KHWAJA MOINUDDIN CHISHTI LANGUAGE UNIVERSITY
LUCKNOW, U.P., (INDIA)
UTTAR PRADESH STATE GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY
(RECOGNISED U/S 2(F) & 12(B) OF THE UGC ACT 1956 & B.TECH. APPROVED BY AICTE)

J-Gate

Welcome

Esteemed Researchers, Students, Faculties, Scholars and Library Facilitators..

"J-Gate Product Presentation & Effective Utilization"

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University- Lucknow

Mar 23rd 2022

Presenter- AJAY SAHAY

Manager-Training- North

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Problem Statement

Information Overload has been an increasing problem since the Renaissance period.

In this digital age it is crucial to validate and find relevant information from the vast number of available sources.

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Researcher!

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What is important in Research?

The study of materials and sources to establish facts and reach new conclusions.

Begin research → **Identify keywords, topics, matter** → **Study** → **Understand** → **Analyse** → **Discover** → **Document** → **Report**

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Too Many Things to Bother About

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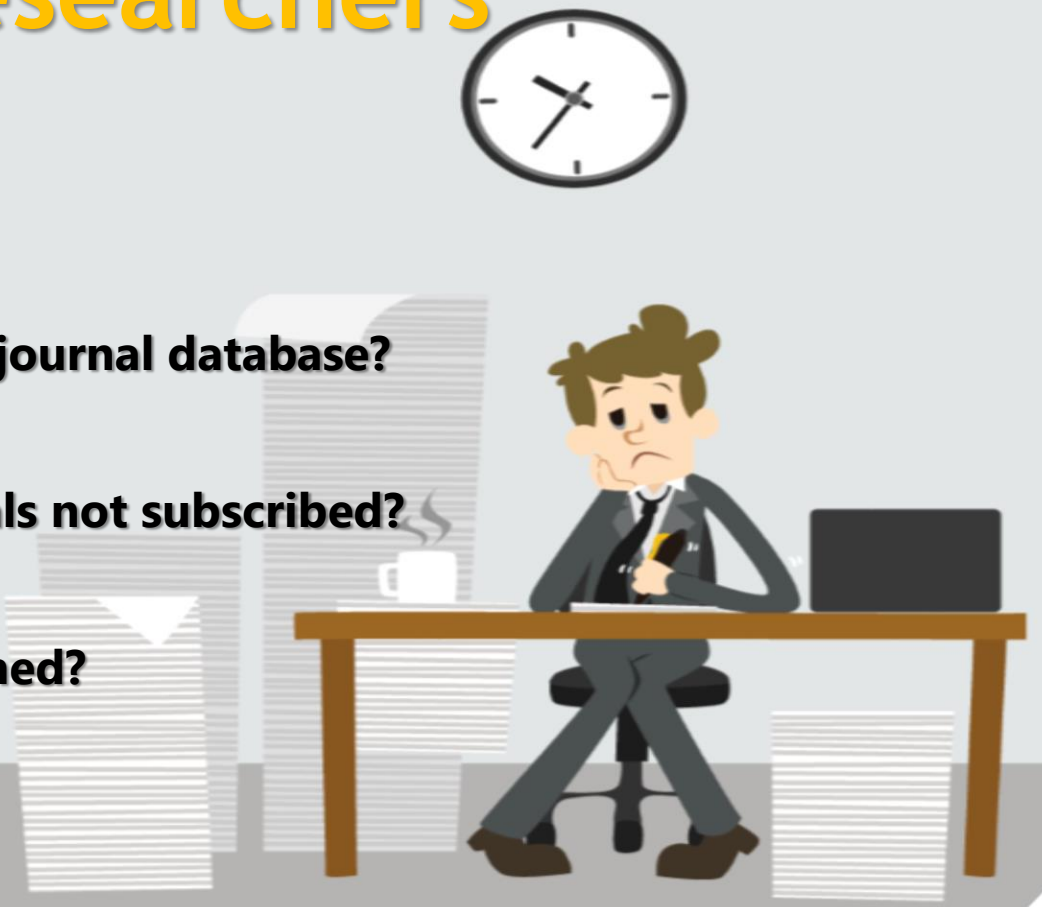
Challenges of Researchers

- **Where do I start my research?**
- **Where do I find a comprehensive journal database?**
- **How do I find articles from journals not subscribed?**
- **Where do I get my articles published?**



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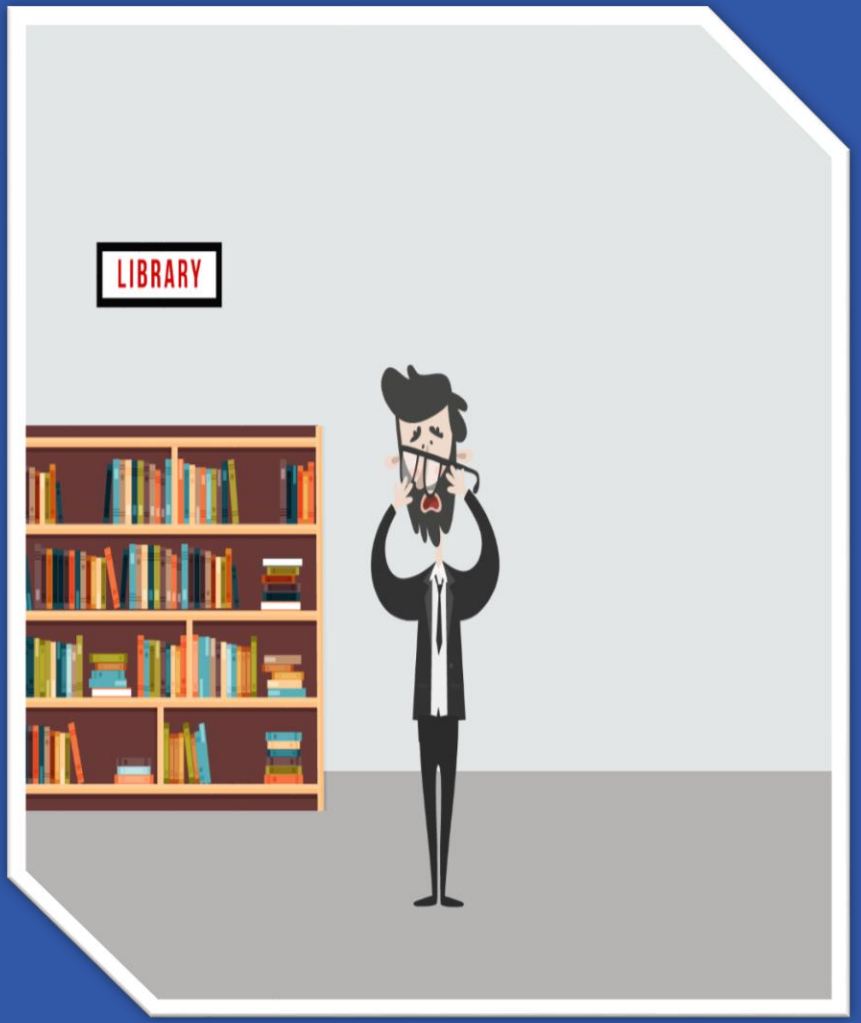
Challenges of Librarians

- Facilitating usage of resources.
- Finding articles from journals not subscribed by organization.
- Justifying management for budget approvals, renewal *vis-a-vis* usage.
- Managing journal subscriptions.



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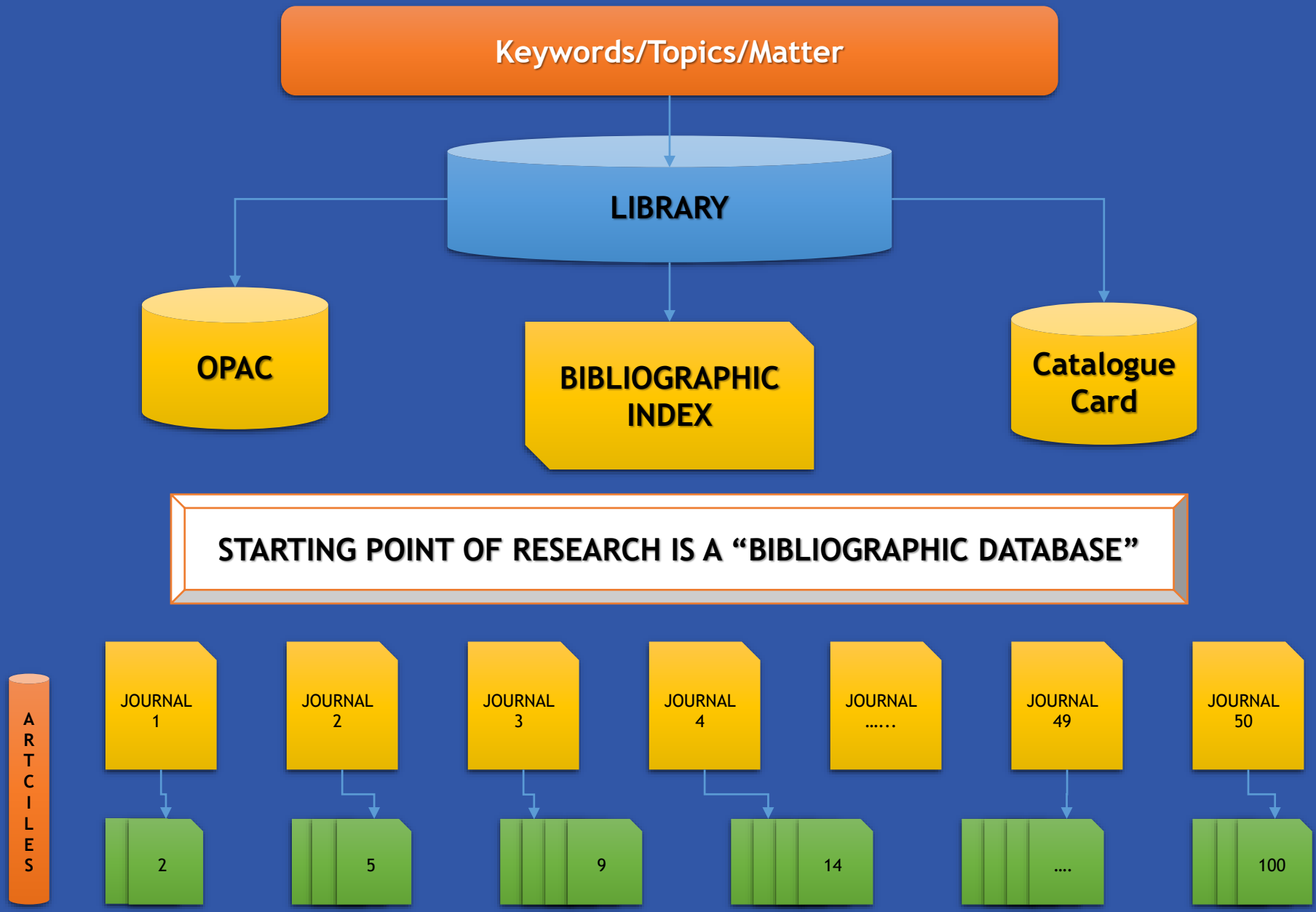

