

**RE-ENVISIONING ROLES AND  
RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY  
PROFESSIONALS IN NEW NORMAL**



# **RE-ENVISIONING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS IN NEW NORMAL**

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*Content Enriching Services Digital Collections: Redefining Policies, Negotiation Skills, Best Practices in License Agreement Digital Paradigm: Access, Ownership, and Control Knowledge Management Library Spaces and New Services, Library 3.0, Library 4.0 Libraries as Social & Cultural Hubs Best Practices in Library Services during COVID 19 Skill Development and Competency Management Challenges in Managing Modern Libraries during COVID19 Search Strategies, Techniques in Intelligent Information Retrieval Ethical Review Practice*

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**D.P.S. PUBLISHING HOUSE**

**NEW DELHI - 110002**

**Re-Envisioning Roles And Responsibilities of Library  
Professionals in New Normal**

© Editors

First Published 2021

ISBN 978-81-949712-9-0

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*Published by*

**D.P.S. PUBLISHING HOUSE**

4598/12B, Gola Cottage,

Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi- 110002

**Ph. No.:** 011-43586184 **Mob. No.:** 09811734184

**Website:** [www.dpspublishinghouse.com](http://www.dpspublishinghouse.com)

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*Printed at:*

Delhi

*Laser Typeset by:*

Gurpal Computers, Delhi

# Foreword

## RAMESH BIDHURI

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### MESSAGE

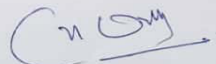
It is my immense pleasure to note that Mr. S.K Dey and Ms. Upasana Yadav of Sushant University, Sector – 55, Gurgaon, Haryana is bringing out publication of peer reviewed edited book “**RE-ENVISIONING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS IN NEW NORMAL**” Comprising of numerous research papers as chapter.

The iconographic power of a college or university library expresses a purpose not just to collect, but also to select, organize, preserve, and make knowledge accessible. Today on the campus of virtually every higher education institution the library occupies a central position. In its placement and prominence, The Technological developments happening all over the world have transformed libraries have changed the working of libraries as whole. Libraries have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals, magazines and newspapers have changed into e-books, e-journals, e-magazines, e-resources, and e-databases.

The world has seen an explosive pandemic period out break from March 2020. At that times libraries are serving very valuable to the community though online services and digital connectivity and remote access of e-resources. Information and knowledge are thus crucial assets of the knowledge economy. As the knowledge in the digital age, libraries.

The libraries are serving to the community and its user by spreading information through online teaching, webinars, blog, Libraries step out better relationship with serving community with so many informal initiatives to share new information.

I congratulate the editors of book Mr. S.K. Dey and Ms. Upasana Yadav for the book and contributors of the Chapters in edited book for their untiring efforts in bringing out a well-researched publication as edited book. I am sure that the book will significantly add value to the existing literature and will be welcomed by academicians, researcher and LIS fraternity widely.

  
(RAMESH BIDHURI)



# Preface

The purpose of this Book is to respond to the role of Librarians who have been working with unrelenting spirit in Covid-19 pandemic condition and to bring to the notice of scholars and academia. This has been possible with the dedicated participation of authors and co-author. We sincerely believe that this effort will help the academic world. The subject is to build awareness on COVID -19 condition and roles and responsibilities of a librarian.

Digital libraries and publishers have risen to the occasion, offering more and more free content. Globally, virtual libraries are at the frontline of efforts to preserve documentary heritage. They are uniquely placed to work for digital conservation as well.

Digital libraries have demonstrated their potential not just to enable a richer, more diverse public domain, but also promoting human development.

The Paper on Library Services During COVID-19 emphasized on administration in terms of electronic admittance of assets, virtual reference administrations, updating precise COVID-19, online client training programs, scattering of specific information by means of email, display of library administration via web-based media, help research administration on the web, and a roomy report corridor to empower them notice the physical separating while at the same time concentrating inside the library.

The paper, “A Study on User Satisfaction in Academic Library Services” during COVID-19 Pandemic reflects and evaluates the user satisfaction with service provided by the Academic library during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The world is in transition today. It is due to technological innovations, creating a visible impact on Indian libraries, and as a result bringing about a dramatic transformation. The human need for information is unlimited. People seek information from different sources and formats for undertaking a variety of tasks. For this purpose, the 21st century information services provided by libraries, are a basic source and link between a variety of activities and materials in society, institutions, and

individuals. Access to precise and reliable information-scientific, technical, commercial, and managerial at the right time to the right person in a form most conveniently could be used and help to minimize the wastage of resources due to unnecessary and unintended, re-invention, re-discovery, redevelopment, and taking fruitless decisions.

