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USAGE AND IMPACT OF E-RESOURCES AMONG THE POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF GOA UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

The present paper examines the usage and impact of various electronic resources and their use by the students of Goa University, Goa. A total of 146 questionnaires were distributed among the PG students of Goa University to collect the primary data out of which 123 (84.24%) valid questionnaires were found usable for the analysis. The study initially explored the use of internet and then the e-resources. It is seen that two fifth (40.66%) browse internet, but majority (60.66%) are not satisfied with the internet facility. More than half (55.29%) expressed the availability of e-resources and 47.16% said it is adequate. More than a quarter (27.63%) depend the university library for accessing reading materials and for two fifth (39.02%)e-resources always accessible. Majority (71.54%) opined the usefulness of e-resources and more than 3/5th (60.16%) have knowledge of UGC Infonet Digital Library Consortium. More than half (58.53%) came to know about the consortium through their teachers and more than half (55.29%) are accessing twice in a week. More than 1/3rd (35.78%) expressed that e-resources helped to find information easily and Goa University Library had made little impact for 43.91% of the students. Majority (64.22%) found that Goa University Library are co-operative and lion's share (91.06%) demanded orientation/training programme.

Key words : Internet, Electronic resources, Electronic Information Sources, Post-graduate students, Goa University Library.

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE JOURNAL '*KELPRO BULLETIN*'

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ABSTRACT

The paper brings out the results of bibliometric analysis of the journal titled 'KELPRO Bulletin' for the period from 2004 to 2015. The data were downloaded from the Indian Citation Index database. The findings show that 2/3rd of the articles are of research nature. More number of articles published in the year 2013. Average 13.58% articles are publishing per year. Average citation rate per article is 0.098. H index is 03. More number of articles are published in the December issue of the journal. An average of 8.58 articles is published in each issue and an average of 1.67 authors per article is seen. Majority of the articles are published by multiple authors (54.60%). Single author

contributions are 45.40%. Degree of collaboration is 0.54. Number of references cited by the author range from 1 to 225 during the study period. Almost half of the articles (48.47%) have 1 to 10 references. Average references per article are 14.61. Two fifth of articles (39.88%) have page length between 6 to 10.. Dr.Khaisar Nikam of University of Mysore is found to be the prolific author. Two fifth of the articles (21.47%) are contributed by University of Kerala and around half (45.40%) of the articles are from the state of Kerala. A quarter of the articles are from Thiruvananthapuram City. Highly cited top paper is a joint authored paper by Mehaboobulla and Majeed of the Kerala University Library.

Keywords : Bibliometrics; Bibliometric analysis; Indian Citation Index; Citation Analysis, PublicationTrends; KELPRO Bulletin, Authorship pattern; Geographical Distribution; Degree of Collaboration.

WEB 2.0 TOOLS IN THE LIBRARY WEBSITES OF TOP 20 UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the adoption of Web 2.0 tools in the library websites of top 20 universities in India. The study examines what types of Web 2.0 technologies are applied in those libraries and explains their features. The selection of the sample was based on the ranking of the universities from the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) approved by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India. Due to the absence of generally accepted criteria for the evaluation of web 2.0 tools in library websites, a checklist was adapted based on various checklists, questionnaires and synthesized ideas from related literature. The analysis shows that among web 2.0 tools the Social Networking Sites were used mostly in the library websites. Half of the selected libraries used at least one Social Networking tool in their website. The major finding of the study is that the leading university libraries of India are aware of the concept of web 2.0 but the level of adoption of web 2.0 technologies among these libraries in the information dissemination and delivery is not satisfactory.

