authors on the subject are mostly preferred for team presented in the Table 3 that the US authors and Chinese authors on the subjects are more willing to collaborate themselves than the author of other countries. The Table 5 and Figure 3 indicate that the

Table 3: International Collaborative patterns of authors of US

S. No.	Countries	Publications	Percent
1	China	1385	19.84
2	Spain	383	5.49
3	South Korea	323	4.63
4	England	322	4.61
5	Italy	306	4.38
6	Japan	272	3.90
7	Canada	255	3.65
8	Sweden	227	3.25
9	Switzerland	221	3.17
10	Brazil	192	2.75
11	North America	168	2.41
12	Taiwan	167	2.39
13	India	156	2.23
14	Australia	141	2.02
15	Mexico	137	1.96
16	Israel	136	1.95
17	Singapore	133	1.90
18	Russia	130	1.86
19	Turkey	109	1.56
20	Netherlands	105	1.50
21	Iran	104	1.49
22	Ukraine	103	1.48
23	Oman	100	1.43
24	Belgium	96	1.37
25	Portugal	92	1.32
26	Tunisia	74	1.06
27	Poland	70	1.00
28	Denmark	69	0.99
29	Ireland	69	0.99
30	Hong Kong	68	0.97
31	Czech Republic	64	0.92

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Fig. 1: International Collaborative pattern of authors US

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Fig. 2: International Collaborative pattern of Chinese authors

S. No.	Country	Publications	Percent
1	USA	557	69.28
2	Hong Kong	57	7.09
3	Australia	31	3.86
4	Japan	30	3.73
5	Canada	23	2.86
6	England	16	1.99
7	Na	13	1.62
8	Singapore	12	1.49
9	Pakistan	7	0.87
10	Belgium	6	0.75
11	Saudi Arabia	6	0.75
12	Sweden	6	0.75
13	Finland	5	0.62
14	India	4	0.50

Table 4: International Collaborative pattern of Chinese authors



Fig. 3: International Collaboration of Japanese authors

× 1			
S.No.	Countries	Publications	Percent
1	USA	163	39.85
2	China	96	23.47
3	HonKong	23	5.62
4	South Korea	20	4.89
5	India	18	4.40
6	Canada	16	3.91
7	England	9	2.20
8	Australia	4	0.98
9	Bangladesh	4	0.98
10	Iran	4	0.98
11	Israel	4	0.98
12	Italy	4	0.98
13	Malaysia	4	0.98
14	Czech Republic	3	0.73
15	Egypt	3	0.73
16	Germany	3	0.73
17	Thailand	3	0.73

Table 5: International Collaboration of Japanese authors

Table 6: International Collaboration of South Korean authors

S. No.	Countries	Publications	Percent
1	USA	229	57.25
2	India	29	7.25
3	Japan	28	7
4	China	25	6.25
5	Oman	13	3.25
6	England	12	3
7	Saudi Arabia	11	2.75
8	Na	11	2.75
9	Scotland	7	1.75
10	Canada	6	1.5
11	Russia	5	1.25
12	Australia	4	1

Table 7: International Collaboration of Italian authors

S. No.	Countries	Publications	Percent
1	USA	188	53.11
2	England	15	4.24
3	Na	12	3.39
4	Oman	10	2.82
5	Czech Republic	9	2.54
6	Finland	9	2.54
7	Ireland	9	2.54
8	Morocco	9	2.54
9	Slovakia	7	1.98
10	Belgium	6	1.69
11	Greece	6	1.69
12	Sweden	6	1.69
13	Switzerland	6	1.69
14	Canada	5	1.41
15	India	5	1.41
16	Bulgaria	4	1.13

Table 8: International Collaboration - Swedish authors

S. No.	Country	Publications	Percent
1	USA	60	17.86
2	Russia	33	9.82
3	England	18	5.36
4	China	17	5.06
5	Lithuania	17	5.06
6	India	15	4.46
7	Oman	15	4.46
8	Denmark	14	4.17

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9	Austria	13	3.87
10	Italy	10	2.98
11	Belgium	9	2.68
12	Poland	9	2.68
13	North Ireland	8	2.38
14	Spain	8	2.38
15	(Blank)	8	2.38
16	Czech Republic	7	2.08
17	Ireland	7	2.08
18	Japan	7	2.08
19	Egypt	6	1.79
20	Netherlands	6	1.79
21	Norway	6	1.79
22	Pakistan	5	1.49
23	Brazil	4	1.19
24	Finland	4	1.19
25	Iran	4	1.19
26	Slovakia	4	1.19
27	Ethiopia	3	0.89
T 11 0 1 /			
F No	Country	rs Bublications	Doncomt
5. INU.	Country	Fublications	rercent
1	USA	149	45.99
2	Ireland	17	5.25
5	Brozil	15	4.01
4 5	England	12	3.70
6	Portugal	12	3.70
7	(Blank)	12	3.70
8	Denmark	8	2.47
9	Italy	8	2.47
10	Japan	8	2.47
11	North Ireland	8	2.47
12	Oman	7	2.16
13	Cuba	5	1.54
14	Argentina	4	1.23
15	Iran	4	1.23
Table 10: Inter	rnational Collaboration -Authors from	n England	
S. No.	Country	Publications	Percent
1	USA	116	37.91
2	China	34	11.11
3	Na	21	6.86
4	Wales	15	4.90
5	Australia	13	4.25
6	Scotland	13	4.25
8	Japan	0 8	2.01
9	Japan Canada	8	2.01
10	Czech Republic	7	2.29
11	Brazil	5	1.63
12	Netherlands	5	1.63
13	Sweden	5	1.63
14	Austria	4	1.31
15	Croatia	4	1.31
16	Ireland	4	1.31
17	Italy	4	1.31
18	Spain	4	1.31
19	Switzerland	4	1.31

Table 11: International Conaboration – Talwan Authors				
S.No.	Country	Publications	Percent	
1	USA	134	69.43	
2	India	13	6.74	
3	Saudi Arabia	10	5.18	

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4	Terrer	(0.11
4	Japan	6	5.11
5	China	4	2.07
6	Hong Kong	4	2.07
7	Canada	2	1.04
8	Denmark	2	1.04
9	Egypt	2	1.04
10	England	2	1.04
11	Poland	2	1.04
12	Singapore	2	1.04
13	Australia	1	0.52
14	Indonesia	1	0.52
15	Mexico	1	0.52
16	Oman	1	0.52
17	Scotland	1	0.52
18	South Africa	1	0.52
19	South Korea	1	0.52
20	Spain	1	0.52
21	Sweden	1	0.52
22	Turkey	1	0.52
	,	102	100.00

Table 12: International Collaboration - Indian Authors

S.No.	Country	Publications	Percent
1	USA	59	39.86
2	South Korea	36	24.32
3	Japan	12	8.11
4	England	7	4.73
5	Bulgaria	4	2.70
6	china	3	2.03
7	Australia	2	1.35
8	Canada	2	1.35
9	Ethiopia	2	1.35
10	Germany	2	1.35
11	Peru	2	1.35
12	Saudi Arabia	2	1.35
13	Singapore	2	1.35

Japanese authors are also preferred for collberative research with that of USA, Chinese and HonKong. And 4.40 percent of Japanese authors are also colloberated with Indian authors. The International collaboration of South Korean authors presented in the Table 6 indicates that these authors are collaborated with USA and interestingly to note that 7.25 percent of Korean authors are also collaborated with Indian authors The Table 7 illustrates that more than 50 percent of Italina authors are collaborated with USA authors followed by this 4.24 percent of these authors are also collaborated with UK authors.

The Table 9 International Collaboration – Spanish Authors 8 presents the collaborative patterns of Swedish authors. These authors are also mostly collaborated with US authors and 4.46 percent of these authors are also collaborated with Indian authors, subsequently 1.49 percent of Pakistani authors are also collaborated with Swedish authors. The Table 9, 10 and 11, 12 illustrates that the authors of Spanish, UK, Taiwan are mostly collaborated with US authors The Table 12 indicates that the Indian authors are mostly colloberated with USA, South Korea and Japan.

Summary and Conclusion

The international collaboration pattern of leading countries shows interesting results.

- USA has the highest collaboration with China followed by Spain, South Korea, England etc.
- China has the highest collaboration with USA followed by Hong Kong, Australia, Japan, Canada and England etc.
- Japan has the highest collaboration with USA. The other highest collaborating countries are mainly Asian countries like China, South Korea and India.
- South Korea has the highest collaboration with USA. The other highest collaborating countries are mainly Asian countries like India, China and Japan.
- Italy has the highest collaboration with USA followed by England, Oman, Czech Republic etc.
- Sweden has the highest collaboration with USA

followed by Russia, England, China, Lithuania, India etc

- Spain has the highest collaboration with USA. The other leading collaborating countries are European countries like England, Ireland, Portugal etc
- England has the highest collaboration with USA followed by China, Wales, Australia, Scotland etc
- Taiwan has the highest collaboration with USA. The other leading collaborating countries are mostly Asian countries like India, Saudi Arabia, Japan, China etc
- India has the highest collaboration with USA. The other leading collaborating countries are mostly Asian countries like South Korea and Japan.
- On the whole, USA has the major collaboration with other countries of the world.

From the results of the study it can be noted that the Bioelectronics research is mostly a team research and as well as most of the authors of the different countries are preferred to collaborate with US authors, the reason may be that the US has excellent infrastructure facilities for the research of Bioelectronics.

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Use and Impact of E-Resources among Faculty and Postgraduate Students in Selected Nursing College Libraries in Mangalore, Karnataka

Kumar Mamatha P.*, Bhandi M.K.**

Abstract

Electronic resources are an invaluable asset in the health sciences field of academic activities. They have altered the conduct of teaching and learning by allowing faculty and postgraduates a wide range of opportunity for accessing accurate and timely information. This paper examined the use of e-resources by nursing faculty and postgraduates in selected nursing college libraries in Mangalore, Karnataka. It also assessed the users' level of satisfaction, usefulness and impact of e-resources on teaching, learning and research. A well structured questionnaire was administered to 288 nursing professionals to elicit their opinion and collect primary data for the study. A total number of 238 filled in questionnaires were received showing an overall response rate of 82.6%. The paper revealed that nursing professionals use various types of e-resources and it does have a favourable impact on their academic work, but they faced various problems while accessing these resources.

Keywords: CINAHL; Consortia; E-resources; Impact; Mangalore; Nursing; Use.

Introduction

Growth in information and communication technologies has brought in revolutionary changes in the publishing and communication of information. In the past the kings and rulers, the nobility, upper castes and the erudite had access to information and knowledge. Today the floodgates are open and it is available within the reaches of the masses. Information today cuts across geographical borders and is available all the time thanks to the electronic and internet media. Technology has also enabled rapid developments of computers from large mainframe computers to smaller, faster and sleeker ones. They are assuming newer forms from desktops, laptops, and palmtops and will soon be embedded in other technologies and even in human beings. The combination of computers and communication has enriched education by way of providing electronic resources for teaching learning and research.

Health science libraries have been early adopters

Reprint's Request: Mamatha Pramod Kumar, Chief Librarian, Central Library, Yenepoya University, Deralakatte, Mangaluru-575018.

E-mail: mamtha.pk@gmail.com

of electronic resources due to their need for high quality and timely information. Access to e-resources has changed what users actually read and use. It has decreased the time spent in searching for information [1]. Electronic resources have been well accepted in the health sciences fraternity and have become a vital component in their teaching learning and clinical activities [2]. The nursing professionals are the backbone of the healthcare sector and require information to meet their educational and clinical needs. Nursing is an information intensive speciality and nurses use the internet for various educational purposes like literature searches, academic information, drug information and for patient education [3]. Nursing students use online databases like CINAHL and Pubmed but preferred to use the print and human resources as they were readily available and easily accessible [14]. A study of 140 nursing students by Mehdi [5] et al indicated that usage of electronic resources was low due to lack of access to a computer and lack of skills in searching. It was recommended to have user training sessions to enable the nursing students to develop better skills to use the computer and search the databases. All these studies indicate that the nursing professionals are not making effective use of the electronic resources. The nursing libraries are spending sizeable portion of their budget in procuring e-resources in addition to the print. Little is known whether the nursing students and faculty in the nursing colleges libraries are using these resources, if they are using whether

Author's Affiliation: *Chief Librarian, Central Library, Yenepoya University, Deralakatte,Mangaluru-575018. **University Librarian, Mangalore University, Mangalagangotri, Mangaluru Karnataka-574199.

they are satisfied with the available e-resources and what is the impact of using these resources on their academic activities. This survey based study is an attempt to investigate the use of e-resources, extent of satisfaction of the users and to highlight the problems faced by the users in accessing them.