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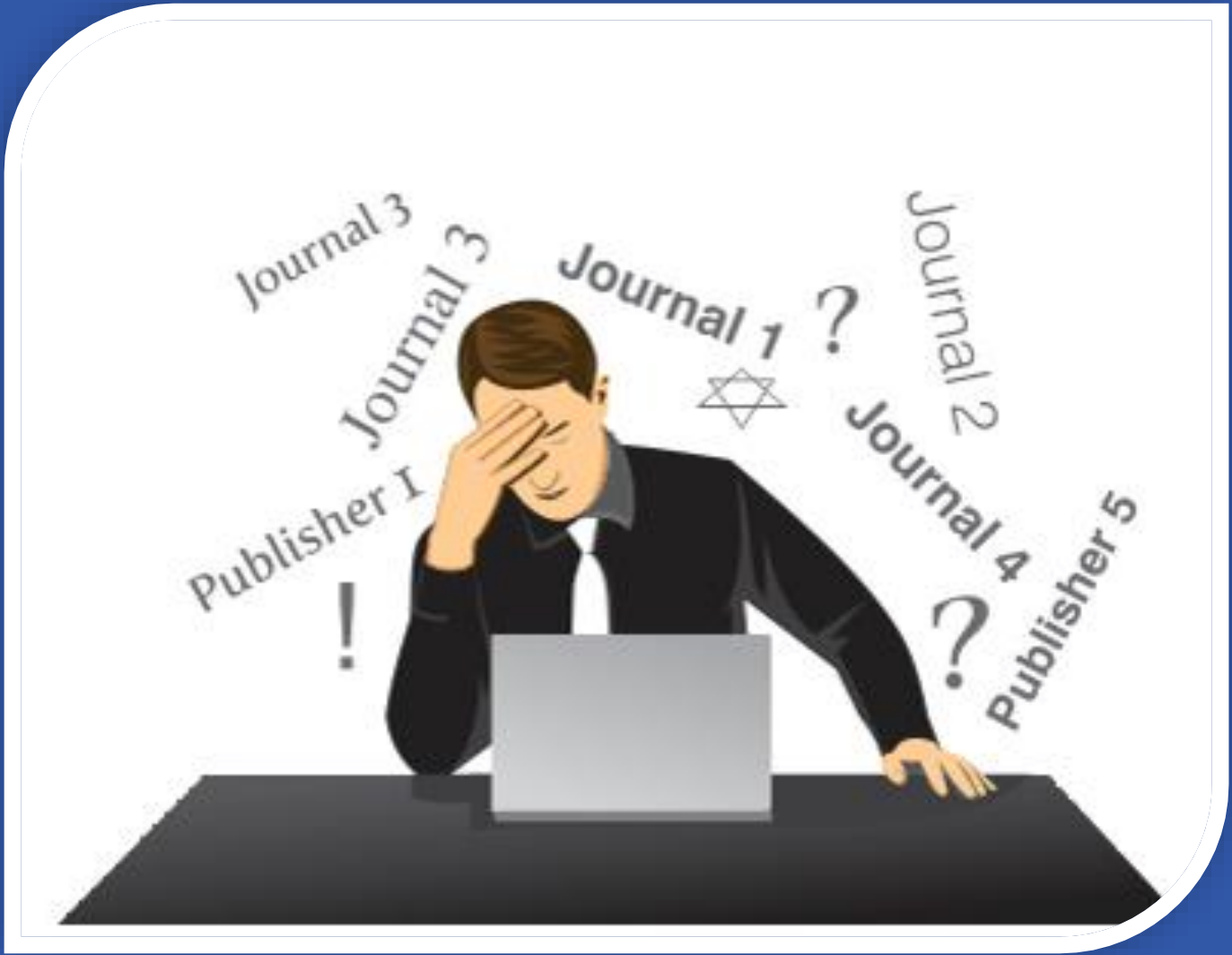

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Is There a Need for Journal Discovery?

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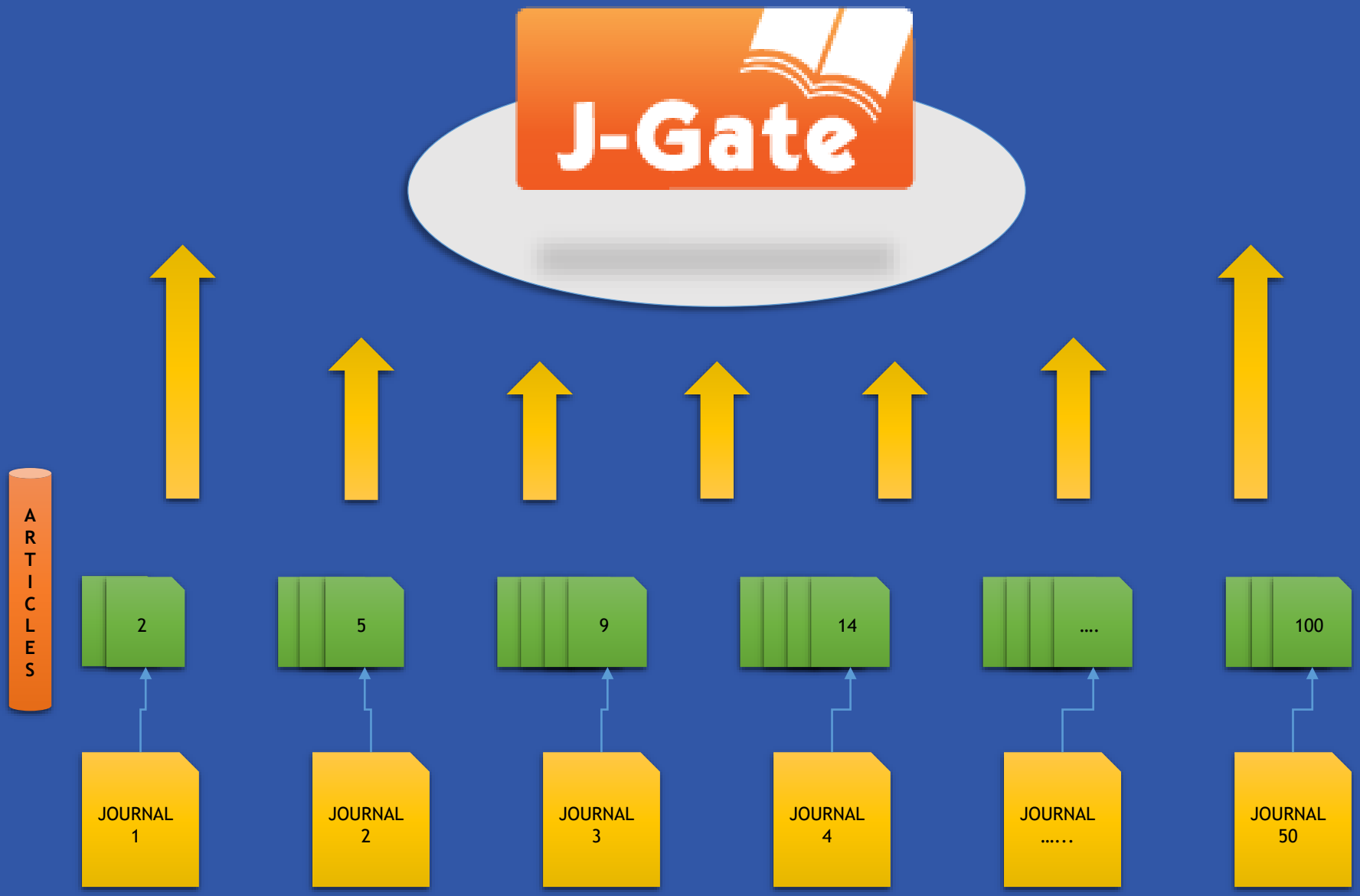