Key words : Web 2.0, Library websites, Social Networking, RSS, Blogs, India

USE OF E- RESOURCES BY THE POSTGRADUATE ENGLISH AND MALAYALAM STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES IN KERALA

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This paper provides information regarding various information sources used by students of Malayalam and English language and literature. This paper further aims to provide an introduction to the various open and subscribed information sources related to scholarly literature in Malayalam and English language and literature. It is found that Jstor is the most frequently used e-resource of first choice by English PG students and Google by the Malayalam PG students.
Key words : Malayalam, English, Electronic Information Sources, Malayalam Literature, English Literature, Literature Archives, Arts,

AWARENESS OF WEB 2.0 TOOLS AMONG THE RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF KERALA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY RESEARCH CENTRE: A STUDY

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ABSREACT

This paper is based on the study conducted among the research scholars of Kerala University Library Research Centre. The study attempts to find out how familiar are the research scholars with web 2.0 technologies, do they use these technologies to access information for their research and researcher's expectations of library's role in supporting their research activities with Web 2.0 tools. Results of the study reveal that the research scholars who participated in the study are aware of one or another kind of web 2.0 tools, but they are less expressive in their use of web 2.0 tools in research process. Of the listed tools on the survey only the social networking sites were used frequently. The concept of web 2.0 and the theoretical merits of using web 2.0 tools in the research process are also explored because of their suitability for this study.

Key words : Web 2.0, Kerala University Library, Research scholars,   Blog, RSS Feeds, Social Bookmarking, Social Tagging,   Wikis, Social Networking, Instant Messaging, Podcast, Vodcast.

NEWSPAPER READING HABITS AMONG THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS IN THE NEW COLLEGE, CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

The study deals with the utilization pattern of newspaper reading among the students and faculty members of the New College, Chennai. The paper begins with a description on the genesis of newspaper, its importance and the role played by the newspaper for creating awareness among the public. Questionnaire method through random sampling technique is employed to collect data from 143 respondents. Major findings of the study are more than half of the respondents prefer to read newspaper in the college library, lion's share of them use Tamil language newspaper, more than half of them spent 1-2 hours daily and majority prefer print format. "Dina Thanthi," the popular tamil daily is read by a great majority. The main purpose of reading newspaper for majority is to gain knowledge and majority prefers educational news. Based on the findings, suggestions are put forward. Most of the newspaper sites in India are free; therefore a list of select e- newspaper and their websites are listed in the annexure.
Key words : Reading habits, Newspapers, E-newspaper, Faculty member, Students.

USE OF ICT BY THE M.PHIL AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KERALA: A Statistical Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The author made a study on the application and use of the Information Communication Technology (ICT) of the University of Kerala by the PhD and M Phil students of the science disciplines. The survey pointed out that most of the target groups are using the ICT facilities on a regular basis and the most visited place for this is the home, computer lab and the library and their awareness towards this rates good. They are using ICT mainly for e-mailing, assignment/seminar, knowledge updation, article publication etc. The web of science, JCCC-UGC-INFONET, JSTOR and J-gate plus are the major web tools used. Pen drive is the major storage device and Google docs and wiki are the major web 2.0 tools used. Low access speed, power supply failure and lack of infrastructure facilities are the major problems of using the ICT in the Science departments of the University of Kerala.
Key words: ICT, University of Kerala, E-resources, Research Scholers, M.Phil, Science students.

A SURVEY OF DOCTORAL THESES IN HUMANITIES ACCEPTED BY THE UNIVERSITIES IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

The paper is a survey of 2478 Ph.D theses in humanities accepted between 1950 and 2012 in five universities in Kerala. A data base was created and analysed. The findings show that University of Kerala has almost half of the Ph.D theses in humanities. More than half of the research is done in Indian languages. Around half of the Ph.D theses have 6-7 chapters in range and around half of the theses have a length of 201-300 pages. Nearly half of the Ph.D theses used English language. Surprisingly 84.4% of the theses do not have tables. It is found that 7.9% of the theses have 1-10 tables and majority (86.2%) do not have pictorial representation. Pictures in the range of 1-5 are found in 6.4% of the theses and more than half of them do not have appendix. More than a quarter of them have 1-3 appendices and no references are found in 22.5% of the theses. Chapter end references are seen in 39% and less than 100 entries in bibliography in 37.4% of theses. Almost 3/5th of Ph.D theses used Chicago style manual.

