LIBRARIES OF THE FUTURE

Emerging Trends

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IMPACT OF TETHERING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SEARCH ENGINES FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL: A THEORETICAL VIEWPOINT

-Nirlipta Raj, Sabitri Majhi and Bharati Pati

INTRODUCTION

Organization of knowledge is a vital conjecture in the learning environment. The management of databases those are collected or created and required to be distributed among users at the time of need is a very crucial procedure. Information retrieval, being a key part of the schema, has recently become upgraded due to insertion of ICT into it. As a whole system, in information retrieval, the role of acquisition, storage and representation of resources also plays a significant role. When the user initiates the search process, the subset of the relevant information is needed to be identified first. From a large amount of knowledge base, a piece of required information is then identified by the crawlers, present in search engines and being retrieved for usage. This whole system works on the Artificial Intelligence Technology. The only difficulty is to properly constituting files and shaping vague representations has quickly brought about the utility of techniques advanced within AI to Information Retrieval. In the age of huge information explosion, a large amount of information is being gathered within a fraction of minute and the knowledge base is growing at a faster speed. Irrespective of the forms in which they are stored, such as, text, images, audio, video, PDFs etc. the collection is really expanding. In this case, Information Retrieval can be used as a tool to separate relevant information from irrelevant one. Here the role of AI is crucial. To dig out a huge amount of information, with the help of AI, the IR system has developed few regular and useful methods. Some common methods are, Probabilistic models, Vector Space and Boolean. During the early days of computers, the parallel researches were also being done on IR as well as AI. Till now the systems has become advanced to a great extent to use separately and in a merged form also. For the very purpose of information retrieval, Search Engines plays the role of that of a moderator. They help in constituting various strategies for the end users to locate the desired piece of information. According to wordbook "search engine is a program that allows users to locate specified information from a database or mass of data. Search engine sites are extremely popular on the world wide web because they allow users to quickly shift through millions of documents on the internet:" In simple terms we can define, Search Engines as a software by which users can carry out a web search .In database The search engine looks for keywords when a keyword is entered then relevant documents are displayed.

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BRANDING ACADEMIC LIBRARIES FOR TRANSFORMING USER ENGAGEMENT AND EXPERIENCE

-Abhijit Chakrabarti, Bulu Maharana and Sabitri Majhi

INTRODUCTION

In the recent times, academic institutions particularly Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are under pressure of tremendous competition for increasing students' enrollment, attracting best faculty and staff, launching innovative and most popular programmes and to be placed in the top of the ranking at national and international level. HEIs also have to mandatorily undergo the process of accreditation successfully with higher grades to be eligible for funding from governmental and non-governmental sources. The credibility and reputation of the HEIs, to a great extent is determined by a well-equipped and highly functional library and information system. The name and fame of Oxford University, Harvard University, Indian Institute of Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Banaras Hindu University are closely associated with their libraries Bodlean Library, The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, JRD Tata Memorial Library, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Library and Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library respectively. Now-a day's Brands are regarded as the most significant aspect of any organization. There are many types of brands like corporate brand, personal brand and service brand. Academic libraries are related with service brands where creativity is required. Previously academic libraries enjoyed status of hub of a wheel whose spokes will reach to the different departments of any academic institution. But due to modern competitive world, academic libraries have to change their role and have to assess their performance mainly through users' feedback so that academic libraries can create their own identity through branding. Branding is also related with organizational culture. So, organizational culture is to be developed among the organization of academic libraries to create a branding in library.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To define branding in the context of libraries
- To find out importance of branding in academic libraries
- To find out the principles of branding academic libraries
- To list out different aspects of branding
- To discuss how to create a brand image for the library

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AN OVERVIEW OF LINKED DATA AND ITS APPLICATION IN LIBRARIES

-Sanat Kumar Behera and Bulu Maharana

INTRODUCTION

Library as the knowledge centre organizes different types of documents physically and electronically. People's access to information has changed; they mainly access it through digital gadgets. As a service organization library always works on how to provide all possible relevant information. It has to focuses on the semantic aspect of its product. It uses different Standards such as MARC, Dublin core etc. and tries to build a contextual relationship among its products.

