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Compiled by Shihab I.
ON THE BIRTH OF A NEW JOURNAL: A FOREWORD

Prof. C. A. Augustine
Chairman, Board of Editorial Advisors

A new Library and Information Science journal is borne today, the **ILIS JOURNAL OF LIBRARIANSHIP AND INFORMATICS**. Already there are about 130 journals being published from India in this subject field (Sen, 2014), although not all can be rightly called research journals. The intention of the Institution of Librarians and Information Scientists (ILIS) who owns this new journal is to promote publication of original research papers of LIS professionals.

**Publish or Perish?**

“Publish or perish” has been a popular bandwagon of academia for a long time now. The earliest use of the phrase was reported to be in 1927 in an article by Clarence Marsh Case (Case, 1927). An investigation to the primordial reference to the phrase led Eugene Garfield (1996) to the book by Logan Wilson (1942). The phrase however describes the pressure on the part of academic community to rapidly and continually publish their academic work to sustain or further one’s career.

**The publishing urge – a closer look**

This growing urge for publishing led to enormous growth of research activity and published output. But this quantitative expansion has not been correspond with qualitative standards. In universities, the over emphasis on publishing has affected the overall value of scholarship as researchers avoided pursuing significant research agendas that are more rigorous and time consuming. Further, pressure on publishing detracted teachers from the time and effort that they should have devoted to teaching work. Teaching ability is not given due consideration by universities while recruiting faculty as they are too enamoured of the publications lists of candidates. In humanities and social sciences particularly, teachers are those who pass on the tradition of scholarship to generations and that aspect is given now secondary consideration only. As Camille Paglia (2011) comments on the decline of education in America, our academicians have become almost obsessed with quantity rather than quality. According to Rawat & Meena (2014), the increasing number of publications have led to rise in unethical practices, dubious research practices such as salami slicing, plagiarism, duplicate publication, fraud, ghost authors etc. And much of what have been published today show only wasteful research.

**Growth of journal population**

In spite of the shortcomings shown above, the increasing emphasis on faculty research has positive sides too. Firstly, it has led to the birth of many new journals. An estimation reported in 2006 showed that 1.3 million peer reviewed scientific articles were published in that year leading to a consequent rise in the number of scientific journals from 16,000 to 23,750 (Björk et al, 2009). Sara Boon of the University of Ottawa blogged that in 2009 we passed the 50 million mark in terms of total number of scientific papers published since 1665, with an average annual output nearly 2.5 million papers (Boon, 2016). This 50 million estimation was confirmed by Arif Jinha (2010) also. Duncan Hull (2010), editor of the Wikipedia Foundation, based on MEDLINE statistics, arrived at a figure of 679,858 scientific papers as published in the year 2009 and further estimated that the average output is 1.29 papers per minute.

**Quality consideration**

The worth of a publication is gauged by the citations it gets in other publications. There are frequent citation studies and citation indexes. According to the study of Rawat & Meena (2014), only 45% of the articles published in 4500 top scientific journals get cited within 5 years of their appearance, and only 42% of the papers received more than one citations, 5.25% are self-citations. Majority of the publications remain un-cited.
LIS Journals

Now, since LIS professionals in academic institutions are considered generally on a par with teachers in the matter of salary, recruitment and promotions, the “publish or perish” attitude has been equally shared by them. Moreover, publication of a prescribed number of papers in approved journals is a prerequisite for submission of theses for award of Ph. D. Degree. As a consequence, a corresponding increase in the publishing activity of LIS personnel is apparent. Many new journals have come out in the past 2-3 decades. According to B.K. Sen (2014), India publishes 130 LIS journals. A study conducted in 2014 by Mukharjee & Vishwakarma (2014) has reported about the then status of journal publishing in the field of Library and Information Science in India. Out of the 72 journals identified by them, 70% were started since 2000 AD; 81% were subscription-based; 59% have both print and online formats; 59% of them were from private /profit-making sector while 41% are from non-profit organizations. Indian LIS journals are generally not adequately covered by bibliographical databases. More than 54% are not indexed in any important bibliographical database at all; only 6 journals are indexed in LISA, LISTA or ILSA. Only one journal is indexed in SCOPUS and no Indian title is covered in the Web of Science. The citation status of these journals is also poor, 42 journals did not receive any citation during 3 years 2011-13.