Key words :   Doctoral Theses, Ph.D dissertations, Universities, Kerala, Research, Humanities, Thesis assessment.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES IN KERALA :

A STATUS REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the library services in Kerala to children up to the age of fourteen. Both governmental, non-governmental organizations and individual initiatives are analyzed to portray the present status of children's library services in Kerala. Survey method is chosen for the study. At the state level, Kerala State Library Council provides the largest network of libraries and offers resources and innovative services to develop reading habits among children. The Balavedis attached to many rural libraries play a major role in inculcating reading habits in children in the absence of strong school libraries in the state. In addition, the paper also attempts to make a broad survey of other facilities in the state.

Key words :   Children's Library, Public library, Balavedi, Kerala State Library Council.

BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF LITERATURE ON ELECTRONIC JOURNAL USAGE

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ABSTRACT

Bibliometric analysis was attempted for the papers published on the topic electronic journal usage up to 2015. The databases used for searching the topic are LISA, Emerald, Google scholar and DOAJ. The search retrieved 134 documents on the topic. It is found that maximum number of documents is in the year 2009. Lion's share (97%) of documents is journal articles. More than half (54.5%) are user studies on e-journal users in university libraries. Around $3/5^{th}$ (61.2%) studies focus on all types of users. General studies accounts to 66.4%. More than half (53.7%) of publications are multi authored and among these two authored pattern is prevalent in 46.3% of the contributions. Degree of collaboration is found to be 0.68 and majority of the paper (59.7%) are from developed countries. The journal 'The Electronic Library' publishes more number of papers and the publication density is 2.63. Around $2/5^{th}$ (40.3%) of papers have 11-20 references.

Key words : Electronic Journals, E-resources, Electronic information sources, E-journal usage, Online Journals, Bibliometrics, Authorship Pattern, Quantitative analysis.

GROWTH OF GLOBAL RESEARCH ON ALZHEIMER'S: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the Alzheimer's research output for the period 2006-2015. The data were downloaded from web of science database which was maintained by Thomson Reuters. Total number of records were 1257. The various analysis were made focusing growth of literature, authorship pattern, Single vs Multi authored papers, Relative growth rate, exponential growth rate, language, key words, type of documents etc. The collected data were analyzed with the help of 'Bibexcel tool'. The study looked into time series analysis of single authored articles also. It is found that Alzhemiers literature is growing in an exponential pattern.

Key words : Bibliometrics, Web of Science, Bibexcel, Alzheimers, Dementia, Author Productivity, Relative Growth Rate, Growth of Literature, Exponential growth

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ERNAKULAM DISTRICT OF KERALA: AN EVALUATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to survey the public libraries in Ernakulam district under various taluks. Questionnaire and interview method is used for this study. The major findings are , a quarter of the public libraries in Ernakulam district are in Kunnathunad taluk. Almost half (48.53%) are 'A' grade libraries. More number of 'A' grade libraries are in Kunnathunad taluk. Eighty two percent of public libraries have own building. Kunnathunad taluk have more number of libraries having own building. More number of documents are in the public libraries of Kunnathunad taluk, but total cost of books is highest in Aluva taluk. Nintety six percent of public libraries are subscribing to more than five dailies in Malayalam language. Kunnathunad taluk has more number of libraries subscribing to Malayalam and English language dailies. More number of libraries having computer, Television and social activities are also found to be highest in the public libraries of Kunnathunad taluk. Suggestions are given for the improvement of public libraries in this region.

Key words :   Public Libraries, Kerala, Kerala State Library Council, Ernakulam district.

GROWTH OF INDIAN NEUROSCIENCE LITERATURE: A STUDY BASED ON WEB OF SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of the study is to determine the year wise growth of Indian neuroscience literature. To examine the growth of publications from India in neuroscience, a macro level analysis has been conducted using data retrieved from Web of Science for a period of fifteen years (1999-2013). This paper also tries to find out the relative growth rate and doubling time of neuroscience publications. Chi-square test of goodness of fit was the method adopted to test the hypotheses put forward. It is revealed that out of 3,95,840 research studies published in English language as global outcome in neuroscience, India is lagging much behind with (1.04%) 4,046 papers.

Key words : Neuroscience, India, Scientometrics, Web of Science, Growth of literature, Relative Growth rate, Doubling time