The web has a lot of data, including pictures, documents, links etc., incorporated into its pages. When looking at these pictures or data, we understand what it is all about or whether it is a cow or buffalo. Computer does understand the images, links, documents, but they don't know its relationship with the pages. Linked data make the computer understand the meaning of the data and its relationship with the pages. HTML& HTTP only provide a link to the pages. If we evaluate the search engines only depends on the word frequency. They don't know the structure or contextual relations available in the pages. The introduction of the semantic web concept by Tim Berners Lee has paved the way for different technology which facilitates a meaningful web. The components of Linked data URI, RDF and other languages like OWL SPARQL is making the web understandable to both human and machine.

WHAT IS LINKED DATA?

Linked data is a set of principles and standards which provide a contextual meaning and create a structural relationship between data available on the web. It is not referring to simple hypertext but focuses on the contextual concept of the data and documents identified by URIS and processed with RDF (Resource Description Framework) and other structure data tools. In the words of Tim Berners Lee, it's not about putting data on the web instead proving links and relationships to each data available data on the web. He has mentioned four rules in executing the linked data into reality. The four rule focuses on using URI to name things, using HTTP URI for standard exchange of information, & using RDF, XML, SPARQL etc., to describe information and connect with other data linked to them. (Berners-Lee, 2006).

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OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF OPEN ACCESS SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION: THE AUTHORS STANDPOINT

-Srinivas Puala, Bulu Maharana and Bharati Pati

INTRODUCTION

Open access in the context of 'Scholarly Communication' process has been the most discussed and debatable topic among the members of the communities relating to Science, Literature and Academics in the present internet freak age. The so called 'Open Access' is a highly arguable issue on which educationalists have significant differences of opinion. However the philosophy of Open Access Movement has become a worldwide phenomenon and many interest groups including authors, publishers, professionals, entrepreneurs, research scholars advocate and cheer the new model of scholarly communications. This issue has been a key point of debate in many social and academic events currently and in the recent past as well. At a point where the growth of the concept of Open Access has been paved way by the new generation as the latest mode of information dissemination, there are still some related issues which need to be resolved such as quality, authenticity, peer reviewing, indexing, archiving, copyright, and IPR, pricing models and sustainability of the publishing model etc. These concerns bother as they involve threats to the whole process of scholarly communication. Not only the academic and publication industry is influenced by it but some other professions are also equally involved. The process of knowledge diffusion necessarily involves Open Access Scholarly Communications, as in the period of flux and transition and excessive information generation, it can be seen as a longer-term positive consequence and has to target the fast moving digital world. But the fact is, the wholesome process has to be dealt with responsibility. First and fore mostly the exact meaning and a proper definition of the terms used are to be found as well as understood. Then few important FAQs are to be answered like, what should be freely available on the public internet? , How it becomes important for the users? , Will this be helpful to create and expand a system for information dissemination to the targeted knowledge-based society etc. The Association of Research Libraries describes Scholarly Communication as "the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic listservs." The most common way of open access scholarly communications are the scholarly journals and the research papers published in them. For generations this mode of communication is followed by the knowledge community. The contents are peer reviewed. Thus a smaller amount has to be paid for the quality examination of the work submitted by the experts. However, there are still some other sources, which a researcher can

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HEALTH INFORMATION LITERACY MEASUREMENT TOOLS ON CANCER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

-Diptimayee Badhai, Sabitri Majhi, and Bulu Maharana

INTRODUCTION

The Knowledge possesses by a layman to understand the information and advice provided by the health system with regards to diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cancer is called as cancer health information literacy. Accurate and authentic information and public awareness is the key to any disease control initiative. In order to eradicate and control any public health issue we need to implement health policy and for implementation of policy it is indispensable to assess the health literacy rate of affected people. There are various health literacy measurement instruments available among which few are very much reliable and already used in various health-literacy measurement studies across the Globe. If we consider the importance of health information literacy, it is prudent to examine the instruments available to assure that patients are health-literate. This article gives an integrative review to investigate the development in evaluation of health literacy in health care setting. The research questions which can be put forth are: (i) which tools are available for measurement of health information literacy.(ii) what are the properties ,advantage, disadvantage of the identified tools.