Scholarly communication in the digital age

Journal literature is not the whole lot of scholarly communication today, although it had almost a tremendous growth since its beginning in 1665 when the first science journal, Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society, was published. Until recently, print media was the sole channel of research publications, mainly as journals and secondly as research reports, conference papers and proceedings, patents, etc. But now as the outcome of the digital revolution, scholarly communication is fast changing in scope and dimension with new opportunities and preferences. As a result the UNISIST model of scientific and technical communication originally proposed in 1971 had to be revised so as to make it suited to the changed environment (Fjordback Sondergaard et al, 2003; Hjorland, 2003). The Brandon University (2017) in its Libguide enumerates the ways in which scholarly communication is getting changed. Some of them are worth mentioning here.

a) Sharing of new knowledge has become speedier and even instantaneous via blogs, postings in social media, announcements in institutional or professional web sites, online meetings and video conferencing, etc.

b) Researchers at all levels can easily build their own groups, communities and invisible colleges and push forward their own research results and in that process avoid unnecessary duplication of research efforts by others.

c) Opportunities are open for researchers even in low-budget organizations to communicate with top leaders in their subjects regardless of the distances involved.

d) Scholars at different levels can undertake and accomplish more collaborative research with field workers and non-scholars through growing internet facilities.

e) e-Publishing technology provides more interactive facilities for researchers to pass through the scrutiny of peer groups and get their material published earlier.

f) The advent of Open Access Journals has provided the research community unimpeded access to quality research materials they need as well as easier entry for their research papers.

g) The sharing of knowledge has become easier and faster for scholars and institutions of higher education with the general public through a myriad of formats including traditional texts and multimedia. Many innovative efforts like audio-video files including images, graphs, data, illuminated texts, topographical maps, etc. are now found very impressive and effective.

In short, both acquiring and sharing knowledge have become easier, speedier and more effective in the current communication scenario.

Some concluding remarks

The birth of a new LIS journal in Kerala, now in the traditional print medium, is to be welcomed in the above described scenario. ILIS has already considered the desirability of offering a digital option to this journal. As the new borne child grows it should stand firmly for upholding the basic values in publishing. All ‘dubious research practices such as salami slicing, plagiarism, duplicate publishing, fraud
and ghost authors’ should be anathema to the ILIS Journal. It must be exclusively devoted to publishing original research papers. One basic test in this should be the application of a proper research methodology. Invariably, the first author of the paper should be the researcher and not the guide as the journal should stand to encourage and promote the interests of young blooming researchers. The broad spectrum of LIS research should, as far as possible, come into the scope of the journal. The acceptance and appreciation of a paper is accounted in terms of the citations it receives from others. Software based impact factor studies are now common in ranking a journal by counting the times its articles get cited.

It is with much hope and wish that this first issue of ILIS Journal of Librarianship and Informatics is placed in the hands of the LIS community.

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Fjordback Sondergaard, Trine; Andersen, Jack & Hjorland, Birger (2003). Documents and the communication of scientific and scholarly information: Revising and updating the UNISIST model. Journal of Documentation, 59 (3) pp. 278-320


The Institution of Librarians and Information Scientists, a Kerala based learned forum of LIS professionals, is launching its scholarly journal, the *ILIS Journal of Librarianship and Informatics* in February 2018. This peer-reviewed journal to be published as a biannual in February and August every year, is envisaged to be a medium for publication of research papers, review reports, plans and proposals, system designs and models, and such other learned contributions. Scholars, academicians, LIS practitioners and budding professionals are welcome to send their works for publication in the journal, subject to the condition that the thought content has something original.

The guest editorial of this inaugural issue, by Prof. C. A. Augustine, Chairman of our Board of Editorial Advisors is actually the foreword to this journal. Reviewing the contemporary scenario of journal literature in LIS, Prof. Augustine, our mentor, substantiates the relevance of this new addition to the learned periodicals in LIS and introduces it to the LIS community.

Academic plagiarism is a topic of much discussion today and the University Grants Commission has initiated steps to ensure honesty in academic writings, particularly theses and dissertations by making plagiarism check mandatory. The paper by Dr. V. M. Vinod and Dr. T. A. Abdul Azeez is an analysis of similarity indices of doctoral theses submitted to the Calicut University, after the implementation of plagiarism check policy. The results of plagiarism check of 189 theses submitted to the University since April 2015, with respect to gender of research scholars, faculty to which it was submitted and the software used for check form the main content of the paper.

The second paper by Dr. K. G. Sudhier and Dr. V. Dileepkumar is about collaborative authorship in scholarly Indian publications in biochemistry. The characteristics of 25132 research publications in Biochemistry emanated from India during 2004-2013 and compiled from *Web of Science*, are analysed in the study. The extent of authorship collaboration, degree of collaboration between authors and co-authorship index are examined for the papers. The annual growth rate is also estimated.

A comparative study of the use pattern of the Internet by graduates in arts and science subjects is the theme of the paper by Dr. N. Vasantha Kumar and Dr. P. Balasubramanian. The study was conducted among the post-graduate students of the American College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The source of initiation to use the net, average time spent for net access, the information sources and services utilised, and the personal opinion about the relevance of the Internet as an educational tool are analysed in the study.

The fourth paper by A. L. Arunima, K. S. Akshaya Kumar and Dr. B. Mini Devi is a study of the use of Open Access journals by the research scholars in science subjects in the University of Kerala. Based on a survey of a sample of 150 scholars drawn from 18 departments of the university, the authors analyse the familiarity of scholars with OA publications, the extent of their use, the purpose of use, search facilities used and the impact of research experience and prior knowledge on computers on the use pattern. The next paper is a trend analysis for the period 2012-2016, of the scientometric indicators of OA journals in LIS, using data from SCImago Journal and Country Rank portal. Statistical analysis of SCImago Journal Rank, h-index and cumulative citation count for three year periods is performed in the study.