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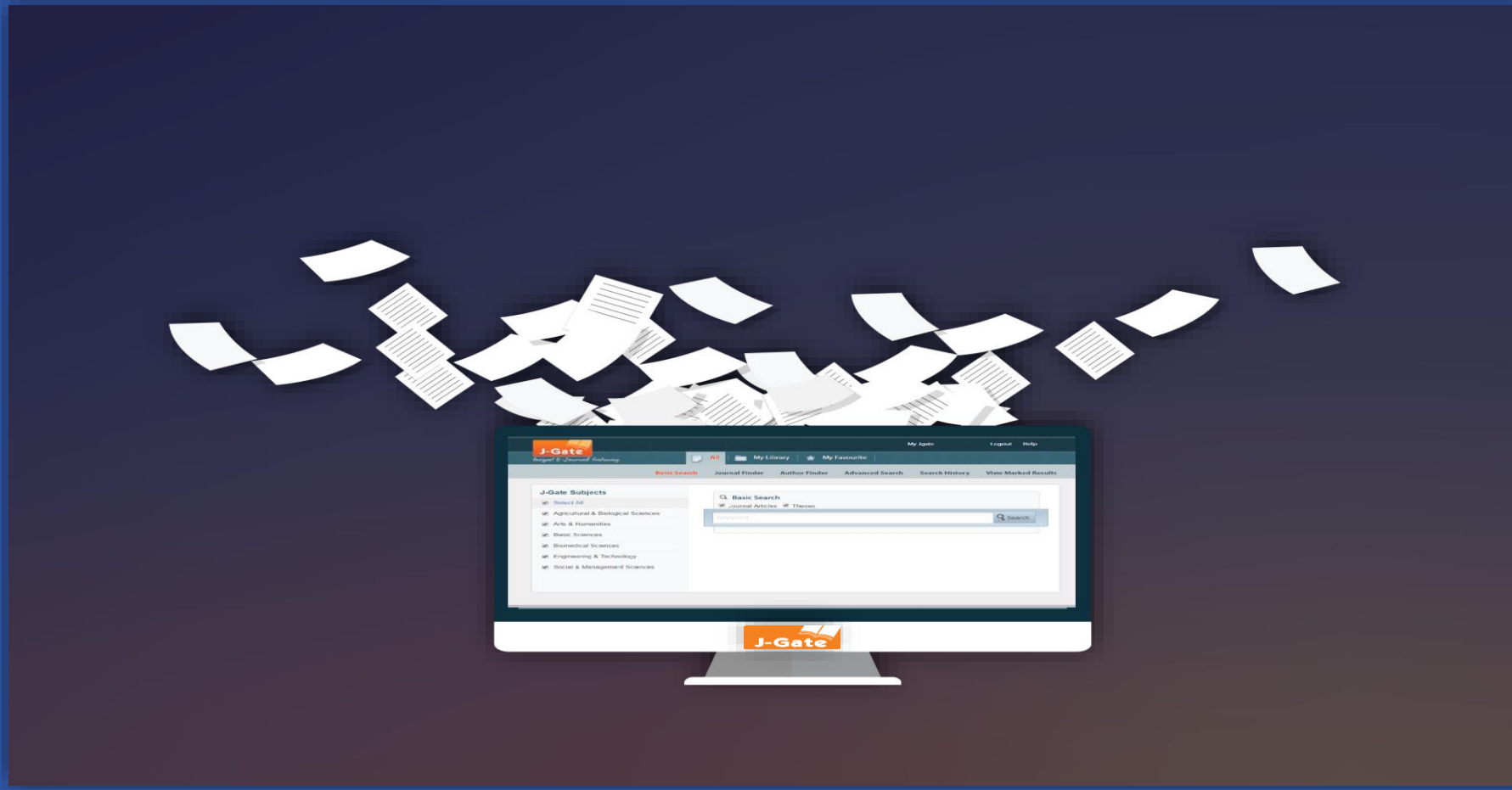
Simplify Your Research with J-Gate



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J-Gate

- An access gateway to discover global e-journals in a single platform.
- Launched in 2001 by Informatics, J-Gate is the world's largest database of journal articles.

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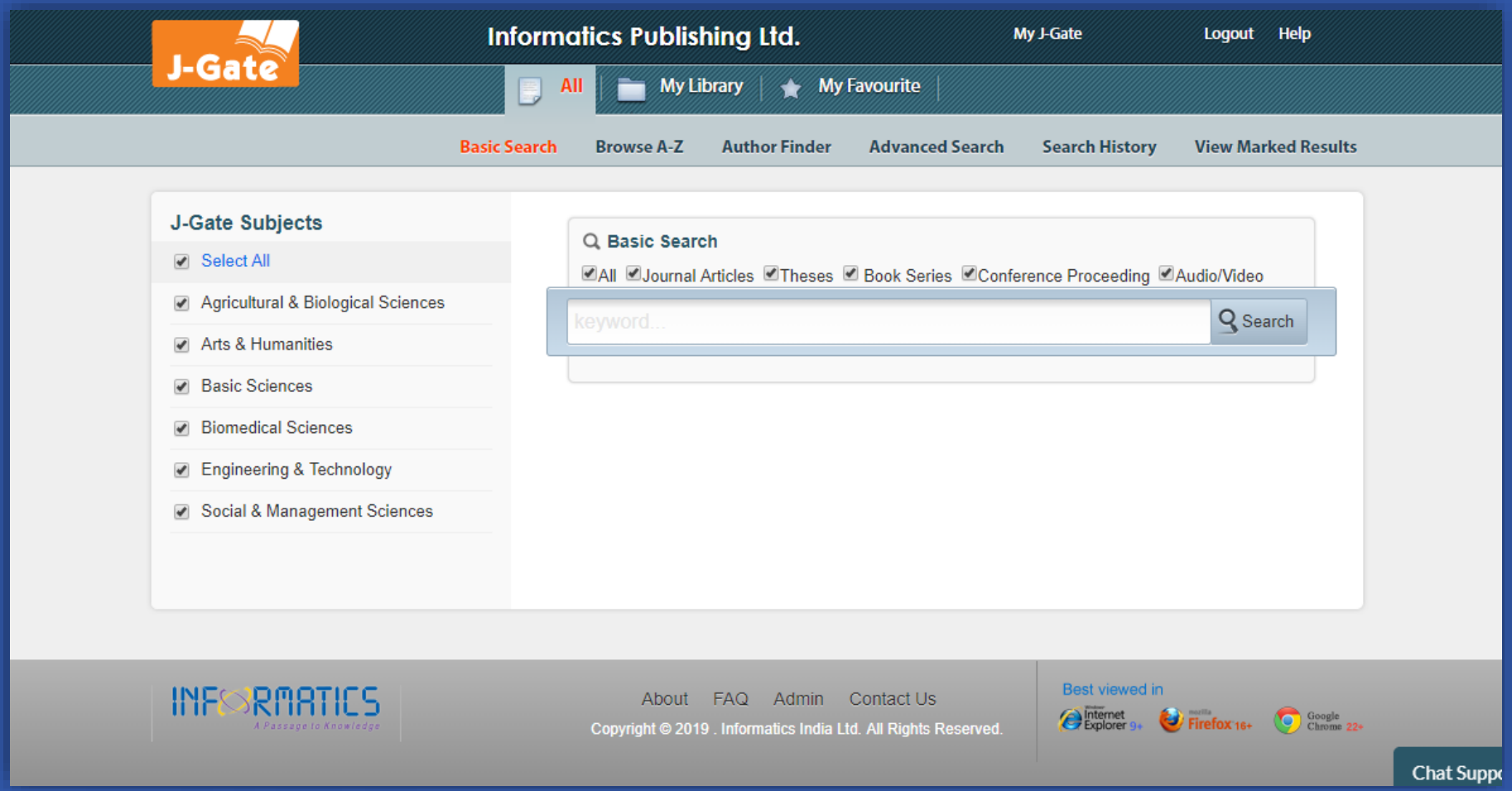

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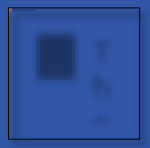
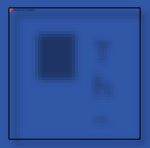
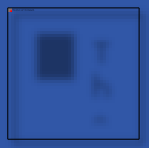
Benefits of J-Gate



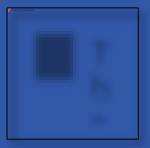
Single Point Access



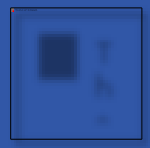
Find In a Library



Multiple Ways to Discover Full Text



Customized Access to Library Subscriptions



Customized Access to Personal Library

- Technical search superiority:
  - Inclusion of singular and plural
  - UK and US variants
  - OR / or; AND/ and
- Journal ranking inclusions.
- Filter by Country of Publication.
- Identify Co-Authors.
- Hybrid journal indication.
- Journals and thesis specific discovery.
- Browse TOC.
- My Favourite Functionality.
- Largest collection of Indian Journals.
- Inclusion of Author e-mail addresses.
- Find in a library.
- Inter Library Loan.

