ICMR LIBRARY BULLETIN

Volume 9, No. 3 & 4 **July- December 2012**

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
NEW DELHI

Published By

Indian Council of Medical Research
V.Ramalingaswami Bhawan, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110029

CONTENTS

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY---------- 4-9

IMPACT FACTOR ---------- 10-18

NEW ARRIVALS AND NEW CONCEPTS ---------- 19-24

SEMINARS / CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS ---------- 25-28

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

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INTRODUCTION

An **institutional repository** is an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating - in digital form - the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. For a university, this would include materials such as research journal articles, before (preprints) and after (post prints) undergoing peer review, and digital versions of theses and dissertations, but it might also include other digital assets generated by normal academic life, such as administrative documents, course notes, or learning objects.

WHAT IS INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

An Institutional repository is an Organization based set of services which the organization offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation, where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution" (Clifford Lynch 2003).

OBJECTIVES

The four main objectives for having an institutional repository are:

- to provide open access to institutional research output by self-archiving it;
- to create global visibility for an institution's scholarly research;
- to collect content in a single location;
- to store and preserve other institutional digital assets, including unpublished or otherwise easily lost ("grey") literature (e.g., theses or technical reports).

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- Opening up outputs of the institution to a worldwide audience;

- Maximizing the visibility and impact of these outputs as a result;
- Showcasing the institution to interested constituencies – prospective staff, prospective students and other stakeholders;
- Collecting digital output;
- Managing and measuring research and teaching activities;
- Providing a workspace for work-in-progress, and for collaborative or large-scale projects;
- Enabling and encouraging interdisciplinary approaches to research;
- Facilitating the development and sharing of digital teaching materials and aids, and Supporting student endeavors, providing access to theses and dissertations and a location for the development of e-portfolios.

TYPE OF RESEARCH MATERIAL IN AN IR

- Published Research Material
  Ex: Journal articles, Book chapters, Conference papers
- Unpublished Research Material
  Ex: preprints, working papers, Thesis/dissertations, technical reports, progress/status reports, committee reports presentations, teaching materials, audio/video clips
- Supporting Research material
  Ex: Data sheets, models, blue prints

IR USERS

- Senior administration
- Graduate students
- Retiring professors
- University research documents
- Institutes and Centers
- Your own organization

SOFTWARE FOR INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

There are many world renowned open source software used to create repositories are EPrints, DSpace, FEDORA, CDSware etc. They are issued either under GNU public license or the BSD license and can be downloaded from their own sites or open source software directories such as SourceForge. Each of the software has a host of features, unique facilities and excellent capabilities, which the users could explore and experiment.

IR AND WHO

The Institutional Repository is an archive of WHO information materials from WHO Country Office for India.

The Repository is organized under three broad sections designated as "Communities", "Sub-communities" and "Collections". Information can be searched by various criteria such as author names, title words, subject terms and any word in the original document and receive results sorted by relevance.

Most items in the Repository are available as original full-text documents or full resolution images and videos. However, downloading of some of the items may be restricted due to copy right protection.

Communities in Repository

Choose a community to browse its collections.

- Communicable Diseases and Disease Surveillance (CDS)
- Family and Child Health (FCH)
- Health Action in Crisis (HAC)
- Health Systems Development (HSD)
- Immunization and Vaccine Development (IVD)
- Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health
- Resources for staff members

- Sustainable Development and Environment (SDE)
- WHO Presence in the country

IR-TECHNICAL BENEFITS

- Free software, therefore appropriate for low- income countries
- Easy to establish, technical help available
- All IRs are interoperable, conforming to OAI- MPH international standards
- Distributed network, shared costs
- Searchable by Google, Yahoo and specialised search programs (eg OAIster, SHERPA searches)
- Usage (impact) statistics available
- If embargo, immediate deposit gives email options

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES IN INDIA: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The growth of records in Indian archives since inception is represented in the following graph taken from the Registry of Open Archives Repositories at the University of Southampton courtesy of Tim Brody. Only those archives whose data are harvestable by Celestial are included. Celestial harvests metadata from repositories supporting the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). The number of metadata records may not reflect the number of full-text publicly accessible documents. (Date accessed on; January 02, 2008).