Awareness and use of Google Scholar among the research scholars in University of Kerala is the topic of the joint paper by G. Prema Mohan, Jinu S. Rajan and Dr. S. Humayoon Kabir. Collecting data from 150 research scholars, the authors analyse their familiarity with Google Scholar and its facilities, the factors which attract them to use it, and the level of satisfaction with recall, ranking and precision of
The paper by Nazia Salauddin is about the use of Social Networking Sites by undergraduate students of the Jahangirabad Institute of Technology, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh. Based on the data collected from a sample of 190 students doing undergraduate courses in the various branches of engineering in the institute, the frequency of use, sites of preference, and opinion about educational use of social networking sites are investigated.

Information behaviour of socially disadvantaged students in Kerala is the topic of the paper by Jifna Khalid, Sr. V. G. Rabaeka Rachael and Dr. B. Mini Devi. It is a case study of the inmates of two post-matric hostels in the capital city of Kerala meant primarily for students belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. The study investigates the perception of the students about the types of information they need, sources used to access them, frequency of library visit, extent of use of its resources and services, including online resources and the challenges they face for information search and retrieval.

The paper by Dr. P. K. Suresh Kumar is an analytical study of the use of the E-ShodhSindhu consortium resources by the research scholars of the University of Kerala. It is based on a survey of a random sample of 150 research scholars. The various primary and secondary sources accessible to the University of Kerala through E-ShodhSindhu, frequency of use by scholars, purpose of use, preferred mode of access, level of satisfaction with the resources in the consortium and major problems and challenges in using it are covered in the paper.

The last one is a review article on the quality of catalogues and cataloguing by Chandrappa and Dr N. S. Harinarayana. After introducing the concept of quality in general and quality in cataloguing, the paper proceeds to the evolving views of quality, cataloguing standards, quality of bibliographic databases, efficiency aspect of cataloguing, quality in subject headings, and the relevance of professional training and development.

We hand over the journal to the professional fraternity and earnestly solicit co-operation and support.

M. Varghese
Chief Editor
Dedicated to

Padmashree Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
The father of Library Movement in India

And

Prof. K. A. Issac
The Doyen of Library Professionals in Kerala
Analysis of Similarity Indices of Doctoral Theses Submitted to the Calicut University Post-Implementation of Plagiarism Check Policy

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Abstract

Textual plagiarism is seen to be common now-a-days in academic writings especially in theses and dissertations. The University Grants Commission has issued strict norms to ensure academic honesty in Higher Education Institutions. The University of Calicut, by an administrative order, has made plagiarism check mandatory for all doctoral theses from April 2015 onwards and the University Library has been authorized to do the plagiarism check for all theses submitted to the University using the software issued by INFLIBNET and to furnish the similarity index values of the component parts – introduction & literature review, methodology and analysis & interpretation of the theses. Initially ‘Ithenticate’ and ‘Turnitin’ were used for the check and later changed to ‘Urkund’. The paper is based on the results of plagiarism check of 189 theses submitted to the University since April 2015. Analysis of the similarity indices of the theses is made with respect to the Faculty to which they were submitted, gender of the scholars, and software used for checking.

Keywords: Ithenticate, Plagiarism Policy, Similarity Index, Turnitin, University of Calicut, Urkund

1. Background

Plagiarism, the act of presenting the words, ideas, work etc of somebody as one’s own, is a serious academic dishonesty in higher education institutions and it has always been a problem for institutions of higher learning. In the contemporary academic society, with the growth of Internet and large scale availability of digital resources which can be readily downloaded, plagiarism has become a very hot issue for debate and deliberations. Plagiarism may be intentional or unintentional. Intentional plagiarism includes purposeful copying, cut and paste or web publishing without the permission of creators, whereas, careless paraphrasing, poor documentation, excessive quoting or failure to use one’s own voice, comes under the purview of unintentional plagiarism. Both cases have to be avoided and while citing other works, proper acknowledgement has to be given in the form of citations. There are many reasons for this unbecoming trend and the major ones are lack of awareness about plagiarism, lack of command over English language, explosive growth of Internet, widespread use of digital resources, poor research skills, lack of time for reading and understanding, pressure to publish papers, desire to get immediate recognition, laziness, fear of failure, google culture etc.
Collaborative Authorship in Scholarly Indian Publications in Biochemistry
A Study based on the Web of Science

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Abstract
Using Web of Science as the source of data, the authors investigate the characteristics of research contributions in biochemistry emanated from India during 2004-2013. A total of 25132 items have been identified as produced during a span of 10 years, and their annual growth rate is estimated as 12.5% with the exception of the year 2013. Almost 97.5% of the contributions are of collaborative authorship, with number of authors in the range of 2 to 253. Groups comprising 2 to 4 scientists are found responsible for 62.8% of the contributions. Three member groups have authored the maximum share of 22.83% papers. Degree of collaboration of biochemists as reflected in Indian contributions is in the range of 0.97 to 0.98. Mean of Co-Authorship Index (CAI) estimated for three blocks, namely single-authored, two author and >2 author contributions are found to be 104.4, 102.7 and 99.2 respectively. A consistent increase in CAI of more than 2 author contributions is observed since 2010.

