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Keynote Speech I

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From Metrics to Meaning: Rethinking Research Value in a Changing Global Research Landscape Beyond Citations, Rankings and Conventional Measures of Impact

Abstract

Research assessment has become increasingly dependent on publications, citations, journal prestige, rankings and other quantitative indicators. While these metrics provide valuable signals of research performance, they cannot fully explain why research matters, who benefits from it, or how value is created. This challenge is particularly important in today's global research landscape, where research systems differ substantially in institutional missions, national priorities, research capacity, cultural contexts and societal needs. This keynote proposes Research Value as a broader framework for rethinking how research should be evaluated. It moves beyond the conventional progression from research outputs to citation-based impact by examining how research contributes to knowledge, policy, professional practice, innovation and society. It argues that research impact should be evaluated through multiple forms of evidence, including metrics, research uptake, policy and practice engagement, qualitative evidence, stakeholder perspectives and demonstrated outcomes. Drawing on emerging scholarship on responsible research assessment and comparative evidence from Asian and other research systems, the keynote highlights the importance of context-sensitive evaluation. Research value is not necessarily

expressed in the same way across disciplines, institutions or societies. The keynote ultimately argues that the future of research assessment should not be metric-free, but metric-informed, evidence-based and context-sensitive; moving from counting research to understanding its meaning, contribution and value.

Keywords:

Research Assessment; Research Value; Research Impact; Responsible Research Assessment; Context-Sensitive Evaluation

Keynote Speech 2

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The Tyranny of Citation-Based Metrics: Building a Three-Level Framework for Transparency and Openness in Research Assessment

Abstract

In this keynote, Prof. Abrizah Abdullah challenges the tyranny of citation-based metrics a distortion of scientific evaluation first exposed by David Colquhoun in Nature (2003) when he warned against the misuse of the impact factor. The presentation proposes a comprehensive three-level framework for assessing transparency and openness in scholarly publishing: micro (researcher practices), meso (journal policies), and macro (institutional accountability). Drawing on her extensive international and national research on Transparency and Openness in Scholarly Publishing (TOSP), which has examined how researchers conceptualise and practice openness across multiple countries and disciplines, identifying core themes and key practices that define transparent scholarly communication - the keynote reveals the critical gap between researcher desires for openness and institutional evaluation cultures. The TOSP Metrics Framework integrates international standards and guidelines on scientific publishing with the Research Integrity Risk Index (RI²) a macro-level tool for institutional accountability- into a unified system. With eight measurable indicators at each level, the framework offers a responsible, evidence-based approach

that rewards transparency and integrity across the scholarly ecosystem. The keynote concludes with a call for STMet to lead the development of this cross disciplinary framework a decisive step towards moving beyond the citation-based tyranny that has long obstructed the transition to a more open, transparent, and accountable research culture.

ABSTRACTS

Mapping the Knowledge Structure of Generative AI Research in Information Retrieval: A BERTopic-Based Analysis

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Abstract

The emergence of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly Large Language Models (LLMs), transformer architectures, and Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) systems, has fundamentally transformed the landscape of Information Retrieval (IR). Traditional IR systems primarily relied on keyword matching, Boolean logic, and probabilistic ranking methods to retrieve relevant documents. However, recent advancements in transformer-based language models such as BERT, GPT, and ChatGPT have enabled context-aware, semantic, and conversational retrieval mechanisms, thereby reshaping how users interact with information systems. Despite the rapid growth of scholarly literature in this area, limited research has systematically examined the intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and emerging research directions of Generative AI-driven Information Retrieval. This study aims to map the knowledge structure of Generative AI research in Information Retrieval using a scientometric and text-mining approach. Specifically, the research investigates publication growth patterns, thematic structures, temporal evolution, citation impact, keyword dynamics, and conceptual relationships within the domain. Bibliographic data comprising 5,102 publications indexed in the Scopus database between 2003 and 2026 were collected and analyzed. To uncover latent research themes, the study employed BERTopic, a transformer-based topic modeling framework that integrates Sentence Transformers, UMAP dimensionality reduction, HDBSCAN clustering, and class-based TF-IDF. Additional analyses included citation analysis, temporal trend analysis, co-word clustering, hierarchical dendrogram visualization, and topic network analysis. The findings reveal a remarkable surge in research output after 2022, coinciding with the widespread adoption of ChatGPT and other generative AI technologies. Publication

growth accelerated significantly between 2024 and 2025, demonstrating the increasing scholarly interest in AI-powered retrieval systems. BER Topic analysis identified ten major thematic clusters that collectively define the research landscape: Large Language Models (LLMs), Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), Semantic Search, Conversational Information Retrieval, Dense Retrieval Systems, Multimodal Retrieval, Prompt Engineering, Query Expansion and Reformulation, Hallucination Mitigation and Explainability, and Intelligent Recommendation Systems. Among these themes, LLMs, RAG, and Semantic Search emerged as the most dominant and influential research areas.

Temporal analysis indicated that research attention has progressively shifted from conventional retrieval approaches toward transformer-based, context-aware, and generative retrieval systems. Themes such as Prompt Engineering, Hallucination Mitigation, and Explainable AI exhibited rapid growth after 2022, reflecting increasing concerns regarding reliability, transparency, and factual consistency in AI-generated responses. Citation analysis further demonstrated that LLMs, Semantic Search, and RAG received the highest scholarly impact, highlighting their central role in advancing Contemporary Information retrieval research.

The co-word and network analyses revealed three interconnected intellectual domains: Semantic and Neural Retrieval, Generative AI and LLM Ecosystems, and Explainability and Prompt Optimization. Network centrality measures identified LLMs as the primary thematic hub linking multiple research streams, including semantic retrieval, conversational search, RAG architectures, and prompt engineering. These findings indicate that Information Retrieval research is evolving toward highly interactive, personalized, and intelligent information access systems driven by Generative AI technologies.

The study contributes to the growing body of literature by providing a comprehensive sciento metric framework for understanding the intellectual structure and thematic evolution of Generative AI in Information Retrieval. The findings offer valuable insights for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers seeking to understand emerging research trajectories and future developments in AI-enabled information access and retrieval systems.

