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Rabindra Bharati University  
Kolkata**





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## **Editorial**

### **Bridging Gaps, Building Futures: The Evolving Role of LIS in India**

The field of Library and Information Science (LIS) stands at a transformative juncture, characterized by rapid technological advancements, shifting paradigms of knowledge dissemination, and evolving user expectations. As we present the 26th volume of the RBU Journal of Library and Information Science, it becomes imperative to address the pressing issues and challenges shaping the domain in the Indian context. This editorial aims to explore the modern topics and challenges that demand our collective attention and innovation.

In recent years, the digitization of resources has emerged as a cornerstone of modern LIS practices. Indian libraries, from public institutions to academic hubs, are increasingly adopting digital tools to enhance accessibility and preservation. Initiatives like the National Digital Library of India (NDLI) and digitization projects undertaken by institutions such as the Indian Statistical Institute and the National Archives underline the importance of bridging the digital divide.

However, this transition is not without its challenges. The lack of standardized metadata protocols, inadequate funding for infrastructure, and limited digital literacy among staff and users are barriers that need immediate resolution.

Moreover, as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) technologies gain prominence, there is a need to integrate these tools into cataloging, resource discovery, and personalized information retrieval processes. For Indian libraries, balancing traditional knowledge repositories with cutting-edge digital interfaces is a complex but essential task.

Academic libraries must play a proactive role in advocating for open access by partnering with researchers and funding agencies. They should also support the development of indigenous open-access platforms that reflect India's diverse knowledge systems. Encouraging multilingual publications and integrating local knowledge with global scholarship are crucial for fostering a more inclusive academic ecosystem.

As libraries embrace digital technologies, the ethical dimensions of data privacy and security become increasingly significant. In India, the absence of stringent data protection regulations exposes libraries and their users to potential risks. The integration of AI tools and digital platforms often involves collecting and analyzing user data, raising questions about consent, transparency, and accountability.

LIS professionals must champion ethical



practices by ensuring that data collection aligns with user rights and privacy standards. Developing frameworks for ethical AI usage and providing training to library staff on data protection measures will strengthen trust between libraries and their patrons.

India's rich linguistic and cultural diversity presents unique opportunities and challenges for the LIS sector. While digitization initiatives have predominantly focused on English-language resources, there is an urgent need to prioritize regional languages and indigenous knowledge systems. Libraries must act as custodians of this heritage by curating and preserving resources that reflect India's pluralistic identity.

Collaborative efforts with linguists, historians, and community stakeholders can enhance the representation of regional content. Additionally, developing multilingual digital interfaces and search tools will ensure that non-English speakers can access and benefit from library services. By embracing diversity, Indian libraries can contribute to a more inclusive and equitable knowledge society.

The evolving landscape of LIS demands a workforce equipped with diverse skills, ranging from digital resource management to user engagement strategies. However, in India, the gap between academic training and professional requirements remains a concern. Traditional LIS curricula often fail to address emerging areas such as digital curation, data analytics, and information literacy.

To address this gap, LIS programs must adopt interdisciplinary approaches, incorporating elements of computer science, management, and social sciences. Professional development initiatives, including workshops, certifications, and collaborative projects, can enhance the capacity of LIS professionals. Moreover,

fostering a culture of lifelong learning will enable them to adapt to the dynamic needs of the profession.

In an era marked by social and economic disparities, libraries hold the potential to serve as community hubs for empowerment and inclusion. Public libraries in India, particularly in rural and underserved areas, can play a transformative role by providing access to information, technology, and learning opportunities. Programs such as mobile libraries and digital literacy campaigns have demonstrated their impact in bridging the knowledge gap.

As we steer the complexities of the 21st century, the role of libraries and LIS professionals in shaping a knowledge-driven society remains indispensable. The challenges outlined above demand innovative solutions, collaborative efforts, and a commitment to inclusivity and ethics. Indian libraries, with their rich heritage and dynamic potential, are well-positioned to lead this transformation.

The 26th volume of the RBU Journal of Library and Information Science seeks to contribute to this discourse by presenting cutting-edge research, insights, and case studies from the LIS community. We invite readers, researchers, and practitioners to engage with the themes explored in this volume and join us in envisioning a future where libraries continue to thrive as pillars of knowledge, innovation, and community.