Keywords: Authorship Pattern ; Biochemistry Literature – India ; Co-authorship Index ; Degree of Collaboration ; Scholarly Literature – Biochemistry ; Web of Science

1. Introduction

Biochemistry, in broad terms, is the study of the chemical composition of the living organisms and the biochemical processes that underlie life activities during their growth and maintenance. It is one of the academic disciplines in life science that studies the structure, function, metabolism and the mechanism of the components in the cells: such as proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids and vitamins up to the molecular level. There has been a lot of research on the subject of biochemistry and after due deliberations, their definitions have been set as to what is biochemistry. The subject of biochemistry occupies a central position in modern biological research and has been developed rapidly in the early 20th century. In classification schemes, it is placed between science and medicine. As the soul of life sciences, biochemistry has a versatile scope in the field of agriculture, pharmaceutical, nutritional, and medical sciences. Chemical compounds and
1. Background

Information is an essential input for all human activities especially in the modern complex society. It is well recognized today as a prerequisite for scientific, socioeconomic and cultural development. Earlier, information and knowledge were communicated orally by word of mouth and subsequently different methods were developed to record them in various media such as clay tablets, surface of rocks and stones, papyrus, leaves and barks of trees, parchment, sheets of metals and later the paper. Invention of paper and printing were the two important landmarks which governed the information scenario for quite a long period. Subsequently the computer was invented and it revolutionized the whole field of information communication. A host of methods based on electronic, magnetic and optical techniques came into existence. One of its outcomes was the Internet which today dominates in all walks of human life including the library and information field. It has now become the backbone of modern education system.

The convergence of information and communication technologies as personified in the Internet has transformed the current society into a knowledge society. Today information is passed from one individual to an infinite number of other users through a number of media and e-formats which makes rapid and widespread dissemination of information possible. New technologies bring us an unparalleled torrent of information. Along with word processing, the Internet is considered to be the most valuable of the many computer technologies available to the society nowadays.

1.2. The American College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu

The present American College in Madurai, was started initially as ‘Pasumalai College’ at Pasumalai...
Use of Open Access Journals by Ph.D. Scholars in Science Subjects in the University of Kerala

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Abstract
The paper reports the findings of a study conducted among the science research scholars in University of Kerala, about their use of Open Access (OA) journals and repositories. A proportionate stratified sample of full time Ph. D. Scholars of 18 departments was chosen for the study. Almost all the scholars are familiar with the availability of OA publications and 77% are regular users. About 95% of the scholars consider OA journals as a major source for current awareness in their respective subject areas. Majority of the scholars do not make use of advanced search options provided in repositories and journals for information retrieval. Research experience and additional qualifications in computer applications are found to have a partial positive impact on their effective use of the OA journals and repositories.

Keywords: Open Access Journals, Science Research Scholars, Use Study, University of Kerala

1. Introduction
The starting of two publications, namely the French Journal des Scavans and the English Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in 1665 marked the origin of scientific journals. Subsequently many other journals came out and since the 18th century there was a rapid increase in their number. The last two decades of the 20th century witnessed two revolutionary transformations in journal publishing. The first is the shift from ‘print only’ journals to ‘print and electronic’ as well as ‘electronic only’ journals. Today most of the journals are available as digital versions and one has to download it and read either directly on the screen or read it after taking a hard copy. The second phenomenon is the emergence of open access (OA) journals and repositories as a mechanism to overcome the crisis of constantly escalating cost of learned periodicals and stringent copyright policies of journal publishers to access the results of public funded research once published in their journals. The basic philosophy of OA is that the results of research carried out with public funding should be made available to the public free of cost. A number of professional open access publishers have emerged after 2000, and today the DOAJ lists about 10300 titles. In addition to the fully open access journals, there are many others which
Scientometric Indicators of Open Access Journals in Library and Information Science
A Trend Analysis for 2012-2016

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Abstract
The paper investigates the trend in three scientometric indicators, namely SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), h-index and total citation count for three year period, of open access (OA) journals in Library and Information Science, based on the data appeared in the SCImago Journal and Country Rank database for the period 2012-2016. Statistical analysis to test whether the SJR, h index and citations of OA journals in LIS significantly differ throughout the years, is conducted using Kruskal-Wallis Test. It is observed that scientometric indicators of OA journals under study remain almost steady during the period.

Keywords: Bibliometric Study; H-Index; Open Access Journals – Library and Information Science; Scientometric Indicators; SCImago Journal Rank

1. Introduction
The advancement in Information and Communication Technology (ICT), especially the emergence of Internet paved a new way for scholarly communication with a shift from print-based to digital. Emergence of Open Access (OA) journals during the 1990s, enabled free online access and thereby high information visibility to scholarly papers in different subject disciplines. ‘Open Access’ as defined by the well known Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002), refers to free online availability of scholarly articles which users can “read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself”. OA journals in LIS enable speedy publications of research findings on emerging trends and trendy topics in the subject field.