Nursing Education in Karnataka

Nursing education in India is governed by the Indian Nursing Council (INC). It advises the government of India on nursing matters prescribes national education syllabi and specifies minimum quality criteria for educational institutions. State level Nursing Councils inspect and accredit training institutions, monitor rules of professional conduct and maintain an active register. Nursing is also represented by a number of state and city based organisations, including the national Trained Nurses Association of India (TNAI). The Indian Nursing Council recognized programmes are the undergraduate (BSc., Post Basic BSc. Nursing), Postgraduate (MSc. Nursing, MPhil) and Phd. in Nursing which are accepted worldwide. Other than these other recognized programmes are ANM, GNM and various speciality courses like Psychiatry, Orthopaedic and rehabilitation, Cardio thoracic, operation room, Emergency and Disaster, critical care, neuroscience, oncology and neonatal nursing. Usually, the ANM and GNM qualified nurses work as nurses in primary health centres and hospitals, whereas the BSc. and MSc. graduates are involved in education and teaching related positions in colleges and universities. The demand for nurses has shown a significant jump in the recent years both nationally and internationally. India is emerging as one of the largest producers of qualified nurses in the world. The maximum number of nursing institutes are managed by the private sector, especially in the southern Indian States [6]. Even though traditionally, Kerala was the hub of nursing education, it has been now challenged by the state of Karnataka which boasts of several nursing colleges and schools. Mangalore in the Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka is a hub of professional education to which nursing colleges have been recently included. Students from all over India come to Mangalore to pursue quality nursing education [7]. There are 18 colleges in Mangalore permitted by the Indian Nursing Council to admit students. These colleges offer Masters Courses in nursing [8].

Literature Review

Several studies have been conducted on the use of

e-resources by faculty, research scholars and students all over the world. Haridasan and Khan [9] analysed the usage of e-resources, level of satisfaction and barriers faced by social scientists at National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC), India. The study revealed that large number of research scholars was using e-resources for their research work. Majority of the users were satisfied with the availability of e-resources at NASSDOC. Mostofa [10] found that majority of the students in selected private universities in Bangladesh use e-resources for education and research. Selvaraja and Sarasvathy [11] assessed the use and impact of e-resources in Research and Development (R & D) institutions in Mysore, Karnataka and concluded that e-journals and websites are the most important e-resources preferred by the scientists for their research work. Major problems faced by the researchers were lack of knowledge to use search engines. Okiki and Asiru [12] identified the challenges faced in using eresources by postgraduates in six universities in Nigeria and found that slow internet connectivity, power outage and lack of computer skills were some of the problems faced by the users. Rehman and Ramzy [13] studied the awareness and use of eresources among health care professionals at Health Sciences Centre of Kuwait University. The study revealed that low skill levels, time constraints and lack of awareness about the e-resources were the primary problems faced by the users.

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the various types of e-resources used by nursing faculty and postgraduates.
- To assess their level of satisfaction with regard to availability and accessibility of e-resources.
- To determine the perceived impact of use of eresources on study and teaching activities
- To find out the problems faced by the nursing professionals.

Methodology

A survey based method of research was used to determine the use of e-resources. The survey was conducted by means of a structured questionnaire and interview method wherever required. The questionnaires were distributed to 288 nursing faculty members and postgraduate students. The data collected through the questionnaire has been analysed and interpreted using the SPSS statistical software version 13. The results are presented in the form of tables and figures.

Data Analysis

Characteristics of the Respondents

A total of 238 completed questionnaires were received showing a response rate of 82.6%, out of which 154 were faculty members and 84 were postgraduate students from selected Nursing colleges in Mangalore. Female faculty and postgraduates comprised 85.1% and 90.5% respectively of the total population. Male faculty and postgraduates included 14.9% and 9.5% respectively. Majority of postgraduates (86.9%) and faculty members (46.1%) were in age group of below 30 years. The faculty with MSc Nursing qualifications comprised 61%, BSc.

Table 1: Frequency of using e-resources

Nursing were 28.6%, PBBSc. Nursing were 5.2%, PhD were 3.9% and those with MPhil qualifications were only 1.3%. Majority of the postgraduates had a BSc Nursing (92.9%) or a PBBSc degree (7.1%).

Frequency of Use of E-Resources

This is the most important feature related to the assessment of the usefulness of e-resources. An attempt was made to learn about the frequency of use of e-resources. Table 1 reveals that majority of nursing faculty used e-journals (30.25%), web resources (28.15%), bibliographic databases (26.07%), online databases (21.10%) and e-theses and dissertations (19.75%) daily.

Types of E-resources	Academic status	Daily	2-3 times a	2-4 times a	Rarely	Never
			week	month		
E-books	Faculty	25	111	0	15	2
		(10.5%)	(46.65%)		(6.3%)	(0.84%)
	Postgraduates	7	62	0	14	2
		(2.94%)	(26.05%)		(5.88%)	(0.84%)
E-journals	Faculty	72	69	0	7	1
		(30.25%)	(28.99%)		(2.94%)	(0.42%)
	Postgraduates	48	40	0	0	1
		(20.17%)	(16.81%)			(0.42%)
E-newspapers	Faculty	25	83	1	30	0
	-	(10.5%)	(34.89%)	(0.42%)	(12.6%)	
	Postgraduates	12	67	1	18	1
	0	(5.04%)	(28.15%)	(0.42%)	(7.56%)	(0.42%)
E-theses & dissertations	Faculty	47	82	3	20	` 1 ´
	2	(19.75%)	(34.45%)	(1.26%)	(8.4%)	(0.42%)
	Postgraduates	35	43	0	6	1
	0	(14.71%)	(18.07%)		(2.52%)	(0.42%)
CD/DVDs	Faculty	22	59	10	55	6
- ,		(9.24%)	(24.79%)	(4.2%)	(23.10%)	(2.52%)
	Postgraduates	8	.36	0	37	5
	rostgruduites	(3 39%)	(15.12%)	Ũ	(15.54%)	(2.10%)
Bibliographic databases	Faculty	62	72	0	14	0
bibliographic databases	rucuity	(26.07%)	(30.25%)	Ũ	(5.88%)	0
	Postoraduates	(20.07 %)	46	0	(0.00 %)	0
	1 ostgraduates	(18.06%)	(1932%)	0	(0.42%)	0
Online databases	Foculty	(10.00 %)	(17.5270)	0	(0.42 /0)	0
Offinite databases	racuity	(21.10%)	(37 30%)	0	(3.36%)	0
	Postaraduatos	(21.10%)	(37.39%)	0	(3.30%)	4
	1 Osigiaduales	(14.71%)	(17.08%)	0	(2.78%)	4 (1 68%)
Imaga databasas	Focultur	(14./1/0)	(17.96%)	0	(3.76%)	(1.66 %)
intage databases	racuity	(1E 07%)	(42.28%)	0	0	2 (2 79 9/)
	Destaus durates	(15.97 %)	(45.20%)	0	0	(3.78%)
	Postgraduates	(10,00%)	62 (0< 050()	0	0	Z (0.049()
147 1	T I	(10.08%)	(26.05%)	2	1	(0.84%)
web resources	Faculty	6/	/4	2	6	
	D (1)	(28.15%)	(31.1%)	(0.84%)	(2.52%)	(0.42%)
	Postgraduates	40	44	0	3	
		(16.8%)	(18.49%)		(1.26%)	(0.42%)
Consortia Service	Faculty	8	96	4	41	3
		(3.36%)	(40.32%)	(1.69%)	(17.23%)	(1.26%)
	Postgraduates	7	38	4	29	8
		(2.94%)	(15.97%)	(1.69%)	(12.18%)	(3.36%)
OPAC	Faculty	3	73	5	58	12
		(1.26%)	(30.68%)	(2.1%)	(24.37%)	(5.04%)
	Postgraduates	2	34	5	34	12
		(0.84%)	(14.29%)	(2.1%)	(14.28%)	(5.04%)

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Institutional respository	Faculty	8	83	4	37	11
1		(3.36%)	(34.88%)	(1.69%)	(15.55%)	(4.62%)
	Postgraduates	3	36	5	32	19
	0	(1.26%)	(15.12%)	(2.1%)	(13.44%)	(7.98%)
Library Websites	Faculty	4	98	2	46	2
5	,	(1.68%)	(41.18%)	(0.84%)	(19.33%)	(0.84%)
	Postgraduates	6	43	5	23	` 9´
	0	(2.52%)	(18.07%)	(2.1%)	(9.66%)	(3.78%)
Others		0	0	0	0	0

Postgraduates used e-journals (20.17%), bibliographic databases (18.06%), web resources (16.8%), e-theses and dissertations (14.71%) and online databases (14.71%) daily. Faculty used e-books (46.65%), image databases (43.28%), library websites (41.18%) and consortia service (40.32%) 2-3 times a week. Postgraduates used e-newspapers (28.15%), ebooks (26.05%) and image databases (26.05%) 2-3 times a week. CDs/DVDs were rarely used by Faculty (23.10%) and postgraduates (15.54%). OPAC (5.04%) and institutional repositories (7.98%) was never used by Faculty and postgraduates respectively.

Purpose of Use of E-Resources

Nursing professionals were asked about the purpose of using the e-resources. Table 2 shows that 96.8% of the faculty use e-resources for teaching, 78.6% for research work and 71.4% for making presentations at conferences and seminars. Postgraduates use e-resources mainly for their postgraduate studies (97.6%), for research ((96.4%) and for writing assignments and making presentations (86.9%). Few faculty (35.7%) and postgraduates (16.7%) used e-resources to locate evidence based medicine resources.

 Table 2: Purpose of using e-resources

Purpose of use of e-resources	Faculty N (%)	Postgraduates N (%)	Total
Teaching	149 (96.8%)	0	149 (62.6%)
Postgraduate studies	0	82 (97.6 %)	82 (97.6%)
Making presentations	110 (71.4%)	73 (86.9%)	183 (76.9%)
Research	121 (78.6%)	81 (96.4%)	202 (84.9%)
Writing assignments	5 (3.2%)	73 (86.9%)	78 (32.77%)
Consulting, advising others	69 (44.8%)	39 (46.4%)	108 (45.4%)
Improve healthcare skills	98 (63.6%)	37 (44%)	135 (56.7%)
Locate Evidence based medicine	55 (35.7%)	14 (16.7%)	69 (29%)
Others	0	0	0



Satisfaction with E-Resources

The respondents were asked about their satisfaction levels with the use of e-resources. Figure 1 indicates that 47.05 % of the faculty and 23.57% of the postgraduates were satisfied. Dissatisfaction levels among postgraduates was much lower as compared to the faculty.

Usefulness of E-Resources in Teaching Learning Activities E-resources form an important component of the teaching and learning process of faculty members and students in an academic institution. Table 3 reveals the usefulness of the e-resources to the nursing faculty and postgraduates. It is seen that majority of the faculty (60.5%) and postgraduates (34.45%) were of the opinion that e-resources are useful in the teaching learning process.

Impact of E-Resources on Teaching Learning Activities

The respondents were asked if the use of e-resources had any impact on the teaching learning activities of the faculty and postgraduates. Table 4 indicates that more than half of the faculty (56.73%) opined that there was an improvement in their academic activities with the use of e-resources. Postgraduates (35.29%) also felt that e-resources improved their learning process.

Problems Faced in Accessing E-Resources

There are various problems faced while using e-resources. The respondents were requested to identify their problems when they used the e-resources. Table 5 shows that the most common problem faced by the faculty was their inability to use the e-resources (60.4%).

An equal number of faculty (57.8%) had problems searching for information online and their not being aware of the e-resources. Postgraduates felt that lack of training (67.9%) to use the e-resources was the major obstacle. They too felt that inability to use the e-resources (65.5%) and unawareness about the e-resources (60.7%) was hampering them to use the e-resources effectively.