Good wishes to all

*Dr. Ziaur Rahman*

Editor

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## A Descriptive study on Ranganathan's Pedagogical Innovative Approaches and Methods

Shuchita, Sapna Devi & Dinesh K Gupta

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The Quality of education is defined by the mode of instruction, teaching methods, and how competent teachers in a particular field are as mediators in the teaching-learning process. All pedagogical approaches are based on learner-oriented education, technology-based, critical thinking, problem-solving, and multidisciplinary and holistic development in the field of education. S R Ranganathan was a visionary educator and librarian who revolutionized the Indian education system by introducing innovative ideas, teaching-learning methods, and new research approaches.

**Purpose:** Ranganathan developed various pedagogical strategies for adult and lifelong learning that had a significant impact on LIS education in the past and remain relevant today. The paper discusses Ranganathan's approaches and methods, which he employed during various teaching responsibilities and arrangements throughout his career.

**Research problem:** This paper analyzes the influence of Ranganathan's teaching methods in promoting holistic and lifelong learning. It examines his pedagogical approaches in the model curriculum and compares them with those of the current educational system.

**Methodology:** It is a literature-based study and the literature for this study was obtained from Ranganathan's papers on teaching approaches and methods, papers written about his methods of education as well as the UGC curriculum reports, and NEP 2020 policy document were also used.

**Findings:** This study concludes that Ranganathan's pedagogical approaches offer a framework for teaching and learning strategies that align with NEP 2020's guiding principles. This enables teachers to create dynamic learning environments that promote lifelong learning and responsible citizenship. His works have enduring value, and his ideas and methods of teaching-learning are still applicable today.

**Keywords:** Ranganathan's philosophy, Pedagogical Approaches, Teaching Methods, Innovative Practices, UGC Curriculum Reports, NEP 2020



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## Assessment of Library Service Quality and User Perception of University Libraries in West Bengal

Sk Sofik & Ziaur Rahman

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The university library is essential to academic institutions, providing key resources and support for research, learning, and publications. The services offered by a university library are a crucial management tool, designed to assess how effectively and efficiently the library fulfils the needs and expectations of its users. This study focuses on students in West Bengal universities, evaluating the quality of library services based on factors like resource availability, staff behaviour, and the library's physical environment.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the library service quality and user perception of the Universities of West Bengal from the users' perspectives.

**Research Problem:** The service quality of an academic or university library is a useful and important task to measure the current performance of a university library. If the expectation of the university library users is below the perception of performance of the library, then library is doing absolutely good in overall service quality, but if perception is lacking behind the expectation, then library is falling in the service and library authority needs to take remedial action to cope up with the expectation of users. There are several research attempts have been undertaken to measure the quality of library services. This research attempt has been undertaken to measure the quality of library services of university libraries in West Bengal from different perspectives.

**Methodology:** A quantitative method was used to evaluate the Library Service Quality and User Perception of University Libraries in West Bengal. A structured questionnaire was designed for the study which included two elements: demographic information and 28 statements in four Domains of service quality. A simple random sampling method was applied to collect data from existing users of the university library. There are several software packages for the analysis of quantitative data, but for this research, SPSS and Microsoft Excel were used.

**Findings:** The study offered a comprehensive overview of the current services at the West Bengal University Library and helped raise awareness among both library professionals and users about these services. The findings will be valuable for the university library's administration in shaping and enhancing the services to better meet users' expectations. The researcher anticipates that the findings related to service quality, its domains and key attributes will be beneficial for academic libraries, potentially leading to more effective outcomes in improving service quality.

**Keywords:** Library Service quality, Service Quality Models, Customer perceptions, University Libraries, West Bengal

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## The Capacity of Vietnamese University Libraries for AI-Integrated Knowledge Management

Bui Thi Hong

### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** Digitalization has revolutionized the world, particularly in education. Digital Library Remote Access (DLRA) facilities have emerged as powerful tools, providing students, researchers, and academicians with seamless access to vast literature and scientific information repositories. The study aims to identify which factors most significantly influence the adoption and usage attitudes of digital library resources, providing insights into how these elements shape user behaviour in a technological context.

**Methodology:** Data collection involved distributing structured questionnaires via email and WhatsApp to postgraduate students across various departments. Employing non-probability sampling, a convenience sample of 385 PG students from the 11 state Universities in W.B. participated in the study. After data collection, the gathered data were exported to MS Excel for basic frequency computations.