Literature on Information Seeking Behaviour (1990 to 2024): A Bibliometric Analysis of Books

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Abstract

This study is based on the 61 books published on information-seeking behaviour in India and abroad from the year 1990 to 2024. This paper presents an author-wise analysis of published books on information-seeking behaviour, including geographical distribution, authorship patterns, publication year, country-wise distribution, and publication counts. The results show Donald O. Case as the most well-known author with three publications. Single authorship is most common (67.2%). The maximum number of publications is from India (26.2%), and the leading publisher is LAP Lambert Academic Publishing (24.6%). This paper will also examine the availability of literature on information-seeking behaviour

Analysis of Non-Translatable Terms of Indian Knowledge Systems in National Education Policy 2020

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Abstract

This study is an attempt to analyse non-translatable terms of Indian Knowledge Systems used in the National Education Policy 2020 of India. This study used content analysis and identified non-translatable terms, their frequency of appearance, and

their contextual usage in this education policy. The study revealed that terms such as Yoga, Nalanda, Satya, Takshashila, Ahimsa, Ashramshalas, Ayurveda, Seva, Jnan, Pragyaa, Prem, Kalaas, Lok Vidya, etc., were used throughout the policy document, which clearly indicates that a high emphasis is given to these ancient Indian knowledge system concepts in the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

Reading-Related Hashtags on Instagram: A Study of User-Generated Metadata and Reading Culture Promotion

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Abstract

Purpose – The current study examines reading-related hashtags on Instagram as a form of user-generated metadata and explores their role in information organisation, knowledge representation, and the promotion of reading culture within a social media environment.

Design/methodology/approach – Using qualitative content analysis, the study investigated Instagram posts associated with popular reading-related hashtags in Iran. From an initial corpus of approximately 600,000 posts published between November 2021 and November 2022, a sample of about 46,000 posts was selected using Cochran's sampling formula. Hashtags were analyzed independently of user accounts and classified according to a standardized folksonomic framework. Reliability was assessed through Holsti's coefficient, while content validity was established through expert review.

Findings – The findings reveal that reading-related hashtags are employed almost equally in semantically relevant and irrelevant contexts. Hashtags with direct and specific references to reading activities demonstrate stronger semantic consistency, whereas broader and socially valued hashtags are frequently used to increase visibility and audience reach. Most hashtags fall within topical and descriptive categories,

indicating that users contribute to information organization and act as informal promoters of reading culture. In contrast, exclusive hashtags associated with authors,

Publishers, or specific campaigns are used less frequently.

Research limitations/implications – The study is limited to Instagram posts from Iran and focuses exclusively on hashtag content. Nevertheless, the findings provide insights into how user-generated metadata functions as an information practice in social media environments and highlight challenges related to semantic inconsistency and information discoverability.

Originality/value – The current study contributes to knowledge and information research by conceptualising reading-related hash tagging as a form of participatory knowledge organisation shaped by user behaviour, cultural context, and platform affordances. It further emphasizes the importance of hashtag literacy as an emerging dimension of information literacy in digital communication environments.

Mapping the Research Landscape of Artificial Intelligence in Drug Discovery and Development: A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative technology in drug discovery and development, significantly accelerating pharmaceutical research and innovation. The present study aims to map the research landscape of AI in Drug Discovery and Development through a bibliometric analysis of publications indexed in the Web of Science database. A total of 10,489 publications published between 2017 and 2026 were analyzed using bibliometric indicators such as publication output, citation count, average citations per publication, and h-index. The findings revealed a substantial growth in research output, particularly during the last five years, indicating the increasing adoption of AI technologies in pharmaceutical research. Journal articles

constituted the dominant document type, while leading contributions were made by authors such as Sean Ekins and Dongsheng Cao. The United States and China emerged as the most influential countries in terms of productivity and citation impact. The Chinese Academy of Sciences was identified as the leading institution, and Elsevier was the most productive publisher. The analysis further highlighted the interdisciplinary nature of the field, with strong contributions from chemistry, pharmacology, biology, and computer science. The study provides valuable insights into global research trends and the evolving role of AI in drug discovery and development

Research Productivity on Sustainable Development Goals by the BRICS+ Countries: Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of SDG research contributions by the BRICS+ countries between 2016 and 2025. Using data extracted from Scopus, a total of 6,446 documents were analysed across publication trends, citation impact, journal and document type, author and institutional productivity, keyword co-occurrence, funding patterns and open access status. Results show that SDG output grew nearly fortyfold over the study period, from 49 documents in 2016 to 1,880 in 2025, representing a compound annual growth rate of 49.97%. India is the largest contributor by volume (29.2% of total output), while China recorded the highest citation impact (49,660 total citations). Of the 6,446 SDG-related documents analysed, 4,890 received citations, accumulating a total of 140,709 citations and achieving an h-index of 149, highlighting the scholarly impact and global visibility of BRICS+ SDG research. These findings provide the first integrated bibliometric baseline for the expanded BRICS+ bloc's contribution to SDG research and highlight priorities for funding transparency.

Transformation of Research Integrity in the AI Era: A Bibliometric and Thematic Analysis

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Abstract

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly generative AI technologies such as ChatGPT, has transformed academic research by enhancing research efficiency while simultaneously raising significant concerns regarding research integrity, transparency, and ethical scientific practice. This study provides a comprehensive bibliometric and thematic analysis of global research on AI and research integrity using 4,703 publications retrieved from the Scopus database. Bibliometric analyses were performed using Bibliometrix (R package) and VOSviewer to examine publication trends, collaboration networks, funding agencies, influential publications, citation impact, keyword co-occurrence, thematic evolution, latent research topics, and temporal topic trends. Citation-based indicators, including total citations, average citations per publication, Altmetric Attention Score, Mendeley readership, and policy document citations, were obtained from the Dimensions database to evaluate scientific influence. The findings reveal a rapid growth in publications following the emergence of generative AI, with the United States, China, the United Kingdom, and Australia leading global research productivity and collaboration. The National Institutes of Health and the National Natural Science

Foundation of China were the most productive funding agencies, while China's National Key Research and Development Program achieved the highest citation impact. Topic modeling identified ten major research themes, with Generative AI and Academic Integrity in Higher Education emerging as the dominant topic. Temporal analysis further demonstrated a clear shift from traditional plagiarism detection toward responsible AI governance, research ethics, scholarly publishing integrity, and educational applications of AI. The findings provide valuable insights for researchers, higher education institutions, journal editors, funding agencies, and policymakers in developing evidence-based strategies and governance frameworks for the ethical and transparent integration of AI throughout the research lifecycle.

From Research to Policy: the rising attention to loneliness

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Abstract

Loneliness has emerged as a major societal challenge with growing implications for public health, social cohesion, and public policy. While research on loneliness has expanded substantially during the last decades, considerably less attention has been devoted to understanding the extent to which this growing body of scientific knowledge is reflected in policy-making processes. Analysing the relationship between research production and policy attention is essential for assessing the societal relevance of science and identifying those research areas that are more likely to inform evidence based policy

This study examines the relationship between scientific production on loneliness and its visibility in policy documents through a large-scale bibliometric approach. The analysis combines publication data retrieved from the Web of Science (WoS) with policy citation data extracted from Overton, currently the largest database indexing references from policy documents to scholarly publications. Scientific publications were identified through a comprehensive search strategy covering both English and

Spanish terminology related to loneliness and social isolation. The final dataset comprises 66,978 publications, of which 48,111 include a DOI. These publications were subsequently matched against Overton, identifying 9,138 publications (18.9%) that Received at least one citation in policy documents.