Table 3: Usefulness of e-resources	in in	teaching	learning	activities
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Level of usefulness	Faculty	Postgraduates	Total
Not at all useful	0	0	0
Not Useful	6 (2.5%)	0	6 (2.5%)
Undecided	4 (1.7%)	2 (0.84%)	6 (2.5%)
Useful	117 (49.16%)	63 (26.47%)	180 (75.6%)
Extremely useful	27 (11.34%)	19 (7.98%)	46 (19.3%)
Table 4: Impact of e-resou	rces on teaching learning	activities	
Impact level	Faculty	Postgraduates	Total
Very little	0	0	0
little	16 (6.72%)	3 (1.26%)	19 (8%)
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Undecided	0	0	0
Undecided Improved	0 102 (42.86%)	0 68 (28.57%)	0 170 (71.4%)

Table 5: Problems faced in accessing e-resources

Problems faced in accessing e-resources	Faculty	Postgraduates
Unfamiliar with e-resources	82 (53.2%)	42 (50%)
Not aware of e-resources	89 (57.8%)	51 (60.7%)
Don't know how to use e-resources	93 (60.4%)	55 (65.5%)
Selecting search terms	89 (57.8%)	27 (32.1%)
Poor internet connectivity	23 (14.9%)	30 (35.7%)
Limited number of computers	32 (20.8%)	45 (53.6%)
Inaccessibility of e-resource	35 (22.7%)	28 (33.3%)
Too many passwords to remember	62 (40.3%)	12 (14.3%)
Lack of training	74 (48.1%)	57 (67.9%)
Time consuming	67 (43.5%)	31 (36.9%)
Others	0	0

Results and Discussion

This study investigated the use of e-resources by nursing professionals, their level of satisfaction, influence of electronic resources on their academic activities and problems faced by them. It is observed that majority of nursing faculty (30.25%) and postgraduates (20.17%) used the more popular electronic resources like e-journals daily. The reason for this maybe due to easy accessibility of the e-journals and its benefits of searching and links to various other references. It is seen that the main reason the faculty use the e-resources is for teaching (96.8%) and for research work (78.6%). Postgraduates use them mainly for their postgraduate studies (97.6%) and for research purpose (96.4%). Few faculty and postgraduates use them for locating evidence based medicine resources. The faculty (47.05%) were more satisfied with the accessibility and availability of e-resources than the postgraduates (23.57%). Majority of the faculty (60.5%) and postgraduates (34.45%) were of the opinion that e-resources are useful in the teaching learning process. More than half of the faculty (56.73%) felt that there was an improvement in their academic activities with the use of e-resources. Postgraduates (35.29%) also felt that e-resources improved their learning process. The faculty faced many problems while using the e-resources like their inability to use the e-resources (60.4%) problems of searching for information online (57.8%) and their not being aware of the e-resources. Postgraduates felt that lack of training (67.9%) to use the e-resources was the major obstacle. They too felt that inability to use the e-resources (65.5%) and unawareness about the e-resources (60.7%) was hampering them to use the e-resources effectively.

Conclusion

There is no doubt that e-resources are indispensable in the teaching learning environment especially in the discipline of nursing. This study reveals tha ejournals, web resources, bibliographic databases, online databases and e-theses and dissertation were the important e-resources used by the nursing professionals. The respondents used these e-resources mainly for their studies, teaching and research work and majority of them were satisfied with the available e-resources. Though the respondents had problems in searching for information online, inability to use the e-resources and not being aware of the e-resources majority of them felt that using e-resources had a favourable impact on their learning and teaching activities. It is recommended that training programs and information literacy sessions may be conducted to train the users to use the e-resources optimally and to create an awareness of the e-resources available in the nursing libraries. E-resources are here to stay and it is very important that nursing professionals learn to use and access current and accurate information as key providers of primary care for treatment of patients.

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YouTube as a Source for Learning of Web 2.0

Sabitri Majhi*, Umakanti Chirgun**, Bulu Maharana***, Saroja Kumar Panda****

Abstract

YouTube is one of the most popular services of Web 2.0 on internet. The tutorial videos for numerous subjects and hence widely used by the Learners across the world. The Present research work tried to evaluate YouTube as a potential source of Learning Web 2.0 by analyzing top 100 videos on the subject. The study found that majority of videos (39%) are on 'Application of web 2.0 in general". O'Relly Media has created highest number of videos (31%) and the 2012 was found to be the most productive year so far as publication of videos on Web 2.0 in YouTube is concerned.

Keywords: YouTube; Web 2.0; Internet; Tutorial Videos.

Introduction

Internet has become the largest and most up-todate source of information worldwide. Acquiring and sharing tutorials/Videos on Web2.0 via the Internet offers extraordinary electronic-learning (e-learning) possibilities for the Learning Communities. Web 2.0 is the term used to describe a variety of web sites and applications that allow anyone to create and share online information or material they have created. A key element of the technology is that it allows people to create, share, collaborate & communicate. Web 2.0 differs from other types of websites as it does not require any web design or publishing skills to participate, making it easy for people to create and publish or communicate their work to the world.

There are number of different types of web 2.0 applications including wikis, blogs, social networking, folksonomies, podcasting, Facebook, MySpace, YouTube and many more. The nature of this technology makes it an easy and popular way to communicate information to either a selected group

Reprint's Request: Sabitri Majhi, Lecturer, P.G. Department of Library and Information Science, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Sambalpur, Odisha 768019.

E-mail: sabitriindia@gmail.com

of people or to a much wider audience and again it can be used by Learners for Learning different concepts, Process, applications etc. So it highly essential for the Learners to Learn the Concept and application of Web2.0, in order to take benefit out of this. Again it is observed that, YouTube, a tool of web2.0 i.e., is a source having Videos/tutorials on different concepts, Process, applications etc. and hence helpful for the Learners. With this Background the present study, attempt to investigate YouTube as an information source for Learning Web2.0.

Objective of the Study

The Study attempt to investigate YouTube as an information source for Learning Web2.0. Web2.0 is a great innovation in the present Web environment having lots of Benefit for the Learners. So it is highly essential to learn the Concept, Features and application of Web2.0 tools in order to integrate it in to the Learning Process.

Besides, the study is primarily aims at the following objectives:

- To find the trends of Publication of Videos of "Web 2.0" on YouTube.
- To find the most popular Videos of Web 2.0 on the Basis of Number of Views and

Comments Received by the Videos.

To find the most productive Creator of Web 2.0 Videos

Author's Affiliation: *Lecturer, **Ex-Student, ***Reader and H.O.D, P.G. Department of Library and Information Science, Sambalpur University, Odisha. ****Scientific & Technical Assistant - I (LS), INFLIBNET Centre, An Inter University Centre of University Grants Commission, Gujarat.

- To find the year wise growth of the Videos
- To identify the Subject Content of Videos on Web 2.0.

Methodology

The website *YouTube* was searched on 12th April 2014 with the keywords "Web2.0". All the videos containing relevant information about Web2.0 were included in this study. Out of 752000 numbers of videos appeared in the searching top 100 most viewed videos were selected for analysis and they were exported to MS-Excel sheet for analysis. Each video was analyzed to find the Subject Content, Year wise uploading of the Videos, Number of Views, Number of Comments Received by the Videos and creator of the Videos etc.

Scope and Limitation

The present investigation confined its scope to the quantitative analysis of the top 100 videos on Web2.0, retrieved from 'YouTube' by putting the keyword 'Web 2.0'. The study will basically investigate Subject Content, Year wise Uploading of the Videos, Number of Views, Number of Comments Received by the Videos and creator of the Videos etc.

However, the present study has been characterized with the following limitations:

- It includes only top 100 videos on 'Web 2.0' for study out of 752000 hits from YouTube.
- The study evaluates the videos quantitatively by taking number of views, Number of Comments etc without any qualitative analysis.

Literature Review

Julie E. Strychowsky, Smriti Nayan, Forough Farrokhyar, Jonathan MacLean (2013) in the research entitled "YouTube: A good source of information on

Table	1
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pediatric tonsillectomy?" investigate YouTube as a patient information source on pediatric tonsillectomy and they found that YouTube has a large number of videos on pediatric tonsillectomy with a variety of content ranging from very useful to not useful, and misleading. Fadhila Mazanderani, Braden O'Neill , John Powell (2013) in the article "People power" or "pester power"? YouTube as a forum for the generation of evidence and patient advocacy" they analyses YouTube videos where patients have shared their treatment experiences. For that they took 100 most viewed videos from over 4000 identified in a search for 'CCSVI', and qualitative thematic analysis on popular 'channels' demonstrating patients' experiences. They found that Videos adopt an tremendously positive stance towards CCSVI; many were uploaded by patients and present preand/or post-treatment experiences. In the research they concluded that You Tube provide patients with novel opportunities for advocating for particular treatments; generating alternative forms of 'evidence' built on a hybrid of personal experience and medical knowledge. Mariana Martinho, Marta Pinto, Yuliya Kuznetsova (2012) in the article "Scholars' YouTube channels: content analysis of educational videos" described the technology enhanced learning. The focus of analysis is on the sample of videos uploaded by scholars and categorized as "education" in their YouTube channels.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

YouTube is one of the most popular services of Web2.0 on internet, having tutorials for many subjects and hence widely used by the Learners. The Present research work tried to evaluate *YouTube* as a Good Source of Learning for Web2.0. The website *YouTube* was searched on 12th April 2014 with the keywords "Web 2.0". Out of 752000 numbers of hits on Web2.0, top 100 most viewed videos were selected for analysis from different aspects like highly popular videos, Content of the

Sl.No	Content of the Video	No of Video	Percentage
1	Concept of web 2.0	23	23%
2	Tools of web 2.0	9	9%
3	Application of web2.0 in general	39	39%
4	Application of web 2.0 in learning	27	27%
5	Case study on web 2.0	1	1%
6	Application of web 2.0 in library	1	1%
	total	100	100%

Videos, Number of comments received by the videos, time duration of the videos etc.

Types of Content

Videos were categorized in to 6 different types on

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Table 2 No of Video Year Percentage 2006 2 2% 9 2007 9% 8% 2008 8 2009 1414%2010 20 20% 2011 16 16% 2012 20 20% 2013 11% 11 Number of Video 1% 1% concept of web 2.0 tools of web 2.0 application of web 2.0 in general application of web 2.0 in learning 39% case study on web2.0 application of web 2.0 in library Graph 1 Number of Video 25 20 15 No of Video 10 5 0



the basis of their content. Study of the content of the videos enables to find the Strength and weakness of the content of Web 2.0 from different areas of application.

2007

2008

2009 2010

2011 2012

2013

2006

Table1 and graph 1 indicate that highest number of videos i.e. 39%, is found on "application of web 2.0 in general", followed by next majority i.e. 27% for "Application of web 2.0 in learning". There are very small number video i.e. only 1% is found in the context of "case study in web 2.0" and "application of web 2.0 in library".

Year Wise Growth of Upload Video

Year wise upload of the videos by the creators

is one of the important Bibliometric indicator in order to find the number of videos uploaded in each particular year and to find out the most productive year. Table 2 presents the data for growth of videos on web 2.0 for 8 years i.e. During 2006-2013.

Above Table 2 and Graph 2 indicates that both the year 2010 and 2012 are most productive years having highest number of uploads i.e. 20 % each, next majority i.e. 16% of videos are published in the year 2011. Very less number i.e. 2% of videos were uploaded for web 2.0 in year 2006. As 2004 is the year of inception of the concept "web 2.0" and YouTube came for the existence in the Year 2005, very less number of videos that is only 2% is uploaded in the YouTube .

Table 3	ible 3
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SI No	Popular Top Tep Video	Content	No of View
31.110			1150(050
1	Web 2.0 The Machine is Us/ing Us	explain the tool of web 2.0 and	11786253
		its implication	
2	Web 2.0 - thefirstpost.co.uk	application general	1061421
3	Photoshop Tutorial: How to Create a Web 2.0-	application in learning	925347
	Style Logo		
4	Gary Vaynerchuk: Building Personal Brand	application of web 2.0 in	766618
	Within the Social Media Landscape - Web 2.0	general	
	Expo NY		
5	WEB 2.0	application in learning	708262
6	La Web 2.0: La revolución social de Internet	Application General	611580
7	Mark Zuckerberg, "A Conversation with Mark	application general	575500
	Zuckerberg" - Web 2.0 Summit 2010		
8	AMATEUR TRANSPLANTS: Web 2.0 LIVE	application general	293432
9	A Conversation with Eric Schmidt - Web 2.0	Concept of web 2.0	265955
	Summit 2010	-	
10	Eric Schmidt, Web 2.0 vs. Web 3.0	Concept of web 2.0	226722





	Graph 5	
Table 4		
Sl. No	Title of the Video	Duration of the Video
1	Mark Zuckerberg, "A Conversation with Mark Zuckerberg" - Web 2.0 Summit 2010	1:06:15
2	50 Web 2.0 Tools in 50 Minutes	57.26
3	A Conversation with Mark Zuckerberg - Web 2.0 Summit 2010	56.02
4	PBL & Web 2.0 Tools	52.17
5	Web 2.0 Summit 2010: Ariel Emanuel, "A Conversation with Ariel Emanuel"	46.01
6	A Conversation with Eric Schmidt - Web 2.0 Summit 2010	44.47
7	Web 2.0 Summit 09: "Discussion: Whither Journalism?"	40.47
8	Web 2.0 Summit 2010: "Point of Control: Finance"	37.26
9	Web 2.0 Summit 09: Evan Williams and John Battelle, "A Conversation with Evan Williams"	36.06
10	Er Web 2.0 Summit 08: Mark Zuckerberg (Facebook), John Battell ic Schmidt at the Web 2.0 Expo	35.43
11	Web 2.0 Summit 08: Mark Zuckerberg (Facebook), John Battell	35.41
12	Web 2.0 Summit 2010: Jim Balsillie, "A Conversation with Jim Balsillie"	34.59
13	Web 2.0 Summit 09: Tim Berners-Lee and Tim O'Reilly,	33.42
14	Web 2.0 Revolution and Revelation	33.34
15	Web 2.0 Summit: Vic Gundotra and Sergey Brin, " A Conversation with"	30.35

Popular Video According to the Number of View

Studying number of views for the videos is one of the important indicators to find the most popular videos uploaded in the YouTube. More the Number of Views received by the videos can be considered as most popular video available on YouTube. Views received by 100 top videos on YouTube were analyzed and the videos having highest number of views are ranked from '1' to '10', in the following table

Above Table 3 and Graph 3 indicate the top ten video which have highest number of views. "Web 2.0 ... The Machine is Us/ing Us" is most popular video which have highest number of view. All the top ten video are above than 2 lakh of view. The most popular video is explain about the tools of web 2.0.