Information plays a predominant role in shaping the mindset of people; we are witnessing the digital India at present where the role of information science is vital in generating and spreading awareness among the masses even if they are illiterate as evident from the large number of mobile users with internet facility. Implication of IT in healthcare system has made the life easier to take decision on major health issue like cancer and its treatment and management. Therefore health literacy is indispensible for the people to combat and overcome from Cancer.

According to WHO, Health literacy refers to 'the cognitive and social skill which determine the motivation and ability of individuals to gain access to, understand and use information in way which promote and maintain good health'.

Therefore the purpose of this research is to find techniques to measure the cancer health information literacy for its treatment, diagnosis, and management in order to create awareness by communicating information through the tools of Information Science regarding the deadliest disease, Cancer. It is easier for the people to listen and watch the gravity of Cancer from the awareness messages .Thus information is indispensable in checking the vicious growth of Cancer and the common people will be benefited through this mode.

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INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF LEGAL PROFESSIONALS IN INDIA: CURRENT TRENDS AND PRACTICES

-Karan Singh and Bulu Maharana

INTRODUCTION

"The law library is truly a vital factor in the administration of justice, an institution of extraordinary social significance in a free society"-**Gilbert Stephenson**

All around the world, Legal profession has been perceived as a nobleprofession. With over 600,000 lawyers, India is the world's second- largest legal profession. Individual lawyers are the most common service providers. The legal profession deserves a unique position in the society because without a strong competent legal system, no country can ensure to maintain law and order efficiently. Widely regarded as one of the most demanding and respectful profession, legal profession in India constitutes a prominent part of the worldwide legal community. Information is seen as a superpower in the twenty-first century, and people all over the world use it in their daily lives, including social, cultural, economic, and business matters. Information is being treated as a commodity or a financial asset. The legal profession has long been a vital component of judicial administration. The legal professionals are in constant need of multiple types of information all across the disciplines. Along with the case laws and court decisions, they need books, periodical publications, newspapers and different electronic sources on versatile subjects. The wider availability of information will held the legal professionals properly articulate legal arguments in favour or against the parties in the courts.

OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this study is to determine the legal information-seeking behavior of legal professionals.To find for what purposes lawyers need information and the traits of information seeking.

- To understand the information needed of the legal professionals
- To examine the Information Seeking Behaviour of legal professional
- To explore the types of information products in legal institutions
- To find out the role of libraries in information seeking behavior of legal information
- To suggest on the ISB current practice of legal professionals

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FACETED SEARCH INTERFACE FOR LIBRARY PORTALTO SUPPORT SCHOLARLY INFORMATION SEEKING FROM E-RESOURCE COLLECTION: A CASE OF NIT ROURKELA

-Dibya Kishor Pradhan and Bulu Maharana

INTRODUCTION

One of the key purposes of the libraries is to serve or provide resources for the people of their interests. Academic libraries offer print and digital resources for their users to research, teach, and learn related to their interests. Print and digital resources are not separated in the library collection; both reside in the library. The substantial development of electronic publishing, distribution, access mechanisms, content delivery, and reading habit greatly impacted the collection development of digital or electronic resources, not only for acquiring but also for its organization and management.

With the advent of the digital revolution, libraries built the collection of electronic resources. The academic library manages all kinds of resources, from print to electronic.

A portal provides resources and a system for describing, organizing, and creating knowledge structures for digital documents that can be accessed for search purposes. Portals require a system capable of performing the following functions (Kumbhar, 2012): (i) accurate descriptions of complex digital objects and documents for search purposes; (ii) organizing these digital objects into a user-friendly and easily navigable or searchable structure; (iii) create knowledge structures with deep hierarchical levels and complex relationships to accommodate these entities and place them appropriately in collections so that search sources can use multiple paths or search strategies.Broughton & Slavic (2007)and the structuring of an associated classification or controlled vocabulary. This paper explains how that methodology was applied to the humanities in the FATKS project, where the objective was to explore the potential of facet analytical theory for creating a controlled vocabulary for the humanities, and to establish the requirements of a faceted classification appropriate to an online environment. A detailed faceted vocabulary was developed for two areas of the humanities within a broader facet framework for the whole of knowledge. Research issues included how to create a data model which made the faceted structure explicit and machine-readable and provided for its further development and use. Findings: In order to support easy facet combination in indexing,

