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USAGE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES IN BANGLADESH: A MODEL FOR BUSINESS STUDENTS OF A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

The prime focus of this study is to develop the usage model of social networking sites (SNSs) by the business students of Bangladesh. Structured questionnaires was distributed to gather data through simple random sampling technique. To construct this empirical model, the study justifies the sample adequacy for factor analysis of KMO (0.780) measures, reliability test by Chronbach's Alpha (0.834), three letter coding system and associated among demographic variables and skill of SNSs usages by Pearson chi-squares test. The authors finally construct a usage model of SNSs among business students of Bangladesh through creating eight different factors consisting of 33 variables. The higher academic institutions must plan fitting policies and techniques on how they can foster SNSs to prop up education and learning outside the classroom.

Key words : Social Networking Sites (SNSs), Social Media Sites, Social Network, SNS usage, Usage model of SNS, College students, Business students, Bangladesh, Bangladesh University of Professionals.

1. Introduction

From the very beginning of their appearance, social networking sites (SNSs) have swiftly become an indispensable part of our day-to-day life. Numerous social networking sites such as Facebook, Twiter, MySpace, Flickr, LinkedIn, Google Buzz, Bebo, Orkit, Ning are now instantly available to the average internet user. SNS as a community, facilitate users to share various types of private information and intermingle with other users, friends or community members (Tapscott, 2008; Cheung et al., 2011; Lin and Lu, 2011). Boyd and Ellison (2008) defined SNSs as "web-based services" that intend to allow users to generate a profile, connect with their acquaintances and be capable to see and act together with their friends' connections. Curras-Perez et al., (2013) defined SNSs as "platforms where one or more individuals who contribute to related benefit or solidarity are conversing and linking with one another".

1

CITATION ANALYSIS OF DOCTORAL THESES IN EARTH SCIENCE ACCEPTED BY MANIPUR UNIVERSITY DURING 1989-2011

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ABSTRACT

The study analyses the bibliographic citations of doctoral theses in Earth Science of Manipur University, during the year 1981-2011. The study aims to determine the principal forms of literature used in theses; to determine country-wise, language-wise, author-wise, journal-wise, publisher-wise, chronological-wise distribution and the applicability of Bradford's law of scattering. The bibliographical references appended to each chapter and at the end of the doctoral theses were taken as the source of data for the study. The collected data were analysed and interpreted. It was found that researchers cited journal articles more, they depended literature from UK, Netherland & USA; English is the predominant language; citations of journals are scattered primarily among 45 subjects and 37.3% are concentrated in one major subject field. Further it is found that the single authored paper is more than multi authored papers and the degree of collaboration is 0.4003. Oldest document cited is in the year 1921 and lion's share of journal articles are cited from the years 1961 to 2010. Majority of the journals cited are published by Elsevier Publishing Company. Journal of Sedimentary Petrology is used mostly and nine journals are identified as core journals.

Key words : *Citation Analysis, Bibliometrics, Bradford Law, Earth Science, Geology, Authorship, Degree of collaboration, Manipur University, Journal Ranking, Core Journals.*

1. Introduction

Citation analysis make use of bibliographic references which are vital part of the primary scientific communication. The technique of citation analysis involves the process of collection, counting and analysing and interpreting citations given in various types of literature and, thereby, helps in identification of significant sources of information, individuals, institutions and other aggregates of research and scientific activities. Citation analysis as a tool is used to identify the core documents in a subject by counting the citations appended at the end of documents whether it be theses, journal articles, books etc. The author of a paper customarily presents references as authentic source of information having research value or to substantiate the point of view of ideas expressed in the cited paper. Analysis of cited papers is used as a measure of impact of individual articles, periodicals, authors, etc. and has become accepted practice in almost all scientific communications and is a well-established part of information research.