Beyond measuring policy attention, the study explores the thematic profile of policy-cited research using Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modelling applied to publication titles. Five major thematic areas were identified, covering severe mental health risks, clinical and healthcare contexts, social relationships and adolescent environments, vulnerable populations, and longitudinal and environmental determinants of loneliness. The temporal evolution of these topics was subsequently analysed to identify changes in Policy attention over time.

The results reveal a sustained increase in both scientific production and policy attention throughout the study period, with a particularly pronounced peak during the COVID-19 pandemic. This finding suggests that the pandemic acted as a major policy window, accelerating the incorporation of loneliness research into policy agendas. However, the subsequent decline in policy citations indicates that this increased attention has not yet become fully consolidated, highlighting the challenges of translating scientific evidence into long-term policy action. The thematic analysis further demonstrates that policy engagement extends across multiple dimensions of loneliness, from mental health and healthcare to broader structural determinants and community-based perspectives, reflecting the multidimensional nature of the phenomenon.

The study contributes to the growing literature on the science–policy interface by demonstrating the usefulness of combining bibliometric techniques with policy citation analysis and machine learning approaches to evaluate the societal visibility of research. Rather than assessing policy implementation, policy citations provide valuable evidence of how scientific knowledge becomes incorporated into policy discourse. The proposed approach offers a scalable methodology for examining research uptake in policy across different societal challenges and illustrates how bibliometric indicators can complement more traditional assessments of research impact.

The Intellectual Structure and Global Evolution of Internship Research: A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

Internships are now an integral part of higher education and provide students with opportunities for experiential learning and development of skills necessary for future employment. Even though there has been an increase in the amount of research on internships, there is still not enough understanding about the intellectual structure and globalisation of research on the subject. The paper presents an analysis of internship research indexed in the Scopus database. The data sets used consisted of 5,333 final journal articles based on searches using the keywords – “internships,” “intern” and “interns.” Analysis of bibliometric performance was conducted using Biblioshiny (the Bibliometrix R-package) whereas VOSviewer 1.6.20 was used to illustrate co-authorship, citation, international collaboration, three-field relationships and author keywords co-occurrence networks. The results show that the research area has been gradually growing, with an annual growth rate of 10.21% and a peak output in 2025 (567 articles). The literature is mostly based in the Social and Medical Sciences, confirming that internships are a key element in education and healthcare. BMC Medical Education was the most prolific journal, but the New England Journal of Medicine was the most cited. The research has shown that the University of Michigan was the leading institution and that the USA has dominated the whole world in terms of research productivity, citation impact and international cooperation. The network of collaboration demonstrates that the USA remains the leading player in research globally with some increase in the involvement of China, India, Saudi Arabia and Australia. The analysis of science mapping reveals a highly interconnected knowledge area with seven main thematic clusters related to medical education, clinical internship, mental health, professional development, mentoring, employability and work based learning. The current analysis includes a detailed summary of the intellectual landscape, main influencers, the nature of collaboration and the themes of research on internship. The results are very useful for any researcher, educator, academic institution and decision-makers who are interested in improving internship and finding new things to study in the field.

Harnessing Phygital Innovation and Intellectual Property for India's Inclusive Prosperity

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Abstract

India is steadily advancing toward becoming one of the world's top three fastest-growing economies. In this context, inclusive prosperity must remain a central priority, especially within the ongoing digital transformation. This study explores the convergence of physical and digital economic systems termed the Phygital Economy and examines its implications for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) within the framework of India Viksit Bharat 2047 vision.

The research adopts a mixed-methods approach: primary data were gathered through surveys with MSME entrepreneurs and innovation stakeholders, analysed using descriptive and correlational statistics; secondary data were sourced from NITI Aayog reports, WIPO databases, and peer-reviewed literature to situate national IPR trends. Findings highlight a significant gap between awareness and adoption of IPR among grassroots economic actors, Despite rapid digitalization.

The study underscores the need for simplified registration processes, targeted capacity-building initiatives, and accessible digital IP platforms. It also emphasizes the importance of Geographical Indications in safeguarding traditional knowledge. Ultimately, strengthening IPR ecosystems within phygital frameworks emerges as vital for fostering equitable growth, innovation-driven entrepreneurship, and inclusive participation. Policy recommendations are offered to advance integrated digital IP governance, aligning with India's vision of inclusive prosperity

Literacy to Economic Independence: Transforming Libraries Based on Social Inclusion as a Space for Community Empowerment in Sungai Penuh City, Jambi Province

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Abstract

Social inclusion-based library transformation is the idea of expanding the role of libraries from merely providing and borrowing collections to becoming lifelong learning centers, social interaction spaces, and community empowerment tools. This study aims to analyze how social inclusion-based libraries function as spaces for community

empowerment, increasing literacy, and encouraging economic independence for local communities in Sungai Penuh City, Jambi Province. The study uses a qualitative approach, case study method, analysis of various documents and policies. The findings of this study indicate that inclusive libraries in Sungai Penuh City have launched various empowerment programs, such as productive skills training to develop the potential of village and local communities (Maker Space), empowerment and support for information and digital literacy in village libraries, utilization of community information and communication technology, and mentoring for micro-enterprises (MSMEs) and the creative economy. These programs not only improve the community's ability to obtain information but also open business opportunities and improve the community's economic welfare. In this case, libraries function to form social networks, increase community participation, and foster self-confidence and quality of life. The implementation of social inclusion-based library transformation is carried out through identifying community needs, participatory planning, strengthening information technology-based services, community involvement, and collaboration with various related parties. Sustainable policy support, librarian capacity building, and multi-sector partnerships are needed to ensure libraries can effectively fulfill their role as agents of social and economic development in the community

Analysis of Institutional Repository Managers' Readiness in Detecting and Mitigating Artificial Intelligence Plagiarism at the UIN Mataram Library