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RETRACTION OF RESEARCH PAPERS ON COVID-19: A BIBLIOMRETRIC STUDY

-Rosy Sahu, Syed Nilofar Ahmed and Bulu Maharana

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 otherwise known as SARS-CoV-2 was declared as Pandemic on March 11, 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO). Since then research publications on different aspects of the fatal disease caused by the virus or rapid rise. Research being carried out by cross sections of disciplines including medical science, public heath, pharmaceutical sciences, psychology, sociology, etc. The statistics of publications on Covid-19 started accelerating, as the researchersand scholars speed up to explore and discover more information on the pandemic to save lives by spreading correct information. At the same time, experts kept their eye on the quality and honesty of articles after their publication. Before the publication of any research paper, it undergoes peer review. Even after review errors were detected by the experts on the published paper. If the error addresses minor mistakes such as correction of the author name or missing out of any reference, then notice of erratum is issued.But if the error is so remarkable that it can question the validity of the paper then the paper gets retracted. Retraction is a process applied in academic or scholarly publishing which indicates an article was withdrawn from the publication after the same was published. The present study analyses the retraction of research articles on Covid-19 based on the data retrieved from retractionwatch.com database.

DEFINING RETRACTION IN THE RESEARCH CONTEXT

Retraction of a research paper means withdrawal of the paper from both online and offline sources and associated databases due to error or scientific misconduct. Research paper after peer-review also sometimes shows error which questions the validity and credibility of the research paper.A retraction may be initiated by the editors of a journal, or by the author(s) of the papers (or their institution). It maybe jointly issued by the author and editor. If the error is minor then it undergoes "correction" but if the error is the result of scientific misconduct (eg. Falsification, false authorship claims, multiple submissions, the violation of ethics, plagiarism, or any other misconduct) then the paper is retracted. It keeps the literature healthy and trustworthy. Retractions are followed by "a retraction notice written by the editors or authors explaining the reason for the retraction. Such notices may also include a note from the authors with apologies for the previous error and/or expressions of gratitude to persons who disclosed the error to the author." If the papers are retracted then it is mentioned as "retracted paper/article" on the source.

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UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES OF ODISHA: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

-Manisha Pandey and Bulu Maharana

INTRODUCTION

Libraries are considered as one of the significant division so far as any academic institution is concerned. In an academic library, irrespective of its type, there are issues and challenges being faced by the administration on day to day basis. Especially in this age of automated and digitised environment, the workflows of these libraries have definitely suffered to the maximum limit. In state university libraries in particular, there are certain confrontations those are common in all the Indian states. 'Change is the only constant'. The mankind is experiencing evolution in diverse fields since the civilisations have begun to establish themselves. In the educational front as well, the revolution has been occurred in regular time intervals. Contemporarily we are passing through a phase of technological evolution which is affecting our lives in many ways. In the academic world, the scenario has been altered in the last few decades. Like all other organisations, Universities and their functionalities have also changed in too many ways. Libraries are considered as one of the significant division when any academic institution is concerned. In an academic library, irrespective of its type, there are issues and challenges being faced by the administration on daily basis. Especially in this age of automated and digitised environment, the workflows of these libraries have definitely suffered to the maximum limit. In state university libraries in particular, there are certain confrontations those are common in all the Indian states. The issues and challenges are mostly common in all Indian states and the state university libraries. The librarians are in a phase where they are transiting from traditional methods to partially automated methods of service delivery. Along with the users' participation, resource management and technological learning these phenomena can be handled more efficiently.

Following are some universities of Odisha and all of them have their own library and they are facing some issues and challenges. Some are discussed below:

A GLANCE AT LIBRARIES OF UNIVERSITIES IN ODISHA

Odisha has more than 20 university cental libraries managed by qualified staff. Almost all university libraries are well managed in tune with the academic need of the students, teachers and research scholar. Libraries have been drastically revamped and restructure. Subscription of electronic resources has dominated the print subscription. All libraries have been automated by use of advance library automation software like libsysis and soul among others.

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