Duration of the Videos

Videos of More duration, gives more information than short duration videos. Hence the study of duration of the Videos is one of the important indicators in order to find the Strength of Video, concern the duration. Above table, indicate that the Mark Zuckerberg, "A Conversation with Mark Zuckerberg" - Web 2.0 Summit 2010" is a video with long duration, i.e.1:06:15. Besides that, the top 15 videos are more than 30 minutes. From the top 15 videos, most of them are belong to conversation type videos.

Comments Received By the Videos

Studying number of comments received by the videos is one of the important indicators to find the



Table 5

Sl. No	Title of the Video	Number of	
		Comments	
1	Web 2.0 The Machine is Us/ing Us	6499	
2	Web 2.0 - thefirstpost.co.uk	1499	
3	Gary Vaynerchuk: Building Personal Brand Within the Social Media Landscape - Web 2.0 Expo NY	914	
4	Mark Zuckerberg, "A Conversation with Mark Zuckerberg" - Web 2.0 Summit 2010	886	
5	Web 2.0 Summit: Vic Gundotra and Sergey Brin, " A Conversation with"	878	
6	Web 2.0 Summit 2011: Chris Poole, "High Order Bit"	733	
7	Christopher Poole interviewed at Web 2.0 Summit 2011	518	
8	WEB 2.0	248	
9	Photoshop Tutorial: How to Create a Web 2.0-Style Logo	248	
10	La Web 2.0: La revolución social de Internet	209	
11	Web 2.0 Style Box / Icon: Adobe Illustrator Tutorial	169	
12	AMATEUR TRANSPLANTS: Web 2.0 LIVE	156	
`13	A Conversation with Eric Schmidt - Web 2.0 Summit 2010	132	
14	Web 2.0 Summit 2010: Ariel Emanuel, "A Conversation with Ariel Emanuel"	97	
15	EXPLAINING WEB 2.0	96	

Number Comments of the video



Table 5

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most popular videos uploaded in the YouTube. Maximum Number of comments received by the video can be considered as most popular video available on YouTube. Comments received by 100 top videos on YouTube were analyzed and the videos having highest number of comments are ranked from '1' to '15', in the following table.

Above table indicates that the video entitled "Web 2.0 ... The Machine is Us/ing Us" is having the highest number of comments i.e. 6499, followed by next majority i.e. 1499 number of comments received by the video entitled "Web 2.0 - thefirstpost.co.uk",

Table 6

and hence can be considered as most popular videos. Again from the above table it is evident that top fifteen videos have more than '90' comments and hence can be considered as popular videos.

Number of Videos Created By the Creator

The purpose of this study is to find most productive creator. More the number of Videos created most productive the creator is. In the following table most productive creators are presented along with the number of creation of videos.

Sl. No	Creator	Number of Video
1	O'Relly	31
2	Delouse	2
3 (ramaining98 videos)	Other creators	1

Above Table 6, clearly mention that O' Relly creates the highest number of videos followed by Delouse having only '2' videos and remaining '98' creators are having '1' video each. Hence Except O'Relly and Dilouse others made only single video. O'Reilly Media is an American media company established by Tim O'Reilly and the concept of "Web 2.0" began with a conference brainstorming session between O'Reilly and MediaLive International. Hence this might be is the reason for which O' Reilly is having Highest number of Creations uploaded in YouTube.

Summary and A Major Findings

As a result of systematic analysis of data obtained for the present study, in the previous chapter, the investigation observes the following facts about the *YouTube* video on web 2.0 from 2006 to 2013.

- From the analysis of top 100 videos on Web2.0 searched from *YouTube*, the year 2010 and 2012 is the more productive year having highest number of videos that is 20.
- The YouTube videos on web 2.0 are categorized by their content in to 6 broad categories. Among the videos, 39 numbers of videos are from "Application of web 2.0 in general"
- O'Relly Media creates the highest number of videos that is 31 followed by Delouse having only '2' videos and remaining '67' creators are having '1' video each. O'Reilly Media is an American media company established by Tim O'Reilly and the concept of "Web 2.0" began between O'Reilly and MediaLive International. Hence this might be the reason for which O'Reilly is having Highest number of Creations

uploaded in YouTube.

- Video entitled "Web 2.0 ... The Machine is Us/ ing Us", which explains about the tools of web 2.0. is most popular video having highest number of views
- The duration of the Videos is one of the important indicators in order to find the Strength of Video. Mark Zuckerberg, "A Conversation with Mark Zuckerberg" Web 2.0 Summit 2010 is a high duration video of 1:06:15. It is a conversation type of video.

Conclusion

In the above research process it is concluded that *YouTube* has a substantial number of videos on 'Web2.0' with a variety of content, such as Concept of web 2.0, Tools of web 2.0, Application of web 2.0, Case study on web 2.0 etc. and these are highly popular among the people as reflected from the Study. Hence, *YouTube* is a good information source for learning of Web 2.0.

Hartman (2007) highlights that people from higher education have to share their knowledge and educational resources, by using open and free Web 2.0 platforms. It is understood that *YouTube* is a popular example of a platform where scholars, institutions and students have a presence, either as content consumers or content creators. Students can download and upload the video for their learning purposes. They can gain more and more knowledge on web2.0 in *YouTube* channel which is popular among the student.

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Quality Circle: A Modern Management Tool for Libraries

Sanjay Kumar Kaushik*, V.S. Bisht**

Abstract

Basically Quality Circle is a management tool that is used by manufacturing organizations to achieve quality improvement goals – process improvement, productivity improvement and effective utilization of manpower. It is in fact a cost effective tool for overall improvement in an organization. In the present paper the authors tries to project this tool as an effective method for a library to improve its effectiveness and improvement in its day-to-day working and quality of services to users. It argues that this concept encourages employee participation, promotes teamwork and motivates them to contribute towards overall effectiveness of library activities through small group activities.

Keywords: Quality Circle; Quality Management; Library Management.

Introduction

Survival of a library in the present day information society is possible only if it changes with the changing needs of the society. The library being a service institution has to continuously explore methods, tools and techniques to measure, control and improve the quality of services being extended to its clientele. Innovation and implementation of new tools and techniques for imparting quality services to clientele, workplace improvement and working efficiency improvement of workforce has been a crucial area for the library professionals to continuously work upon. Libraries generally conduct various types of surveys to assess the level of satisfaction of its users with reference to resources, facilities and services. Users' satisfaction survey is one of the tools to assess the quality of services a library provides to its users and satisfaction assessment of the user community.

Quality circle is a positive and humanistic approach to productive management. It is modern management concept designed to bring together all level of workforce in a manufacturing organization for setting standards of excellence and achieving better results. A quality circle involves participation from a small group of employees doing the same type

E-mail: kaush_s@rediffmail.com

of work. They meet regularly to identify, analyze and solve the problems that arise during the course of their work and their association with the organization. Quality Circle concepts can be adopted in libraries of any type – academic, special or public, not only to improve library services but also to utilize skills and knowledge of the library staff. It encourages each participant of a group or team to develop the best of his skills and knowledge. It offers an opportunity for an individual to work and learn as a team member. It motivates an individual by recognising his contribution for his organization. For a modern library it brings immense benefits to library staff by improving their day-to-day working as well as improving the quality of services to user community.

Quality Circle Concept

Quality Circle is one of the employee participation methods. It implies the development of skills, capabilities, confidence and creativity of the people through cumulative process of education, training, work experience and participation. It also implies the creation of facilitative conditions and environment of work, which creates and sustains their motivation and commitment towards work excellence. Quality Circles have emerged as a mechanism to develop and utilize the tremendous potential of people for improvement in product quality and productivity.

Prof. Ishikawa who is known as 'The Father of Quality Circle Movement' started the Quality Circle Concept in Japan after the Second World War. It is a popular concept in Japan where you find hardly any

Author's Affiliation: *Deputy Librarian, M.D. University, Rohtak-124001(HARYANA). **Sr. Officer, Hindalco Industries Ltd., Renukoot, Uttar Pradesh.

Reprint's Request: Sanjay K. Kaushik, Deputy Librarian, M D University, Rohtak-124001 Haryana.

worker who is not a member of one or other Quality Circle. It is believed that Quality Circle concept was largely responsible for rebuilding and stabilizing the shattered economy of Japan after Second World War. This concept has since gained wide acceptance and is being used all over the world because of its huge benefits. Today due to highly competitive market every organisation is striving for survival. Increasing complexities of work procedure, rising cost and low morale of manpower are the major concern which every organisation has to deal with. Quality Circle is very effective tool for improvement of organizational effectiveness as it involves employee from the shop floor to top management of an organization with a common objective of improvement. Quality Circle concept has three major attributes - Participative Management, Human Resource Development, and Problem Solving.

Seeing its immense success with encouraging results *Quality Circle Forum of India* [1] (*QCFI*) was formed in Secundrabad in 1982 to create awareness of its benefits and for imparting skills in implementing Quality Circle in different organisation. It is actively involved in sharing experience of Indian organizations.

The concept of Quality Circle is primarily based upon recognition of the value of the worker as a human being, as someone who willingly activates his wisdom, intelligence, experience, attitude and feelings on his job. It is based upon the human resource management which is considered as one of the key factors in the improvement of product quality and productivity. Quality Circle concept has three major attributes:

- Quality Circle is a form of participation management.
- Quality Circle is a human resource development technique.
- Quality Circle is a problem solving technique.

Philosophy of Quality Circle

Quality Circle is a people building philosophy, providing self-motivation and happiness in improving environment without any compulsion or monetary benefits. It represents a philosophy of managing people specially those at the grass root level as well as a clearly defined mechanism and methodology for translating this philosophy into practice and a required structure to make it a way of life. It is bound to succeed where people are respected and are involved in decisions, concerning their work life, and in environments where peoples' capabilities are looked upon as assets to solve work-area problems.

The Quality Circle philosophy calls for a progressive attitude on the part of the management and their willingness to make adjustments, if necessary, in their style and culture. If workers are prepared to contribute their ideas, the management must be willing to create a congenial environment to encourage them to do so.

Objective of Quality Circle

Quality Circle is a small group of 5 to 15 employees doing similar work who voluntarily meet together on a regular basis to identify improvements in their respective work areas using proven techniques for analyzing and solving work related problems coming in the way of achieving and sustaining excellence leading to mutual upliftment of employees as well as the organization. It is "a way of capturing the creative and innovative power that lies within the work force".

The objectives of Quality Circles are multi-faced:

- Change in Attitude
- Continuous improvement in quality of work life through humanization of work
- Self Development
- People get to learn additional skills
- Development of Team Spirit
- Eliminate inter departmental conflicts.
- Improved Organizational Culture
- Positive working environment. Total involvement of people at all levels
- Higher motivational level. Participative Management process

Characteristics of Quality Circle

The following are the main characteristics of Quality Circle

- 1. Members are from the same work area and know each other well.
- 2. Members are to be closely knit to work as a team.
- 3. For Group work to be meaningful, members should interact with each other adequately and regularly by holding regular meeting.
- 4. Members should have common objectives.
- There should be openness in the group and every member should have autonomy to put his views.
- 6. A Quality Circle leader has to lead the group but should not dominate the proceedings.