**Findings:** The results emphasize how habit plays a crucial role in influencing the intention to use and the actual usage of DLRA technology. The study's findings of this study can help suggest that behavioral intentions are affected by social factors. Others' opinions regarding behavioral intentions influence users' attitudes and their attitudes toward adopting technology. The findings are drawn from a highly educated sample, indicating a potential limitation in generalizability. Future longitudinal and qualitative studies across diverse populations would provide deeper insights into digital library resources' motivations and sustained use, particularly in emerging economies.

**Originality:** The study confirms that social influence plays a crucial role in intention for behaviour and motivates actual usage attitudes in technology adoption within the context of digital libraries. Social impact encompasses perceptions from peers regarding users' intentions for behaviour to use technology and societal expectations regarding users' intentions for behaviour and technology use. While social impact positively affects intention, it does not significantly determine DLRA usage.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Knowledge Management (KM), Academic Libraries, Vietnam, Resource Challenges.



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## Content Harvesting for Advanced Digital Library Management: Advancing the Concept through AI Techniques for Enhanced Accessibility of E-Resources

Dr. Rajesh Chutia & Dr. Mukut Sarmah

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** E-resources have become indispensable in today's digital age, offering quick and convenient access to information without the need to visit a physical library. As digital libraries evolve, they face growing challenges in managing vast amounts of digital content and meeting user expectations. Advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques can address these challenges and enhance digital library services.

**Purpose:** This paper introduces the concept of Content Harvesting, leveraging AI to improve the management and accessibility of e-resources in digital libraries. The purpose is to fully automate the digital library process using AI techniques such as Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Learning (ML). This paper also provides a comprehensive infrastructure, tools, and techniques, demonstrating the process, model development, and algorithm implementation for content harvesting in digital libraries.

**Research Problem:** With the increasing availability and development of AI tools, techniques, and platforms, libraries are struggling to keep pace in a digital landscape due to preference shift of the users towards search engines and AI tools rather than digital libraries. Without adopting AI, libraries risk becoming obsolete. The growing demand for rapid access to resources and competition from search engines necessitate the enhancement of digital libraries through AI-driven approaches.

**Objective:** To demonstrate and educate libraries on integrating AI, particularly NLP and ML, into their operations to ensure their survival and competitiveness in the AI-driven era. This involves providing practical demonstrations of AI-driven tools for Content Harvesting, Adaptive Metadata Generation, Named Entity Recognition, Text Summarization, and Sentiment Analysis, and offering guidance on leveraging these technologies to enhance resource discoverability and information retrieval.

**Methodology:** This study presents a novel AI-driven content harvesting model that incorporates NLP and ML techniques to automate metadata generation, classification, and personalized content delivery. The content harvesting model and algorithm are based on a Reinforcement Learning-based AI approach to optimize the content harvesting process. NLP techniques are executed using SpaCy, NLTK, and TextBlob, while ML techniques include Vector Space Model Representation, Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF), Cosine Similarity, Collaborative Filtering, and Content-Based Filtering.

**Findings:** The implementation of the proposed model significantly improves user engagement by delivering personalized search results, enhancing resource discoverability, and enabling continuous system optimization based on user feedback.

**Keywords:** Content Harvesting; Artificial Intelligence; Digital Libraries; Natural Language Processing; Machine Learning; Metadata Generation

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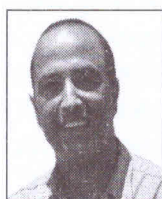
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## Growth and Authorship in "Media and Information Literacy" research: A Scientometric Analysis

Dr. Amir Amanullah & Dr. Sumeer Gul

### ABSTRACT

#### Introduction

In an era where information is generated and consumed at unprecedented rates, the importance of "Media and Information Literacy" (MIL) has become increasingly evident as it empowers individuals to critically engage with vast amounts of information. MIL helps people discern credible sources, combat misinformation, and understand media content within its proper context. MIL is indispensable for fostering informed, critical, and responsible participation in a technology-driven world. This study explores the growth and authorship of MIL research, providing insights into the trends and dynamics of scholarly work in this field.

#### Purpose

The primary purpose of this study is to analyze the development and authorship trends in "Media and Information Literacy" research from 2013 to 2022. By examining the publication patterns, collaboration rates, and key contributors, this research aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of the evolution and impact of MIL scholarship.

#### Research-Problem

Despite the growing importance of Media and Information Literacy, there is a need for a systematic assessment of its research growth and authorship patterns. Understanding how MIL research has evolved and identifying the key contributors and collaboration trends are critical for informing future research directions and improving information literacy practices.