The main objective of this study is to find out various online learning resources that help students and research scholars to complete their research work during COVID-19. The Ministry of Education promotes online learning resources free of cost. We help out students how to use these resources in this pandemic situation in India. ICT initiatives by the Ministry of Education which cover a broad range of subjects and courses that have been prepared by experts for providing an excellent learning experience to all

In this situation, the physical operations of the libraries are entirely closed and they decided to continue their services through the digital platform. Google Meet, Cisco WebEx, Zoom, etc. are some digital ways for offering the webinar to its uses. After lockdown, the library is physically kept open, therefore, the chances of COVID-19 virus transmission can occur by direct or indirect contact with infected users or staff. Some precautionary methods i.e., a) always using a mask; face shield and hand gloves; b) maintain social distancing; c) keeping the books at a quarantined place at least for 48 hours before check-in/checkout, etc. have to be followed. Thus, the library products and services are of vital importance and a great challenge during the lockdown period and post lockdown period for LIS professionals.

The Role played by LIS professionals in providing digital library services at the time of crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic is crucial. The response received shows that quite an adequate number of digital services were provided by LIS professionals during the crisis of COVID-19 in spite of facing a lot of difficulties.

We are all adapting to this new normal, and parents should converse compassionately with and tell them how we everyone is using digital technologies more than usual.

In this pandemic situation & lockdown of libraries, librarians are still offering online resources & services to their users proactively & enthusiastically. The present study creates awareness & promotes the benefits of using mobile reference services in a library with a detailed discussion about the primary steps of introduction and its possible applications. The possible extension of the contemporary study includes the actual perception of Indian librarians about the introduction of mobile reference services in their libraries, the users' acceptance rate, and the possible challenges in this introduction process.



The paper focuses on the different types of applications of mobile technology and its use in providing digital reference services to its users in the modern era. This paper looks at the overall impact of mobile services and applications in libraries and looks at the specific area of Reference services in the libraries where the potential, demand, and opportunities are more for mobile applications.

A library can effectively reach remote users through the adoption of mobile technology in its services. The policies and programs of libraries should be versatile and open to meet new users' information needs with new technology. The role of libraries is to allow more efficient use of emerging technologies in order to encourage and incorporate them in a cost-effective way into the design of future library services. It is hoped that librarians can apply mobile technology in their respective organization/institution from this study in order to enhance and expand library facilities for users to access them at any location and at any time.

In the COVID 19 era the mobile App service plays a vital role to provide library services to users. The target of this chapter is to demonstrate the real library and data administrations given by utilizing mobile apps and innovation to fulfill the data needs of various users.

In this 21st century technology is used in different ways with the major aim is to develop the method in all fields, specially, in teaching the learning process in higher education.

Libraries have shown that they really can support teaching and learning in pandemic situation also by changing their way of working and adapting to new technologies to satisfy library users' need for knowledge. Libraries have to change their infrastructure also in order to provide digital reference services.

We are sure that a detailed study is required for those who are interested in learning more on the roles and responsibilities of librarians and Digitization in information and communication in Covid-19 situation. The information and analysis cover Pandemic period sociological perspective, technical aspects software application technology and how they actually work at the ground level during the pandemic. The papers collectively created an environment for perfect interaction among the academics and professionals.

Overall papers appeared in this volume are informative and insightful. There is no doubt that the book will be of extreme help to those who wish to learn more about the subject of roles and responsibilities of librarians and are also for the professionals who are associated in other capacities with the Library services.



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# Predatory Journal: A Serious Threat to the Education System

<sup>1</sup>Yogita Talwar and <sup>2</sup>Dr. D. D. LAL

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## Abstract

*The best journal is the one that not only focuses on publishing the article quickly but guiding the author before publication through peer-review so that the drawbacks of the research paper can be recognized and removed. Every author wants a journal being of good quality, also takes minimum time to publish as well as provides good accessibility. In this time, OA provides a platform at which anyone can read articles from the various esteemed journal without paying the subscription fee anywhere and anytime. Many institutions, foundations, grant bodies, and governments came together to develop and promote such a platform like OA which can help in the widespread of knowledge. Recently, Jeffrey Beall has put forth an unnoticed fact about “predatory publishers” that are spreading due to this limitless freedom provided in Open Access. Predatory publishers are those who use OA for their monetary benefits by fooling the authors. These publishers charge a high fee from authors in return for publishing their articles in esteemed journals but do not fulfill their commitments. Some Predatory publishers use names of high-profile personalities to promote themselves and make their journals look more attractive, however, these personalities themselves are unknown from unfair usage of their name in the editorial board or peer reviewers of the journal. These journals publish any plagiarized content on temporary*