The SCImago Journal and Country Rank is a publicly available portal which includes scientometric indicators developed from information contained in the SCOPUS database of Elsevier. In fact SCImago is a research group from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), University of Granada, Extremadura, Carlos III (Madrid) and Alcalá de Henares, dedicated to information analysis, representation and retrieval by means of visualisation techniques (SCIMAGO, 2007). In 2012, the SCImago database contained twenty six OA journals in LIS, and it increased to 35 in 2016. Annals of Library and Information Studies is the only Indian journal of this category included the database. The present study is a quantitative analysis of scientometric indicators namely SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), h-index, and total citations to the OA journals in LIS for three year period, as appeared in SCImago Journal and Country Rank for the period 2012 to 2016.
Awareness and Use of Google Scholar among the Research Scholars in University of Kerala

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Abstract

The study is based on a survey conducted among 150 full time research scholars in the Departments of the University of Kerala, about their familiarity with and usage of the search engine Google Scholar (GS). Data were collected using structured questionnaire personally distributed among the research scholars. All the respondents are found to be familiar with the GS and its various facilities and more than 66% of them regularly use it to gather information required at the different stages of their research work. Comprehensive coverage with respect to subjects and kinds of resource, ease of search, speed of retrieval, provision for citation tracking, etc are considered as the main plus points favouring the use of GS. Majority of the respondents are satisfied with the high recall, ranking, and precision of the search results. Citation tracking and scholarly nature of the retrieved items are its most favoured features. The bibliometric indices in GS are the least used.

Keywords: Google Scholar, Use Study, University of Kerala

1. Introduction

Google Scholar (GS) a free search engine launched by the Google in November 2004, is a database of learned papers in journals, technical reports, preprints, theses, books, court decisions, and other documents, including selected Web pages that are deemed to be scholarly. It is used to access scholarly literature on a wide variety of subjects. GS indexes the full text as well as metadata of scholarly literature in a host of disciplines and publishing formats. It helps to search all type of scholarly literature in place including related works, citations, authors and publications. Links are provided to go to the full text of documents if available in web. GS helps to carry on with current developments in any area of research. It helps authors to create author profile and to check graph citations over time, and to compute several citation metrics. Like the larger Google search engine index, GS is also fast and easy to search. Documents or page matches are retrieved based on the keywords searched and then the results are
Use of Social Networking Sites by Undergraduate Students of the Jahangirabad Institute of Technology, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract

Social media have gained a major role in the information scenario today. Everybody irrespective of their age or profession makes use of Social Networking Services (SNS) as a source of information as well as a medium to share information with others. Educational institutions have started integrating SNS in the teaching learning process either formally or informally. Professional colleges, particularly the Engineering colleges, are seen to be in the forefront. In this paper the author reports a study conducted among the students undergoing B Tech degree course in five branches of engineering in the Jahangirabad Institute of Technology, Barabanki, U P State about their use of SNSs. Data regarding the use of SNS – frequency of use, the specific purpose(s) for which used, the sites commonly used, the extent to which they are satisfied with the sites and problems faced – were collected from a sample of 190 students, representing all the five branches using questionnaire. Quantitative analysis of the data was made and the results are presented. Almost all the students are in the habit of regularly using SNSs with academic and professional interest. Even though various sites are used, Facebook and Twitter are the most preferred ones. Establishing contacts with experts is the primary purpose for a large majority of students. More than 80% of the respondents well recognize the educational role of SNS and are satisfied with the services. The findings establish the need for formally integrating SNS with the teaching programme of the institute.

Keywords: Social Media, Social Networking, Facebook, Twitter, Engineering.

1. Introduction

Social media offer an exciting new area for study and research in the discipline of Library and Information Science (LIS) particularly because it is of high demand on the part of students and scholars in various disciplines and industries. Social Networking Services (SNS) have changed and still continue to change the ways in which people use and engage with the Internet and among themselves. Given the increasing popularity of social media and their integration into many of the information systems that people use, it becomes interesting to study how they perceive and use them in their routine business. Social media can be a valuable source of topical news, information, and a tool to build virtual social and professional communities. It is a fact that complex engineering environments are typified by a number of cohesive groups, drawn together by occupational, professional, contractual and role-based alliances.