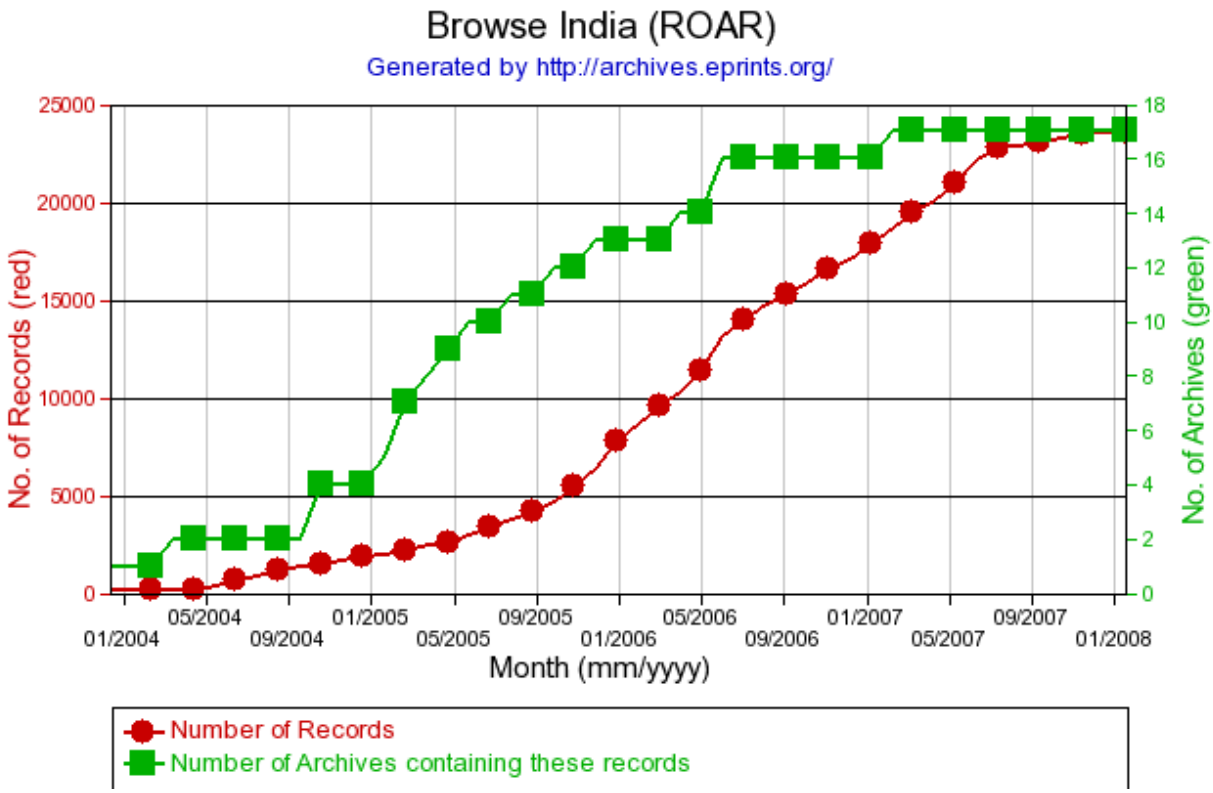

Fig 2 Growth & Development of Repositories in India

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES IN INDIA

1. National Centre for Catalysis Research, Chennai
2. Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi
3. Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore
4. National Institute of Oceanography, Goa
5. ICFAI, Hyderabad
6. IIM, Kozhikode
7. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
8. NIT, Rourkela
9. University of Delhi
10. IGNOU, New Delhi
11. INFLIBNET, Ahmadabad

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Impact Factor

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The paper informs that manner in which IF can be represented mathematically. Highlights features, uses, limitation and role of impact factor in evaluation of research output of the journals.

"Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted." Albert Einstein (1979-1955)

Key words: Cited half life, Source items of Impact factor, Eugene Garfield, JCR

Introduction

The impact factor, often abbreviated IF, first mentioned the idea of an IF in 1955. The impact factor was devised by Eugene Garfield, the founder of the Institute for scientific information (ISI), now a part of Thomson Reuters. Journal impact factors generally involve relatively large populations of articles and citations. Individual authors, on average, produce much smaller numbers of articles. It is an index based on the frequency with which a journal's articles are cited in scientific publications, a marker of journal quality. In other words, the journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the 'average article' in a journal has been cited in a particular year.

Definition

Garfield defined impact factor as the ratio of number of citations received by source items in a particular year to the number of source items published over a fixed period of time in a particular periodic publication, say a journal

The Impact Factor for a given year is defined as the total number of citations received in that year to articles published in the previous two years divided by the total number of citable items (**source items**) published by the journal in those two years.

Source Items

Unfortunately, the definition of **source item** varies from journal to journal and it is not always easy to pin down precisely whether a given article will be counted in the ISI's analysis.

In general, the following are counted as **source items**:

- Original articles
- Review articles

• Case reports

• Articles in symposium supplements

and the following are not:

• Letters (except where they

function as articles, e.g. *Nature*)

• Abstracts

• Commentaries

• Editorials

The impact factors provided in Journal Citation Reports are computed considering the 'fixed period of time' as two years. This particular impact factor, popularly known as JCR impact factor or SCI impact factor, is usually used all over the world.

Journal IF on Quality of Manuscripts submitted to Journals

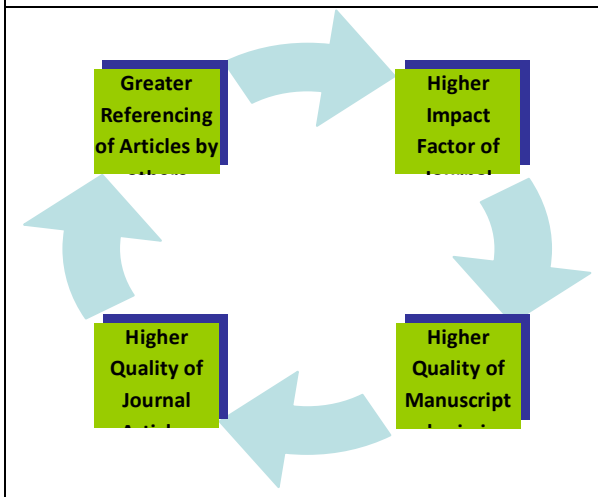

Figure.1

Impact factor in 1 year = A/B

Where A= Number of papers 'cited' in the previous two years*

B = Number of citable publications in the ournal in the previous two years#

* In journals included in the SCIE

Suppose the journal J has published 32 and 36 source items in the years 1907 &1908 respectively. These source items have received respectively 40 and 28 citations in 1909.