*websites which disappear after a certain passage of time. Librarian Jeffrey Beall manages a website where a complete list of predatory publishers and journals has been provided. This list needs to be updated from time to time.*

## Introduction

Predatory publishing is the main problem to publishing, without peer-reviewing of research article they act unethically, unscientific misrepresentation of information published and even a serious threat for clinical practices. As these types of journals, the validity of scholarly publication of article, real and authentic practice has been accomplished from a majority of the scientific groups, in the most recent years, in fixing standards related to predatory and real publishing. In this study, we comprise techniques utilized by editors of predatory journals to attract the authors to publish their articles in their journals.

Predatory journals that charge an APC to researchers yet don't have the trademark of genuine journals such as editing and peer review services, location of their office, editorial board, and other publication standards, represent various ethical issues in publication, such as presentation of information and data, without providing the expected and industry services as well as standards of publishing, academic dishonesty, wastage of research funds. Academicians, writers, editors, educational institutions, and publishers should uphold the genuine publishing house and avoid submitting and publishing their research work in predatory journals, providing as their editors or editorial boards, or allowing academicians to deliberately publish in them without results.

Librarian Jeffrey Beall made a list of publishers they deemed predatory available on his blog, He was studied, followed, and continuously maintained the list until 2017 and discussed this issue with COPE. He advised authors to search while selecting any journal for publishing their research work. This process is known as "Think. Check. Submit" was commenced in 2015. His sole objective was to bring about an awareness in the public against predatory publishing.

According to 2015 assessments, more than 8 thousand predatory journals produce more than 4 lakh items annually. According to this assessment, 33% of the journals in India are predatory journals. Now India has taken steps against the "pay and publish trash" to prevent these types of practices. For more than a while, above 30 organizations on behalf of higher education like universities and academic disciplines have checked journals to deliver a list of authentic or reputable titles. Fake publishers like predators disrupted our endeavor for the last few years. Reference



list of journals will help to remove publishing of manuscripts to the fake and crooked publishers that benefit monetarily by undermining scholastic quality. Scientific scholarship has severely been comprised by predatory journals. They don't perform peer-review and other services promised to the author but collect charges.

In a survey held in India in 2017, UGC was the only one out of ten funders mostly recognized in articles in predatory journals to provide directions on its site about choosing journals. Unexpectedly, that (now old) direction had already subverted. A large number of bogus journals had entered in the UGC's 'white list' list of genuine publishers.

In India, approximately 900 universities are assigned with PG education. However, research is performed mostly at national institutions and laboratories or in a few selected universities. In 2013 UGC declared that to receive a Ph.D., graduate students must have published at least two articles during their research period. This regulation increased corruption. Students who are eager to publish their articles and don't have effective monitoring boosted predatory publishing. According to the list compiled by librarian Jeffrey Beall, predatory journals have become a serious threat to the education system. Already many academics in Indian universities eager to publish their articles have fallen prey to predatory journals. In few cases, people even got jobs, promotions, and awards for this fake prestige.

In recruitment held in 2017 to check the list of UGC reference lists, it was found that 88% of the total subsets of titles submitted by universities were of cheap quality. After examining, the UGC journals standing committee eliminated approximately 4000 predatory journals from the list. But still, it is required to improve the quantity and quality. The UGC has set up CARE to assist teaching faculty and researchers in choosing the journals they should publish their articles in. According to UGC, the publishing requirement should be removed so that Ph.D. candidates can focus more on their superior and authentic research work.

Recently, it has been directed to universities by UGC that they are required to prohibit publishing and presenting in predatory journals and it is their responsibility as it would affect their institutional reviews. The day before the UGC CARE website was scheduled to launch, a fake website promoted shady journals with their name. A complaint was filed against the owner of the fake website and an investigation is in progress. According to most researches, predatory journals get very little attention. More than half of the articles aren't even cited once.