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Abstract

The development of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the academic environment presents opportunities for increased efficiency but also new risks to academic integrity, including AI plagiarism. Unlike conventional plagiarism, AI output can produce new texts with a low level of similarity, so it is not always identified through similarity

checks. This makes institutional repository managers a key first-line screening mechanism for scientific works before publication and dissemination. This study aims to analyze the readiness of UIN Mataram Repository managers in detecting and mitigating AI plagiarism in terms of knowledge, skills, technology, procedures, policies, ethics, and organizational support. The study used a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were obtained through semi-structured interviews, non-participatory observation, and documentation of the management and examination of scientific works. Informants were selected purposively from library and repository managers and information technology personnel. The results show that the foundation of readiness (change efficacy) has been formed through increased manager competence, the availability of the Compilatio application, and the implementation of multi-layered checks that include verification of fictitious references and indications of AI. However, in terms of institutional change commitment, written regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) specifically regarding AI plagiarism have not been implemented, so the current governance is still *de facto*. In the technological dimension, administrators are aware of the limitations of AI detectors related to language bias and the risk of false positives, which requires administrators to shift from merely operational literacy to critical evaluation skills (evaluative literacy). To address this gap, administrators implement a four-layer mitigation strategy: preventive, detective, corrective, and evaluative. This study concludes that mitigating AI plagiarism requires an integration of technology, human competency, and policy. The use of AI in scientific writing does not need to be completely banned but must be managed so that its application is transparent, critical, ethical, and accountable.

Research Trends on Generative Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education: A Bibliometric Analysis of Scopus Publications (2022–2026)

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Abstract

The rapid growth of Generative Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI) has transformed information access, learning practices, and academic activities in higher education, leading to an increasing number of related scholarly publications. This study aims to map the research landscape of Generative AI in higher education, focusing specifically on its intersections with information access, learning practices, and academic activities through a bibliometric analysis of Scopus-indexed publications. Analyzing 458 documents published between 2022 and 2026 using VOSviewer version 1.6.20, this study identifies publication trends, keyword relationships, thematic clusters, and emerging research topics. Findings reveal a substantial increase in research output, identifying 37 keywords across eight thematic clusters: academic integrity, academic writing, AI literacy, critical thinking, collaborative learning, self-regulated learning, prompt engineering, and technology acceptance. Network visualization indicates that Generative AI, ChatGPT, Artificial Intelligence, and Higher Education are the most prominent themes. Furthermore, overlay visualization demonstrates a shift from technology-centered discussions toward learner-centered and competency-oriented perspectives, while density visualization highlights the dominance of AI adoption alongside underexplored emerging themes. These findings provide a comprehensive overview of the intellectual structure in the field and offer actionable insights for shaping future pedagogical frameworks and ethical guidelines in higher education.

VIDWAN and IRINS: A Data-Driven Analysis of Research Visibility and Impact in the Indian Academic Ecosystem

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Abstract

The measurement of research visibility and impact has become central to academic evaluation, career advancement, and institutional ranking. In India, the INFLIBNET Centre has developed two interconnected platforms VIDWAN and the Indian Research Information Network System (IRINS) to address the growing need for comprehensive researcher profiling and scholarly communication management. This paper presents a data driven analysis of these platforms' architecture, adoption patterns, and effectiveness in enhancing research visibility. Drawing on empirical data from the VIDWAN expert database, IRINS adoption metrics, and global frameworks for responsible research assessment, the paper examines three objectives: the operational mechanisms of these platforms, evidence of their effectiveness, and their alignment with responsible research assessment principles. The analysis reveals that VIDWAN has registered 258,205 experts, with Engineering & Technology (39.34%) and Social Sciences (17.71%) as dominant fields, while Tamil Nadu leads in expert representation (26.32% of state university experts). IRINS adoption has grown to 1,700+ organizations and 2.5 lakh faculty members, curating approximately 2.85 million publications. Data quality, faculty participation gaps, and integration with global identifiers remain challenges. The paper concludes with recommendations aligned with emerging AI-driven evaluation paradigms and the broader movement toward holistic research impact assessment.

A Comprehensive Approach to Improving Webometrics Rankings in Universities: SEO and Technical Training Initiatives

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Abstract

In the digital era, higher education institutions must enhance their online visibility and website quality to achieve competitive Webometrics rankings and strengthen their global reputation. This study presents a strategic approach to improving university Webometrics rankings through the integration of targeted search engine optimization (SEO) strategies and structured technical training programs. The methodology includes implementing on-page and off-page SEO techniques, optimizing institutional repositories, improving backlink strategies, and conducting systematic training for university web administrators and faculty members. Empirical findings indicate significant improvements in web visibility, domain authority, and ranking metrics, highlighting the synergy between SEO optimization and capacity-building initiatives. Furthermore, this research emphasizes the role of consistent content management, metadata optimization, and technical website improvements in sustaining long-term Webometrics performance. The study provides universities with actionable insights to enhance their digital presence and competitiveness in global rankings. Future research should explore the scalability of these initiatives across different academic environments and assess their broader implications for institutional reputation and digital transformation in higher education.

Heartbeat of Global Science: A Scientometric Mapping of Cardiac Disease Research as reflected in Scopus database (2000–2024)

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Abstract

Cardiac disease is a critical health condition that can strike without warning, often resulting in sudden and fatal consequences. In recent years, there has been a noticeable rise in the number of sudden deaths due to cardiac-related ailments, affecting individuals across all age groups from young children to the elderly. Despite extensive global research efforts, accurately predicting and preventing fatal cardiac events remains a significant challenge in medical science.

In this context, the present study offers a scient metric analysis of cardiac disease research over the past 25 years, covering the period from January 2000 to December 2024. The data for this study were retrieved from the Scopus database using a set of relevant keywords: "cardiac disease," "heart disease," "heart failure," "coronary artery disease," and "heart attack." A total of 1,123,255 records were identified and subsequently exported to Microsoft Excel spread sheets for detailed analysis. The findings reveal a consistent and significant growth in global research output on cardiac diseases over the years. The highest number of records was published in the year 2021, accounting for 74,952 documents (6.7%), followed closely by 74,088 records (6.6%) in 2022 and 73,281 records (6.5%) in 2024. A statistical analysis indicated a strong positive correlation between the number of publications and the year of publication, with the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = .971$) being statistically significant at $p < .001$. This underscores a growing academic and clinical interest in the field of cardiac research over time.

Regarding the type of publications, research articles constituted the majority, accounting for 67.7% of the total documents. Among individual contributors, Lip, G.Y.H. from the United Kingdom, emerged as the most prolific author, with 2,034 publications, representing 9.2% of the total output among the top 20 researchers. His extensive contributions highlight the influential role of certain scholars in shaping the global Discourse on cardiac health.

In terms of institutional productivity, Harvard Medical School in the United States led with 24,232 publications (11.4%), securing the top rank among the most active institutions. The United States, as a whole, dominated the country-wise output with 362,268 publications, representing 30.4% of global cardiac disease research, and Ranked first among the top 20 countries.