Now, the impact factor of the journal J will be (40+28)/ (32+36) = 1.

It may be noted that the JCR impact factor of a journal cannot be determined till the journal has completed two calendar years of its life and all its issues have been published in time. For a journal that has started publishing in the year 2010, its impact factor will be regular in publishing its issues.

Impact factor of some Medical Journal 2012 are given in Appendix I.

Timing

The impact factors for a given year are published annually in September/ October of the following year in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Because the IF is calculated using the citations in one year to articles published in the two previous years, there can be a delay of up to three and a half years before the impact of material published in the journal appears in the JCR, eg.

- 2006 **source items** published in **cited journals**
- 2007 **source items** published in **cited journals**
- 2008 citation counted in **citing journals**
- 2009 Impact factors published in the JCR

Some of the terms are used along with IF in the JCR. These are as follows:

Cited half life

Alongside the IF in the JCR appears a figure called the cited half-life. This is a measure of the durability or long term value of an article i.e. for how long it continues to be cited in the literature.

It is the number of years, going back from the current year, that account for 50% of the total citations received by the cited journal in the current year.

Immediacy Index

The Immediacy Index is related to, but not identical with, the cited half-life. It is defined as the average number of times an article is cited within the same year it was published. Clearly this gives an indication of the level of current interest in a field or how 'hot' it is.

Where to find journal IF and rankings?

- Journal Citation Reports (JCR)- Lists journal titles and assigns an impact factor to each title.
- Web of Science database- Use the Analyze option in the database to rank journal titles.
- Eigen factor- ranks the quality and impact of journals similar to Thomson's Impact Factor.
- Journal-Ranking.com- from Red Jasper's Center for Journal Ranking (CJR), creators include Dr. Andrew Lim, Associate Professor, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.
- Publish or Perish- provided courtesy of Harzing.com

Further methods for assessing journal quality:

(Usually indicated on the back of front cover of the journal or the journal's website)

- Check the peer review process, eg. Double blind peer reviews, Panel reviewed.
- Determine who is on the journal's editorial committee or board.
- Establish the publisher and / or database that abstracts, indexes or publishes a journal.
- Identify the rejection rates of articles in our journals.

Features

The features of impact factor can be enumerated as below:

1. It is a pure number and does not have any unit.
2. It is not a constant like the specific gravity of water.
3. The number is expressed upto three digits after decimal in JCR, eg. 2.319
4. It is year- specific. Because of various factors it generally varies from year to year.
5. It is database- specific. The impact factor of the journal Ja given by the database Da is most likely to be different from the impact factor given by the database Db.
6. The value of impact factor generally lies between 0 and 50. It may go beyond 50 due to various reasons.
7. By and large review periodicals tend to have greater impact factors than research periodicals.
8. It also varies from subject to subject.
9. The impact factor indicates the standing of the journal in the world.
10. The impact factor may be considered as an indication of the quality of the journal in most cases.

Uses

With the passage of time impact factor is finding more and more uses. Some of the uses are being discussed here:-

1. **Selection of Journals**- While selecting journals for acquisition in a library, librarians tend to prefer selection of journals on the basis of impact factors as impact factors clearly show the standing of the journals in the world.
2. **Placing a Paper**- Every researcher after completing the paper wants a reputed journal to place his/her paper so that the paper comes to

the notice of the researchers of his field all over the world. In such cases the list of journals arranged subject-wise according to impact factor in Journal Citation Report proves to be of immense help.

3. The impact factor will help us to evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when we compare it to others in the same field.
4. **Discontinuation of Journals**- Many a time libraries are to discontinue some journals because of budget constraints and various other factors. In such a situation impact factor helps in the deselection of the journals (low rank in the list).

Key points related to Journal Impact Factor

1. Journal impact factor cannot be calculated for new journals. We can say that "the impact factor of a journal is calculated by dividing the number of current year citations to the source items published in that journal during the previous two years, hence impact factor can be calculated after completing the minimum of three years of publication.
2. Journal impact factor will be a quotient factor only and will not be a quality factor.
3. Journal impact factor will not be related to quality of content and quality of peer review, it is only a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year or period.
4. Journal which publishes more review articles will get highest impact factor.

Limitation of the impact factor

How representative are SCIE journals?

Approximately 5000 journals are indexed in SCIE, compared to over 33000 journals indexed in Medline. About 2000 new journals are evaluated for SCIE indexing each year by Thomson Scientific, a private company using selection processes that are conducted in-house. Only 10-12% of submitted journals are selected.

How representative is the journal impact factor of individual journal articles?