#### Objective

The objectives of this study are to evaluate the growth trends in MIL research publications, assess the degree of author collaboration, identify the most prolific authors, and analyze the authorship patterns within the field. This includes examining publication counts, growth rates, collaboration indices, and citation metrics.

#### Methodology

The study employs a scientometric approach, utilizing data from the Web of Science database to analyze MIL publications from 2013 to 2022. Various scientometric tools and techniques, including Relative Growth Rate (RGR), Degree of Collaboration (DC), and citation analysis, are used to achieve the research objectives.

#### Findings

The findings reveal a steady increase in MIL research publications, growing from 207 in 2013 to 3162 in 2022. The Relative Growth Rate (RGR) is 1.3184, with a doubling time of 0.4716. The Degree of Collaboration (DC) score of 0.729 indicates significant author collaboration. Pinto M is identified as the most prolific author, while Lloyd A holds the highest H-index. The study also highlights that 27% of publications are single-authored and 26.69% are double-authored, with additional analysis on co-authorship, author citations, and co-citations.

**Keywords:** Media Literacy, Information Literacy, Media and information Literacy, scientometrics.

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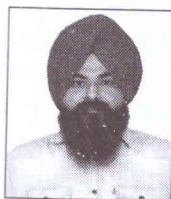
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## Exploring the Evolution and Publication Characteristics of Books on Science and Technology in Punjabi Language: A Bibliometric Approach

Sukhdev Singh & Neha

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Punjabi, also spelled Panjabi, is an old language of Indo-European family. It is spoken by people of different religions in the regions from Multan to Delhi. Punjabi diaspora in foreign countries, especially in North America, Europe, and Australia, have shared their culture with these adopted countries. This study surveys books on science and technology published in Punjabi language (Gurmukhi script) during the span of three centuries (1869-2021).

**Purpose:** The main focus of the present study is to explore the number of Punjabi books written on various subjects of science and technology, authored by both individuals and organisations, published by a range of publishers such as commercial, institutional, government, and self-publishers, and the years in which they were published.

**Research Problem:** It is to discover printed books on science and technology published in Punjabi and then to describe them briefly with full bibliographic details and to examine their subject coverage.

**Scope of the Study:** The distribution of main subjects and their subdivisions is based on the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC).

**Methodology:** A standardised data sheet was designed and used for data collection. Data was collected from various types of libraries located in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, and Delhi. Additionally, many other sources of information were searched and used, including general Punjabi bibliographies, trade catalogues of publishers and booksellers. Some books were identified at book fairs and exhibitions. Traditional manual data analysis techniques were employed to reach the conclusions.

**Results:** The results of this research offer valuable insights. A total of 1,992 books on science and technology have been published in Punjabi language from 1869 to 2021. Most of them focus on applied sciences (64.76%,  $N_1 = 1290$ ), followed by natural sciences (33.63%,  $N_2 = 670$ ) and science fiction (1.61%,  $N_3 = 32$ ). The study also finds that majority of the books fall under the category of popular science (87.10%) as compared to hard science (12.90%). Moreover, an analysis of 319 keywords is presented in the form of a word cloud.

**Conclusion:** The study highlights the earliest books published in the fields of science and technology in Punjabi, starting with natural sciences in 1869, followed by applied sciences in 1875, and science fiction in 1982. It also reveals a significant scarcity of Punjabi books on these areas, with only 1,992 books published between 1869 and 2021, compared to a previous study which reported about 7,997 general Punjabi books written in the single decade from 2004 to 2013. Subjects such as chemistry, paleontology, manufacturing, construction of buildings and science fiction have a few numbers of published books as compared to other subjects of science and technology in Punjabi. However, the National Education Policy 2020 offers a ray of hope by promoting teaching and learning in Indian languages.

**Implication of the Study:** This research may be useful in shaping policies aimed at producing more, or sufficient, Punjabi books on science and technology.

**Keywords:** Bibliometrics; Science literature; Science fiction; Punjabi literature; Punjabi publications; Punjabi language; Gurmukhi script.

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## From Data to Knowledge: Developing Information Literacy Skills

Samiksha Subba

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Information literacy (IL) is a multifaceted concept which has advanced with technological progress. As information becomes a highly valuable commodity, the internet has revolutionized how we learn, communicate, and make decisions. While this shift has democratized access to knowledge, it has also brought new challenges in identifying credible information amid the rise of misinformation.