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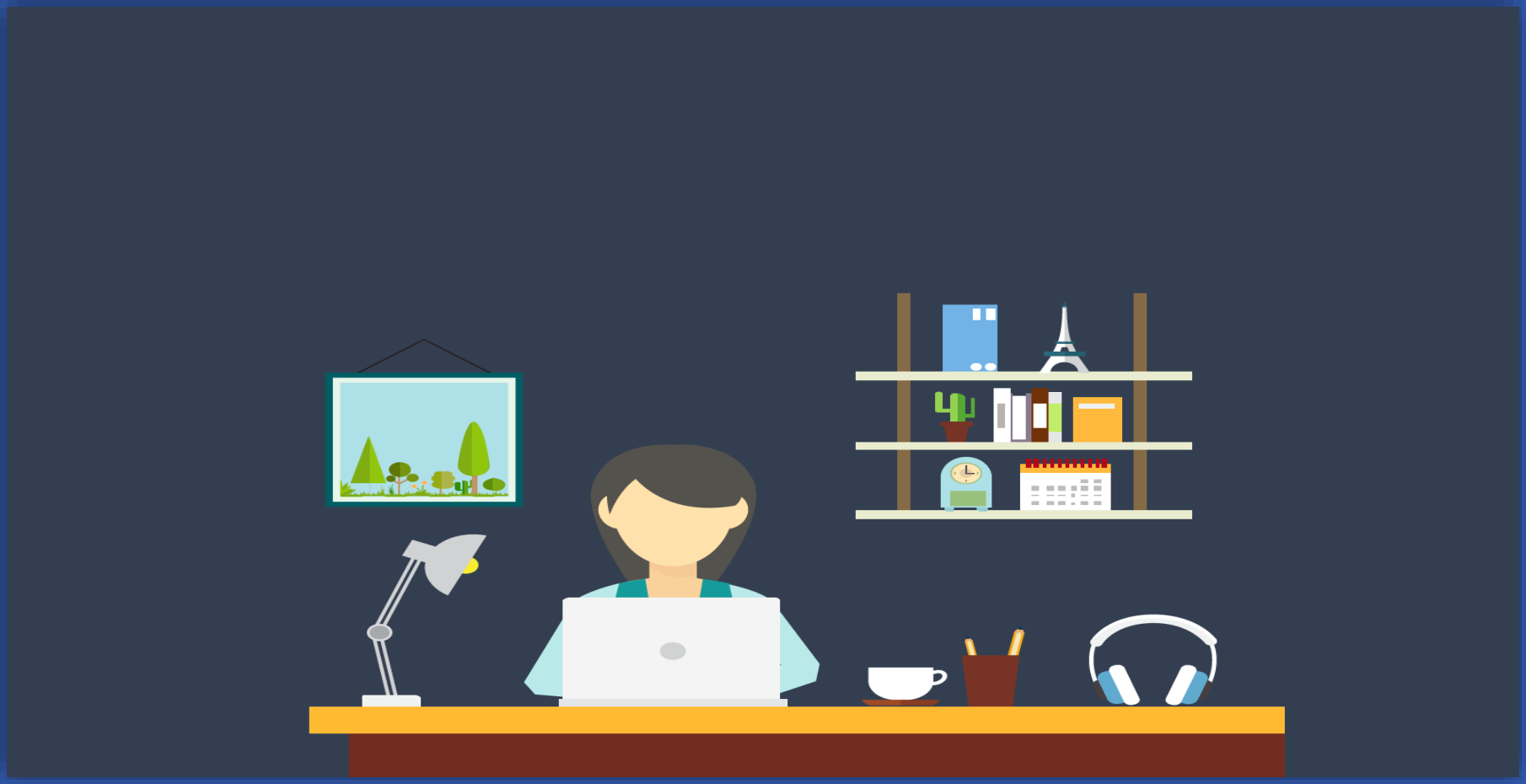
User Module



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Create Your User Profile

- Save and Retrieve **Search History**.
- Store your favorite articles in personalized folders.
- Receive e-mail alerts and/or RSS Feeds.
  - Journal alerts
  - Subject alerts
- Create your "**My Favorite**" library.
- Share your favorite articles with your peers.
- View the articles shared with you by your peers.
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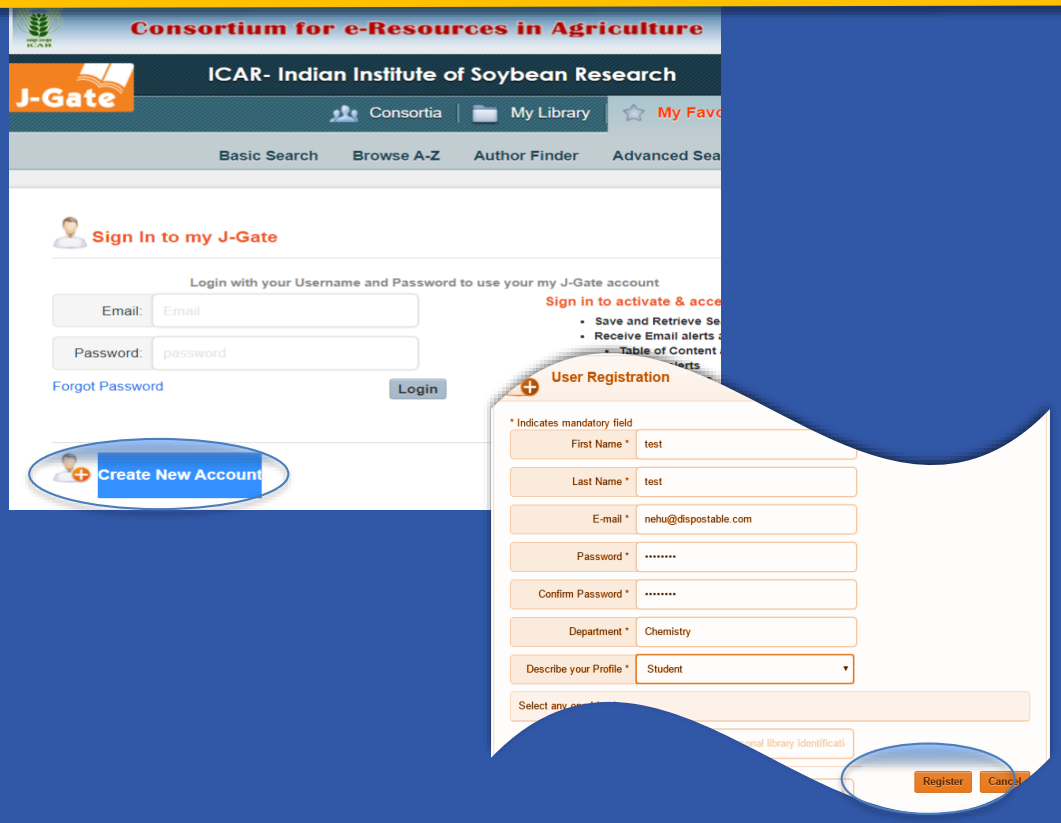
Create Your One Time User Profile Easily



BENEFITS

- Save and Retrieve Search History.
- Save / Store your favorite articles in personalized folders.
- Receive Email alerts and/or RSS Feeds.
- Create My Favorite Journals.
- Save your Favorite articles.
- Share your Favorite articles with your peers.
- View the articles shared with you.
- Access J-Gate Bibliographic Content from Anywhere.

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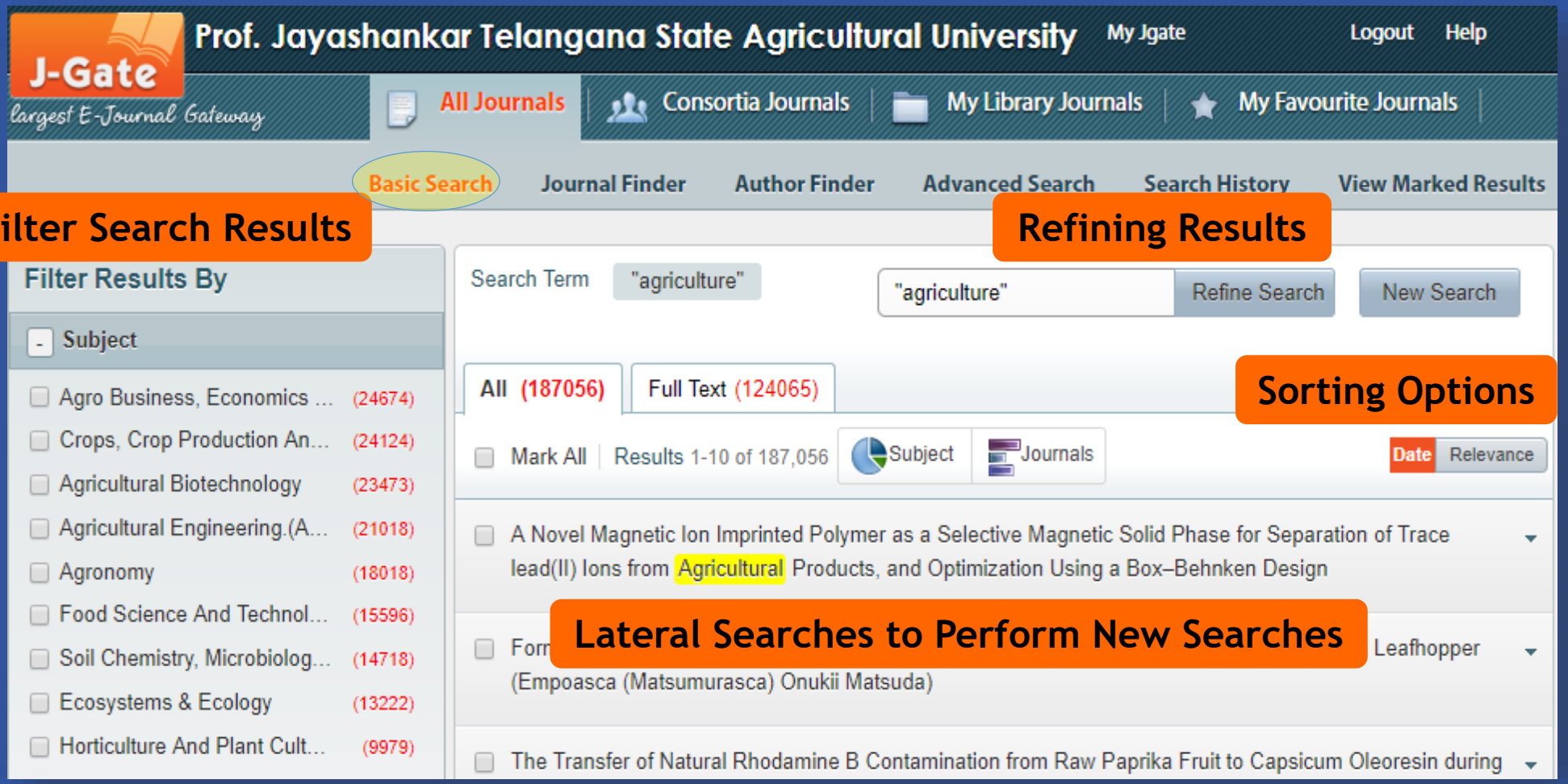
Discover Articles for Your Research



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Let’s Understand Your Query

- A prominent researcher from your institution.?