Social media are not new today. For a long time they have been functioning as a means for creation of virtual communities which have a crucial role in the communication of science and technology information. What is new is the fact that these days the potential users of social media are counted in the hundreds of millions. Social media users include
Information Behaviour of Socially Disadvantaged Students
A Case Study of Inmates of the Post-Matric Hostels in Thiruvananthapuram

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Abstract
The authors investigate the information behaviour of students belonging to the communities designated as Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in Kerala. Though these communities form 9.1% of the total population in the state their representation in post-graduate level courses is far below. The study assumes that the basic reason for this state of affairs is the lack of adequate information support that they get or the underutilisation of the available resources. With this assumption the information seeking behaviour of the SC and ST students is examined by a survey using questionnaire. The inmates of two post-matric hostels – one for male and the other for female students – run by the Scheduled Castes Development Department, Government of Kerala and situated in Thiruvananthapuram city are selected for the study. It is found that even though the students make regular use of their respective college libraries, they lack the necessary skills to identify the best suited information sources, evaluate them and extract and use the required information as and when need arises. Hence there is need to impart information literacy skills to the socially disadvantaged students during the course of their undergraduate education.

Keywords: Information Behaviour, Dalit Students, Socially Disadvantaged, College Libraries

1. Background
The academic performance of students belonging to socially disadvantaged communities in Kerala, particularly the communities designated as Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) is much lower than that of the general population. Two separate departments function in the Government of Kerala for the development of SC and ST and for the upliftment of the two groups of communities through education, employment and empowerment. According to the 2011 census, the population of SC and ST communities in the state is about 30.4 lakhs and 4.85 lakhs respectively and they together form 9.1% of the total population here. In spite of the various development schemes implemented by the Government, the representation of these communities in post graduate courses in colleges and university departments is much lower than what is expected. Often these institutions do not get sufficient
Use of E-Resources in the E-ShodhSindhu Consortium by the Research Scholars of the University of Kerala
An Analytical Study

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Abstract

The University of Kerala has been availing the facilities of the UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium (UGCIDLC) even from the first phase of its inception. The E-ShodhSindhu consortium was launched in December 2015 by merging three consortia namely UGCIDLC, N-LIST and INDEST-AICTE functioning under the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India. The University continues to have access to the e-resources in the E-ShodhSindhu consortium in the University Library, Kariavattom Campus Library and the teaching and research departments and the research scholars and faculty make use of it for their academic activities. This paper is a study about the use of the E-ShodhSindhu by the research scholars. The paper deals with the e-resources accessible in the University through the consortium, the extent of their use by the research scholars, their judgement about the adequacy of the resources in the consortium, and the problems and challenges that the scholars face in the effective use of the resources. The study was conducted among a random sample of 150 research scholars of the University of Kerala who are members of the Kerala University Library through a survey based on a structured questionnaire. The scholars consider E-ShodhSindhu as essential to support higher learning and research. Most of the researchers in Humanities and Social Science are satisfied with the resources available in the consortium, while those in Science and Technology expect more. The overall quality of E-ShodhSindhu consortium is assessed as above average. Lack of orientation in accessing the full potential of the consortium, and the fee prescribed in the library as browsing and printing charges are pointed out as major challenges.

Key words: Kerala University Library; E-ShodhSindhu; Consortium; E-resources; UGC-Infonet

1. Introduction

E-Journals are a boon to research scholars and faculty members in the quest for scholarly information. No university library can be self sufficient with respect to nascent information required by their academic community. As a solution to this and as a high-value information resource for budding researchers and knowledge seekers, the University Grants Commission (UGC) started the “UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium (UGCIDLC) in 2004, and it was a landmark in the history of higher learning in India. Subsequently the National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST) was formed in 2010 as a joint project of the UGCIDLC, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium to provide access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty from colleges and other beneficiary institutions. The INDEST (Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology) Consortium was actually set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)
What Constitutes Cataloguing Quality?
A Review of Issues and Perceptions

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Abstract

Adherence to the quality in cataloguing has been the concern of catalogues for decades. This paper reviews various perceptions on issues related to cataloguing quality, which in reality vary among cataloguers. Cataloguing standards acts as guidelines for creation of catalogue records and as benchmark for evaluation of them. Creation of error free catalogue records is of paramount importance. However, accuracy alone cannot assure the quality, but the cataloguers need to understand the purpose of cataloguing the documents in hand. The cataloguing quality refers both to descriptive and subject cataloguing. Quality maintenance is a culture and need to be instilled through rigorous training.

Keywords: Cataloguing quality; Metadata creation; Accuracy in cataloguing; Cataloguing standards; Quality control; Bibliographical databases.

1. Introduction

What is quality? For some librarians, it is indefinable, except that they know it when they see it. For others, it is perfection. For still others, it is an acceptable error rate. Crosby (1979), the author of *Quality is Free and Quality without Tears*, defines quality as "conformance to requirements." Suarez (1992) summarizes Crosby’s approach to quality under the following six slogans.

i. ‘Do it right for the first time’ – that is, doing things right the first time and every time.

ii. ‘Zero defects’ – in other words defect-free products and services

iii. ‘Four absolutes of quality’

(a) Quality is conformance to requirements
(b) The system of quality is prevention
(c) The performance standard is Zero Defects
(d) The measurement of quality is the price of non-conformance
Many books in LIS come out from India and abroad every year. But most of them are either compilations of contributions by different authors collected and edited by one or more persons and published with a collective title or theses for which degrees have been awarded and subsequently brought out as books. As a result there is a dearth of standard text books which can be prescribed for graduate and postgraduate level programmes of LIS schools. The book by Amitabha Chatterjee fills this gap particularly for the papers on organization and dissemination of information.