**Purpose:** This paper explores the importance of IL in transforming raw data into meaningful knowledge. The article aims to highlight how information literacy enables individuals to access, evaluate and use information ethically. It also emphasizes the need of information literacy skill to extract useful information from the vast amount of data generated by modern technology, especially in an era marked by misinformation and digital challenges.

**Objectives:** The major objectives of this paper were to explore the concept of information literacy and its relevance in the digital age, the challenges of its implementation, its implication in return on investment (ROI), the Government initiatives and the role of librarians to promote IL skills.

**Methodology:** The study employs the analytical approach to derive and synthesize information mostly from the published literature. The published research articles related to information literacy were assessed using Google scholar and research gate. The search terms such as 'information literacy', 'digital literacy' 'challenges of information literacy', government initiative and information literacy', 'role of librarians for promoting information literacy', etc. were used to find the potential articles. Through an extensive review of the literatures available, the present study provides a comprehensive insight into information literacy and its relevance in this digital age.

**Findings:** The findings highlight information literacy as an essential skill, which is important for making informed decisions and retrieving digital content responsibly, amidst growing misinformation. However, implementing information literacy faces certain challenges, such as resource constraints, digital divide, untrained personnel, and gaps in curriculum integration. Addressing such challenges requires multi-faceted approaches viz. policy reforms, targeted funding, specialized training, and public awareness initiatives. Educational institutions play vital role in integration of information literacy into curricula and supporting educator training to ensure ethical and effective use of information, essential for personal and societal growth.

**Keywords:** Information Literacy, Internet, Return on Investment, Lifelong Learning, government initiatives

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## Unveiling the Gender Disparity in Scientometrics Research in India during 2013-2022: An Assessment

Swagata Saikia & Manoj Kumar Verma

### ABSTRACT

#### Introduction:

Gender disparity has been a persistent issue in India across various domains, including academic and scientific research. In recent years, the examination of gender gaps in research productivity has gained significant global attention. This study focuses on assessing women's participation in the scientific field by analyzing research output in ScientomeTrics in India from 2013 to 2022, using data extracted from the Scopus database.

#### Objectives:

The study aims to evaluate gender-based differences in research contributions by examining the first author's gender in publications. Additionally, it seeks to identify leading authors, journals, institutions, collaboration patterns, and emerging research trends through bibliometric analysis.

#### Methodology:

A bibliometric approach was employed, utilizing parameters such as authorship patterns, institutional affiliations, journal productivity, and keyword analysis. The study leverages Biblioshiny for data visualization and interpretation.

#### Findings:

The results indicate a declining trend in Scientometrics research in India by 2022. Gender analysis reveals that only 15.9% of first authors were female, compared to 85% male. Satish Kumar (IIM Nagpur) emerged as the most prolific author, while Library Philosophy and Practice was the most productive journal. Banaras Hindu University was identified as the leading institutional contributor.

**Keywords:** Gender disparity, Scientometrics, Bibliometrics, Biblioshiny, India, Research growth.

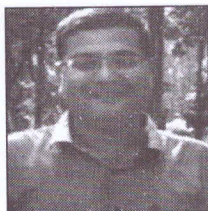
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## Investigating the Influence of Society, Self-Indulgence, and Routine on Consumer Intentions towards Utilizing Technology: A Case Study of Remote Access Facilities in Digital Libraries

Dr. Debdas Mondal

### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** Digitalization has revolutionized the world, particularly in education. Digital Library Remote Access (DLRA) facilities have emerged as powerful tools, providing students, researchers, and academicians with seamless access to vast literature and scientific information repositories. The study aims to identify which factors most significantly influence the adoption and usage attitudes of digital library resources, providing insights into how these elements shape user behaviour in a technological context.

**Methodology:** Data collection involved distributing structured questionnaires via email and WhatsApp to postgraduate students across various departments. Employing non-probability sampling, a convenience sample of 385 PG students from the 11 state Universities in W.B. participated in the study. After data collection, the gathered data were exported to MS Excel for basic frequency computations.

**Findings:** The results emphasize how habit plays a crucial role in influencing the intention to use and the actual usage of DLRA technology. The study's findings of this study can help suggest that behavioural intentions are affected by social factors. Others' opinions regarding behavioural intentions influence users' attitudes and their attitudes toward adopting technology. The findings are drawn from a highly educated sample, indicating a potential limitation in generalize ability. Future longitudinal and qualitative studies across diverse populations would provide deeper insights into digital library resources' motivations and sustained use, particularly in emerging economies.