If a journal's IF were representative of its articles, the citation rate of individual articles would show a Gaussian distribution

around the mean value (the journal's impact factor). But this is not the case. In one sample, the most cited 50% papers were cited a mean 10 times more often than the least cited 50%. In other words, one cannot extrapolate an individual paper's impact from the IF of the journal publishing it.

Biases in calculating the impact factor

The denominator in the IF calculation is 'citable papers'. Thomson Scientific decides which are citable, including all original research papers and some other types of publications- these will appear in the numerator but not the denominator: a possible source of distortion. The IF is very sensitive to the selection criteria of both denominator and numerator, something not publicly available, making the process subjective and lacking in transparency.

Biases in impact factor for different research domains

The 'citable period' of 2 years is short, favouring fast moving research fields such as molecular biology and biochemistry in which published results rapidly become obsolete (but which are cited more often during the short index time span). By contrast, fields such as clinical medicine and epidemiology use data from large and long studies, with papers remaining relevant and having an impact much longer than 2 years.

Basic research is cited more often than applied research because the latter is built on the former, whose journals gain much higher IFs.

Language and possible regional biases

While non-English journals are included in SCIE, there is a pronounced bias toward inclusion of English language journals. Also, North American journals tend to have the highest Ifs, and this may be consequent upon a regional bias.

Impact factor gamesmanship

Biomedical publishing has become very competitive, and editors sometimes strategically and consciously seek to increase their journal's IF. This was a deliberate policy of the Journal of the American Medical Association in the 1980s.

Impact factors and quality

The relationship between a journal's IF and the quality of its research is not clear- even infamy leads to notoriety.

Societal impact of research

What we really want to measure is the impact of research on society, but this is not what an IF is about- it is, after all, a limited measure of scientific impact. Therefore,

journals with high IFs often seem to be rather remote from influencing society.

Impact factor and Title Change

A title change affects the IF for two years after the change is made. The old and new titles are not unified unless the titles are in the same position alphabetically. In the first year after the title change the IF is not available for the new title unless the data for old and new can be unified. In the second year, the IF is split.

Conclusions

The impact factor is a very useful tool for evaluation of journals, but it must be used discreetly. Considerations include the amount of review or other types of material published in a journal, variations between disciplines, and item-by-item impact. The journal's status in regard to coverage in the Thomson Reuters databases as well as the occurrence of a title change are also very important.

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Appendix-I

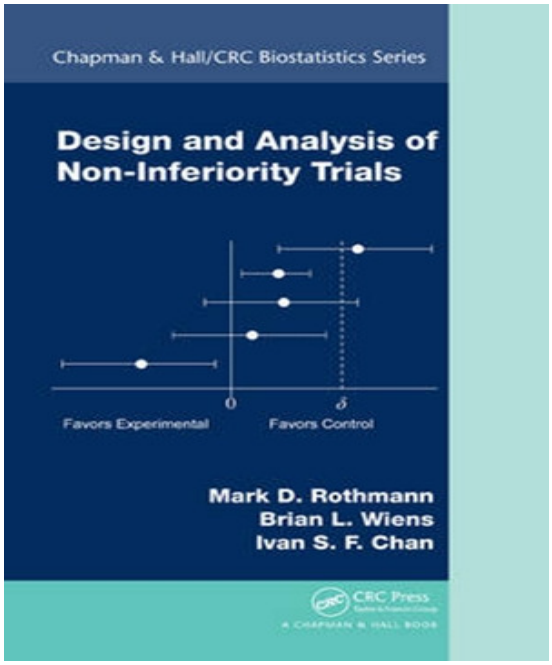
Medical Journal Impact Factor 2012

Rank	Journal	Impact Factor
1	New England Journal of Medicine	53.484
2	Lancet	33.633
3	JAMA-Journal of American Medical Association	30.011
4	Annals of Internal Medicine	16.729
5	PLOS Medicine	15.617
6	British Medical Journal	13.471
7	Annuals Review of Medicine	12.457
8	Archives of Internal Medicine	10.639
9	Canadian Medical Association Journal	9.015
10	Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews	6.186
11	Journal of Internal Medicine	5.935
12	BMC Medicine	5.75
13	Mayo Clinic Proceedings	5.712
14	American Journal of Medicine	5.115
15	Annals of Family Medicine	4.457
16	Annals of Medicine	4.323
17	Medicine	4.256
18	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	4.11
19	Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine	3.495
20	Preventive Medicine	3.299
21	British Medical Bulletin	3.211

22	American Journal of Managed Care	3.033
23	Medical Clinics of North America	2.886
24	Journal of General Internal Medicine	2.761
25	European Journal of Clinical Investigation	2.736
26	Medical Journal of Australia	2.684
27	Journal of Pain and Symptom Management	2.64
28	Current Medical Research and Opinion	2.609
29	Palliative Medicine	2.515
30	International Journal of Clinical Practice	2.309
31	Internal and Emergency Medicine	2.139
32	Deutsches Arzteblatt International	2.108
33	British Journal of General Practice	2.07
34	Journal of Urban Health	2.068
35	The Journal of the American Board Family Medicine	1.987
36	Panminerva Medica	1.957
37	Journal of Hospital Medicine	1.951
38	Indian Journal of Medical Research	1.837