The linguistic analysis revealed that the overwhelming majority of publications (92.2%) were in the English language, reflecting its dominant role in scientific communication. One of the most highly cited works during this period was the article titled “Clinical Features of Patients Infected with 2019 Novel Coronavirus in Wuhan, China” by Huang et al., published in 2020. This article, which explored the intersection of cardiac complications and COVID-19, received an impressive 35,841 citations, underscoring its Profound global impact.

Thus, it can be concluded that the findings of the scient metric study provide valuable insights into the evolving landscape of cardiac disease research, highlighting trends in publication growth, leading contributors, institutional and national outputs, and citation impact over the last quarter-century.

AI-Assisted Reference Services: Transforming User Experience in Academic Libraries

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming reference services in academic libraries by providing faster, more personalized, and continuously accessible information support. However, empirical evidence regarding its influence on user experience remains limited, particularly in higher education institutions in developing countries. This study aims to examine the impact of AI-assisted reference services on user experience in academic libraries. A quantitative survey design will be employed involving university students as respondents. Data will be collected using a structured questionnaire with a five-point Likert scale and analyzed through descriptive statistics, validity and reliability testing, and regression analysis. The study is expected to demonstrate how AI-assisted reference services improve service efficiency, accessibility, and user satisfaction while complementing librarians' professional roles. The findings will

provide practical recommendations for integrating AI into academic library reference services and contribute to the growing literature on digital transformation in libraries.

Productivity of Agritech Adopted and Non-Agritech Adopted Farmers- A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

This bibliometric analysis systematically maps scientific literature on agricultural technology (agritech) adoption and its effects on farm productivity. Analysing 312 peer-reviewed articles from Scopus and Web of Science (2000–2025) using co-citation, keyword co-occurrence, and trend analysis, this study identifies dominant themes, prolific contributors, and geographic hotspots. Annual publication growth has exceeded 18% since 2015. Agritech-adopting farmers demonstrate consistent productivity gains of 15–42% over non-adopters. Precision irrigation, AI/ML systems, and drone-assisted monitoring emerge as the most impactful interventions. Critical research gaps persist, particularly regarding smallholder farmers in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Reading-Related Hashtags on Instagram: A Study of User-Generated Metadata and Reading Culture Promotion

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Abstract

Current study examines reading-related hashtags on Instagram as a form of user-generated metadata and explores their role in information organization, knowledge representation, and the promotion of reading culture within a social media environment. Using qualitative content analysis, the study investigated Instagram posts associated with popular reading-related hashtags in Iran. From an initial corpus of approximately 600,000 posts published between November 2021 and November 2022, a sample of about 46,000 posts was selected using Cochran's sampling formula. Hashtags were analyzed independently of user accounts and classified according to a standardized folksonomy framework. Reliability was assessed through Holsti's coefficient, while content validity was established through expert review. The findings reveal that reading-related hashtags are employed almost equally in semantically relevant and irrelevant contexts. Hashtags with direct and specific references to reading activities demonstrate stronger semantic consistency, whereas broader and socially valued hashtags are frequently used to increase visibility and audience reach. Most hashtags fall within topical and descriptive categories, indicating that users contribute to information organization and act as informal promoters of reading culture. In contrast, exclusive hashtags associated with authors, publishers, or specific campaigns are used less frequently. study is limited to Instagram posts from Iran and focuses exclusively on hashtag content. Nevertheless, the findings provide insights into

how user-generated metadata functions as an information practice in social media environments and highlight challenges related to semantic inconsistency and information discoverability. The current study contributes to knowledge and information research by conceptualizing reading-related hashtagging as a form of participatory knowledge organization shaped by user behavior, cultural context, and platform affordances. It further emphasizes the importance of hashtag literacy as an emerging dimension of information literacy in digital communication environments.

Generative AI for Scholarly Keyword Extraction: An Evaluation in Library and Information Science

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Abstract:

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) has created new opportunities for automating information organization tasks, including keyword extraction to support the indexing of scholarly literature. This study evaluates the performance of generative AI in extracting keywords from scholarly articles in Library and Information Science (LIS) and examines their alignment with author-assigned keywords. A quantitative experimental evaluation was conducted using scholarly articles published in SINTA 1–3 accredited Indonesian LIS journals. Titles and abstracts were provided to a generative AI model as input, while author-assigned keywords were used as reference keywords for evaluation. A standardized prompt was applied across all articles to ensure consistency in the keyword extraction process. The generated keywords were evaluated using two complementary approaches: exact matching to identify explicit term overlap and semantic similarity to capture conceptually equivalent terms expressed in different forms. Performance was assessed using precision, recall, and F1-score, while semantic similarity was used to examine the degree of conceptual alignment between AI-generated and author-assigned keywords. The study is expected to contribute empirical evidence on the potential and limitations of generative AI as an assistive tool for automated keyword extraction and subject representation in digital scholarly collections.

A Webometric Evaluation of the Web Presence and Performance of the National Digital Library of India Website

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Abstract

The present study is to analyse the web performance and visibility of the National Digital Library of India, one of the major digital libraries that offer academic and learning resources. In today's technological world, it becomes important to assess the structure, accessibility, and performance of websites to deliver accurate information. The current analysis is conducted from the perspective of webometrics and search engine optimization (SEO). The research method involved a webometric literature survey combined with both qualitative and quantitative methods. The data have been gathered using the SEO audit tool SEOptimer and included parameters of on-page SEO, link structure, content, usability, and performance. According to the findings, the National Digital Library of India website has great domain authority, having more than 4 million backlinks and 566 referring domains, together with 235 links in total (174 internal and 61 external links), which suggests high visibility, credibility, and good connectivity. At the same time, there are several limitations, such as low visible content (420 words), incorrect heading hierarchy (using multiple H1 tags and 35 H5 tags), and no ALT attributes in 9 out of 108 images. The analysis shows that page load speed is relatively slow, taking 10.4 seconds, with Time to Interactive at 23 seconds, indicating a poor user experience and potentially affecting search engine rankings. The study finds out that although NDLI has shown great levels of visibility and credibility, the performance of the website is greatly influenced by some on-page SEO deficiencies and performance problems.