**Originality:** The study confirms that social influence plays a crucial role in intention for behaviour and motivates actual usage attitudes in technology adoption within the context of digital libraries. Social impact encompasses perceptions from peers regarding users' intentions for behaviour to use technology and societal expectations regarding users' intentions for behaviour and technology use. While social impact positively affects intention, it does not significantly determine DLRA usage.

**Keywords:** Digital Library; Remote Access; Social Impact; User Pleasure; Routine Work; Intention for Behaviour; Usage Attitude.

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## The development and validation of a Community Information Seeking Anxiety (CISA) scale with reference to the Khas community of the Kalimpong District

Mr. Binoy Sharma & Dr. Prabin Karkee

### ABSTRACT

#### Introduction:

The study aims to create a reliable Community Information Seeking Anxiety (CISA) Scale using psychometric research. Key components were identified, statements developed, and finally 65 items were approved for the pilot instrument.

#### Purpose of the study:

The study aims to create and validate an information seeking anxiety construct using Erfanmanesh's (2012) ISAS and social anxiety construct.

#### Research problem:

Since most studies on information-seeking anxiety are carried out in academic settings. This study aims to explore the social approach to Information Seeking Anxiety by measuring fear, frustration, and anxiety in the social community (Khas).

#### Methodology:

The survey method was used to collect primary data from 396 randomly selected community samples, including demographic information. Factor analysis is performed to identify unrelated statements, and the coefficient of reliability is calculated for each sub-scale and total scale.

#### Findings:

A psychometric study was followed, identifying 65 statements/items for the Community Information Seeking Anxiety (CISA) Scale. The fourteen factors were identified, explaining 75.3% of the variance. The internal reliability of the overall and sub-scale was measured a Cronbach's alpha 0.953, indicating the CISA Scale is reliable.

**Keywords:** Community Information Seeking Anxiety (CISA) Scale, Information Seeking Anxiety, Social Anxiety, Factor Analysis, Cronbach's Alpha, Internal Reliability, Khas Community.

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## Advancing Professional Development: The Impact of Educational Resources and ICT Training for LIS Professionals in Nepal

Parbati Pandey & Margam Madhusudhan

### ABSTRACT

#### *Purpose:*

*This study examines the educational resources preferred by LIS professionals in Nepal. It focuses on their use of e-learning and Massive Open Online Courses for developing ICT skills, as well as the impact of these courses on their professional growth and the enhancement of emerging skills and competencies in the field.*

#### *Design/methodology/approach:*

*A survey was conducted in March 2024 involving 38 LIS professionals from 17 universities in Nepal. The survey used a structured questionnaire distributed via Google Forms, achieving a 100% response rate. The census sampling method was employed to select the sample. The study focused on the educational information needed for professional development, revealing a strong reliance on journals while indicating minimal use of conference papers and grey literature. The data collected were exported from Google Forms to MS Excel for analysis, and the results were presented in four tables.*

#### *Findings:*

*The study's findings reveal that journals are the most frequently used sources of information, followed by books and Internet resources. While growing reliance on digital tools is growing, traditional resources remain significant. A strong interest in advanced ICT skills is evident, with 65.79% of respondents expressing this need. About one-third of the participants engage in e-learning or MOOCs, preferring platforms such as R4L over Coursera and edX. Although LIS professionals are confident in using tools like plagiarism detection and AI technologies, there are still skill gaps in managing electronic resources with specific metadata standards. This highlights the need for ongoing professional development. The findings highlight the commitment of LIS professionals in Nepal to professional growth and technological adaptation, suggesting the need for further research with broader methodologies and populations.*

**Keywords:** Educational Resources, Enhancement of ICT Skills, Professional Development, LIS Professionals, University Libraries, Nepal.