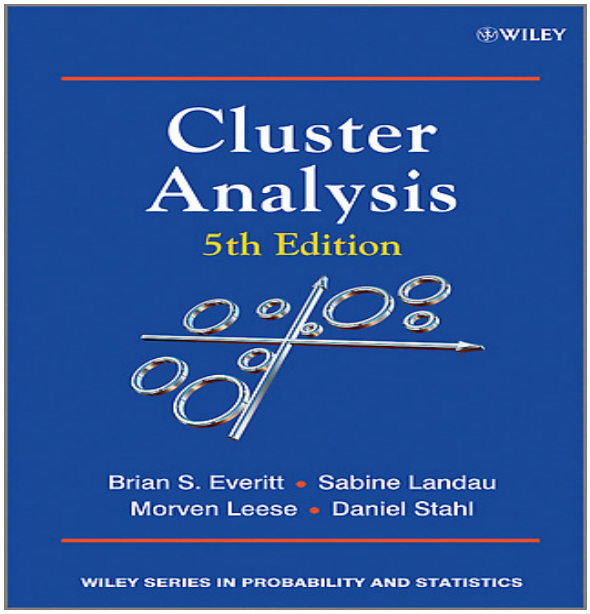
NEW ARRIVALS

Design and Analysis of Non-Inferiority Trials



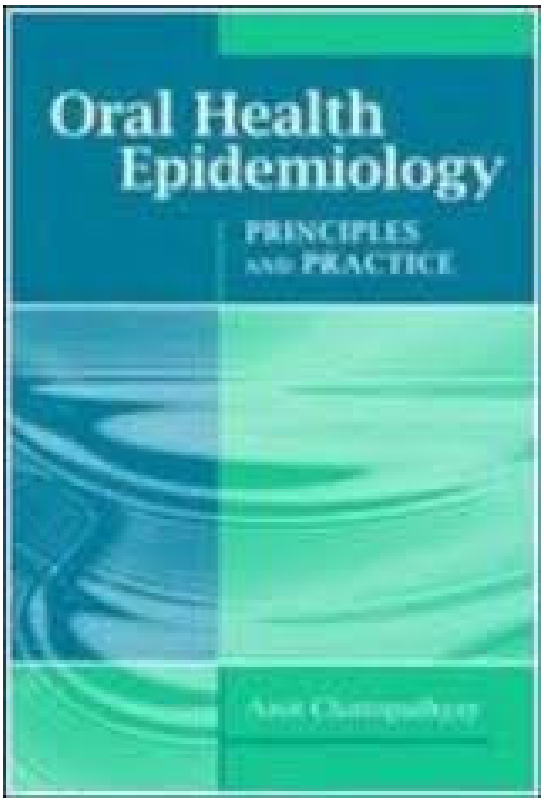
The increased use of non-inferiority analysis has been accompanied by a proliferation of research on the design and analysis of non-inferiority studies. Using examples from real clinical trials, Design and Analysis of Non-Inferiority Trials brings together this body of research and confronts the issues involved in the design of a non-inferiority trial. Each chapter begins with a non-technical introduction, making the text easily understood by those without prior knowledge of this type of trial.

Cluster Analysis



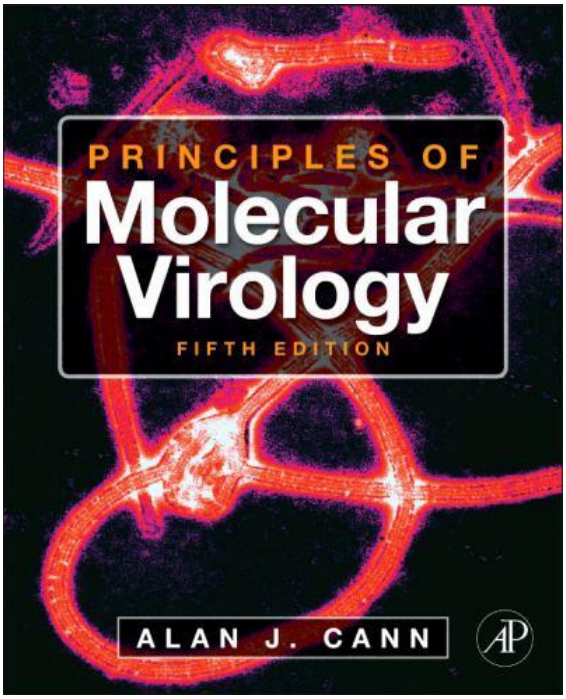
This edition provides a thorough revision of the fourth edition which focuses on the practical aspects of cluster analysis and covers new methodology in terms of longitudinal data and provides examples from bioinformatics. Real life examples are used throughout to demonstrate the application of the theory, and figures are used extensively to illustrate graphical techniques. This book includes an appendix of getting started on cluster analysis using R, as well as a comprehensive and up-to-date bibliography. |||This book is sold in the US by Sony Electronics Inc. |||This book is sold in Canada by Sony Electronics Inc.