Implementation Process of Quality Circles



Working Model of Quality Circle [3]

Problem Identification

Identification of problems by Quality Circle Members through structured method of 'Brain storming'.

Problem Selection

Selection of the Problem by rating/prioritization and registration of project.

Problem Analysis

On Selection of the problem, the Quality Circle will move forward with the problem solving approach of Defining the Problem, Problem analysis, data collection, identification of causes, finding the root causes & data analysis, developing solution, foreseeing probable resistance, trial implementation, regular implementation, follow-up & review process. Quality Circle Tools like brainstorming, Pareto Analysis, Cause & Effect Diagram, Graphs, Flow Chart, Stratification, Data Collection, Scattered Diagram, Control Charts are applied at various problem solving steps as appropriate for implementation of projects.

Generate Alternative Solutions

On the basis of Step 3 numbers of possible alternative solutions are generated.

Select the Most Appropriate Solution

On the basis of comparison best alternative solution is selected for implementation. Investment, return of investment, feasibility, and simplicity are the criteria taken into account to select best alternative solution.

Prepare Plan of Action

A detailed action plan for implementation of project

into reality are prepared for presentation Quality Circle activity meeting registers are maintained and kept updated. A brief summary of the project stating the problem, solution developed and implemented are prepared. The projects are inspected by inspection team.

Present Solution to Management

The projects are then presented before a team of experts for formal approval and implementation in totality.

Implementation of Project

Project is implemented on a full scale and results are analysed by comparing present and previous position.

Benefits of Quality Circle

Quality Circle adaption by a library is helpful in many ways as it involves personnel from bottom to top level. It basically involves employee participation. Participative methods in the workplace are one way to improve working environment for employee and work efficiency and quality of services [4]. For the success of a Quality circle it is necessary that staff should be in sufficient number, they have time to attend quality circle meetings regularly and there should be full support from the top management.

Some of the benefits of the quality circles are:

- It enables an individual to improve his skills and knowledge and enhance his self respect.
- It develops positive attitudes in an individual as he feels a sense of involvement in the decision making processes. Hence it motivates an individual.
- It improves team spirit and rapport building with other members of the team, as every individual in the team is free to express his views.
- It develops a healthy workplace for an individual where he feels at home to work with full energy.
- It Improve quality of work and services in a cost effective way.

 More importantly it achieves overall improvement and development of a section/ department or a library as a whole.

Conclusion

Quality Circle though a tool developed for manufacturing organisations, can be very effective for libraries of any kind or any size. A library system consists of many sub systems or sections where a person or staff involved better knows how they can improve it further? Thus by building a culture of quality circle we can bring changes. The pace at which the new technologies are now growing is of concern to library professionals, as they have to organize and manage the information in the changing environment. If the librarians of today have to survive they must keep in mind the changing need of today's information seeker - their changing information seeking behaviour, changing information format/ media and changing pattern of services expectation by users. Libraries being service-oriented institutions must accept this change and strive to align their work with this changing environment. It should be professional commitment of a librarian to explore new tools and technology to assess, measure and evaluate their working so as to bring continuous improvement. If we will be successful in doing this we will receive wider popularity and also enhance the visibility of our library system.

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Plagiarism and its Effect on Education System

Anil Sharma

Abstract

Plagiarism means simply it is using someone else's work as one's own. It is illegal and unethical, but there seems to be on up word tread in this activity. Students are often unsure of exactly what plagiarism is and how it affects them. Especially these days with the ease of cutting and pasting from the internet, academic plagiarism has become an issue of great concern in academic institutions and it is very important to realize that any accusation of plagiarism will be service and could be dealt with very severely.

Plagiarism essentially is the stealing of theirs words thought and ideas and is treated like fraud ignorance or carelessness into excuse. Beware, that it is not acceptable academic practice under any circumstances to lift text and present it as your own. There are so many web sites and techniques specially aimed at tracking down all kinds of plagiarism. Some the university has how in tested in software designed to defeat plagiarism in student work and you may be required to submit your work in soft form, so that may be tested in this way. Plagiarism is not mentioned in any current statute, either criminal or civil.

Keyword: Plagiarism; Plagiarize; Cited, Copy & Past; Education System; Anti Plagiarism.

Introduction

Plagiarism is the use of another original words or ideas as though they were your own. Any time you borrow from an original source and do not give proper credit, you have committed plagiarism and violated copyright law. In other words we say that "The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own".

Wikipedia explain "Plagiarism as wrongful appropriation and stealing and publication of another author's language, thought, ideas or expressions and the representation of them as one's own original work.

In the United States and many other countries, the expression of original ideas is, considered intellectual property" and is protected by "Copyright Law" just like original invention. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some media (Book, Journal & News).

Author's Affiliation: *Librarian, Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.

Reprint's Request: Anil Sharma, Librarian, Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education Shakti Nagar, Mela Road, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh 474002.

E-mail: lnipecentrallibrary@gmail.com

All the following are considered plagiarism:

- Turning in someone else's work as your own.
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit.
- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks.
- Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation.
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit.
- Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not (see our section on "fair use" rules).

According to Bela Gipp Academic Plagiarism Encompasses

"The use of ideas, concepts, words, or structures without appropriately acknowledging the source to benefit in a setting where originality is expected".

The definition by B. Gipp is as abridged version of Teddi Fishman's definition of plagiarism, which proposed five elements characteristic of plagiarism. According to T. Fishman, plagiarism occurs when someone:

Uses words, ideas, or work products.

- Attributable to another identifiable person or source.
- Without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained.
- In a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship.
- In order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary?

Furthermore, Plagiarism is Defined Differently among Institutions of Higher Learning and Universities

- Stanford sees plagiarism as the "use, without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form.
- Yale views plagiarism the "... use of another's work, words, or ideas without attribution," which includes" ... using a source's language without quoting, using information from a source without attribution, and paraphrasing a source in a form that stays too close to the original".
- Princeton perceives plagiarism as the "deliberate" use of "someone else's language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging its source.
- Oxford College of Emory University characterizes plagiarism as the use of "a writer's ideas or phraseology without giving due credit.
- Brown defines plagiarism as "... appropriating another person's ides or words (spoken or written) without attributing those word or ideas to their true source".

According to "The Reality and Solution of College Plagiarism" created by the Health Informatics department of the University of Illinois at Chicago there are 10 main forms of plagiarism that students commit:

- 1. Submitting someone's work as their own.
- 2. Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations.
- 3. Re-writing someone's work without properly citing sources.
- 4. Using quotations, but not citing the source.
- 5. Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing.
- 6. Citing some, but not all passages that should be cited.

- Melding together cited and uncited sections of the piece.
- Providing proper citation, but fails to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas enough.
- 9. Inaccurately citing the source.
- 10. Relying too heavily on other people's work. Fails to bring original thought into the text.

Definition

Plagiarism is defined in several ways by the authors and publishers in the academic environment.

No universally adopted definition of academic plagiarism exists; however, this section provides several definitions to exemplify the most common characteristics of academic plagiarism.

According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to "Plagiarize" Means

- To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- To use (another's production) without crediting the source
- To commit literary theft
- To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

Define of Plagiarism by Dictionary.com

Literary theft plagiarism occurs when a writer duplicates another writer's language or ideas and then calls the work his or her own. Copyright laws protect writer's words as their legal property.

Definition of Plagiarism by the Free Dictionary

An instance of plagiarizing especially a passage that is taken from the work of one person and reproduced in the work of another without attribution.

Definition of Plagiarism in Oxford Dictionary

Definition of plagiarism in British and World English in Oxford Dictionary. Meaning. Pronunciation and example sentences. English to English reference content.

Plagiarism Definition & Meaning

Audio pronunciation synonyms and more. What

is plagiarize? To use another person's idea or a part of their.

Plagiarism Dictionary Definition in Your Dictionary.com as

Plagiarism is the act of copying or stealing someone else words or ideas and passing them off as your work. An example of Plagiarism is when you copy a.

Oxford University Defined

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own. with or without their In manuscript, printed or electronic form is covered under this definition.

Historical Background

In the first century, the use of the Latin word plagiaries (literally kidnapper) to denote stealing someone else's work was pointed by Roman Poet Martial, who complained that another poet had "Kidnapped his verses". Plagiary a derivative of "Plagiarus" was introduced into English in 1601 by dramatist Benjsnm to describe someone guilty of literary theft.

The derived from plagiarism was introduces in to English around 1920, the Latin plagiarus, "Kidnapper and plagium, kidnapping has the root plaga to based on the indo europien route plak to weave (seen for instance in greek plekein, Bulgarian "nneta" pleta, Latin plectere, all meaning to weave).



- 5. *"The Labor of Laziness"*: The writer takes the time to paraphrase most of the paper from other sources and make it all fit together, instead of spending the same effort on original work.
- "The Self-Stealer": The writer "borrows" generously from his or her previous work, violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most academic institutions.

With Source Cited

- "The Forgotten Footnote": The writer mentions an author's name for a source, but neglects to include specific information on the location of the material referenced. This often masks other forms of plagiarism by obscuring source locations.
- "The Misinformer": The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them.
- 3. *"The Too-Perfect Paraphrase"*: The writer properly cites a source, but neglects to put in quotation marks text that has been copied word-for-word, or close to it. Although attributing the basic ideas to the source, the writer is falsely claiming original presentation and interpretation of the information.

Types of Plagiarism

Anyone who has written or graded a paper knows that plagiarism is not always a black-and-white issue. The boundary between plagiarism and research is often unclear. Learning to recognize the various forms of plagiarism, especially the more ambiguous ones, is an important step in the fight to prevent it.

material"

One from of academic plagiarism involves appropriating a

published article and modifying it slightly to avoid suspicion.

Amall modifications made

Without Source Cited

- 1. *"The Ghost Writer"*: The writer turns in another's work, word-for-word, as his or her own.
- "The Photocopy": The writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration.
- 3. *"The Potluck Paper"*: The writer tries to disguise plagiarism by copying from several different sources, tweaking the sentence to make them fir together while retaining most of the original

- 4. "The Resourceful Citer": The writer properly cites all sources, paraphrasing and using quotation appropriately. The catch? The paper contains almost no original work! It is sometimes difficult to spot this form of plagiarism because it looks like any other well-researched documents.
- 5. "The Perfect Crime": Well, we all know it doesn't exist. In this case, the writer properly quotes and cites sources in some places, but goes on to paraphrase other arguments from those sources without citation. This way, the writer tries to pass off the paraphrased material as his or her own analysis of the cited material.

Advantage of Plagiarism

We all know that plagiarism, the utterly reprehensible act of using the thought of another, reaping the rewards of that use, and then, not even providing the source of the information, is an official bad, thing. But let us look at it from the point of view of the plagiarism.

- Energy savings 'Copy and Paste' used for fewer resources then does thinking your own way around any subject. Any fool can see that.
- Time savings quite obviously, time not spent doing your own research and your own thinking, can be spent in other, more worthwhile pursuits. Finding other people to steal from, for instance.
- Esteem of colleagues what writer could help but admire a person who can meet the assignment deadlines with efficiency and dispatch white being abreast with the latest page – 3 doings. What could be hipper?
- Professional Friends The long term plagiarist is guaranteed, to make close acquaintanceship with any number of lowers and other bottom feeders. Perhaps even get to out with them at their clubs and staff.
- Evolution The plagiarist will after all, be teaching his/her children that it is perfectly acceptable to misuse the property of another, especially if you do it without having to go through pesky details such as permission. Surely the advantages to the body politic of that child's adulthood, is next evident.

There are many other advantages, but mention of them would simply be an unnecessary exercise in dealing with the bright shining justifications of the plagiarist. However we feel our charity, slipping when we consider the concept of honor and honorable behavior. We hold this truth that honor is the lubricant that allows for a civil society. We further hold that plagiarism is a dishonorable act. The fact of an original author must be acknowledged. Most certainly, if that recorded thought is used recompense must be made. The justification of the plagiarist and weighed against our concepts of civil society, it is our judgment that all convicted plagiarist should be made to listen to the troubles of the original author.







Effect of Plagiarism on Education System

Plagiarism is an act of academic dishonesty in which a person takes the work or ideas of other and presents them as his own without proper credit or attribution. Most schools, especially universities and colleges. Communicate their policies to students, warning of consequences. Plagiarism has many effects on education system not only on students and scholars who commit the offense but on the educational environment as a whole.

Academic Discipline

Educational institutions, especially colleges and universities, regard plagiarism as a serious breach of academic honesty and integrity. They warn their students of serious consequences for plagiarizing the work of others. Students who are guilty of plagiarism face at the least a failing grade in the course for which they committed the offense. Other possible consequences include suspension or even expulsion from the school they attend.