????

- Key research areas followed by the researcher?

????

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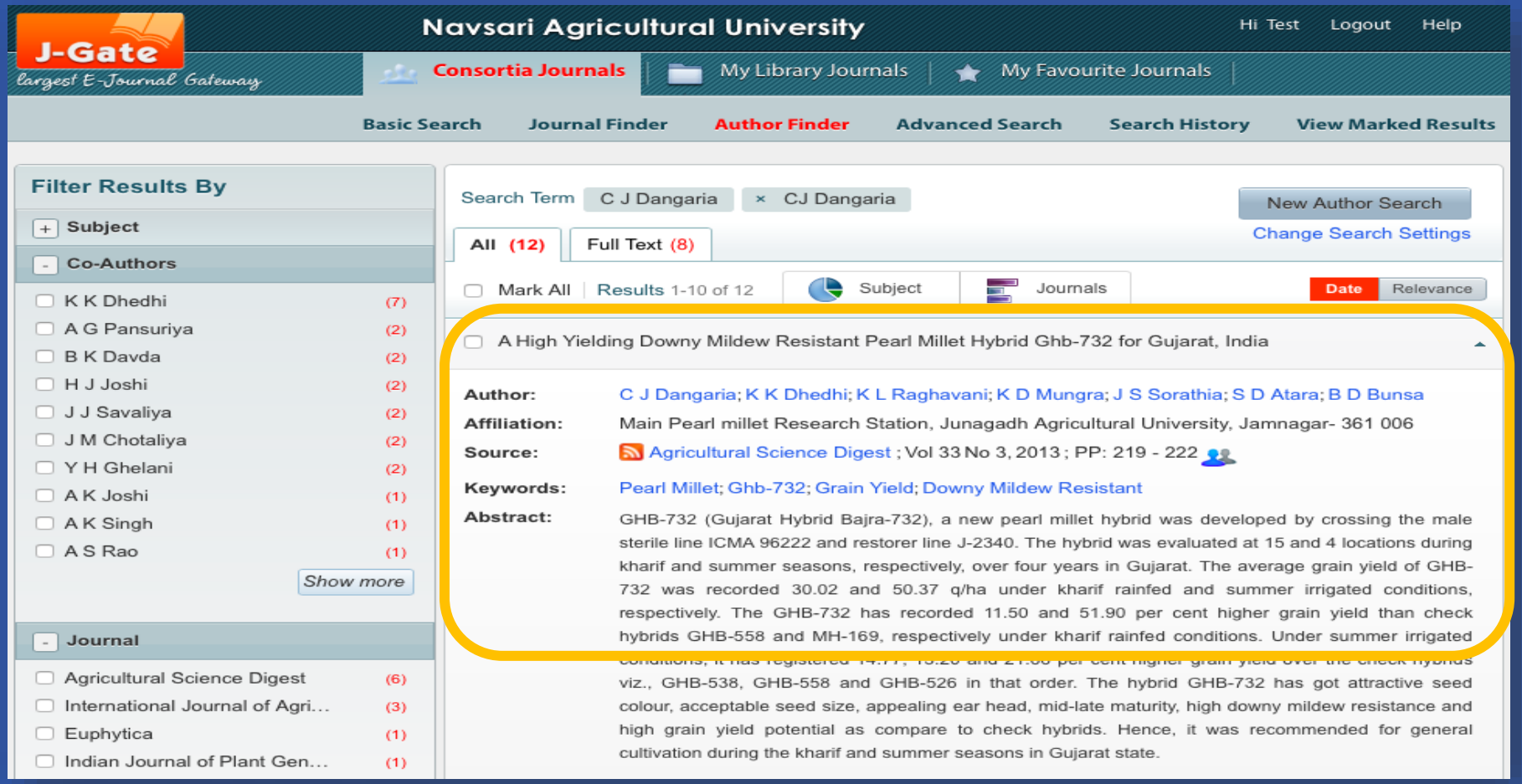
Access Bibliographic Information



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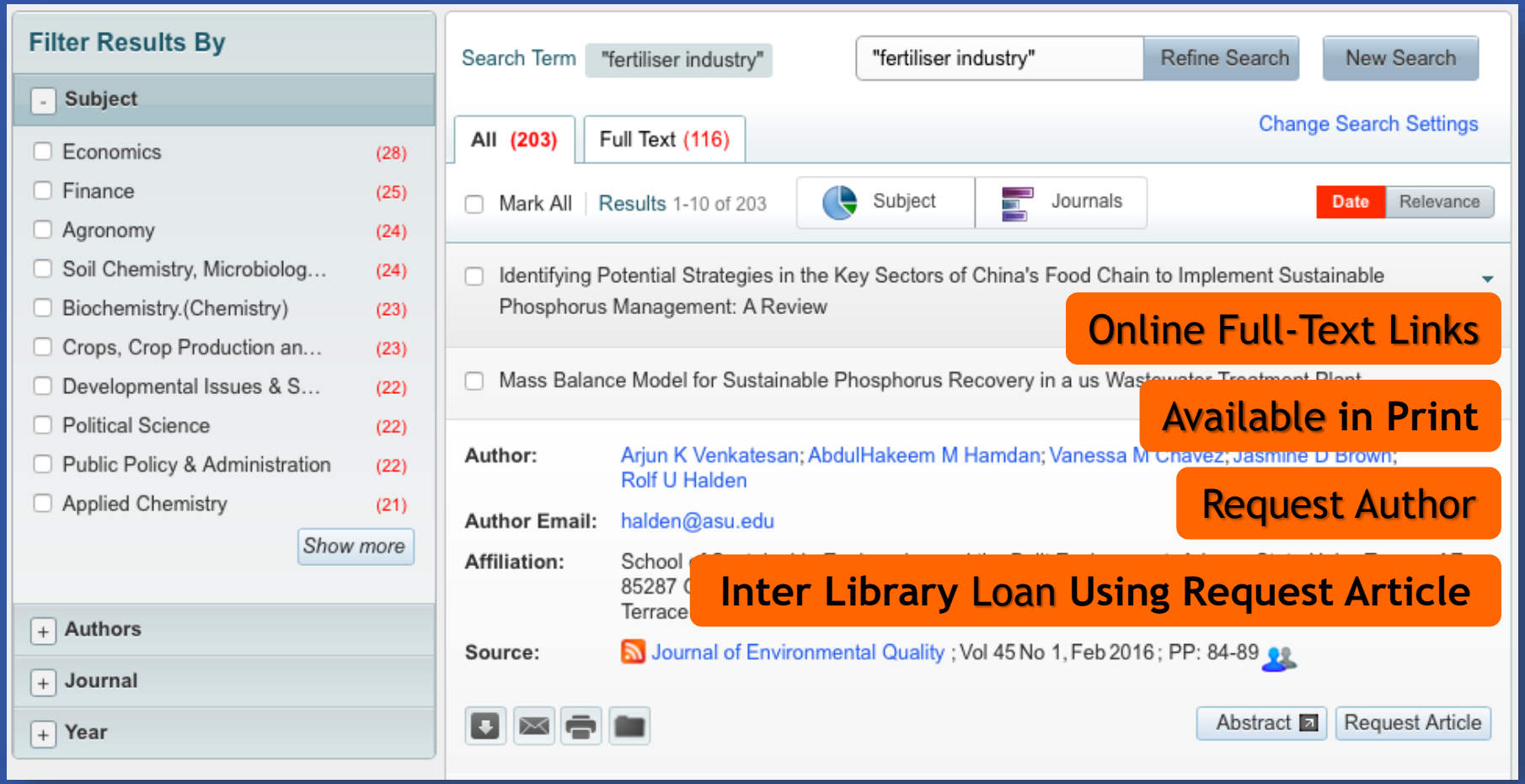
Multiple Ways to Discover Full-Text