The contents of the book are organized into 26 chapters, numbered using Roman capitals A to Z. Subheadings in each chapter are numbered with Indo-Arabic numerals used as hierarchical and decimal notation. The concept of information organization and dissemination (IOD), its need, facets and activities are introduced in the first chapter titled ‘Background’ running 8 pages. The next chapter gives a brief description of information sources starting from its genesis through the varieties of documentary sources and finally non-print digital sources. Users and user empowerment are the topics of the next two chapters. Users and their information need, information behaviour including models are discussed in Chapter C. Methods of user empowerment, and a detailed treatment of information literacy are given in Chapter D. These four chapters together set the background of what is called IOD.

The concept of organization of information is introduced Chapter E, consisting of four pages. Information Service, Current Awareness Service and Selective Dissemination of Information respectively are described in the next three chapters. This is followed by six chapters, I to N, dealing with various aspects of Indexing systems and techniques. Chapter I introduces the concept of indexing, its need, types, and mentions about the contributions of a few experts from Cutter to Sharp. Chapter J, titled ‘Indexing Language’ covers types of SILs, and theory of SIL including the Deep Structure proposed by Ganesh Bhattacharyya. Chapter K is on Controlled Vocabulary; though it touches upon subject heading lists, ontology, synonym ring list and folksonomy, the thrust is on thesaurus. Chapter L indicates the component elements in an index and types of indexing. The next chapter titled ‘Assigned Indexing’ deals with Chain Indexing, PRECIS, POPSI, and Uniterm Indexing. Chapter N Derived Indexing covers KWIC and Citation indexing.

Chapter O is on Information Consolidation. It deals with two topics: Information Analysis, Consolidation and Repackaging; and Abstracting, covering their methodology, guidelines, products and services. The next chapter P enumerates the different types of documentation lists. The types of translation service are dealt with in Chapter Q. Chapter R on Document Delivery Service introduces library loan, photocopying, soft copy supply and copyright issues. Community Information Service (CIS) is the substance of Chapter S. After introducing the the concept of CIS, its need, characteristics, components etc, the author describes the world scenario, including India, of CIS initiatives at present.

Evaluation of Information Services is introduced in Chapter T in 9 pages. It is followed by a chapter on Information Centres (IC) in 37 pages. The chapter deals with selected international and national ICs,
following an outline of the types and functions of ICs in general. Information Systems and Networks are detailed in Chapter V in 76 pages. Information systems and networks in India are described in detail in 35 pages.

Chapter W is on Promotion of IOD activities. Role of UN agencies, World Bank and the international agencies FID and IFLA and selected national agencies with thrust on the Indian scene form part of the chapter. Standards for IOD activities are described briefly in Chapter X. Chapter Y is on automated information organization. Auto-indexing, Auto-abstracting, Information organization tools such as thesaurus, ontology, Folksonomy, Machine translation and Natural Language Processing are covered in the chapter. The final chapter Z is for recent trends in IOD. E-information service, Web-based information service, Open Access Movement, and Digital repositories are included here.

The facets of IOD which form part of the curriculum in LIS schools of India are more or less exhaustively covered in the book. The topics are presented in a well organised form, written in simple English and even under-graduate students in LIS can very well follow it. An exhaustive list of references that accompanies each chapter of the book enables the advanced users to probe deep into the topic. Though detailed treatment is given for indexing and controlled vocabulary, the mention about subject heading lists seems to be rather brief. Similarly the functions and activities of INFLIBNET are described in more than nine pages, but there is no mention about the E-ShodSindhu, the consortium officially announced in 2015, and became operational in 2016. The book will be an essential addition not only to the library school but also any one who is associated in one way or other with information related activities.

M. Varghese
Forthcoming Seminars/Workshops and Conferences

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International Conferences

International Conferences on Rejuvenating Libraries
Department of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University organises an International Conference on “Rejuvenating Libraries for Information Access in the Digital Era” (ICRLIB) on March 9-10, 2018. The modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from a variety of sources. At this juncture in order to take stock of the current situation in libraries in India, the Department of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University, has organise this two day international conference.
For details visit: https://icrlib.wordpress.com/

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International Short Term Course on Open Source Software for Library Management
International Short Term Course on “Open Source Software for Library Management” will be held during May 7, 2018 to May 12, 2018 in Central Library, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur. The week-long intensive and advanced level hands-on training courses on Library and Information Science will help to build a Smart Library.
For details visit: http://www.library.iitkgp.ernet.in/sites/osslm18/index.html

International Virtual Conference on Open Source Solutions
The First Virtual Conference on ‘Role of Open Source Solutions in Academic Libraries’ (ROSSAL) will be held during May 26 - 27, 2018. Academic Libraries can use the open source software for different purposes such as enhancing library services, training, capacity building program, improving qualitative services and assisting the academic community for better research productivity. ROSSAL is scheduled to come up with wider view that open source technologies can play a major role in achieving the excellence in providing the better services to its patrons for
better academic output in research and learning organizations
For details visit: http://rossal.dptripathi.in