Loss of Degree / Job

College students who commit plagiarism face the

loss of their degrees upon discovery of the offense. College faculty members who plagiarize the work of other scholars face serious consequences as well professors who commit plagiarism may lose tenure and face the loss of their jobs and reputations. An academic found guilty of plagiarism faces the permanent loss of her credibility as a scholar. Plagiarism also may damage the reputation of schools as places of learning and intellectual inquiry.

Damaged Relationships

Plagiarism poisons the relationship between students and teachers by undermining the mutual trust that is an important element of the learning process. Widespread incidents of plagiarism, such as students taking work from the internet and presenting is as their own, force teachers to act as police investigators, constantly searching for wrongdoing. All students become suspect in such an environment, and learning becomes impossible. Suspicion and mistrust replace intellectual curiosity and trust plagiarism also damages relationships between students who plagiarize and those who earn their grades honestly.

Lack of Critical Thinking

When students or instructors present others work as their own, they fail to develop and use critical thinking skills, which are necessary for learning and success in life.

Weaker Educational System

The plagiarist typed educationalist will affect the education system of the country, so that try to prevent plagiarism at the beginning stage.

Punishments for Plagiarism

As with any wrongdoing, the degree of intent and the nature of the offense determine its status. When plagiarism takes place in an academic setting, it is most often handled by the individual instructors and the academic institution involved. If, however, the plagiarism involves money, prizes, or job placement, it constitutes a crime punishable in court.

Academic Punishments

Most colleges and universities have zero tolerance for plagiarists. In fact, academic standards of intellectual honesty are often more demanding than governmental copyright laws. If you have plagiarized a paper whose copyright has out, for example, you are less likely to be treated with any more leniency than if you had plagiarized copyrighted material.

A plagiarized paper almost always results in failure for the assignment, frequently in failure for the course, and sometimes in expulsion.

Most cases of plagiarism are considered misdemeanors, punishable by fines of anywhere between \$100 and \$50,000 – and up to one year in jail.

Plagiarism can also be considered a felony under certain state and federal laws. For example, if a plagiarist copies and earn more than \$2,500 from copyrighted material, he or she may face up to \$250,000 in fines and up to ten years in jail.

Institutional Punishments

Most corporations and institutions will not tolerate any form of plagiarism. There have been a significant number of cases around the world where people have lost jobs or been denied positions as a result of plagiarism.

How to Control Plagiarism

Faculty Role

In each academic environment faculty play active role to present plagiarism by using these stapes.

- Supervisor/Guide may say there are not year own words.
- Supervisor/Guide may say this is not your own data.
- You have copied these ideas.
- Where is the reference of this?
- It is bad manners to use someone else ideas without providing a reference for the original work.

Effective Note Taking

Plagiarism some time happens because students take notes as they read, but forget to write down the name of the original author of the words and ideas in their notes.

Scholar can avoid this problem by developing effective note taking teaching which clarity show the difference between your voice and the voice of the other writers and researchers.

Use of Linking Words and Phrases

When you are writing about other scholar ideas or your own ideas, your readers/lectures need to know

whose voice they are hearing.

Readers need to know whether they are reading the original authors words or your in for pretention of the original source or your own viewpoint. To manage this combination of different voices you need to be familiar with words and phrases which are used to introduce or incorporate the ideas of other authors in a guide, paraphrase or summery form.

Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism

It is remember that you are at university you are expected to develop your own ideas and opinions about different issues which you can then rein force and support with the research other scholars. Scholars can gain confidence to do this by:

You can Gain the Confidence to do this by

- Asking and answering questions to help you clarify your ideas.
- Recognizing where and why you might agree or disagree with someone else's opinions.
- Learning how to develop hypotheses around issues.
- Putting forward suggestions and conclusions of your own to support your ideas.

Know about the different ways in which you can correctly and appropriately use other writers or researchers voice in your assignments.

There are four Main Ways

- By paraphrasing their information and providing a reference.
- By summarizing or synthesizing their information and providing a reference.
- By quoting directly their words and providing a reference.
- By copying their tables, graphs, diagrams and so on and providing a reference.

Learn How to Reference Your Assignments Correctly

In order to reference correctly you need to understand the rules clearly. The various styles of referencing in use are Author-Date styles and Numbering styles. It is very important that you take the time to learn their rules, especially as different coursed may require different referencing styles within either of these systems. The Harvard style is the most commonly used style of referencing worldwide.

Check which style is preferred by your Faculty / Institute / Centre.

Some Useful Links

http://www.leeds.ac.uk/library/training/ referencing/harvard.htm

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/

Practices writing in a way that will help your reader recognize the difference between your ideas and those from other sources.

As you prepare your assignments, remember to check whose 'voice' you are using in your work. For example, when paraphrasing or summarizing ask yourself:

- Whose idea is this?
- Is this my point of view, or are these someone else words or ideas I'm using?
- Where did these words and ideas come from?
- If these are someone else words or ideas how can I make this very clear in my writing?
- Am I referencing this correctly so that the reader can see that these are not just my ideas, but were originally written by someone else?
- How can I make sure the reader knows that these are my words and not the words of someone else?

How Does Plagiarism Happen?

- One why to understand how plagiarism can happen is to consider your learning and you're writing in term of using 'your voice' and using 'other people voices'.
- Your voice, as expressed in the words, the ideas, the theories, the facts, and the data, etc. which is based on what you have read, or independently researched, and then developed for yourself, so they are now part of your own thinking and learning.
- Other researchers voices, as expressed in the words, the ideas, the theories, the facts, and the data, etc. of other writers and scholars which you refer to during your studies to support your learning.

In other words, your assignments should include your words, thoughts, ideas, data, etc. – your voice – which you then support with the words, ideas and data, etc. from other researchers voices.

Remember, you must provide a reference when you include information from any of the following in your

- Books,
- Journal articles,
- Newspaper articles
- Essays, reports, projects, review etc.
- Theses, conference paper etc.
- Items from electronic media etc.

By Using anti Plagiarism Software

- Anti plagiarism software: It is a perfect role ware for those students who need to check their papers for possible source of plagiarism. Just submit your papers for into this "Easy to use" software and it will compare it will billions of documents over the internet.
- 2. Plagiarism checker: To use this plagiarism checker, please copy and paste of the research paper content in the box and click on "Check Unique" and so is the world wide web. It's very likely you'll see some red in your result as common phrases nay trigger red flags. If there are complete sentences' that aren't original, this tool will identity the original source of any unoriginal or plagiarized content that was copied from the internet.
- 3. Plagiarism for software: it offer peace of mind because plagiarism free software like Viper, enables you force precisely where any are of your work might be vulnerable to accusations of plagiarism from lecturer or tutor. It is extremely important that scholar make one of this plagiarism free software because otherwise scholars are learn himself open to accusation of plagiarism, even if they have committed the error unintentionally.

So many free software's are available the internet to check the on-line plagiarism.

Conclusion

Plagiarism has a depressing effect on the academic in several ways. Plagiarism is something that the academicians should stay away from as it can demolish their career also. Sadly many people while writing do not comprehend that copying someone else's ideas leads to plagiarizing. Therefore, academician should teach their students about disadvantage and penalties associated with the act of plagiarism and steps to avoid it. So many free and on payment plagiarism defection software package are available on-line for the purpose of detecting plagiarism which are being used by the universities around the globe. Internet is the most effective tool in detecting plagiarism. Hence it is mandatory that the academicians should cite, acknowledge and recognize any information quoted from online websites or books or journals or other sources. So these simple guidelines can help you in creating your own original thought and content, these preventing your from plagiarizing.

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J Gate: A Gateway to Online Journals

S.S. Joshi

Abstract

This is the age of technology revolution. Lot of developments are coming in the fields related to the libraries. In present scenario only those libraries can satisfies the users which updates themselves regularly with respect to technology. The Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology is three times NAAC accredited "A" grade university. The central library of this university is fully equipped with latest databases and infrastructure. The libraries do have software and hardware facilities. Library is subscribing many electronic resources either through INFLIBNET/INDEST or through payment basis. Out of these electronic resources J Gate is an electronic databaseuseful to search literature for research. The paper shall elaborate the J Gate, its functioning and utility. To understand the use of this database the images have been taken from the website of J-Gate.

Keywords: J-Gate; Inflibnet; Indest.

Introduction

J gate is the initiative of Informatics and came into existence in the year 2001. This is an online database of journals and provides access to huge number of articles published online by more than 13000 reputed publishers. It provides access to full text and bibliographical detail of articles. The access to the database is available 365 days round the clock. The database is updated regularly. The main features of the database have been briefed in the below table:

Sr. No.	Facility	Feature
1	Table of contents	More than 44713 electronic journals
2	Articles	47071021
3	Access to online periodicals	6296 (These are not available in print format).
4	Open access journals	23298
5	Open access Articles	6805406
[1&2]		

How to use | Gate

Basic Search in all journals

To start with J gate open the URL http:// jgateplus.com/. The window as shown below shall appear[2]

Click on the basic search in all journals. Type the key word of the desired information and click on

Reprint's Request: S.S. Joshi, Deputy Librarian, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar - 125001.

E-mail: ssjoshi99@yahoo.com

search. A window shall appear with the results retrieved from the various subject streams such as Basic Sciences, Agricultural & Biological Sciences, Arts & Humanities, Social & Management Sciences, Engineering & Technology, and Biomedical Sciences. These subjects have further subdivisions. If only full text is required then click on 'Full Text Only'. Then data related to full text journal shall be appeared. Same way data related to 'Peer Reviewed Journals', 'Professional and Industrial Journals' and 'Only Indian Journals' can be retrieved [3]. Suppose material is required on 'library'. The same is typed in the prescribed space and click on search. The window given below clearly shows the hits on the term 'library'

It shows total 305038 articles, out of which 148817 are full text. The articles of yellow highlighted area can be clicked and the information can be retrieved accordingly.

Author's Affiliation: *Deputy Librarian, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar -125001.

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Basic Search in Consortia Journals

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The material can be searched in the consortia journals received through INFLIBNET/INDEST etc. The screen print given below clearly shows that when the material is searched out of the consortia journals, hits are decreased from 305038 articles to 120166 articles. Out of which full text articles are 90721. The left side of the window shows the number of hits in different streams.

Basic Search in my Library Journals

Basic search in my library journals will display the entire full text journalshaving access in the library. The figure above shows that the access of 143494 full text articles is available in the university library of Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Hisar. It contains all thejournals for which access is available in the library.

	J-Gate@UGC - INFONET An e-journal gateway to Indian Universities and colleges	
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Search in my Favourite Journals

To search journals/ articles in my favourite journals the user need to create his/her profile. The user needs to register him/her according to the detail given below. There after password is generated by the J gate team and the same is sent on the e-mail Id of the user. Thereafter the user is required to login himself/herself.

Then journals/articles need to be selected and saved. Alert if any can be viewed accordingly.

Journal Finder

One more approach to find the journals is journal finder technique of J gate. Journals can be find in all journals, consortia journals, my library journals and in my favourite journals. Every time this will show different results. In the above figure attempt has been made to find out the A-Z journals. It had displayed 44707 results. The material can be searchedthrough starting key word of any journal.

Author Finder

Work related to any author can also be searched out by typing the name of the author. The author can be traced in all journals, consortia journals, my library journals and in my favourite journals. In figure given below search has been made by the name of "Joshi" in consortia journals. It has shown 4641 results. Theresults will vary in each technique whether the search is made in all journals, consortia journals, my library journals or in my favourite journals. Same way author can also be searched in my library journals and in my favourite journals

Advanced Search

This is search of the requisite material by adopting Boolean search i.e. 'And' 'OR''NOT'. As shown in the figure given below the search can be made by all the key words or restricted to title, keyword, title/ keyword, abstract etc. On the bottom of the figure there is "Pick from journal list". This is the beauty of the database. It provides the quantity of the available journals in different modules i.e. all journals, consortia journals, my library journals and in my favourite journals. The search shall be done in the subject stream as mentioned in the left side of the figure. In the bottom 'Journal category' again is the beauty of the database. Here it is also possible to confirm the access to how many full text journals; industrial journals and peer reviewed journals are available with the concerned institute. 'Publication year'is also an important feature of this database. Search can also be made on the basis of the year. Suppose one wants to see the material available on any key word in particular span of time. Then only action required is the selection of the year. The data base will display all the material available on that specific search published during the desired period.

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Search History

The database also has the feature to see the search history. It will display on single platform the number of searches made by the user. The figure given below shows the results related to the searches made by the user.

View Marked Results

The figure given below shows the important searches marked by the user. The user can download these searches, mail them, and can get the printout of the same. There is also the facility to remove these searches.