Oral Health Epidemiology: Principles and Practice



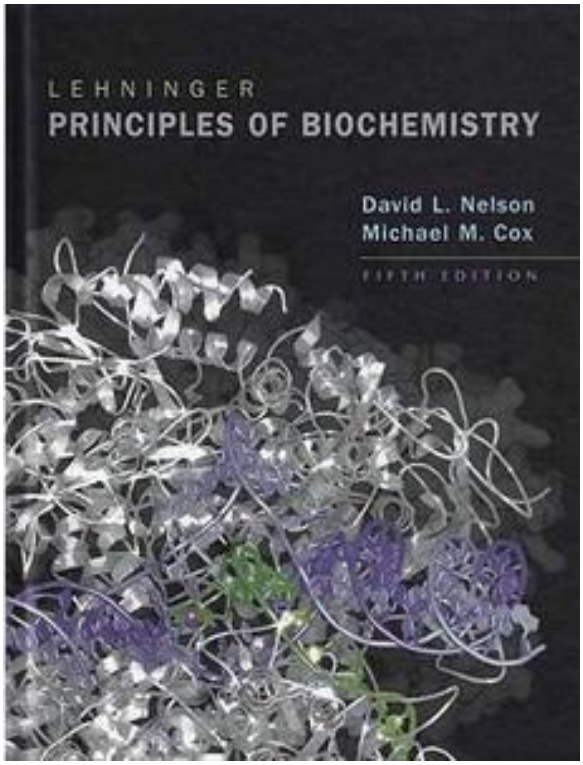
As a result of scientific advancements and changing demographics in the United States and around the world, people of all ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their teeth longer. Today s oral health professionals must therefore be prepared to make educated and scientifically-reasoned choices addressing a wide range of oral diseases for patients of all ages, and for ambulatory as well as non-ambulatory patients across all demographic profiles. As the first text of its kind, Oral Health Epidemiology: Principles and Practice explores the full spectrum of epidemiological and translational clinical research including fundamental mechanisms of human disease, therapeutic intervention, clinical trials, and oral epidemiology.

Principles of Molecular Virology



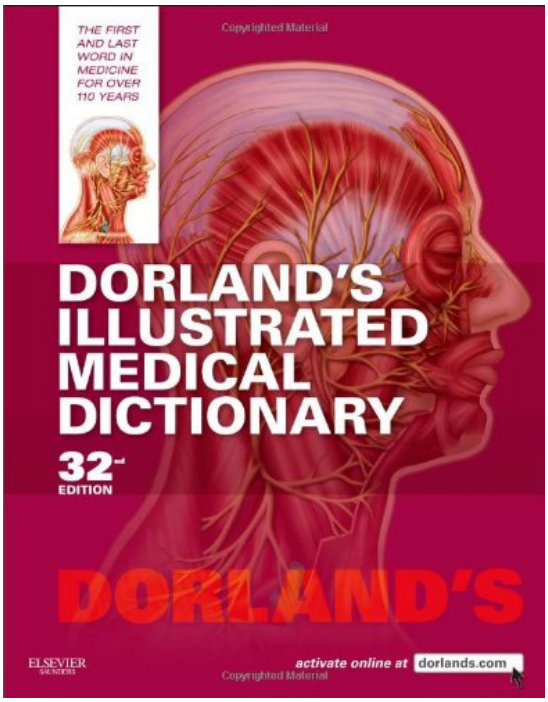
The fifth edition of the highly successful Principles of Molecular Virology takes on a molecular approach to the explanation of virology, presenting basic in a clear, concise and student-friendly manner. This fully updated undergraduate text explores and explains the fundamental aspects of virology, including structure of virus particles and genome, replication, gene expression, infection, pathogenesis and sub viral agents. A website with self-assessment questions and other resources aids in student understanding

Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry



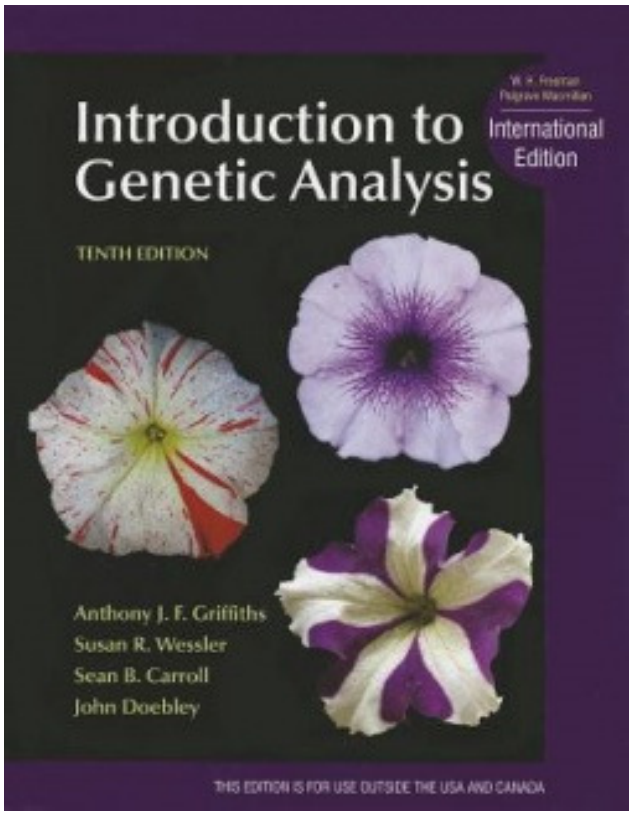
In the fifth edition, authors David Nelson and Michael Cox combine the best of the laboratory and best of the classroom, introducing exciting new developments while communicating basic principles through a variety of new learning tools - from new in-text worked examples to data analysis problems. The fifth edition has been updated to include major advances in biochemistry, new biochemical methods, more medically relevant examples, and a focus on understanding metabolism through obesity and diabetes.