## Characteristics of Predatory Journals

Given below are some characteristics of predatory journals that can be used to identify them:

- Accept and publish articles immediately, generally without any peer review or quality control standards, even for articles with invalid content.
- Only informs the author of the existence of APCs after the paper has been accepted, APCs that can be negotiated after acceptance.
- They follow a method of spamming to attract more and more users by giving them the greed of posts on the editorial board.
- Adds scientists to an editorial board without consent and disagrees to remove them from the editorial board.
- Use names of scientists with wrong RESEARCH ID.
- They try to convince the viewers that they have a very high Impact factor or CiteScore however they are just new.
- Use a name that matches with a popular journal to draw misconception
- These journals' websites do not focus on grammar and spelling.
- Images and trademarks on their front page are copied from somewhere else, so there appear to be unclear
- The website requests that the manuscript be submitted via a personal email account.
- Published research papers are not checked properly so you may find spelling mistakes in their publications too.
- Material of these journals is not related to its name or purpose
- Its published research papers can't be checked at <https://www.doi.org/> or The Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources
- Journal titles are very weird.
- New open access journals are mostly established with an address in European countries or the USA with a ringing name such as "American Journal of...", or "European journal of ...", or "International journal of ...".
- Journal titles combine two or more different fields to enhance income from APC.
- Information related to where and how articles will be digitally preserved is not provided.

- Predatory journals don't outline any withdrawal policy.
- Journals do not use plagiarism detection tools.
- Journal website displays advertisements that are most often related to publishers' conferences.
- Fake placement of the COPE logo on the journal website.
- The ISSN of an OA journal can't be confirmed.
- Wrong claims indexing in various popular databases.

## Predatory Publishers and Journals

In the modern era, due to the development of ICT open access publishing has made the publishing of scientific research simpler and widely available to everyone. This new platform of publishing stage takes into consideration the more prominent perceived ability of research inside mainstream researchers and the eyes of the public.

OA journals plan to publish an author's work on a reputable and authentic website in exchange for the fee paid by the author. Publishing an article on a website removes the obstructions caused in printing faced by the creator. This way, articles can be published in less time and can be accessed by anyone, anywhere, and anytime free of cost.

Both authors and readers benefit from the OA publishing. Nowadays many reputable and esteemed publishers are providing the new facility of Open Access journals. This popularity of OA journals has attracted many less reputable 'Predator' journals who have started using Open Access to present scholarly works in a wrong manner for their profit.

Predatory journals are those which try to fool people that they are well-known journals however they are starters. Some of these journals collect instalments but never publish the works of the creator while others publish without any peer-review process.

These sorts of journals generally have famous sites on their page, provide a list of any random publication group and show their participation in an esteemed professional organization. They try to attract people by providing false claims such as providing membership in the editorial board upon submitting an article.

## How Might You Perceive and Abstain from Falling Prey to a Predatory Journal?

- **Always check the site completely:** Mostly there is a lot of spelling and grammatical mistakes. Improper use of language

reflects their reality. In reputable journals, a publication fee is charged after acceptance of the research paper, however, predatory journals demand it before the acceptance.

- **Verify the membership of the journal in OASPA, DOAJ, COPE, or STM:** If they show they are members of OASPA, DOAJ, COPE or STM then check their membership on the pertinent site.
- **Verify contact information of the journal:** Authentic journals provide proper contact information but predatory journals mostly show official addresses in one country and provide contact information of another country. One should verify the timing hours and telephone code of the country mentioned. And, check for the validity of the mentioned address.
- **Research editorial board:** Mostly these journals mention names of fake researchers or mention researchers' names without his/their consent. Therefore, it is necessary to verify the information by checking the online profiles of mentioned experts on the organization's page.
- **Verify their reviewing process and publication time:** The peer-review process is very important for the purity of the research article and journal. When some data is published in a journal, readers blindly trust the information provided in them and accept it because published data is evaluated by the editor, two specialists of a specific field. However, predatory journals publish articles quickly without peer review. So one must confirm if the whole peer-review process is available online.
- **Verify the previous volumes/issues:** Most of the predatory journals publish any article, so verify if previously published issues are according to their commitment. Additionally, if previously published issues aren't available online or mentioned as 'coming soon' then the journal is not authentic.

Think. Check. Submit is another mission-driven by numerous publishing associations to attempt to bring issues to light of Predatory Journals. Its point is to drive creators to think cautiously before presenting their research.

## Conclusion

The present academic culture of "publish or perish" and the author fee model of article submission have contributed to the present condition. Possibly the move of reputable journals to not claim author fees for those from low and middle-income countries will provide more opportunities for

these authors and reduce predatory journals. Predatory publishers have various publication houses in different regions with different names to trick as many authors as possible. Predatory journals demand manuscripts through OA. They charge a very high publication fee and publish articles without peer review. They use the ‘Author-pays Model’ in the wrong way for their benefit. These types of journals have threatened the reputation and credibility of scholarly publications.

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