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USE OF SMARTPHONES FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS: A STUDY OF LIS STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of this research is to explore the use of smartphones for academic achievements by the Library and Information Science (LIS) students of the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. The other objectives of this paper are to examine which educational apps they use most, to determine which search engine they use in smartphones for academic purposes, and to investigate the overall significance of smartphone on academic achievements of ISLM students. Respondents were selected from the ISLM students through random sampling method applying questionnaire method. Collected data was analysed using IBM SPSS software and MS Excel. The findings revealed that cent percentage of the respondents are using smartphone. The study also indicated that majority of students have been using smartphones mainly for reading scholarly articles and books in terms of academic perspective. For learning purposes, majority of the respondents were found to use different educational applications and dictionary was recognized as the most useful educational app to the students. All students confirmed that they use search engines for getting academic help and Google was reported to be the most used search engine among them. The highest percentage of students considered the contribution of smartphones as highly significant in their academic achievements.

Key words : *Smartphone, Mobile Phone, Educational apps, Search engine, Students, LIS Students, Dhaka University, Bangladesh.*

1. Introduction

Due to the proliferation of technology, the millennial generation has been growing up in a world surrounded by computer, internet, smartphone and various applications. Even the processes of socialization that we were taught by our predecessors have been transformed radically as an impact of social media. The use of smartphones can no longer be confined within communication only in case

of this generation. The latest smartphones come up with a variety of advanced and specialized applications, also known as apps that are designed based on the real life demands of users. Having embedded with Internet and apps, smartphones are being widely used for accessing information and academic purposes by the undergraduate and graduate students all over the World. (Bomhold, 2013; Dukic, Chiu and Lo, 2015; Nnadozie et al. 2015; Lo et al., 2016).

HOW LIBRARIES HELP THE JOB SEEKERS? A SURVEY OF FIVE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN VELLORE DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

The present study has been undertaken to know the contribution of public libraries for providing information on employment opportunities in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu. Public libraries in five regions, namely Alan gayam, Ambur, Kaveripakkam, Ranipet and Vellore corporation are surveyed through questionnaire method. A total of 500 questionnaires were distributed. It is found from the study that 44.39% visit libraries weekly to get information on employment opportunities, 40.86% visit for getting information on jobs in the private sector, lion's share (83.6%) are not members of SHG, more than 60% of the public library users opined that the library is helpful for seeking employment opportunities. Suggestions were given for improvement of infrastructure facility in the regional public libraries.

Key words : *Public libraries, User Satisfaction, User Studies, Vellore, Tamil Nadu*

1. Introduction

Employment is the life line and universal need of all human beings. Public libraries play a vital role in a country's workforce system. A report from America shows that in 2009, thirty million Americans used libraries to help address career and employment needs, including submitting online applications, searching for job opportunities and working on their resumes (Hildreth, 2018). Librarians are helping job seekers in searching for employment resources. Many libraries in the West are using their public library spaces to hold events such as career fairs and resume training with the help of local workforce agencies. In India,

public libraries are playing a vital role in disseminating information services for getting employment for the masses but not to that extent. In this context the public libraries should acquire different kinds of documents like magazines related to employment opportunities, advertisements on various jobs, competitive reading materials for the career aspirants and for continuing education of the people. It is to be noted that public libraries are the only agency in rural areas of India serving the all-round development of the society. For instance, health centres are concentrating only on health aspects, adult education centres concentrates only on informal education, agricultural offices for

LIBRARY WEBSITE AS THE MARKETING TOOL: A STUDY BASED ON THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

The present study is undertaken to analyze the University library websites of the leading Universities in Kerala. The study mainly focused on the presence of the general information about the library, information about the library collection, information about the electronic resources in the library and the presence of social networking services and other web 2.0 tools in the websites. Based on the analysis of the data collected based on a checklist, it was found that among the eleven university libraries Cochin University Library ranked the first. Most of the university libraries in Kerala are far behind in adopting the Web 2.0 tools on their websites. University libraries have assigned a group of people to handle the library's website effectively and to enhance the library's existing relationships with the patrons and to attract potential users.

