Library e-Newsletter

ग्रंथालय समाचार पत्र

NIT ROURKELA

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Growth profile of BPCL books collection during last 7years

The National Institute of Technology Rourkela Library (BPCL) with its modern collection of knowledge resources and innovative information services fills an essential role for students, faculty, and the surrounding community in their intellectual pursuits. It is a hybrid library with the state-of-the-art technological applications. The Library holds knowledge resources predominantly related to Science and Technology, Social Science & other allied subjects.

This report puts focus on last seven-year's growth profile of books (2007 to 2013). Our library holds 65899 no of books since its inception. But in last seven years 15389 no of books are added to its collection in a average of 2197 nos / year. But if we focus from 2009 when book fair was started which shows a healthy and continuous growth of the collection in average of 2662 nos/year.

YEAR	NO. OF BOOKS ADDED	CUMULATIVE NO. OF BOOKS
2007	267	50787
2008	1801	52588
2009	2612	55200
2010	2298	57498
2011	2880	60378
2012	3103	63481
2013	2418	65899

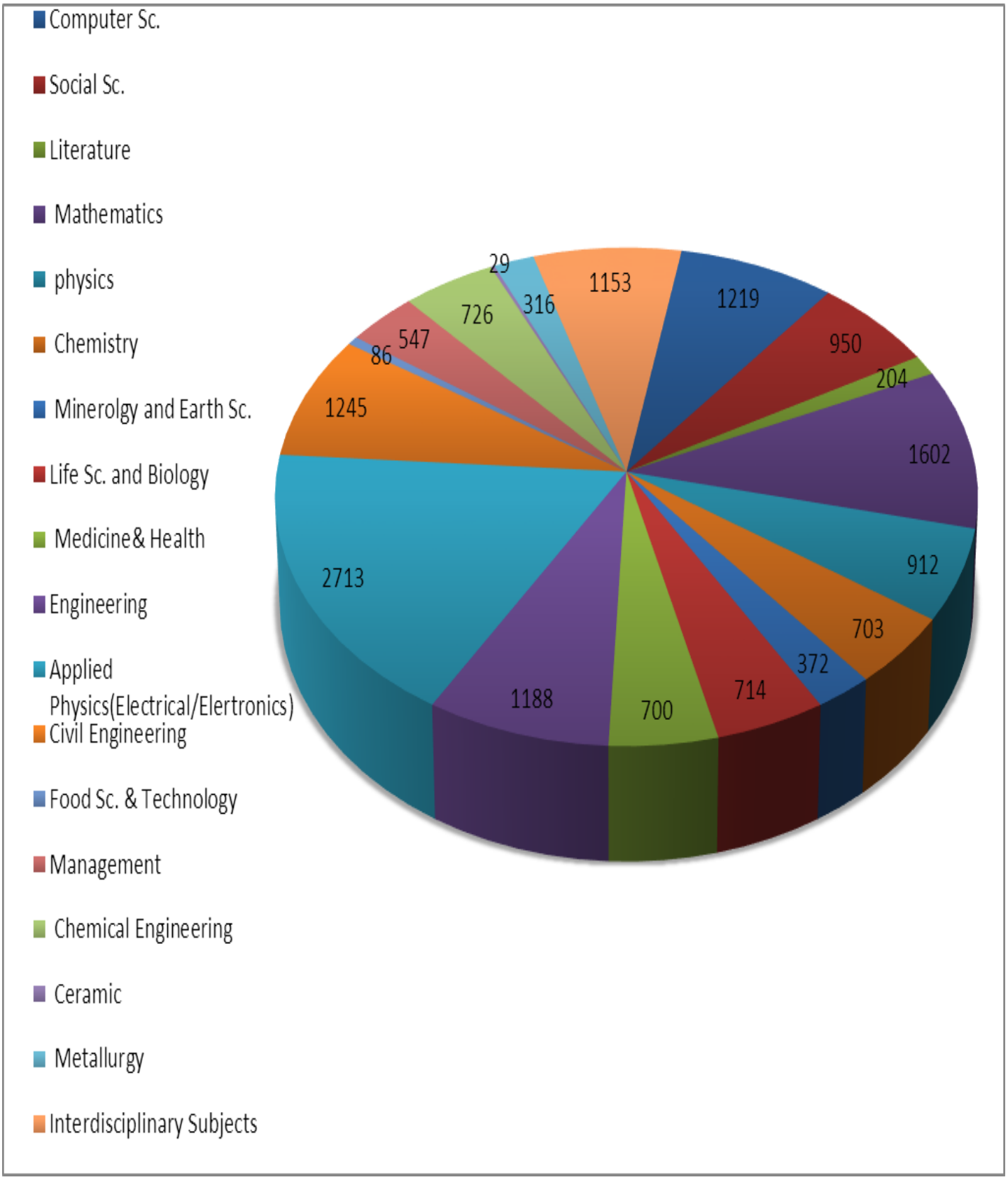
The table indicates year wise summary of collections.