2. Review of Literature

There are a number of citation studies in literature. A few seminal citation studies

A SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF INDIAN RESEARCH OUTPUT IN PARASITOLOGY DURING 2007-2016

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ABSTRACT

The paper examines Indian publications on parasitological research during 2007-2016, as covered in Scopus database. Annual growth rate of World parasitology is 0.43% and growth rate in India is 0.27%. India's global share is increasing and 4/5th of the global parasitology publications are from ten countries, around a quarter are from USA. Half of the World parasitology documents are from USA, UK, Brazil and France. Average Relative Index was low in 2009 and high in 2016. Around half of the documents deals with medicine aspects. India collaborated with 115 countries, of which more with USA. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow produces the maximum documents. Dr.Shyam Sundar of Banaras Hindu University is the most productive author. Lion's share (97.39%) of the documents are published in journals and Journal of Parasitic Diseases is the most productive journal.

Key words : *Parasitology Research, India, Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Activity index, Research collaboration, Core journals.*

1.   Introduction

Parasitology is a study of parasites and parasitic diseases (MeSH, 2017). It is a study mainly deal with a broad group of infectious diseases. Most of these diseases occur more frequently in regions with deprived cleanliness where they embody a key public health issue (Bungiro, 2004; Okyay, 2004; Falagas, 2006). According to Cox (2002) and Edrissian (2016)

"over the years, human life on earth has been affected by a large number of parasitic infections. About 300 species of parasitic helminthes and more than 70 species of parasitic protozoa have been reported in humans. Nearly 90 species of parasites in humans are rather common and a small portion of them cause important parasitic diseases". The parasitic diseases continue to be a significant health problem in both

INFULUENCE OF ICT ON INFORMATION BEHAVIOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGISTS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine the ICT influence on Ophthalmologists' information use. A survey was conducted among 633 ophthalmologists working in 47 academic eye hospitals from 16 states of India. The ophthalmologists' perception about ICT influence on information use was analyzed by determining the major factors of ophthalmologists' perception about ICT influence on information use and examining the inter-correlation among the factors. To find out the statistical relationship between the influence factors and ophthalmologists and institution characteristics, statistical tests t-test and ANOVA were used. The study results revealed three key factors about ICT influence on information use. The three factors were Patient care and hospital services, Effective information use, and Add stress on information handling. The three factors are inter-correlated with one another. There exists a significance difference in ICT influence factor "Add stress on information handling" with working experience. The study recommends that the institutions should encourage and support the ophthalmologists to avail the ICT innovations in full capacity. Libraries and information service providers should support the ophthalmologist community to use information without any hassles.

Key words : *Information use, Information Behavior, Information Seeking Behavior, Information Needs, Medical Information, ICT Influence, Ophthalmologists*

1. Introduction

In the Information Society, the creation, distribution, use and manipulation of information is a significant economic, political and cultural activity. The Information Society grants Information Communication Technology (ICT), the power of becoming new driver of development and progress. In the last few decades, this new social model - ICT have provided an abundance of new communication capabilities to society through its telecommunication devices and technologies. ICT empower the society with instantaneous information access at the moment of need, regardless of any geographical or time constraints. This created a huge impact in all aspects of the society like health, education, work, family, entertainment and etc.

In Health sector particularly in the Ophthalmology field, Tele-Ophthalmology plays a crucial role. Tele-ophthalmology enables timely diagnosis without any geographical barrier or availability of the trained professionals in that particular region. This changes the nature of interaction between individuals and professionals particularly ophthalmologists. It also increases the access to information, peer-information exchange,

AUTHORSHIP PATTERN AND APPLICATION OF ZIPF'S LAW IN INDIAN ASTROPHYSICS LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the Indian research output in Astrophysics from the year 1989-2016. A total of 17046 records were downloaded from Web of Science database and analyzed using histcite software. Zipf's law study shows that the word 'solar' is used more. Word density visualisation was applied to find the word density relationship. Percentage of two and three authorships are more. Single author publications are less and team research is dominating. Collaborative index is 2.49.

Key words : *Scientometrices, Bibliometrics, Astrophysics, Web of Science, Histcite, Authorship pattern, Zipf's law.*

1. Introduction

Scientometrics and bibliometrics are used to measure scientific activities, mainly by collecting statistics of scientific publications indexed in databases. They are flexible tools used to study the sociological phenomena associated with scientific communities to conduct scientific/strategic, technical, technological or competitive studies monitoring to design and manage research programs and to evaluate research. They are extremely valuable methods for evaluating research output, positioning studies and conducting foresight studies in all subject areas.