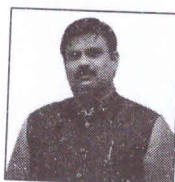
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## Preserving Legacies: Disaster Management Initiatives for Libraries and Museums in G20 Countries

P.M Naushad Ali & Sk Abdul Gaffar

### ABSTRACT

#### Introduction:

*The Group of Twenty (G20) is an international forum for governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union. Established in 1999 in response to the financial crises of the late 1990s, the G20 aims to promote international financial stability and sustainable economic growth. Member countries recognize the importance of addressing global challenges, including disasters, which can have significant economic, social, and environmental impacts.*

#### Purpose:

*This article explores the disaster management initiatives implemented in G20 nations to protect the invaluable collections and archives housed in their libraries.*

#### Research Problem:

*The preservation of cultural legacies within G20 countries faces unparalleled challenges due to the increasing frequency and severity of natural and human-made disasters.*

#### Objective:

*To investigate the multilayered approaches employed by G20 countries in safeguarding library collections during the disasters.*

#### Methodology:

*This study examines preventive measures, emergency response plans, and collaborative international efforts in select G 20 countries such as Australia, Canada, China, India, and the USA, highlighting some case studies and best practices.*

#### Findings:

*The research reveals innovative techniques, technologies, and policies that contribute to the resilience and preservation of library collections during disasters. Technology, particularly digitization and data backup, plays a crucial role in mitigating the impact on unique historical documents, manuscripts, and rare artifacts. G20 nations actively engage in cooperative initiatives, sharing expertise, resources, and lessons learned to enhance collective resilience against threats to cultural heritage.*

**Keywords:** Disaster Management, Libraries, Museums, Cultural Heritage, G20 Countries

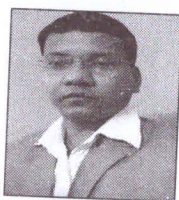
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## Environmental Stewardship: A Scientometrics Analysis of Literature Retrieved from Scopus database during 2004-2023

Mrs. Gargi Dhali & Dr. Tapan Barui

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Environmental stewardship (ES) is a crucial concept in sustainable development, focusing on responsible management, protection of natural resources and promoting sustainable interaction with the environment for future generations.

**Purpose/Objective:** The objective of the study is to investigate the evolution of environmental stewardship research through network and bibliometric analysis.

**Methodology:** The study uses citation analysis, co-citation analysis, keyword co-occurrence, country collaboration networks, and institutional collaboration networks. It uses Excel, RStudio (Biblioshiny), VOSviewer software, and the Scopus database to analyze and visualize the literature from 2004 to 2023.

**Findings:** The study highlights significant growth in ES research, with a peak of 913 publications in 2023, driven by leading contributors from the US, China, and the UK. The most prolific author was Zhang, Y., while Klassen, R.D. was the most highly cited author. The most productive journal was Sustainability (Switzerland). The keyword co-occurrence analysis revealed that "environmental management" was the most frequently used keyword. The US Geological Survey (USA) boasts the highest collaboration frequency. Motor themes include "environmental management," and "sustainable development," while emerging themes like "China" and "environmental economics" indicate future research opportunities.

**Conclusion:** The findings emphasize the growing importance of ES in sustainable development, highlighting its role in addressing global environmental issues. It provides valuable insights for future research and policy initiatives, and international collaboration, guiding ES as a core component of sustainable development strategies.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development; SDGs; Bibliometric analysis; Top cited articles; Environmental stewardship research; Thematic map.



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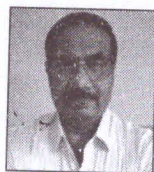
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## In-depth Source Review of Doctoral Thesis on Environmental Science at Tezpur University, Assam: A Critical Analysis

Surendra Kumar Pal, Dr. Sudip Bhattacharjee  
& Prof. Manoj Kumar Sinha

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** In-depth source reviews are the most preferred tools to evaluate the scientific literature published in various subject disciplines. Citations indicate the quality of research work and award credit to the research efforts of an author. With in-depth source review, scholars, researchers, or librarians are able to identify the most influential research in a particular field by understanding the trends and determining the important relevance with other parameters.

**Purpose:** By analyzing citations, the impact of academic research can be easily understood and enhanced, particularly in the context of doctoral theses. Research and analysis in environmental science uncovered the sustainable solutions to environmental crises which is very vital to safeguard our planet and ensure a thriving future for mankind. The present study analyses the in-depth source reviewer citation analysis of environmental science doctoral theses submitted to Tezpur University from 2012-2021.

**Objectives:** The main objective of this study is to analyse the cited reference in each doctoral thesis of environmental science submitted to Tezpur University during the period of 2012-2021.

The gender analysis of scholars and supervisors, year-wise distributions of citations, chronological distribution of year, bibliographic forms of cited literature, highly cite journals, half-life period of journals etc. are analyzed in this study.