In NITR, book fair plays a vital role in collection development .Vendors across the country are participated and a good no. of books have been selected by our faculty members. Other than the above our book collection is enriched by direct purchased books from our registered vendors and books received in the form of gratis from other institutes or personnel.

Did you know?

- Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise .
- The sun is 330,330 times larger than the Earth.

The pie chart shows the no of titles added to various subject / branch of our NITR community.

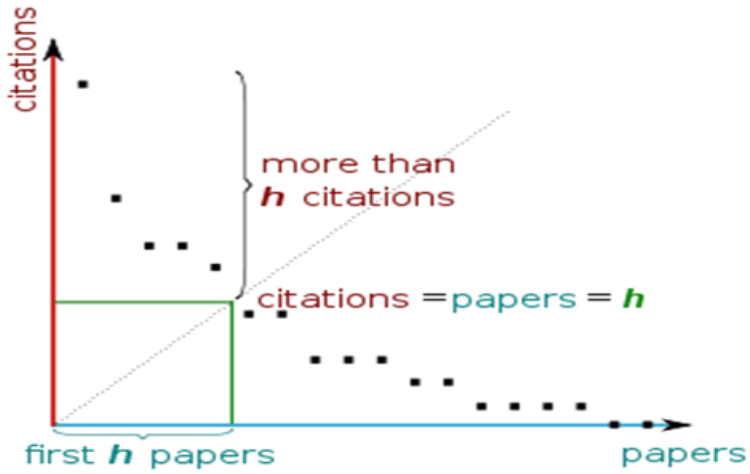


h-Index

As discussed earlier, the ***h*-index** is an index that attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a group of scientists.

LET US KNOW MORE ABOUT h-INDEX

The index is based on the distribution of citations received by a given researcher's publications. **Hirsch writes**: A scientist has index h if h of his/her Np papers have at least h citations each, and the other (Np − h) papers have no more than h citations each.



***h*-Index Graph**

In other words, a scholar with an index of h has published h papers each of which has been cited in other papers at least h times. Thus, the h-index reflects both the number of publications and the number of citations per publication. The index is designed to improve upon simpler measures such as the total number of citations or publications. The index works properly only for comparing scientists working in the same field; citation conventions differ widely among different fields.

No amount of experimentation can ever prove me right, a single experiment can prove me wrong.

- Albert Einstein

Our Productivity

This report is prepared based on the papers indexed by SCOPUS-as on 20/02/2014 by advanced search facility limited to affiliation to National Institute of Technology Rourkela/NIT Rourkela.

Total 2883 no of publications are indexed in scopus from 1968-2014, out of which 1832 are articles, 894 are conference proceedings , 56 articles in press, 55 reviews and 46 other publications. After analysis of the total publication of NITR indexed by SCOPUS, authors having more than 60 publications are taken for representing their *h*- indexes. It is calculated in scopus data base and represented in tabular format.

> To succeed in your mission, you must have single minded devotion to your goal.
>
> **Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam**

Name of the Author	Total no of Publications	Total no of citations received	Highest citations received by a publication	*h*-index
Panda, G	128	1737	143	22
Mahapatra, S.S.	111	508	60	12
Das, P. K	107	1733	131	24
Mohapatra, K.K	68	38	6	4
Majhi, B.	64	80	16	5
Panigrahi,S.	66	319	28	12
Satapathi, A	60	327	33	11

National Science Day

National Science Day is celebrated all over India with great enthusiasm on 28th of February every year in order to commemorate the invention of the Raman Effect in India by the Indian physicist, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman on the same day in the year 1928. For his great success in the field of science in India, Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was awarded and honored with the Nobel Prize in the Physics in the year 1930.

28th of February, 1928 was the great day in India when an invention in the field of Indian science was completed by the famous Indian physicist, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman. He was a Tamil Brahmin and first one in the science, who had researched such invention in India. To commemorate and honor this event always in the future, 28th of February was asked to the Indian Government to designate as a National Science Day in India by the National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) in the year 1986.

From then, the national science day was started celebrating all across the India as a great event in the field of Indian science.

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Expected scenario in future...

The following are expected to be the future programme.

1. Establishment of Text book/ Reserve book section in library;
2. Weeding out physically damaged books;
3. NPTEL Video Course (Phase-2) up-gradation under progress;
4. Every floor at BPCL, arrangement of two desktop computers to access OPAC by library users.
5. National Workshop on Library Automation, CMS & Data Migration from May 2-5, 2014;
6. Establishment of Information KIOSK in Library;
7. User Education Programme in the first week of March