Mapping the Evolution of Wastewater Management Research in India: A Scientometric Study of Growth, Collaboration, and Emerging Themes (2010–2025)

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Abstract

Management of wastewater has become one of the key research areas in India due to rapid urbanization, water scarcity, and sustainable development needs. The current paper provides a scientometric analysis of wastewater management research in India published in Scopus from 2010 to 2025 ($n = 12,896$ articles). Based on a reproducible search strategy and employing a combination of bibliometric, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, and keyword co-occurrence network analysis approaches, publication and citation trends, prolific authors, institutions, journals, collaborative patterns, and evolution of research themes were examined. The study found a compound annual growth rate of 14.6% in publications since 2010, with contributions mostly from Indian Institutes of Technology and National Institutes of Technology; key foreign collaborators include South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and the USA. Nine research theme clusters were found, with circular economy, microplastics, and machine learning being themes which did not exist in India until 2018.

From Mapping Scientific Structures to Mapping Scientific Meaning: The Transformation of Science Mapping by Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

Background: Science mapping has traditionally been used to reveal the intellectual, conceptual, and social structure of scientific fields through bibliometric relationships among publications, authors, journals, citations, and keywords. The recent development of artificial intelligence (AI), natural language processing (NLP), machine learning, deep learning, semantic embeddings, transformer models, and large language models (LLMs) is introducing new possibilities for analyzing and representing scientific knowledge. These developments may extend science mapping beyond the analysis of explicit bibliometric relationships toward the identification of deeper semantic Structures and evolving research landscapes.

Objective: This study examines how AI is transforming science mapping, with particular attention to changes in data representation, analytical approaches, topic identification, knowledge organization, and interpretation. It also investigates the emerging methodological challenges associated with AI-enabled science mapping.

Methods: A bibliographic search was conducted in Scopus using terms related to science mapping, bibliometric and knowledge mapping, artificial intelligence, machine learning, natural language processing, semantic analysis, embeddings, and large language models. The search retrieved 2,865 records. Following screening based on titles, abstracts, keywords, and bibliographic metadata, 61 studies were identified as directly or substantially relevant to AI-enhanced science mapping. The selected studies were analyzed according to the AI technologies employed, types of data and representations used, mapping functions, analytical tasks, relationships with established science mapping approaches, and methodological issues.

Results: The reviewed literature indicates a gradual expansion of science mapping from citation-, co-occurrence-, and keyword-based representations toward approaches that incorporate full-text information, semantic representations, document embeddings, topic modeling, machine and deep learning, transformer-based models, and LLMs. AI is being applied to research topic identification, semantic clustering, research landscape analysis, classification, knowledge discovery, and the interpretation of scientific literature. Rather than representing a single technological shift, these developments reflect a broader transformation in how scientific knowledge can be represented, organized, and explored. At the same time, challenges related to validity, explainability, reproducibility, bias, data quality, algorithmic dependence, and human Oversight remain insufficiently addressed.

Conclusion: AI is expanding the methodological and analytical possibilities of science mapping and is contributing to a transition from primarily mapping observable scientific structures toward capturing and interpreting the semantic dimensions of scientific knowledge. This transformation creates new opportunities for large-scale and context-sensitive analysis of research landscapes, while also requiring new methodological standards for evaluating the validity, transparency, and reproducibility of AI-enabled science mapping.

A Bibliometric Analysis of Global Ecotheology Research: Productivity, Collaboration, and Thematic Structure (2016–2025)

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Abstract

The relationship between religion and the natural environment has become an increasingly urgent subject of scholarly inquiry as the global ecological crisis intensifies, giving rise to a rapidly diversifying body of Eco theological scholarship across religious traditions and geographic contexts. However, existing bibliometric studies of this field remain limited: several have confined their scope to a single religious tradition or a narrow, non-Scopus data source, and none has combined an integrated performance analysis with a science-mapping approach to collaboration networks and thematic trends within a single, unified framework covering the most recent publication period.

This study addresses that gap through a bibliometric analysis of 895 Scopus-indexed, open-access journal articles on ecotheology published between 2016 and 2025, retrieved on 30 May 2026 and analyzed using VOSviewer. The analysis examined publication productivity across years, countries (including Single Country Publication [SCP] and Multiple Country Publication [MCP] patterns), institutions, authors, and journals; identified the most highly cited articles; and applied science-mapping techniques to visualize author collaboration networks and keyword co-occurrence patterns. The findings show a near tenfold increase in publication output over the study period, with productivity concentrated in the United States, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia, and driven institutionally by a small number of highly active universities. The keyword network reveals five thematic clusters spanning Catholic magisterial teaching, Islamic environmental ethics, political and liberationist theology, and non-institutional nature spirituality, while the author collaboration network is markedly fragmented, with 79.8% of publications classified as Single Country Publications (SCP) and only 18.4% involving international co-authorship (Multiple Country Publications, MCP). These results are interpreted in relation to the broader theological and bibliometric literature, offering researchers, educators, and policymakers a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the state of global ecotheology research and its likely directions of future growth.

The Journey of the Scientific Article: Evolution and Impact of Bibliometrics in Publication Analysis

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Abstract

This presentation explains, in an accessible and pedagogical way, how methods for measuring the success and trajectory of scientific journal publications have evolved. Through a concise timeline, it analyzes the transformation of bibliometrics: from manual citation counting and classic 20th-century statistical formulas, to the digitization of global databases (such as Scopus and Web of Science), and finally to the current use of Artificial Intelligence for semantic and predictive article analysis.

Using key statistical data on the growth of scientific literature, the study demonstrates how metrics have reshaped our understanding of academic impact. The objective is to provide researchers with a clear, straightforward guide to the past, present, and future of scientific evaluation.

Influence of geopolitical changes on Publication Patterns of Foreign Authors published in Russian journals, 2016-2025

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Abstract

This pilot study aims to investigate trends on Russian research productivity (RP) and geographic structure of foreign researchers published in Russian journal indexed in Web of Science (WOS) and Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) during 2016–2025. pattern of explore the Web of Science and InCites. Russian research productivity (RP) increased substantially during 2016–2021, growing approximately 1.4-fold over this period. Notably, publication output did not decline during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020–2021. The highest level of output was reached in 2021, with 72,332 publications. However, Russia's share of global research productivity decreased from approximately 2.1% in 2020–2021 to 1.2% in 2024–2025. A similar deterioration was observed in other research-performance indicators, including the share of publications among the top 10% most-cited papers, CNCI, and the share of internationally collaborative publications.

The most important finding of this study concerns changes in the geographical composition of foreign authors publishing in Russian journals. During 2016–2025, the number of publications involving authors from BRIC countries showed sustained growth, whereas publications involving authors from EU-27 and OECD countries declined substantially, particularly after 2021. This shift indicates a notable reorientation of the international authorship structure of Russian journals, with a growing contribution from researchers based in emerging research systems and a declining contribution from traditional European and OECD partners.