Conclusion

This online database has proved itself as boon for the researchers. Its searching techniques are awesome. Moreover it can also show the availability of full text journals, peer reviewed journals, industrial journals and Indian journals. The user can restrict the searches as per the requirement. Keeping in view its usefulness the cost of this database is very low. The most dynamic feature of the database is that it is user friendly. With minimum efforts user can learn about its operation. This is the beauty of the databasethat it provides access to the available online journals on a single platform. Keeping in view the requirement in present scenario the database is very useful for the researchers to satisfy their informational thrust.

Reference

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- http://rbu.ac.in/fwd/J-Gate_Plus_Tutorial_ RBU.pdf.

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Search Engines and their Role in Retrieval of Digitized Information

Uma Pandey*, Shiva Kanaujia Sukula**

Abstarct

This paper presents a review of recent literature related to the retrieval tools used for searching the digitized information on the information Super Highway. Functioning of search engines i.e. methods and techniques for information retrieval are discussed. Emerging areas of web searching along with context of web search are mentioned. The relationship between use of search engines and gender of private university lecturers is looked into. The effects of using search engines on the OPAC users have been explored. The major characteristics, utilization and performance of international and Greek search engines are discussed. Factors that have effect on user evaluation, quality of search results are also presented. An assessment of the performance of three most used search engines is carried out. The performance comparison of major search engines on the basis of locating geographic web services as well as, indexing quality and ranking of XML content objects is made. Demonstration of search engine_working in_accessing knowledge is outlined by rank correlation analyses impact. The performance comparison of natural language (NL) search engines is accomplished. A technique for comparing search results that are pulled from different sources is described. It is also shown how social search is based on the patterns of web search behavior. In addition, taxonomy of social search and a user-centered social search method is proposed. And the search engine queries that are used to locate topic in an electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) collection are analyzed. The WAI model is recommended as solution for barriers related to disabled person. The best practices that must be followed by information architects, webmasters, and libraries for effective information retrieval by search engines are also suggested. Recommendations lay importance on organization and classification of content with diversification. Emphasis on designing content oriented websites is made along with, proper use of keyword in content.

Keywords: Search Engines; Digital; Information; Retrieval; Internet; Google.

Introduction

Internet search engines are the most effective and handy retrieval tools to search the information from disparate sources on the worldwide web. Search engines have evolved over time and have become beneficial in learning from research papers, abstracts and citations in any research area. They also help in locating the full text in the library or on the web. Jain and Saraf (2005) have outlined developments of Google search engine since 1999. Their work also

E-mail: Umaraj.lib@gmail.com

includes features of Google scholar, Google's specific search engine for finding articles and books search on Google. Google search engine is the most popular among all types of users, especially academic users. It is also suggested that librarians ought to play significant role to manage the web resources as well as, assist the users in getting right information.

Definitions of Search Engines

There are many a formal definitions of Search Engines. According to computing Dictionary, "Search engine is a program that allows users to locate specified information from a database or mass of data. Search engines sites are extremely popular on the world wide because they allow users to quickly sift through millions of documents on the internet".

There are many software packages that can be used for development & design of search engine. Many search methodologies can be incorporated into the

Author's Affiliation: *Assistant Librarian, Central Library Integral University, Lucknow. **Dy. Librarian, Central Library Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Reprint's Request: Uma Pandey, Assistant Librarian Central Library Integral University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 226026

search engine for effective role in retrieval of digitized information. For finding relevant information, every search engine deploys different searching strategies.

The website "Searchtools.com" single-handedly lists more than 170 search tools. From a plethora of search engine software, opting for appropriate search engine software is a bit tough than retrieving relevant information efficiently from websites. Fundamentally, based on these search strategies the three categories of Search engines are:

- Search engines called Crawlers, ants or spiders. These are powered by robots software programs.
- Search engines designed developed and maintained manually. Humans work as editors.
- Search engines Hybrid or mix of the Crawlers and Manual.
- Some authors consider Meta Search Engine as separate from the hybrid category.
- Deep Search Engines/web crawlers/ants/ indexes are search engines automatically

Role and Uses of Search Engines in Information Retrival

Libraries are providing different ICT services such as, e-mail, online retrieval, networking, multimedia and internet so faster access to information can be done (Jadhav, 2011). Out of the online retrieval by using search engines has become quite a pre-dominant one. These search engines deploy various different searching techniques. Michigan Public Health Training Centre proposes that the information searching process i.e. search strategies as the technical methods and practices of identification and significant use of information available on the web. It can be under the four procedures such as:

- 1. Generation of Index Formulation of optimized Query
- 2. Fetching up relevant information and
- 3. Assessment and enhancement

Most search engines display SERPs. For this they employ methods to rank results. SERPs provide the "best" results first out of the millions pages found upon searching. SERPs display methods differ widely as well as, change over time with new techniques. Advertised results are part of SERPs as some search engines like Google are based on clickable advertising revenue.

Relevancy of results is important. Link Analysis and Click-through analysis determine the relevancy of results on SERPs. (*Michigan Public Health Training Centre*) The search engine is the most important tool for the socio-economic and scientific development. Researchers in every field require delivery of information in timely, effortless and efficient manner for innovations and inventions that are the foundation of growth of that field. To fulfil these informational needs libraries are implementing automated systems and services such as:

- i. Internet library website
- ii. e-bibliographies
- iii. Library portals

Electronic resources are dominating print resource in usage and acquisition. Libraries are implementing modern technologies to provide effective and instant services to users. The development of the internet and search engines has contributed immensely in the documentation compiled by researchers. Advantages of the search engine are:

- i. Search engines provide effective and instant searching of enormous volume of information and display results.
- ii. Have become de- facto method of obtaining information.
- Search engines appear to perform better than other engines.

Librarians and information scientists prefer AltaVista over Dialog. Generally, users can't find specific user required information from internet without search engines. The correspondence between web search engines and library catalogue and Meta search Engines similarity to Union catalogue was mentioned by Lal (2008). Search engines perform several functions for libraries, academicians, researchers and library professional.

Acting as a catalogue to internet resources help in the following:

- i. Subject wise and field wise information retrieval.
- ii. Retrieving information from scholarly literature.
- iii. In locating the informational resources on the information super highway.

Search engines assists team of researchers to share information from many resources on web. The search engine helps in categorization of research works as these search engines deploy following methods:

- I. Search engines generate and store of Meta data for retrieving pertinent information on the internet.
- II. These search engine's thesauri, keywords subject heading contain related phrases of a specific topic the subject.

A Boolean operator for searching and usage of

pattern for storage and retrieval of information helps researchers to view same topic at different abstraction and perceptions.

With reference to the user's needs of the internet age, Shiv (2011) proposed that OPACs need to include the modern features of present search engines to improve their practices. An evaluation and comparative study of the effect of web searching on online public access catalogue (OPAC) users in the 3 Punjab state university libraries underlined the following:

- a. Need for community collaboration of users and librarians with OPAC designers with the goal of a user-friendly OPAC system development.
- b. Web-based resources were found to be heavily used.
- c. Web searching influenced their OPAC searching methods and Users were found to be unaware of internal-search methodology of OPAC and Google.

Measurement and comparison of the performance of major search engines in the discovery of geographic web services was performed by (Francisco et.al. 2011) compared "search engines" performance in terms of finding of geographic web services. He and his team specifically measured the performance of Bing, Google and Yahoo! It concluded with the inference that Yahoo! as the best performer. Other findings suggested the following:

- i. Search engines are a viable option for finding geographic web services.
- This discovery of geographic web services does not need the application of advanced search operators.
- iii. Resource-orientation can be impaired by some progress in the technical aspects of search engines.

The indexing quality and ranking of XML content objects were examined by Farajpahlou and Tabatabai (2011). These XML content objects consisted of Dublin Core and MARC 21 metadata elements. Study was on general search engines such as Google and Yahoo! The Following points are marked in the study:

- Although both the XML-based Dublin Core Metadata Initiative and MARC 21 did not show were indifferent to the information that was accessed.
- But both the metadata elements were indexed by Google only and not by Yahoo! search engine.

Different search engines are compared by Garoufallou (2012) on the utilization, performance

and characteristics of international and Greek search engines as an information retrieval tool. The comparison of search results produced upon searching was done on the below mentioned parameters:

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- i. Quality
- ii. Accuracy
- iii. Appearance
- iv. Significance

Librarians favored using international search engines rather than Greek ones and that search results. The factors that results gratified the librarians were identified as:

- 1. Search results' significance i.e. Precision and hence the quality and value of result.
- 2. Presentation and the visualization.

Lewandowski (2012) presented views on Web searching, assessment of search engines, context of Web search. His endeavor is useful for researchers working on Web search engines. He emphasized the utility of Web search engines for the process of acquiring knowledge that too from different perspectives.

Effects of using alternative Search Engines and evaluation of search strategies therein, was performed by *Kammerer and Gerjets (2012)*. Demonstrated that alternative search engine interfaces usage has influence on:

- 1. Web users search.
- 2. Retrieving high-quality, credible information.

Information Foraging Theory in the field of cognitive science was given by Pirolli (2007). Expounded on this theory in 1999. Later in 2003, the Prominence-Interpretation-Theory was given by foggin his research on communication and persuasion. Layouts of search engine results pages are evaluated in terms of searchers information quality. In addition, credibility evaluation of search results is also reviewed. Techniques of automatic search results categorization based on specific genre categories are also mentioned. It is concluded that the Web users are biased on the ranking of search engines and they do not give weight age to the reliability or relevance of the results and Web pages containing them.

The research was carried out to determine the relation of gender with the familiarity and usage of search engines. Private south Nigerian university lecturers were the subjects during the study. Anyira

(2013) investigated the gender in awareness and use of search engines. This investigation was related to the university library usage by Lecturers in private universities. The t-test results indicated following observations:

- I. The awareness-level of search-engines between male and female lecturers.
- II. Significant differences were observed in the usage of Yahoo and Google search engine.

Implementation of ICT policy that promotes gender impartiality in is advocated. The studies focus on the finding the factors:

- I. Contrasting differences between search engines against meta-search engines were observed which effect overlapping degree of retrieved information from search engines against metasearch engines.
- II. Google usage was 91.93 percent and Yahoo usage came 43.85 percent.
- III. Dogpile and Ixquick came 35.78 percent each.
- IV. A significant relationship existed between the respondent's profession and use of search engines Profession is closely related to the method of learning the search strategies.

The research effort helped in outlining the steps needed for increasing the usefulness of search engines for accessing knowledge. Intensive training of users Gender impartiality must be a key clause in the ICT policy document.

These recommendations can help Indian academics in searching effectively and efficiently. The analysis of the search engine queries used to locate an electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) collection of the Auburn University was performed by Coates (2014). Findings of the analysis are outlines as follows:

- 1. Search engine users constituted over two-thirds of visits to the AUETDs collection with most of the local user's queries contained person names, variants for thesis or dissertation, and variants for Auburn University.
- 2. More than, a third queries were for the AUETDs collection, while the remainder were seeking theses and dissertations from specific Auburn researchers.
- 3. Most out-of-state user's queries contained title and subject keywords and emerged for seeking specific research studies.

These key results emphasized the importance of certain steps related to the Repository that must be taken:

- i. Repository content must be indexed so that they can be located by search engines such as Google.
- ii. Specificity of their queries indicates that full-text indexing of content will be more helpful to users than metadata indexing alone.

Study has limitations, as query content for the major search engines is no longer available from Google Analytics.

The search engines provide effective and instant searching of enormous volume of information and display results. Search engines perform better than other engines, subject wise and field wise information retrieval and retrieving information from scholarly literature. In locating the informational resources on the information super highway. Delving into workings of Search engine for Information Retrieval shows that search engines generate and store of Meta data for retrieving pertinent information on the internet. These search engine's thesauri, keywords subject heading contain related phrases of a specific topic the subject. There is a need for community collaboration of users and librarians with OPAC designers with the goal of a user-friendly OPAC system development. Web searching influenced their OPAC searching methods and users were found to be unaware of internal-search methodology of OPAC and Google. Metadata elements were indexed by Google search engine but not by Yahoo with both showing no preference towards these markup objects. Intensive training needs for users are advocated. Gender impartiality must be a key clause in the ICT policy document. Full-text indexing of content will be more helpful to users than metadata indexing alone. Repository content must be indexed so that they can be located by search engines such as Google.