Key words : *Academic Library, University Library, World Wide Web, Internet Marketing, Kerala, Marketing, Library Marketing, E-marketing, Digital marketing.*

1. Introduction

Nowadays libraries are facing an immense pressure from the public to justify their existence. Marketing is the analysis, planning, implementation, and control of carefully formulated programs designed to bring about voluntary exchanges of values with target markets for the purpose of achieving organizational objectives (Kotler, 1985). Marketing is a systematic approach to identify the requirements of the users and act accordingly to meet those needs. In the case of libraries and information centres marketing is the ongoing process of maintaining an interaction between the library and its users. Effective marketing requires creative

approaches and focused strategies to attract non-traditional clients and nurture the existing users. A website is a place where marketing is possible around the clock, and with careful planning, it is possible to add special properties and automatic facilities to it (Ziaei and Nooshinfard, 2012). Communication is the key strategy for effective marketing. Websites of each library is a window to the services and resources offered by those libraries. The relationship between library professionals and clients (library members) must be a symbiotic one if advanced educational standards must be maintained and sustained especially in this age of information explosion (Munir, 2016).

COLLECTION AND SERVICES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN TRIPURA: A SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

The first part of the present paper discusses the status of the public libraries of Tripura, India. A complete list of the public libraries in the state with its year of establishment is listed. Highlight the district wise distribution of document collection, facilities and library services. Questionnaire combined with interview and observation were the instruments used for data collection and administered to both library professionals as well as users. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as percentage and frequency. It is seen that five libraries in West Tripura has maximum documents. More number of people visits Birchandra State Central Library than the other district public libraries. A wide variety of library and information services are provided but none of the district public libraries are providing career guidance, internet facility, and reprographic facilities. Suggestions are given in brief.

Key words : *Library Services, Library Collection, Public Libraries-Tripura, District Libraries - Tripura, State Central Library-Tripura, Tripura -Libraries.*

1. Introduction

Public library is regarded as a social institution and means of vital social force. It is a living force to education, indigenous knowledge and to preserve the cultural heritage customs prevalent in rural areas. A public library is regarded as a public institution, which is expected to convert the potential readers into actual readers. It is also regarded as a social institution. With the information explosion and creation of knowledge, the library has acquired a key position as the indispensable institution for equipping the people with necessary accumulated knowledge.

Tripura, a small state of North-Eastern part of India, is a land of forests, hills and

rivers. Located in the rugged and hilly terrain of the tropical forests, the erstwhile princely state of Tripura in north-eastern part of the country was abode of about 1 million people in 1949 when it merged with Independent India as a Union Territory. It was granted statehood in 1972. It has an area of 10,492 sq.km and bounded by Bangladesh on three sides sharing about 80% of its boundary of its perimeter. The remaining 20% of its boundary is shared with the states of Assam and Mizoram through land routes, and have a narrow corridor with Assam to link the state with rest of the country.

As per the 2011 census, the state has a population about 3.2 millions comprising tribal and non-tribal. Nearly two-third of the area of

SERVICE QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

The study is intended to assess the expectations and perceptions about the university libraries in Kerala as they relate service quality and to know how far these university libraries succeeded. Seven state university libraries are selected as samples, and conducted a user survey with a modified SERVQUAL questionnaire. 1204 users have participated in the survey including students, research scholars and faculty members. Five dimensions of service quality such as tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy are analyzed according to thirty items in the SERVQUAL questionnaire. The results show that the service quality of university libraries are low in every dimension, users expect more quality in reliability and responsiveness dimension. The study explores the pitfalls of service dimension in these university libraries in the state and will help the librarians to provide better services to its users.

Key words : *Quality Management, Service Quality, SERVQUAL, University Libraries, Total Quality Management, Kerala, Library Service Quality.*

1. Introduction

Library is the center where ideas of the scholars, scientists and sages are collected organized and maintained for use. Academic libraries are supposed to feed the students, teachers and research scholars in order to meet their day to day information requirements. Historically the quality of the library was measured by the size of its collection, collection size is determining factor for membership in the prestigious association of research libraries and majority of organizations still count the collection size as the criterion of a good academic library.

Assessing quality is a way of measuring, improving and maintaining the quality of any human activity that has a value. While service quality is a complex concept, because customer judges the quality of a service after its consumption by comparing the perceptions on service they received with the expectations they got for it. Therefore service quality is a measure of the extent to which the service delivered meets the customers' expectations. Libraries need measures to assess service quality on a much broader scale than resources held, resources acquired and activities completed.

USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF INDORE PROFESSIONAL STUDIES ACADEMY

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ABSTRACT

This study describes the use of electronic resources by the faculty members of IPS Academy, Indore, Madhya Pradesh. Out of 250 questionnaires distributed 193 properly filled questionnaires were received and subjected to analysis. The specific objectives of the study are to find out the frequency, purpose, web browser, benefits, place of access, problems, satisfaction level, access related problems, preference of online etc. of e-resources used by the faculty. The result showed that half of them use e-resources daily, half of them use it for teaching and learning, Google chrome the most used web browser, time saving the reason, large majority search through subject and general terms combined, half of them prefer pdf format, text, audio, video and combined are preferred, e-journals are the favorite, Department as the place of access etc. Problems in accessing e-resources as well as satisfaction level explored. Access related problems and the type of online e-resources/databases examined. Urgent need of user orientation program suggested.

Key words : *Electronic Information Sources, Electronic Resource, E-resource, Academic Library, Search engines, Faculty, Madhya Pradesh.*

1. Introduction

Electronic resources have become the life line in academic libraries in the modern age. Without e-resources no higher education library can function effectively. As per AICTE and UGC norms it is mandatory for higher educational institutions to acquire e-resources for their faculty and students. There are six libraries in single umbrella in IPS Academy, Indore. These libraries cover subjects like, Engineering, Management, Architecture, Pharmacy etc. This study explores the use of e-resources of the faculty members of the institute. The library is subscribing to many electronic information sources and they are e-books, e-journals, e-thesis, e-data bases,

e-newspapers, e-zines. IPS Library is providing IEE, Elsevier, ASCE, ASTM Digital Library, EBSCO, DELNET, N-LIST, KNIMBUS, Pearson Education, Open Access resources etc. So far no study has been conducted among the faculty of this institute in the use of e-resources, thus the need for this study.

2. IPS Academy and Its Library

Indore Professional Studies Academy (IPSA) is one of the Central India's largest educational hub. IPSA offers courses at all levels. Located at Indore, Madhya Pradesh, it has course on Architecture, Business Management, Commerce, Computers, Economics, Education, Engineering, Fashion Technology, Fine Arts, Hotel Management,

PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS OF UNIVERSITIES IN KERALA IN RELATION TO SOME DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

The present study examines the self-efficacy of library professionals in the universities in Kerala. The author gives a detailed description of the concept self-efficacy. The major objective is to study the perceived self-efficacy of the sample in relation to some demographic variables such as age, gender, designation and years of experience. The investigator randomly surveyed 180 library professionals from among 315 qualified permanent library professionals working in the universities in Kerala through questionnaire method. The results revealed that library professionals have a moderate level of perceived self-efficacy. Further there is no significant difference in the perceived self-efficacy of university library professionals with respect to gender, age, designation and years of experience.

Key words : *Self-Efficacy, Professional Self-Efficacy, Library Professionals, Library Management, University Library, Kerala.*

1. Introduction

In today's competitive global environment, the development of professional and personal qualities is equally important like that of digital and technological knowhow. The effectiveness of an organization depends on the professional and personal qualities of its employees. As far as library professionals are concerned they have to perform several roles such as educator, mentor, facilitator, manager, leader, researcher, information scientist etc. The success of all these activities rely on the personalities and capabilities of the library professionals. The capability of an individual in turn depends on the self-efficacy of that person.

2. Self-efficacy

The concept of self-efficacy became popular by the publication of Albert Bandura's seminal paper entitled "Self-Efficacy Toward a Unifying theory of Behavioural Change" in 1977. Since then it has been applied and examined in a variety of areas like education, business, health departments and the like.

Bandura defined self-efficacy as "people's beliefs about their capabilities to produce designated levels of performance that exercise influence over events that effect their lives." According to him these beliefs determine how people think, feel and behave (1994). Prajures (1996) defined self-efficacy "in terms

GLOBAL RESEARCH ON GALLSTONE: A SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS DURING 2007-16

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the analysis of publications on gallstone research covered in Scopus data base during 2007-2016. The objectives are to examine the growth of publications, relative growth rate and doubling time, document-wise channels, top productive journals, most prolific authors, subject-wise distribution, institutional affiliation of authors, country wise research output and language-wise distribution. It is found that the publications are increasing, around 3/4th are journal articles, most productive journal is 'World Journal of Gastroenterology', Dr.Frank Lammert, the most prolific author, more number of records on medicine aspects, Karolinska Institutet in Sweden produced highest number of publications, USA produced more publications and lion's share of publications in gallstone are in English language.