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Browse A-Z to Access TOC

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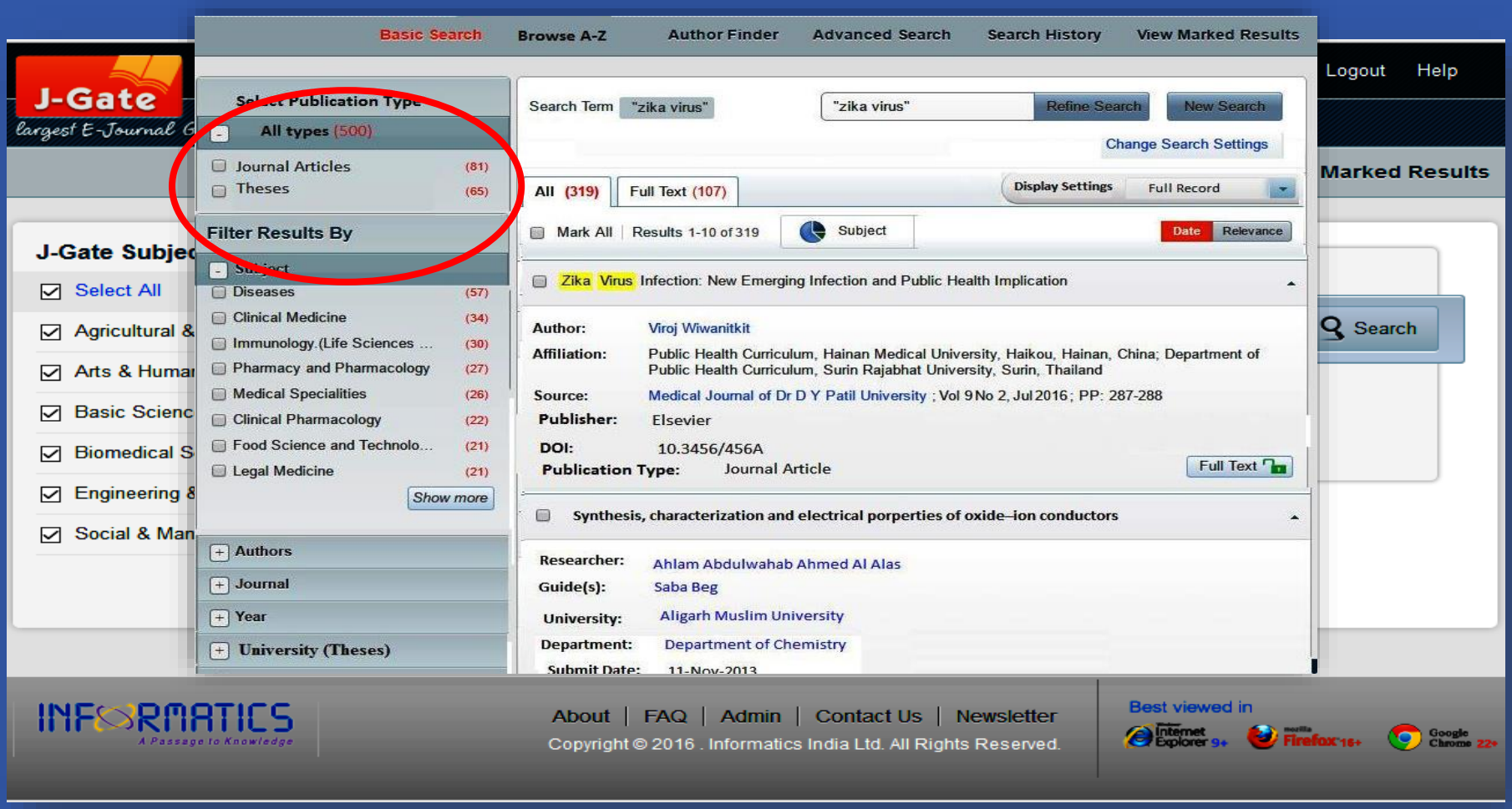
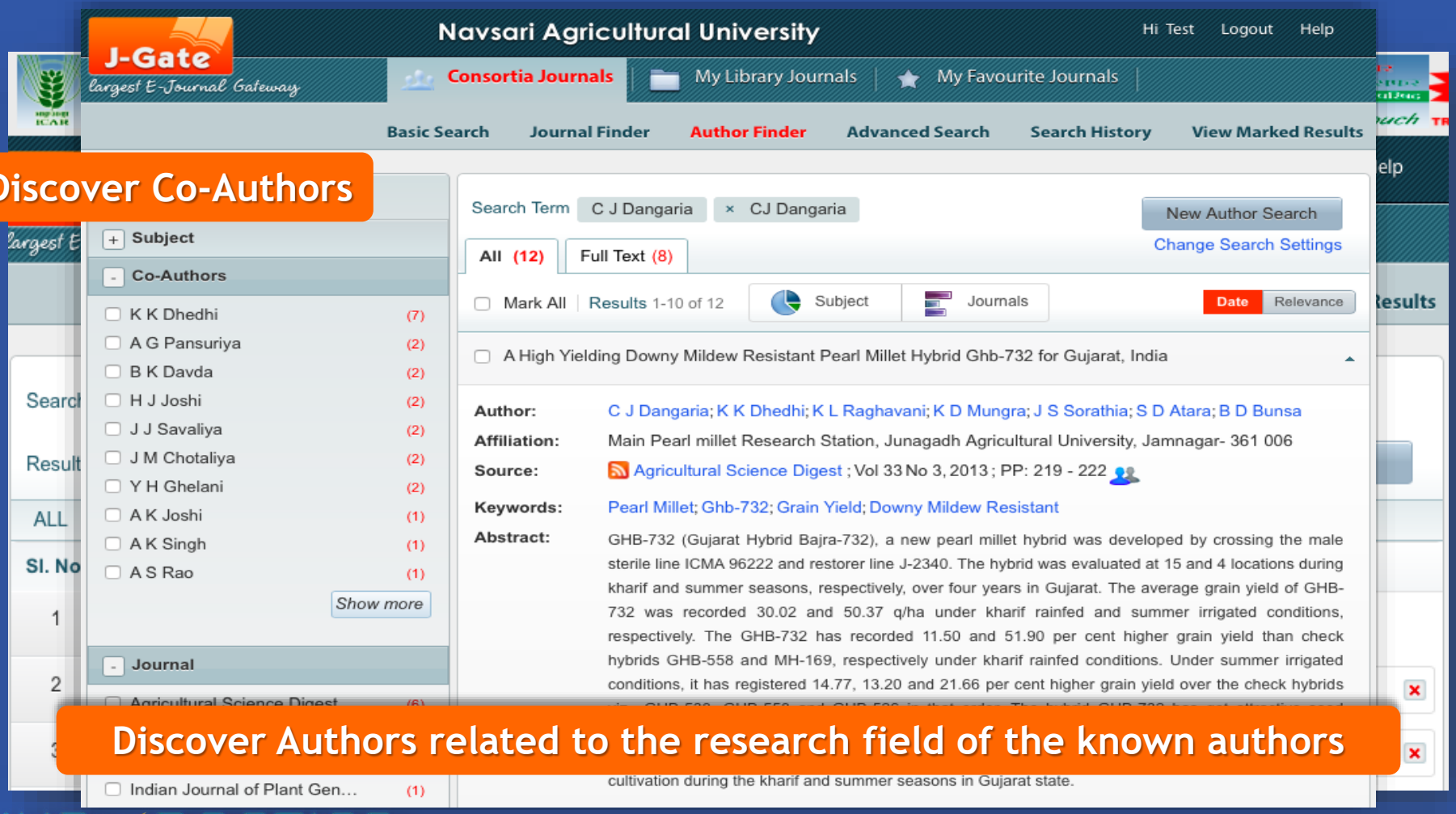
Inclusion of Theses for Discovery

eShodhGanga, Krishikosh and many more



Author Finder

Read Articles of Your Favourite Author



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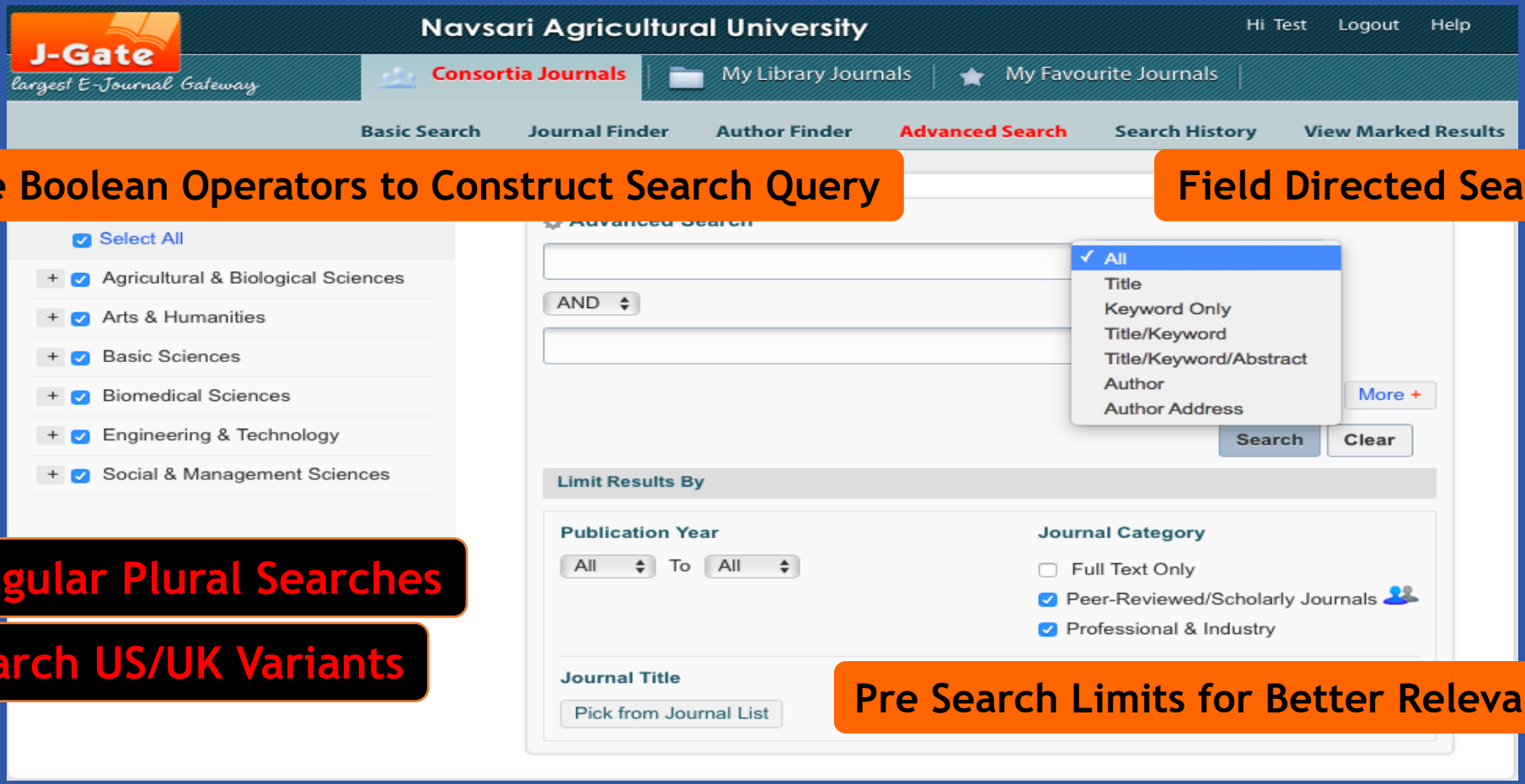
Advanced Search