Effectiveness of Retrieval Digitized Information through Search Engines

The overlapping degree of retrieved information from search engines against meta-search engines was studied. Six search engines and six public metasearch engines from the "searchenginewatch.com" website were used for the experiment with physics field used as information retrieval domain. This study by *Esmaeil and Kiaie* (2011) helped arrive at following implications:

- a. "Yahoo" retrieved i.e. 40% of physics documents in search engine category whereas "Curry Guide" retrieved maximum i.e. 77.1% of physics documents in search engine category.
- Maximum overlapping degree with various other search engines i.e. 39% was found with "AOL" search engine.

The notion of social search, its taxonomy social search and a user-centered social search method based on the patterns of web search behavior was proposed by MacDonnell and Shiri (2011). Google search system was used for this study. The significance and authenticity of the approach taken is exemplified by the real search topics based use cases. This was achieved by identifying the key trends and latest topics on social search. The results verified the facets of Google social search system such as:

- i. The importance of "collective intelligence" in web search.
- General web searches were more precise when bookmarks, tags and social media platforms were used.

Recommendations related to the improvements in search engines' design, use of browser add ons and implementation of digital libraries was made. This was done so as to help searchers and web designers of social search systems. An assessment of the performance of Ask.com, Bing and Google was done by Sadeghi (2011). Two measures that are introduced by this assessment are:

- Tendency degree presentation of results.
- Coverage degree is the measure for retrieval effectiveness.

Results suggested that Google did better than the others. Bing and Ask.com came second and third in the evaluation results' ranking. The inferences drawn from investigation help users in selection of search engine from various options that are available. In addition, these inferences also help vendors of web search engines to enhance the features and functioning of technology their product and / or service.

The methodical performance comparison of MSN, Google, Yahoo!, Ask, Exalead, and Seek port on navigational queries was made. This study compared the effectiveness of result fetching of the engines on informational queries. The implications of these performance comparison shows:

- i. Effectiveness of Google, Yahoo!, and MSN was around 90 percent.
- ii. Ask and Exalead were worst performers but received good scores.
- iii. Users can be influenced easily in their quality ratings of search engines based on this performance.

Suggestion for careful designing of a search engine is made. So that the designed search engine may compete with the major search engines on the performance on navigational queries. The results are limited as only German-language interfaces were used and all the queries were only in one language i.e. German. Therefore, the results are only valid for German queries. Influence of web searching on OPAC users, was assessed by Shiv Kumar (2012).

He discovered following aspects related to, influence of web searching on OPAC users:

- i. OPAC and web search engines compete for survival and sustainability.
- ii. There were noteworthy changes in searching patterns of academicians.
- iii. The number of academicians who are using Internet to filter out information is increasing exponentially.
- iv. Influence of search engines on OPAC is prominent.

Recommendations were made for designing user friendly OPAC friendly Computational problems exist in algorithms of search engines. To address these problems Rall (2012) reviewed the concept of truth claim He recommended deeper exploration of search, Melucci (2012) concluded that Rank correlation analyses affected the people's daily life activities related to work. He demonstrated that:

- a. Only approach to arrive at rank correlation was via statistical methods.
- b. Rank on SERP search engine result page is very usual for a search engine.

A model for the application of rank correlation is proposed. Analysis of existing social search engines was performed. Specific features and social aspects of these social search engines were described (Markus and Christain, 2012). An overview and a comparison of the different genres of social search engines are made. Two surveys, first related to the General computer searching behaviors were explored by (Zimerman, 2012). He suggested the following:

- 1. Digital natives search habits were of prime concern.
- 2. It will be a great disservice to digital natives unless they are trained on specific methods to search academic databases.

The performance comparison of Google, Ask, Yahoo!, Live, and AOL revealed following facts:

- 1. Google performed.
- 2. Yahoo! is the second best.
- 3. The other three search engines did not performed satisfactorily compared with Google and Yahoo!

4. Different technology was used by Different web search engines.

These findings can help search companies to improve their services (Deka and Lahker, 2010).

Light on UK discovery tool issues is shed by (Joint, 2010). The value of bibliographic databases was measured. The study found that:

- i. Federated searching has proved valuable but not as valuable as Google Scholar.
- ii. Harvesting search engine can create search engine like Google Scholar.
- iii. Google's success does not make the library discovery tools useless.

Search engines are evaluated by (Palanisamy, 2013) by using a model. This model identified the attributes of a good search engine Implications are useful for searchers. Taheri, Hariri and Fattahi (2014) used 'Data-Island' method to check the indexing and visibility of metadata elements by search engines. The research demonstrated Google and Bing considered these metadata element tags during searching.

- i. Control groups' tag names were not considered by Google and Bing. The control group records were accessible by elements name only.
- ii. Indexing and retrieval of metadata elements through use of their tag names was possible.

Based on these findings the authors made recommendations related to the design of search engines and digital libraries. Performance of Google with Bing and Ask.com was compared. Yahoo! and MSN along with, Ask and Exalead were also compared with other search engines. Comparison suggested the social systems and search engines' designers of developing countries, to develop user friendly search, social, add on tools of browser and OPAC systems. The effectiveness of Google scholar in pulling-out information related to the electronic journal services is not an end to itself. Harvesting search engine can be the option for use in this electronic journal services domain.

Barriers of Using Search Engines in Retrival of Digitezed Information

There are several manners in which the search engines' strengths can be applied to improve user's experiences. User's intentions for using online catalogs are also identified. Despite absence of any real world exhaustive testing of strategies in improving the ranking, many a recommendations are made on improving the ranking functionality of a library catalogue. But system integrators and implementers will find recommendations for developing better OPACs. Findings do not outline main shortcomings, not addressed in current 2.0 developments of current OPACs in which results are not refined nor do they conform to the relevance expected user. It is proposed that OPAC development should on priority basis approach the search centered on the subject of searching (*Lewandowski*, 2010).

Application of dual phase methodology was done by *llan and Levene (2011)*. An assessment of search results retrieved from different sources was done. This method was tested in by comparison of Google and Bing in terms of different country specific search results of Users evaluated the results of specific number of nine queries. These were designed so they were able to create their own preferred ranking. In addition, users were also able to pick the best ranking from the six engines.

The search results came from Google Israel, Google.com, Google UK, Live Search of Israel, US and UK. Study suggested the following:

- i. Users preferred their local Google interface, this in turn implied Google succeeded in its country specific customization of search results.
- ii. Live Search was much less successful in interface aspect.

Results are limited by the fact that search engines are highly dynamic, thus the findings of the case study have to be viewed cautiously.

Kerkmann and Lewandowski (2012) suggested WAI Methodology for accessibility review of search engines in a comprehensive manner. Outlined in, three-steps namely:

I. Preliminary review Conformance evaluation User testing

Several measurements of many accessibility aspects and difficulties are made. This is especially true, during accessibility of web search engines for people with disabilities. This also holds true for the elderly or temporarily handicapped people. The study can assist the researches, search engine developers and educators in practice, with reference to the aspects of disability studies. Research is limited as it describes a theoretical concept. It also lacks on the part that the model is not tested so far.

The impact of user's demographic characteristics web searching has been elucidated by Shiv (2012). These characteristics have definite impact on web searching but in some limited activities. Study is particularly done on Google. Following implications have been derived:

a. There are very visible differences between OPAC

usage patterns and demographic characteristics of user categories and age groups were found.

- b. Also that, variations of significant nature among user age groups for awareness about differences between the inner workings of the OPAC and web search engines was noticed.
- c. A significant relationship was found between male and female users regarding their perception of unsuccessful searches.

Although certain variations among academic majors with regard to perceptions of users after failed searches were also observed. But there were insignificant differences after unsuccessful searches a variety of diversification approaches are available to address diversity within web search. The paper addresses the diversification issue from following two angles:

- i. Notions of diversity are introduced.
- ii. Diversity is discussed with its dimensions.

The diversity is defined as the SERPs result set's coverage of multiple interpretations of a query. Objective of the web search is those diversifications make the ranking so one gets diverse top results. Adapted ranking increases by following range of diversifications:

- I. Similarity measures or diversity scores.
- II. Comprehensive diversity analysis which determines topics and classifies text according to opinions etc.
- III. Combination with image search result diversification.

Organization and classification of content within diversification become increasingly important. By exploiting some of the best practices of information architects and webmasters, libraries can also open their huge data to the search engines and can get listed in the top results to get more visibility as suggested (Vinit, 2012). The study provided ways to reach out to the users by exploiting present day mighty web search engines. Outlined problems related to unfriendliness of library OPACs and the reasons behind these problems. He also identifies several website characteristics with a focus on libraries' application of SEO. Analysis is performed from the following angles:

- Impact of external links and the number of indexed web pages by search engines on elevated SERP rankings.
- II. Examined the SEO for improving libraries' digital content search-ability on the web.
- III. Comparing the visibility performance in the

ranking of search engine results by application of Alexa.com, on the collection of data of Canadian libraries.

IV. Concepts from the Integrated IS&R Research Framework are applied to analyze SEO as an element within the Framework.

Impact of certain characteristics of websites on ranking of libraries' websites by search engines was confirmed by the findings. Following suggestions are made:

- i. Use of sitemaps to expose the bibliographic records to search engines.
- ii. And usage of various different options to create, upload and submit these sitemaps to search engines.

Comparative study of Google, Yahoo and two meta-search engines Met crawler, Dogpile was performed. The bases of comparison are:

- 1. Precision value of searching potential.
- 2. Relative recall of searching capabilities.

Kumar,B.T.Sampat and Pavithra (2010) evaluated first 100 results of the 15 queries related to library and information science that were tendered for search engines and meta search engines were compared. Findings suggested the following:

- 1. Search engines poor performance relative to the Meta search engines in terms of precision.
- 2. Meta search engines were poorer in performance than search engines on recall parameter comparison.

Hariri (2013) determined that the performance of natural language (NL) search engines. The results were summarized as:

- a. Precision for Google and three NL search engines were similar.
- b. Ask.com retrieved 60 percent of searches better than the other search engines.
- c. Mean value on the searching based on, the top list documents for three NL search engines (20.67) were a little less than Google's (21).

Implications of these results suggested that all NL deployed similar techniques using keywords of the NL queries, which is far from semantic searching and understanding what the user wants in searching with NL queries. The emphasis on content oriented websites is made by Herbert and Mellius (2013). They suggested website design be centered on high quality, well-written content. Even though keyword stuffing is likely to lead to search engine rankings increase, it

could deter human visitors and reduce website value. The study determined how the three biggest search engines interpret keyword stuffing as a negative design element. The study contradicts claims of high keyword densities leading to blacklisting by search engines have been disproved. Study is limited as only the three biggest search engines were considered, and monitoring was done for a set time only. Users preferred their country specific customization of search results. Live Search was much less successful in this aspect. Further, benchmarks and standard data sets for evaluations need to be established to ensure comparability of results from various approaches.

Conclusions

Web-based resources were found to be heavily used and searched. Search engines de-facto method of obtaining digitized information. Federated searching to rival Google Scholar, Google has a significantly higher rate of performance as against other search engines. Yahoo! is the second best. Web searching influenced users OPAC searching methods Google interface was preferred

Recommendations and Suggestions

There are steps needed for increasing the usefulness of search engines for accessing knowledge.

- I. Intensive training is must for effective retrieval of digitized information.
- II. Gender impartiality must be a key clause in the ICT policy document.
- III. Indexing of Digital repository content. Specificity of queries indicates that full-text indexing of content be more helpful to users than metadata indexing alone.
- IV. Designing a user friendly OPAC Additional emphasis on the digital natives' search habits Digital natives must be trained.
- V. Use of sitemaps.
- VI. Usage of various different options to for submitting and creating sitemaps to search engines.
- VII. Website with high quality, well-written contents are recommended. Keyword stuffing deters human visitors and reduces website value.
- VIII.A user-friendly OPAC system development approach is needed.

- IX. Usage of bookmarking systems, social tagging services and social media sites are must.
- X. Presentation and the visualization aspects of search engines must be improved with time.
- XI. Quality, accuracy, appearance and significance of digital information also determine search results thrown by search engines. Hence attention must be given to these aspects.

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[1] Flink H, Tegelberg Å, Thörn M, Lagerlöf F. Effect of oral iron supplementation on unstimulated salivary flow rate: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. J Oral Pathol Med 2006; 35: 540-7.

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Article in supplement or special issue

[3] Fleischer W, Reimer K. Povidone iodine antisepsis. State of the art. Dermatology 1997; 195 Suppl 2: 3-9.

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Reference from electronic media

[9] National Statistics Online – Trends in suicide by method in England and Wales, 1979-2001. www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/ HSQ 20.pdf (accessed Jan 24, 2005): 7-18. Only verified references against the original documents should be cited. Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of their references and for correct text citation. The number of reference should be kept limited to 20 in case of major communications and 10 for short communications.

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