Astrophysics is a branch of Astronomy which studies the physical interaction of celestial bodies. Several research and academic institutions in India are doing research in Astrophysics, of which the leading one is 'The Indian Institute of Astrophysics' Bangalore. It is the premier national research institute in India conducting research primarily in the areas of astronomy, astrophysics and related subjects. Some of the other important institutions are Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences, Nainital, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvanananthapuram, Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune, National Centre for Radio Astronomy, Pune, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, Radio Astronomy Centre, Ooty, Raman Research Institue, Bangalore. Besides this there are Department of Astrophysics in few Indian universitites. All

RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY DURING 1989 - 2016: A STUDY BASED ON WEB OF SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The study analyses the research output of Alagappa University during 1989 to 2016 using Web of Science data base. A total of 1900 records were retrieved to find out form-wise, year-wise distribution, productive authors, authorship pattern, subject-wise distribution, collaborating institutions and countries, top ranked journals, h-index, most cited articles etc. It is found that lion's share of documents published are journal articles, increase in publication, Sanjeeviraja as the most productive author having the highest number of contributions as well as h-index, multiple authorship predominates, Degree of collaboration 0.99, only 2.29% of articles are available through open access, a quarter of the articles are on material science discipline, high level collaboration with CSIR, research collaboration with 39 countries and among this South Korea is more, Most of the papers published in 'Ionics', average citation 12.61 articles, h-index 57, Article by Rajendran, Sivakumar and Sridevi is the top cited one.

Key words : *Bibliometrics, Research Productivity, Alagappa University, Authorship pattern, H-index, Degree of Collaboration, Publication pattern.*

1. Introduction

Research is the most important component of a country and it plays a crucial role in its progress. Knowledge generated through research from R& D institutions and academic institutions is disseminated through various ways and is utilised for the betterment of the people and ultimately for the well being of the society. In recent years changing patterns of government research funding have led universities to improve the quantity and quality of research. Authorities expect that academics should be more research active in order to fulfil the accountability of universities.

The funding of Indian universities is determined by its research performance. Now there is a momentum towards university evaluation for the purpose of resource allocation to universities. It is to be noted that the assessment is focused more on research performance than on the teaching performance. Whatever may be, now there is need for examining the various aspects of the nature of research in universities. Even though there are a few studies on research productivity of Alagappa University there are no studies based on Web of Science.

Alagappa University is a public university located in Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu. It was founded by Padma Bhushan Alagappa Chettiar. It was brought into existence by a special act of Tamil Nadu State Government

PUBLICATION PRODUCTIVITY OF FACULTY MEMBERS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, KOZHIKODE: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The paper is a bibliometric study of journal articles published by the faculty members of Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode (IIMK). Journal articles published for a period of 16 years from 2000 to 2015 were collected from the annual reports of IIMK. The major objective is to identify the quantitative distribution of articles over the years, authorship pattern, Degree of Collaboration, prolific authors, productive journals and the application of Lotka's law. It is found that there is a gradual increase of publications, around one third of the articles are double authored, three fifth are collaborative papers, highly productive author is Dr.Khulbhushan Balooni and Economic and Political Weekly as the highly productive journal.

Key words : *Bibliometrics, Degree of Collaboration, Authorship pattern, Publications, Prolific author, Management, Research Productivity, Institutional Productivity, Faculty Productivity, Business Schools, Lotka's law.*

1. Introduction

Even though much research is going on in management schools in the country, it has not come up to the World standards (Times Higher Education, 2015). Keeping this in mind, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) of Government of India, sponsored PanIIM conference at Goa in 2013 and at Kozhikode in 2014. Research productivity of management institutions is a matter of concern for Indian academicians and policy makers. In a study it is estimated that the productivity of Indian management institutes is low i.e. 5 articles per year for the whole India. But on the contrary the productivity of business schools at Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, China has 30 articles per year

(Economic Times, 2011). Academic institutions of research level are judged not only teaching, but by the number of publications they produce in quantity as well as quality. The citations they receive in Web of Science, Elsevier Scopus, Google Scholar or other data bases and further the h-index. This paper give focus only on the quantity of productivity of the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode.

Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode (IIMK), is an autonomous business school located in Calicut, Kerala. The institute was set up in 1996 by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Government of Kerala. It is one of the 20 Indian Institute of Managements. It is the 5th IIM established in

USE OF JOURNALS BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF SREE SANKARACHARYA UNIVERSITY OF SANSKRIT, KALADY

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ABSTRACT

The study analyses the use pattern of journals by the faculty members of Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady, Kerala, through questionnaire method. The main objective of the study is to examine the extent of use of journals, use of periodicals section, frequency, type of journals preferred, adequacy, purpose, method of search, rating and difficulties faced. The results showed that more than one third visit the periodical section, more than 2/5th spent 2-3 hours weekly, two fifth prefer to read Indian journals once in a week, majority opined the adequacy, more than half are using journals for updating latest developments, only around half consult secondary sources, more than 2/5th use both print and e-journals, most of them search through subject etc. Journal of Sukrtindra Oriental Research Institute has been used most. They also expressed their difficulties in the use of periodicals.

Key words :   Journals, Periodicals, Serials, Magazines, Use of Periodicals, User Studies, Collection Management, Academic Library, University Library.

1.   Introduction

The prime role of a library or an information centre is to provide documents as well as information to its clientele. Among a wide variety of documents acquired in libraries, periodicals are the most important source which provide latest information, which is highly valuable in a university environment. Periodicals is a broad term for publications which are issued at regular intervals, which includes journals, magazines, newspapers etc. They are also referred to as serials. All types of libraries subscribes to periodicals because they are published frequently and are the best source for current information. Current events as well as research are discussed in periodicals

long before they become subject in a book or other sources. The development and progress of a library depends on the satisfaction of its users therefore studies relating to user needs, will help the libraries to determine the future plans and direction for its development. It is necessary for libraries to judge the quantity and quality of their journal collection at regular intervals. But in Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit a systematic assessmet of the journal section has not been done and therefore the need for this study.

The university named after Sree Sankaracharya, the illustrious sage, philosopher and the exponent of advaita; has its headquarters at Kalady, his birth place in

PROFILES OF THE AMU AND JNU RESEARCHERS ON RESEARCHGATE: AN ALTMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This research work intends to explore the participation, contribution and impact of research by Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) researchers on the academic social network 'ResearchGate'. To fulfil the objective of the study, both scientometrics and altmetric approaches were employed and for data collection AMU and JNU ResearchGate profile were manually visited. The data was collected for the top publications, contributing departments, highly active author, total reads, top collaborating institution and h-index of authors on researchGate in both universities. The research demonstrates that both universities are actively using ResearchGate for better visibility of their publication, collaboration and network with other researchers across the globe. However, overall data shows that AMU publications on ResearchGate is much higher than JNU despite having almost equal members on ResearchGate. Similarly, total RG score of AMU is quiet ahead of JNU due to higher publication on ResearchGate as well as the active usage of ResearchGate. Present study is unique in nature as there is no such studies carried out in both the universities on ResearchGate. The findings of the study might be helpful for policy makers as well as for researchers in measuring research performance for ranking, promotion, standard, recruitment and other aspects of research performance.

Key words : *Academic social network, Altmetrics, Aligarh Muslim University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Research Impact, ResearchGate, Researchers Profile, Scientific Social Networks.*

1. Introduction

One of the most exciting journeys for a researcher and the scientific community is to know the latest developments in their research areas. Initially, researchers found their relevant articles in their research areas by simply browsing journals, attending conferences, seminars and through correspondence with the peers (Thelwall,2014). With the development of computer and information technology, the researchers have started practicing searches based on keyword searching and online browsing. Similarly, in the digital era, digital libraries and open access movements have changed the process of accessing and publishing scholarly communication and facilitates researchers with the latest developments in their research area (Houghton et al., 2009; Stewart et al., 2013). These changes in scholarly publication provides researchers with an alternative way of accessing information and making them less dependent on publishers alone.With the introduction of social media and Web 2.0, the

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES LITERATURE ON SOCIAL MEDIA: AN ALTMETRIC STUDY USING RESEARCH PAPERS IN ASIAN STUDIES AND HISTORY