Key words : *Scientometrics, Bibliometrics, Gallstone, Cholelithiasis, Relative Growth Rate, Doubling Time*

1. Introduction

Gallstone is a stone formed within the gall bladder out of bile components. The presence of gall stones or disease caused by gall stones are 10-15% among adults in the developed countries. Rates vary in many parts and in Africa, it is as low as 3%. Gallbladder and biliary related diseases occurred in about 104 million people (1.6%) in 2013 and they resulted in 106,000 deaths world over (Global Burden of Disease Study 2013). Gallstones are present in 10-20% of the population. About 80% of the people do not experience symptoms. Women more commonly have stones than men and they occur more commonly after the age of 40. Certain ethnic groups have gallstones more often than others.

This study is a bibliometric survey of research contributions in the field of gallstone at the International level using scientometric techniques. Scientometrics is a specialized field in library and information science and scientometric tools are used to measure and compare the scientific activities at various levels of aggregation including institutions, sectors, provinces and countries. Scientometrics empirically describes the constantly changing relationship between science, technology and the research productivity. These techniques are used world over to find out the research trends, productivity and related aspects and benefitted the scientific community.

USE OF PRINT AND ELECTRONIC JOURNALS BY THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the use of print and electronic journals by the students and faculty members of Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. A total of 500 questionnaires were distributed (150 to the faculty members in 35 Departments and 350 to the students). Out of this 80% of them returned back. It is found that most of the students and faculty are using journals. The study revealed that when compared to print journals, electronic journals are used more. Main reason for print journal use is it's easy to use format and those of e-journals its cost effectiveness. Purpose of using print journals is to keep abreast in the subject field and those of e-journals the purpose is to collect the study materials. The main problem in the use of print journals is its time delay in getting and in the case of e-journals, lack of organization.

Key words : *Use of Journals, Print journals, Electronic Journals, E-journals, Online journals, Medical College, Faculty, Medical Students.*

1. Introduction

A journal has several related meanings. It can be a daily record of events also. Journals can be print as well as electronic. Harrods Librarians Glossary defines a print journal as "journal is a newspaper/periodical, particularly a periodical issued by a society or institution and containing news, proceeding, transactions, and reports of work carried out in a particular field". Electronic journals, also known as e-journals can be defined as "a periodical literature that is made available as an individual title via electronic medium, typically the web." A print journal is an academic type of magazine. It contains

scholarly research written by professionals in an academic field of study. According to UNESCO, a publication is a periodical if it constitutes one issue in a continuous series under the same titles, published at regular or irregular intervals, over an indefinite period. Individual issues in the series being numbered consecutively or each issues being dated. Print journals are one of the periodicals which are continuous publications.

In the case of electronic journals, it's universe has changed dramatically since the beginning of the 21st century. The e-journal is defined as "any journal, magazine, webzine, newsletter or type of electronic publication

WEB SEARCHING BEHAVIOUR OF LIBRARY USERS: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED UNIVERSITIES IN ASSAM

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ABSTRACT

The study deals with the web searching behavior for e-resource access of library users of selected universities in Assam State, India. Through questionnaire method 600 samples from four universities consisting of students, research scholars and faculty members in science stream were surveyed through stratified random sampling technique. The results showed that around half of them claimed themselves as expert in internet use. There is significant difference between different user categories, various universities and extent of internet literacy. Correlation exists between different levels of users, designation and extent to information literacy. More than half access internet on daily basis and around 1/3rd use it for more than six hours a day. Correlation between age groups with internet use showed negative relationship. Around half search e-resources with 'specific term' and lion's share of users search through 'simple search'. Association exists between categories of users and e-resource searching pattern. More than 2/5th of them evaluate website while starting a search and those who evaluate are 57.4%. Around 2/3rd of them evaluate website by 'content/knowledge'.

Key words : *Web Searching Behaviour, E-resource, Electronic Resource, Information Literacy, Digital Literacy, Academic Libraries, Internet Use, Assam.*

1. Introduction

Information is the basic material for the decision making process. Everyone needs information for their professional and day to day needs. People needs information, right from the organizational level to the personal level, from the highly educated and experience person to school children, from a very famous person to an ordinary person, for taking the right decision in every step of life. Due to the advent of internet, researchers or scientists can search the OPAC and can request for inter-library loan services from their library's desktop.

Internet provides two tools to support searching on the www browser and search engines. Social scientists use HTML and HTTP through internet for scholarly communications through: E-mail; E-count; E-journal; E-book; Data Bank; Virtual libraries; Academic websites and websites for research organizations; and other www based services (Krikelas, 1983). Scientific or scholarly communication in academic settings is a system with the exchange and sharing of information as its main function (ALA, 2006; Xia, 2006; Khosrowjerdi & Alidousti, 2010). According to Hanson (1973) scholarly