Implementation of Green Information Literacy (GIL) in School Libraries from an Islamic Ethical Perspective

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Abstract

The global environmental crisis requires educational institutions to actively foster ecological awareness among younger generations. This study aims to analyze the implementation of Green Information Literacy (GIL) in school libraries and examine its practices through the lens of Islamic ethics. A qualitative approach was employed using Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) involving school principals from SMP Islam Pakisaji Malang, SMP Islam Alma'arif Singosari, and MAN 1 Surakarta. The findings reveal that Green Information Literacy is implemented through the integration of literacy programs, environmental education, waste management, school greening initiatives, nature-based learning, plant labeling, student scientific writing, and environmentally oriented reading cultures. From the perspective of Islamic ethics, these practices reflect the values of khalifah fil ardh, amanah, ihsan, and the interconnected concepts of hablum minallah, hablum minannas, and hablum minal alam. School libraries are no longer merely repositories of information but have evolved into agents of ecological transformation that cultivate environmental responsibility among students. This study reinforces the argument that Green Information Literacy serves as a sustainable educational strategy aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Islamic ethical principles

Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Improve the Efficiency of Library Management and Service Quality at SMK Kesehatan Mega Rezky Makassar

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Abstract:

The rapid advance of information technology is pushing school libraries away from conventional record-keeping and toward systems that are faster, smarter, and more responsive to their users. As a vocational institution, SMK Kesehatan Mega Rezky Makassar faces particular pressure to optimise how it manages its collection and delivers library services, so that its practices keep pace with a vocational curriculum that is itself continually reshaped by technological change. This study examines how Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be used to raise the efficiency of library management and the quality of library services at the school, concentrating on three areas: a chatbot for lending services, a book-recommendation system built around student interests, and

the automation of cataloguing. A descriptive qualitative design was adopted, combining a review of the literature with field observation, to capture both the library's current condition and the openings it has for adopting AI. The findings suggest that AI integration can shorten the administrative steps involved in borrowing and returning materials, sharpen inventory control and collection retrieval through automated cataloguing, and draw students further into the collection by tailoring reading suggestions to their individual interests. At the same time, bringing AI into a vocational school library is not without friction: limited infrastructure, uneven digital literacy among library staff, and questions of user-data privacy all stand in the way. The study proposes a staged approach to implementation, one that is calibrated to what the school's resources can realistically support.

Analysis of the Readiness of Institutional Repository Managers in Detecting and Mitigating Artificial Intelligence Plagiarism at the UIN Mataram Library

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Abstract

The development of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the academic environment presents opportunities for increased efficiency but also new risks to academic integrity, including AI plagiarism. Unlike conventional plagiarism, AI output can produce new texts with a low level of similarity, so it is not always identified through similarity checks. This makes institutional repository managers a key first-line screening mechanism for scientific works before publication and dissemination. This study aims to analyze the readiness of UIN Mataram Repository managers in detecting and mitigating AI plagiarism in terms of knowledge, skills, technology, procedures, policies, ethics, and organizational support. The study used a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were obtained through semi-structured interviews, non-participatory observation, and documentation of the management and examination of scientific works. Informants were selected purposively from library and repository managers and information technology personnel. The results show that the foundation

of readiness (change efficacy) has been formed through increased manager competence, the availability of the Compilatio application, and the implementation of multi-layered checks that include verification of fictitious references and indications of AI. However, in terms of institutional change commitment, written regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) specifically regarding AI plagiarism have not been implemented, so the current governance is still de facto. In the technological dimension, administrators are aware of the limitations of AI detectors related to language bias and the risk of false positives, which requires administrators to shift from merely operational literacy to critical evaluation skills (evaluative literacy). To address this gap, administrators implement a four-layer mitigation strategy: preventive, detective, corrective, and evaluative. This study concludes that mitigating AI plagiarism requires an integration of technology, human competency, and policy. The use of AI in scientific writing does not need to be completely banned but must be managed so that its application is transparent, critical, ethical, and accountable.

Balinese Lontar in the Age of Intelligent Information Systems: Toward Ethical AI-Based Digital Preservation

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Abstract

Amidst the rapid pace of global digital transformation, intangible cultural heritage such as Balinese lontar manuscripts faces serious challenges to its sustainability, from physical degradation to the declining number of readers and interpreters. At the same time, artificial intelligence (AI) offers new potential for the preservation and recontextualization of traditional cultural heritage. This paper critically examines the intersection of AI and lontar as a technology-driven preservation effort, while also highlighting the accompanying epistemological, ethical, and cultural dilemmas. The respondents included custodians of manuscripts, cultural authorities, and practitioners

involved in lontar preservation. Utilizing discourse analysis and literature review methods, this study finds that although AI promises efficiency and accessibility, it risks reducing the sacred and symbolic context of lontar when processed algorithmically without the involvement of indigenous communities as legitimate knowledge custodians. On the other hand, the engagement of younger generations and local communities in AI-lontar projects presents a strategic opportunity to bridge traditional knowledge and digital innovation in a more participatory and equitable manner. Therefore, cross-disciplinary collaboration and ethical considerations in digital cultural preservation must serve as the foundation for developing technologies that are not only technically intelligent but also culturally wise.

Scholarly Communication Patterns in Islamic Law: A Bibliometric Map and RPYS Analysis of Scopus Publications (2000–2025)

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Abstract

This study examines scholarly communication patterns in Islamic law research by analyzing publication trends, thematic evolution, collaboration structures, and the historical intellectual foundations of the field. A quantitative bibliometric approach was applied to 8,798 Scopus-indexed journal articles published between 2000 and 2025, retrieved using a search strategy targeting sharia, Islamic law, fiqh, and Islamic jurisprudence within the Social Sciences subject area. Bibliographic metadata were Cleaned and standardized using open refine, and analysed through Bibliometrix Biblioshiny and VOSviewer for keyword co-occurrence, thematic mapping, trend-topic analysis, co-authorship network analysis, and Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy

(RPYS). The results show a substantial long-term increase in publication output, with a marked acceleration after 2018 and a peak of approximately 1,320 documents in 2025. Thematic analysis reveals a progressive reorientation from early identity- and geopolitics-related topics toward applied jurisprudential themes, including maqasid al-shariah, legal pluralism, legal reform, Islamic family law, Islamic economic law, and an emerging engagement with artificial intelligence. The keyword co-occurrence and thematic-map analyses indicate that the field's intellectual core is organized around two applied clusters: Islamic family law and Islamic economic/finance law rather than security- or identity-oriented framings. Collaboration-network analysis identifies a clustered-but-bridged structure at the author, institutional, and country levels, with Indonesia functioning as the network's principal hub (highest degree, betweenness, and total link strength) and Malaysia as its strongest bilateral partner, while collaboration with African and Latin American countries remains comparatively limited and heterogeneous. RPYS analysis further demonstrates that the field's intellectual foundations are dually anchored in classical jurisprudential texts and contemporary maqasid-based theory, alongside national legal-methodology literature and international human-rights instruments. Overall, the findings characterize Islamic law scholarship as undergoing a layered transformation: quantitative, thematic, relational, and historical, in which classical doctrinal authority and contemporary state-legal engagement operate as mutually reinforcing rather than competing forces, and in which internationalization, while genuine, remains asymmetrically concentrated around a Southeast Asian–Anglophone core.