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ABSTRACT

This study presents an altmetric analysis of research papers published in Asian studies and History. The main objectives of the study were to know the scholarly communication of Social Sciences literature on social media and to evaluate the relationship between Google Scholar Citations (GSC) and Altmetric Attention Score (AAS).Most common social media were examined using research articles published in the top journal in Asian studies and history during 2013 to 2017 with the help of Altmetric Explorer. It is found that research papers in Asian studies and History are discussed on different social media platforms. Mendeley has the highest number of readers followed by twitter. Other social media had an average of less than 1 reader is found. The study also found that AAS shows weak positive correlation with GSC.

Key words : *Altmetrics, Altmetric Attention Score, Scholarly communication, Google Scholar Citations, Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Mendeley, Twitter.*

1. Introduction

Assessing the scholarly communication on social media is currently difficult to study using established bibliometric indicators. But altmetrics is a promising approach. Kostoff (1998) remarked that bibliometric indicators like citations and publication counts do not give the qualitative assessment of research but the quantitative assessment of research. The demerits and the limitations of the citation–based metrics have necessitated the use of altmetric indicators for research evaluation. Altmetrics are usually based on the measurement of online activity that is extracted and derived from social media and Web 2.0 platforms (Shrivastava and Mahajan,

2016). The potential to measure 'social' impact as well as the ability to study many different dissemination channels emerge as two strong arguments for the use of altmetric methods.

2. Altmetrics

Altmetricsis the creation and study of new metrics based on the social web for analyzing, and informing scholarship. Altmetric methods are not restricted to the judgement of scientific authors and therefore have the potential to cover four different groups of readers of scholarly publications - researchers, professionals, undergraduates and the interested public. The field of altmetrics was created by a group of US and European researchers led by Jason Priem in

EXTRACTING TWITTER SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL EVENT TRENDS USING R

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ABSTRACT

Users reviews and opinion posted is considered useful in various domain of studies including sentiment analysis of products and services. The purpose of this paper is to emphasise the Twitter sentiments of India's top trending twitter hashtag. For the present study, the top seven trending hashtag by trends24 was considered for the study and statistical tool R studio was used to extract the Twitter data. Social issues such as politics, economics, sports and entertainment tweets were identified and classified from the extracted data.The results of the study suggest that majority of the tweets in the top 7 events were political discourse in nature, while different events depicted sentiment polarity. Based on the top 7 most trending hashtag, findings suggest that Twitter hashtag were urban centric sentiment in characteristic.

Key words : *Opinion mining, Sentiment analysis, Twitter, R studio, Political sentiment, Social Events, Hashtag.*

1. Introduction

Sentiment analysis and opinion mining is the branch of research that examines the user's sentiments, attitudes, feedback, opinion and emotions from written character Liu (2012). It is defined it is a technique, an approach or a methodology to extract"opinion-oriented information-seeking systems" .Today, the growth of "opinion-rich" resources from the internet webpages, blogs, micro-blog and social networking sites has created an opportunity for people to express their opinion and understand other opinions as well. These sentiments displayed in feedback, comments or critiques provide important measurement for different purposes. The sentiments are further classified into different mood: "positive and negative; or into n-point scale" by Prabowo and Thelwall(2009) and allows ease of interpretation of the sentiments categorically.

Twitter sentiment analysis has recently been the focal point of various studies, ranging from stock market prediction by Bollen et al., (2011), electoral predictions by Burnap et al. (2016); Tumasjan et al. (2011); Gul et al.(2016); Ceron et al. (2014), crime by Gerber (2014), media by Ceron (2014), article level metric by Eysenback (2011), automated citation sentiment by Athar et al. (2012) etc. Saif (2012) said that the 140-character restriction in Twitter has not prevented people from expressing their opinions and attitudes towards a range of topics, rather it has been one of the most popular microblogging site today. By 2016, it is projected that the microblogging site will touch 23.2 million monthly active users in India, up from 11.5 million in 2013, Statistica (2017). However, according to the Hindu(2015) newspaper report, Twitter users in India represents only 17 percent of the total social network users in