Advanced Searches For Complex Search Query



Use Boolean Operators to Construct Search Query

Field Directed Search

Singular Plural Searches

Search US/UK Variants

Pre Search Limits for Better Relevancy

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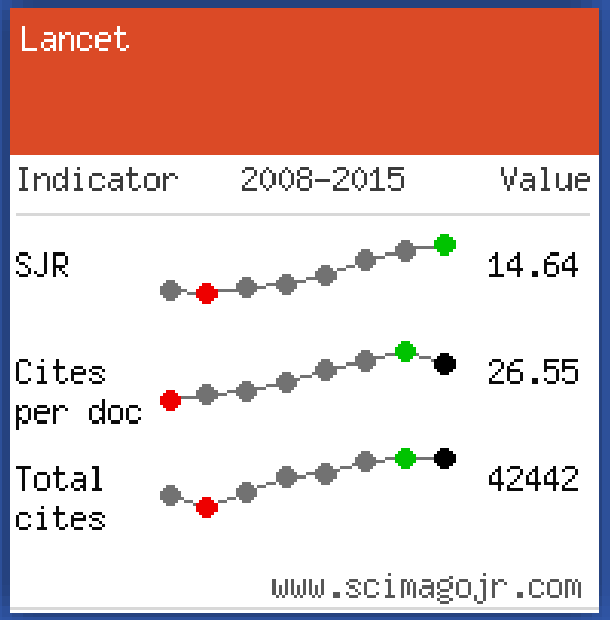
Indication of Journal Rankings

Scimago Journal Ranking (SJR), H-Index and NAAS Rating

10	Acta Adriatica SJR:0.339 ; H Index:14	FT
11	Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section A: Animal Science SJR:0.545 ; H Index:29 ; NAAS:6.77	FT
12	Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B: Plant Soil Science SJR:0.345 ; H Index:25 ; NAAS:6.65	FT
13	Acta Agronomica Sinica	FT
14	Acta Amazonica SJR:0.32 ; H Index:18	FT
15	Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica SJR:0.881 ; H Index:38 ; NAAS:8.12	FT
16	Acta Biomaterialia SJR:2.02 ; H Index:104 ; NAAS:12.01	FT
17	Acta Biotheoretica SJR:0.419 ; H Index:25	RA
18	Acta Borealia SJR:0.134 ; H Index:5	FT
19	Acta Botanica Gallica SJR:0.271 ; H Index:15 ; NAAS:6.78	RA
20	Acta Botany Brasílica SJR:0.364 ; H Index:23 ; NAAS:6.58	FT



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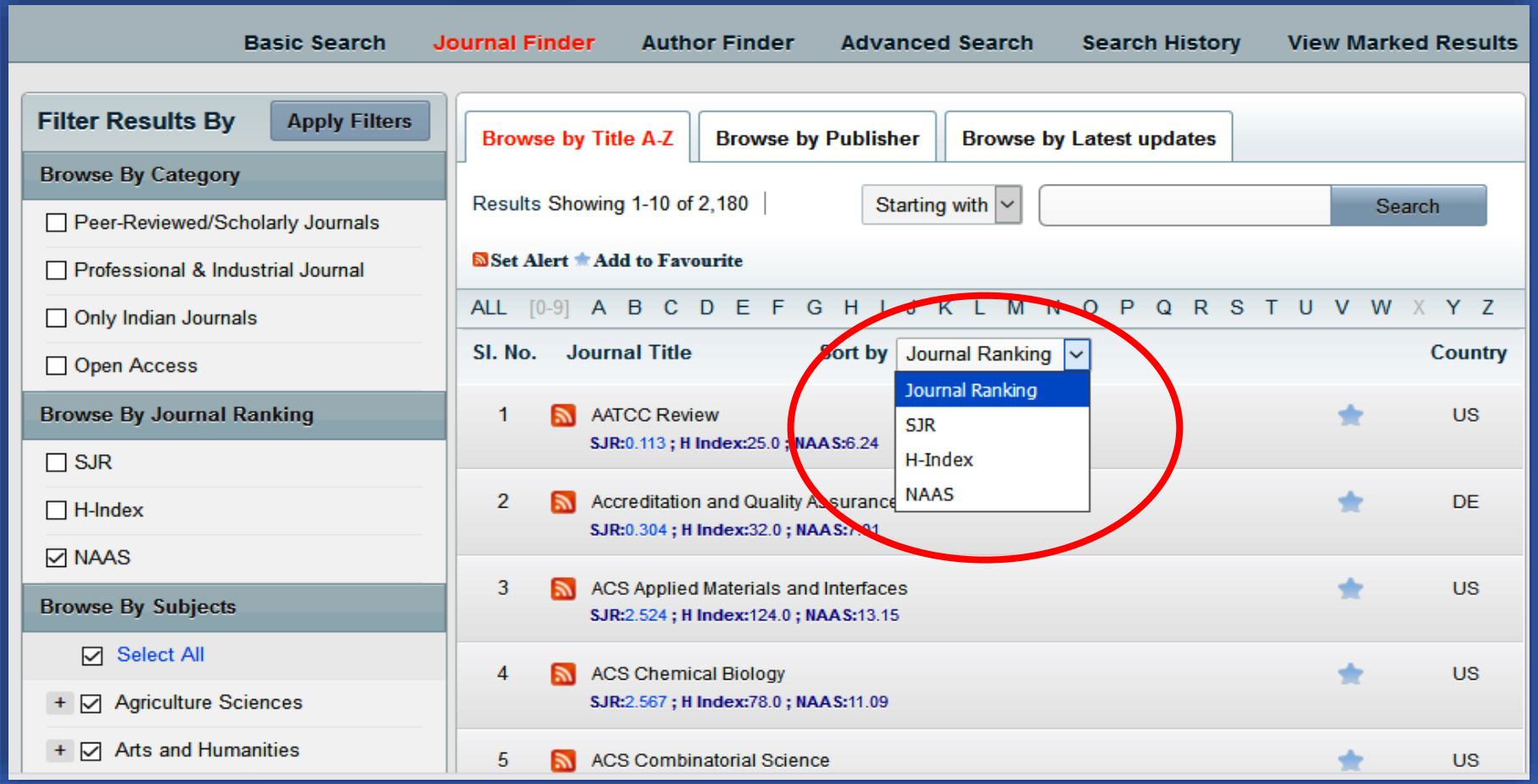
Filter or Sort by Journal Ranking

SJR, H-Index, NAAS Rating



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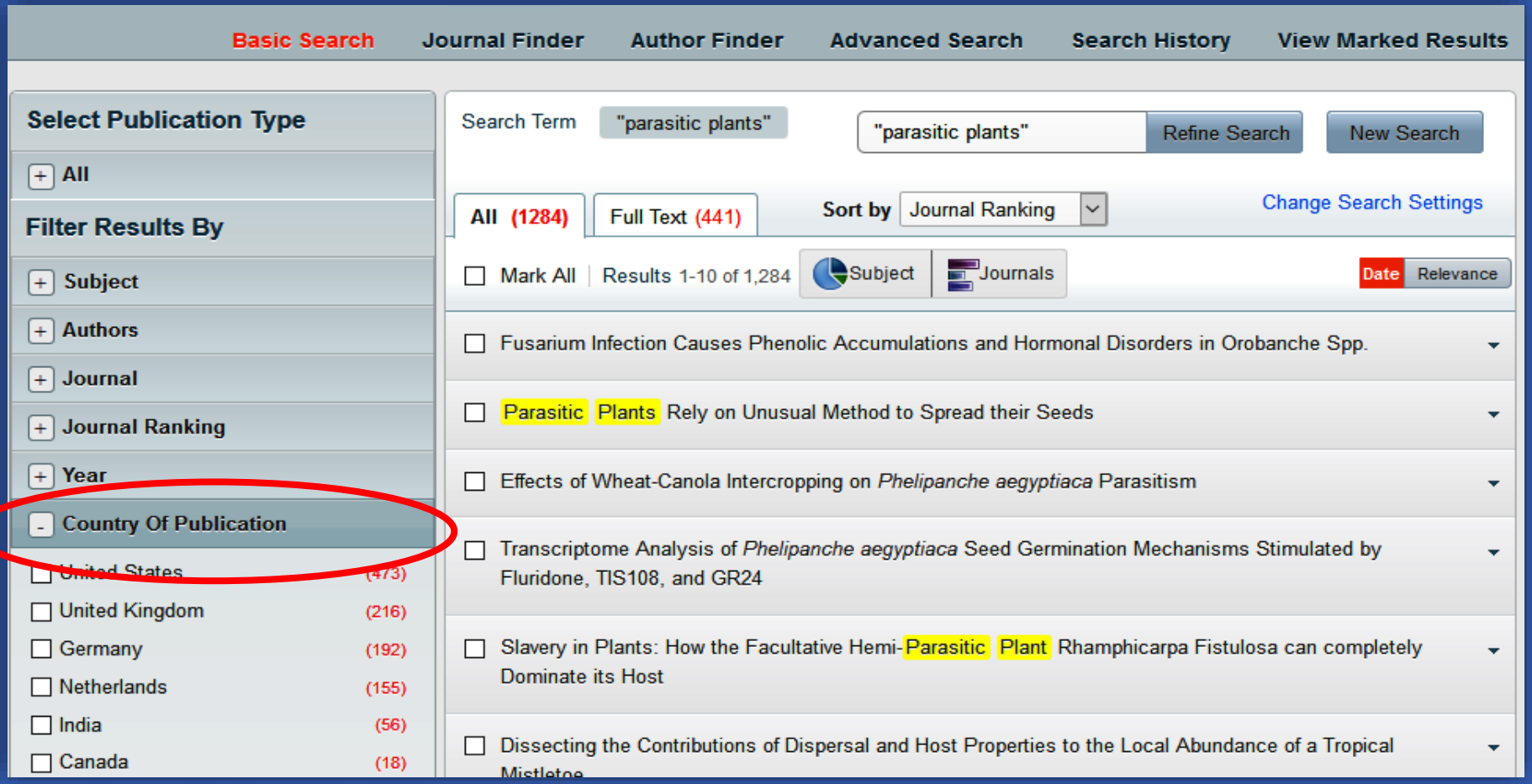
Filter by Country of Publication