International Conference on Open Repositories
The 13th International Conference on Open Repositories, OR2018, will be held on June 4th-7th, 2018 in Bozeman, Montana, USA. The conference focus on the how, why, and what it will take to make open access sustainable. For details visit: http://www.or2018.net/submissions-are-open-until-january-15th/

Libraries in the Digital Age (LIDA)
Libraries in the Digital Age (LIDA) is an international biennial conference will be held on 13-15 June 2018 at University of Zadar, Croatia. LIDA brings together researchers, educators, practitioners, and developers from all over the world in a forum for personal exchanges, discussions, and learning, made easier by being held in memorable environs. This year’s theme is “Social Justice, Community Engagement and Information Institutions: Access, Diversity, and Inclusion”. For more information, visit: http://ozk.unizd.hr/lida/

Informing Science Conference (InSITE)
Informing Science Conference (InSITE) is Informing Science and IT Education Conferences is being organized by Informing Science Institute and University La Verne, La Verne, California, USA, held during June 23 28, 2018. The theme of the conference is ‘Our Next Leap Forward’. For details visit: https://www.informingscience.org/Conferences/InSITE2018/Overview

Open Repositories Conference
The Open Repositories Steering Committee, in conjunction with Universität Hamburg, will organize the 14th Open Repositories Conference in Hamburg, Germany, during June 10-13, 2019. For details visit: http://or2019.blogs.uni-hamburg.de/?p=23

World Library and Information Congress
The 84th World Library and Information Congress of IFLA will be held on 24th -30th August 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The theme of the conference is “Transform Libraries, Transform Societies” with the additional tagline: ‘Reaching out to the hard to reach’. For more details visit: https://2018.ifla.org/

National Conferences
National Conference on Open Data and Data Repositories (NCODDR)
The Cochin University of Science and Technology Library, Kochi, Kerala is organising a National Conference on Open Data and Data Repositories (NCODDR), on 06-08 March 2018. The selected papers of the conference will be published in Indian Journal of Library Science ‘Library Herald’. For more details please visit http://library.cusat.ac.in/ncoddr/

National Conference on Copyrights Patent and Plagiarism: Threat or Opportunity for Academia and Publishing Industry
A one day National Conference on “Copyrights Patent and Plagiarism: Threat or Opportunity for Academia and Publishing Industry” being jointly J K Business School, Gurgaon (Haryana) and the Society for Social Development and People’s Action (SDPA), New Delhi organised on March 30, 2018. The Conference will also confer best
research paper award on the occasion of the national conference. The selected conference papers will be published in the form of an edited book with ISBN number, which will be distributed to all registered participants presenting research papers in the conference.

For more details contact at:
sdpa.conference@gmail.com and krc@jkbschool.org

Librarianship Opportunities and Challenge: Challenges and Opportunities (NSIL-2018)

Department of Library & Information Science, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Neelakudi Campus, Kangalancherry Post, Thiruvur, Tamil Nadu-610005, conducts a National seminar on Innovative Librarianship: Challenges and Opportunities (NSIL-2018) from 26th to 27th March 2018. For details visit: cutn.ac.in

National Conference on Modern Librarianship Opportunities and Challenges

National Conference on Modern Librarianship Opportunities and Challenges will be held on June 8-9, 2018 It is jointly organised by The Resource Centre, National Institute of Fashion Technology, Mumbai And Bombay Science Librarians’ Association, Mumbai. The conference help libraries to stay in tune with rapid changes occurring due to the introduction of emerging innovations, trends and technologies and prepare themselves for excellence to serve the users.

For more details visit: NCML-2018
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Submitting a paper for publication implies that it has neither been published previously nor is under consideration for publication elsewhere. All papers submitted for publication will be vetted by a panel of referees and major changes, if any, suggested are to be carried out by the authors themselves.

The length of the contributions can be up to 6000 words. There should also be an informative abstract not exceeding 200 words and a set of keywords given at the beginning. The paper generally has to comprise an introduction in which the background of the study is described, a review of earlier studies closely related to the topic, statement of objectives of the study, methodology adopted, analysis and interpretation of data, summary of findings and conclusion. Headings and subheadings in the text are to be numbered with Indo-Arabic numerals in a hierarchical sequence.

Papers for publication can be sent as Word files (MS Word) or Open Office Text files by e-mail. PDF files are not acceptable. Paper copies (A4 size, 1.5 space) are also acceptable, but should be accompanied by an e-version. Tables and illustrations should be numbered serially and accompanied by self-explanatory captions.

Bibliographical references in the papers have to be in conformity with the latest edition of the APA style manual. For works of joint authorship, names of all the authors have to be included. Author date system has to be used to indicate references in the body of the text. Full bibliographical details of the cited sources, arranged alphabetically by the surname of the author have to be given as list of references. It is the responsibility of the author(s) to ensure the correctness of the cited documents.

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