AI-BASED SMART LIBRARY SERVICES AND DIGITAL REPOSITORY DEVELOPMENT IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF THE IAIN CURUP LIBRARY

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming academic libraries by supporting information management, discovery, recommendation, and knowledge dissemination. This study examines the relationship between AI-based smart library services and digital repository development at the IAIN Curup Library, an Islamic higher education library in Indonesia. A qualitative descriptive case-study approach was employed using institutional documentation, library service information, relevant academic literature, and previous studies on digital library and AI development at IAIN Curup. The findings indicate that the library has established important digital foundations through its Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), institutional repository, E-Theses, E-Library, electronic journals, and other digital information services. AI has also been introduced as a supporting tool for administrative activities, collection management, recommendations, and digital promotion, although it has not yet been fully integrated into the library management and repository systems. The study proposes a five-layer model covering digital repository infrastructure, intelligent data management, intelligent discovery, scientific knowledge diffusion, and human-centred governance. The model positions AI as a tool to strengthen, rather than replace, librarians' professional roles.

Exploring Subject Searching and Indexing in the Information Retrieval System of EPrint-Based Institutional Repositories in Indonesian State Islamic University (UIN) Libraries

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Abstract

This study explores the effectiveness of subject searching and indexing within the Information Retrieval (IR) systems of EPrint-based institutional repositories across Indonesian State Islamic University (UIN) libraries. While these repositories play a vital role in managing digital academic materials, inadequate metadata customization often hinders accurate information retrieval, forcing reliance on natural language searches. This research aims to examine how these repositories provide subject searching and indexing capabilities and their subsequent impact on retrieval performance. Employing a qualitative case study approach, data were collected through interface observation and search simulations using the keyword "pendidikan anak usia dini" across seven purposively sampled UIN repositories. The findings reveal that subject search features primarily function as browse menus reliant on complex, predefined classification schemes (such as DDC, LCC, and ANZSRC) rather than semantic search boxes. Furthermore, uncontrolled keyword fields—which are critical for retrieving specific subjects that bypass broad classification hierarchies—are frequently unindexed or completely disabled in several repositories. This forces users to rely on "title" or full-text "document" fields, leading to issues with search precision and recall. The study also highlights inconsistencies in subject analysis and indexing practices among librarians. To optimize discoverability, UIN libraries must fully activate and index uncontrolled keyword fields, maintain strict indexing consistency, and effectively integrate knowledge organization systems with user-centered search interfaces.

GLAM Adab Humanis: Integration of Gallery, Library, Archive, and Museum as a Learning Space

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Abstract

University libraries face a challenge in the limited provision of artefacts, manuscripts, and archival collections that could enrich learning. Their orientation remains largely towards book collections, restricting their role as centers of literacy and civilization. Yet, students and lecturers increasingly require multidimensional references drawn from diverse media of knowledge. At present, university libraries are expanding service innovations through the GLAM (Gallery, Library, Archive, Museum) concept. GLAM is framed as an ecosystem that integrates galleries, libraries, archives, and museums within a humanistic perspective, thereby offering richer and more contextually relevant resources for academic communities. This study, through qualitative case analysis of libraries at UIN Jakarta and UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, shows distinct practices in collection management. It demonstrates how libraries can transform into GLAM-based humanistic models that provide books alongside artefacts, manuscripts, archives, and museum collections as sources of learning and research. The findings contribute directly to PTKIN by establishing libraries as multidimensional Islamic knowledge centers. The GLAM Adab Humanis model serves as a reference for Adab Faculty libraries across PTKIN, enabling them to evolve beyond book repositories into integrative learning spaces that strengthen identity, broaden access, and remain adaptive to global dynamics.

Assessing Readiness for AI-Powered Library Services: A Case Study of the AI Corner at Universitas Jambi Library

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Abstract

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) create opportunities for academic libraries to develop services that are more adaptive, interactive, and responsive to library users' academic needs. Universitas Jambi Library has responded by establishing the AI Corner (Pojok AI), a service that provides access to and guidance on the use of AI technologies for information retrieval, learning, research, and academic writing. This study aims to analyse the readiness of the AI Corner to support AI-powered library services using the Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) framework. A qualitative approach and descriptive case study method were employed. Informants were purposively selected and comprised librarians and library managers directly involved in the AI Corner service. Data were analysed through data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification, supported by source and methodological triangulation. The results indicate that, technologically, computers and internet connectivity are relatively adequate, although potential constraints remain, including increased traffic, the need for hardware upgrades, disruptions to third-party AI services, data security concerns, and the lack of integration between AI and the OPAC, repository, and library databases. Organisationally, management support, librarians' competence and digital literacy, an innovation-oriented culture, and budgetary support are evident, although further competence development and sustained funding remain necessary. Environmentally, the library faces evolving regulations, data protection requirements, copyright issues, academic integrity concerns, technological developments, and limited partnerships with AI vendors. Overall, the AI Corner demonstrates initial readiness to support AI-powered library services, but sustained improvements are required in technology, human resources, governance, system integration, and the external environment.

The Utilization of Artificial Intelligence by Librarians in Developing Library Services at Islamic Schools in Makassar City

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Abstract

The development of generative artificial intelligence (AI) technology has opened new opportunities for librarians in developing library services, including in Islamic school-based libraries, which have so far been relatively rarely studied compared to university libraries. This study aims to describe the forms of AI utilization by librarians and the challenges faced in developing library services within Islamic schools in Makassar City. The study employed a qualitative descriptive method, with the research conducted at five Islamic Schools in Makassar City. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, observation, and documentation, and were then analyzed using an interactive model of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results show that librarians utilize AI in four main forms: helping answer library users' questions, helping with information retrieval and provision, helping develop library promotional content, and helping with administrative work and library management. On the other hand, five main challenges were also identified: limited librarian competence, dependence on AI, limited devices and network in infrastructure, and the absence of a policy on AI use in libraries. These findings provide an initial picture of Islamic school librarians' readiness to adopt AI and serve as a basis for developing relevant policies and capacity-building programs.