**Methodology:** Citation analysis and descriptive methods is applied to the present study. All the doctoral thesis submitted to environmental science and available physical copies at central library Tezpur University and Sodhganga repository were consider for the analysis. The total 31 doctoral theses were found in environmental science after removing the duplicate thesis during the period 2012-2021. Gender related data of Supervisor and Scholars are obtained from the Dept. of Environmental science and analysis of citations are performed based on the various parameters like year-wise distributions of citations, chronological distribution of year, bibliographic forms of cited literature, highly cite journals, half-life period of journals etc.

**Findings:** Total 11,916 cited references are analyzed in this study. The finding of the study reveals that female doctoral scholars have contributed more thesis in this field with an average of 3.1 theses submitted per year and an average of 384.38 citations per thesis. The most productive year was 2001-2010, with 41.29% of the citations whereas journals being the most cited sources (90.30%), followed by books (5.85%). The "Atmospheric Environment" journal (IF-5.0) ranked first with 245 citations. The half-life of journal citations in environmental science at Tezpur University is 13.5 years.

**Keywords:** Citation Analysis, Doctoral Theses, Environmental Science, Source Review.

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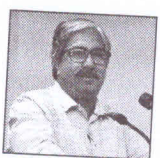
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# Assessing the Feasibility of Information Seeking for Specially Abled Patients: A Comparative Analysis of Web Accessibility across AIIMS Hospital Websites

Subham Das & Dr. Udayan Bhattacharya

## ABSTRACT

### Introduction:

Accessibility of healthcare information is crucial for specially abled individuals. Despite the availability of digital platforms, barriers often hinder effective access to vital information.

### Purpose:

This study evaluates the web accessibility of AIIMS hospital websites across India for specially abled patients.

### Research Problem:

This study addresses the issue of many AIIMS websites failing to meet accessibility standards, which creates barriers for specially abled individuals in accessing essential healthcare information.

### Objective:

To identify accessibility errors on AIIMS websites and assess their impact on information-seeking feasibility for specially abled patients.

### Methodology:

The study employed a quantitative approach using WAVE, a W3C-recommended tool, to audit AIIMS websites for compliance with WCAG 2.0 guidelines.

### Findings:

The results revealed significant accessibility barriers on many AIIMS websites, affecting the ability of specially abled individuals to access healthcare information. AIIMS Gorakhpur had the highest number of flaws, indicating major accessibility challenges, while AIIMS Nagpur showed the most inclusive features, highlighting good accessibility practices. These findings underscore the need for improved accessibility to ensure equitable access to healthcare information for all users.

**Keywords:** Inclusive Healthcare, Website Accessibility, Specially Abled, AIIMS, Digital Divide, WAVE

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## Handling Big-Data Using Cutting-Edge Technology, MongoDB, A NoSQL Framework for Operation of Library System

Ashis Kumar Samanta & Rajib Roy

### ABSTRACT

#### Introduction

The data now became the basic needs and compelled all of us of depending data. Most of the centralized system trying to facilitate their client the distributed flavor of transaction by migrating the system from centralized distributed system. Another reason of distributed system is that it is fault tolerance. The natures of the transactional data are also not restricted to structure data. The data become now a day's semi-structure and sometime unstructured data. The volume, speed, versatility and other characteristic of this unstructured data generated from industry, media sector, educational research, healthcare etc., has changed the nomenclature of these data into Big-Data. The RDBMS<sup>1</sup> has its own limitation to handle this semi-structured data.

#### Methodology

Therefore the new technology is introduced into the market with its massive capacity of handling the BigData. The methodology is taken to address the issues of RDBMS to handle Big-Data by using one of the popular NoSQL data model. The implemented data model must support a huge transactional band with for semi structure data. The said popular data model needs to be deployed with the example of a case study of LMS<sup>2</sup>.

#### Findings

In this article an effort is given to address the issues of RDBMS data model to handle the unstructured data by replacing the system by NoSQL data model. A case study of Library Management system is chosen to enhance the performance of the system and also a popular NoSQL data model is taken for the purpose. The bottle neck features of the centralized system to migrate it into the distributed system to increase its efficiency, fastest accessibility, managed memory system and more fault tolerance.

A Case Study, Improved University Library Management System is taken for the experimental purpose and to validate the claim.

**Keywords:** Library Management System, NoSQL, MongoDB, Cutting-Edge technology.

<sup>1</sup> Relational Data Base Management

<sup>2</sup> Library Management System



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