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary



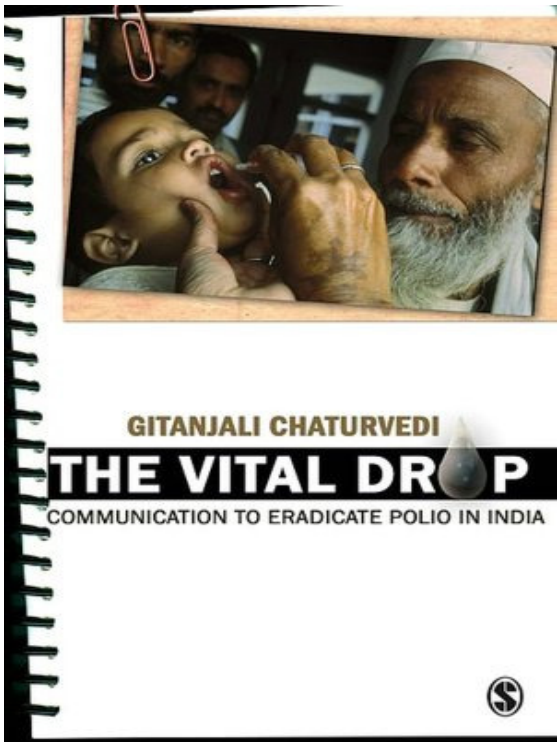
Thoroughly updated, this user-friendly reference, trusted for more than a century by healthcare personnel at every professional level, allows you to grasp the meanings of all medical terms in current usage. Understand and correctly use all the latest terminology in today's ever-evolving medical field with the 32nd Edition of the comprehensive, highly respected Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary! Enhance your understanding of all the current medical terminology in your field by relying on the most comprehensive and highly respected medical dictionary, bringing you more than 120,000 well-defined entries and 1500 clear illustrations.

Introduction to Genetic Analysis



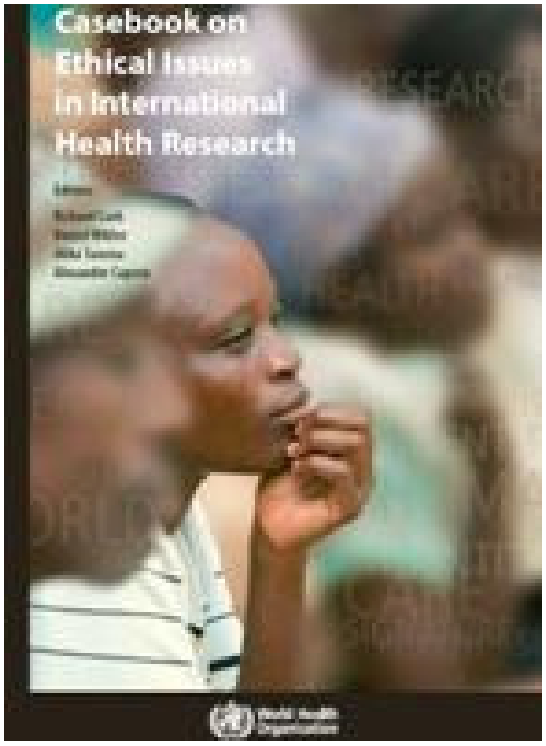
Since its inception, *Introduction to Genetic Analysis* has been known for its prominent authorship—leading scientists in their field who are great educators. This market best-seller exposes students to the landmark experiments in genetics, teaching students how to analyze experimental data and how to draw their own conclusions based on scientific thinking while teaching students how to think like geneticists.

The Vital Drop Communication to Eradicate Polio in India Overview



The Vital Drop is a book on the success of the Polio campaign in India. Since the last major polio outbreak in India in 2002, several innovative and creative strategies have been employed to ensure that every child is reached, and the programme has been a major success. This book is an important record of the communication journey by UNICEF that began in 2002, and explains how the programme became such a success. It helps explain why communication is such a 'vital drop' not only for polio eradication, but also in the wider interest of child health and well-being.

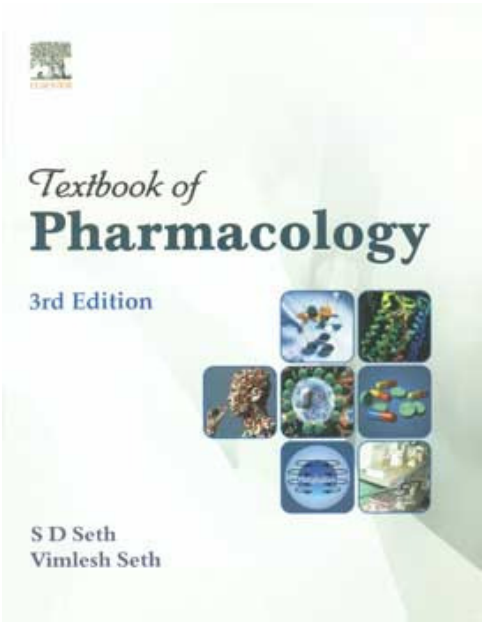
Casebook on Ethical Issues in International Health Research



This publication is the outcome of a project of the Secretariat of the Research Ethics Review Committee of the World Health Organization in partnership with the University of Geneva, and with the support of the Réseau universitaire international de Genève/Geneva International Academic Network (RUIG/GIAN).

This casebook collects 64 case studies, each of which raises an important and difficult ethical issue connected with planning, reviewing, or conducting health-related research. The book's purpose is to contribute to thoughtful analysis of these issues by researchers and members of research ethics committees (RECs, known in some places as ethical review committees or institutional review boards), particularly those involved with studies that are conducted or sponsored internationally.

Textbook of Pharmacology



The present Book is a completely revised and meticulously updated Edition that incorporates the important recent advances in Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Contributions from eminent faculty and specialist clinicians make it an authoritative exposition that links the basic and clinical pharmacology-meeting the present day needs of the students. The book is written in simple Language with user-friendly features like summary tables, self-explanatory flowcharts and figures, and boxes containing extra information to make learning easy and interesting for the students. It exhaustively covers the syllabus recommended by the Medical Council of India.

All the above-mentioned features make it a standard and dependable textbook, a must-have volume for all the undergraduate medical students. It will also serve as a quick revision text for postgraduate students of Internal Medicine, Pediatrics and Surgery. In addition, it will form a handy reference for the practicing physicians.

NEW CONCEPTS

PODCAST

A podcast is a type of digital media consisting of an episodic series of audio, video, PDF, or e-Pub files subscribed to and downloaded through web syndication or streamed online to a computer or mobile device. The word is a neologism derived from "broadcast" and "pod" from the success of the iPod, as podcasts are often listened to on portable media players.

A list of all the audio or video files currently associated with a given series is maintained centrally on the distributor's server as a web feed, and the listener or viewer employs special client application software, known as a pod catcher, that can access this web feed, check it for updates, and download any new files in the series. This process can be automated so that new files are downloaded automatically. Files are stored locally on the user's computer or other device ready for offline use, giving simple and convenient access to episodic content. In this way it is contrasted to webcasting (Internet streaming).

PODCASTING

The term "podcasting" was first mentioned by Ben Hammersley in The Guardian newspaper in a February 2004 article, along with other proposed names for the new medium. It is a portmanteau of the words "pod"- from iPod -and "broadcasting". Despite the etymology, the content can be accessed using any computer that can play media files and not just portable music players. Use of the term "podcast" predates the addition of native support for podcasting to the iPod, or to Apple's iTunes software. To avoid a term suggestive of "iPod", some use the term netcast instead of podcast, such as the TWiT.tv podcaster Leo Laporte (though the older term is also used in the broader sense of any internet-delivered real-time media transmission).

Podcasting is a simple means of distributing audio content over the Internet, taking advantage of the power of RSS. Content consumers (end-users) can subscribe to a feed of a producer's audio content and receive automatic downloads of new content as it is made available online.

Seminars / Conferences / Workshops in Library/Information

1. **Workshop on Koha**

   Time: December 7, 2012 at 9am to December 8, 2012

   Venue: Kerala

2. **Workshop On Use Of Open Source Platforms And Systems In Library**

   Time: December 9, 2012 at 9am to December 10, 2012 at 6pm

   Venue: New Mumbai

   Website or Map: http://www.piit.ac.in/departments/pgdilit/pgdilitworkshops.asp

3. **National Seminar 2012**

   Time: December 10, 2012 to December 13, 2012

   Venue: Pondicherry University

   Theme:

   - Intellectual Property Rights : Problem and Prospects with Special Reference to Library and Information Services
   - SIG on Social Science
   - Strategic Planning for Library Management
   - SIG on Computer Applications in LIS
   - Semantic Web

   Website or Map: http://iaslic1955.org.in/Default.aspx?PageId=142

4. **State Level Conference On "Management Techniques For Library And Information Centers In The Electronic Era"**

   Time: December 11 2012

   Venue: Wardha, Maharashtra

Subthemes

- **Modern Management Techniques**
- **Library Management Software**
- **Total Quality Management.**
- **Human Resources Management for Libraries.**
- **Brain Storming.**
- **Dynamic Leadership**
- **Decision Making**
- **Leadership & Motivation**

5. Workshop on e-Granthalaya New NIC Software for Automation and Networking of Libraries

Time: December 10, 2012 to December 13, 2012

Venue: Pune , Maharashtra

6. 4th National Research Conference

Time: December 15, 2012

Venue: Mumbai

Theme: Library: a Temple of Learning & Knowledge House

Website or Map: lib4thconference@gnims.com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