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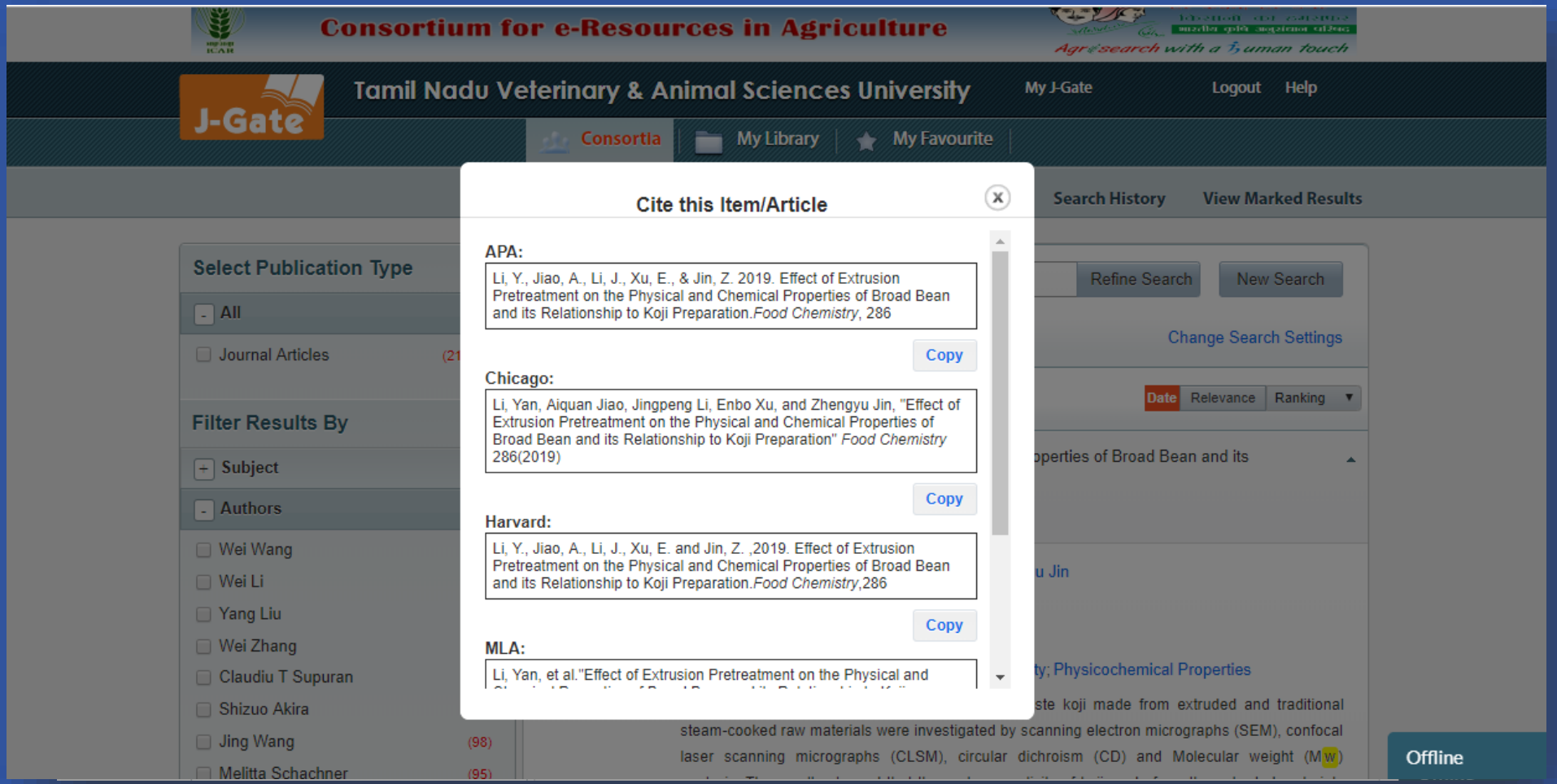
Inclusion of Citation Formats



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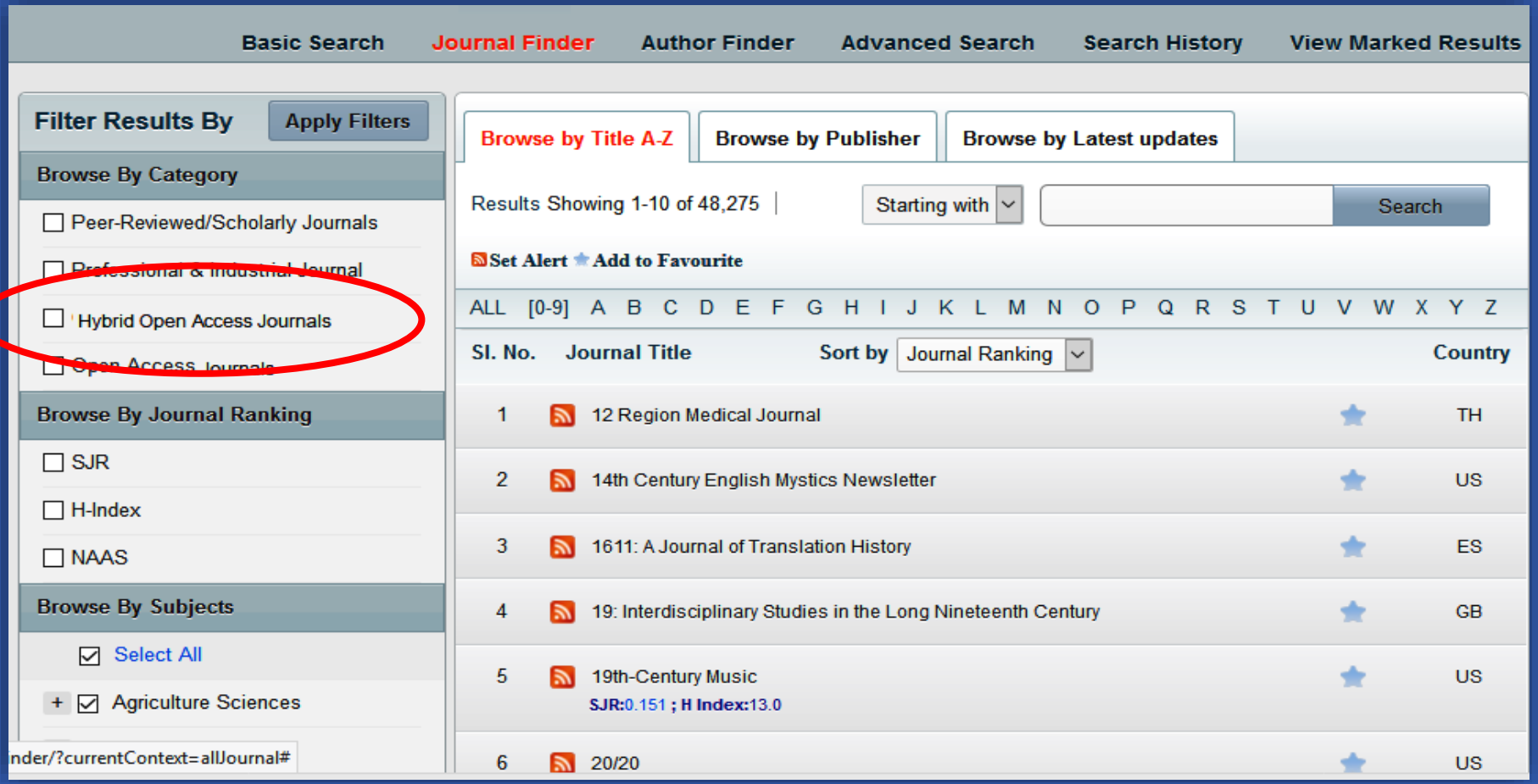
Indication of Hybrid Open Access



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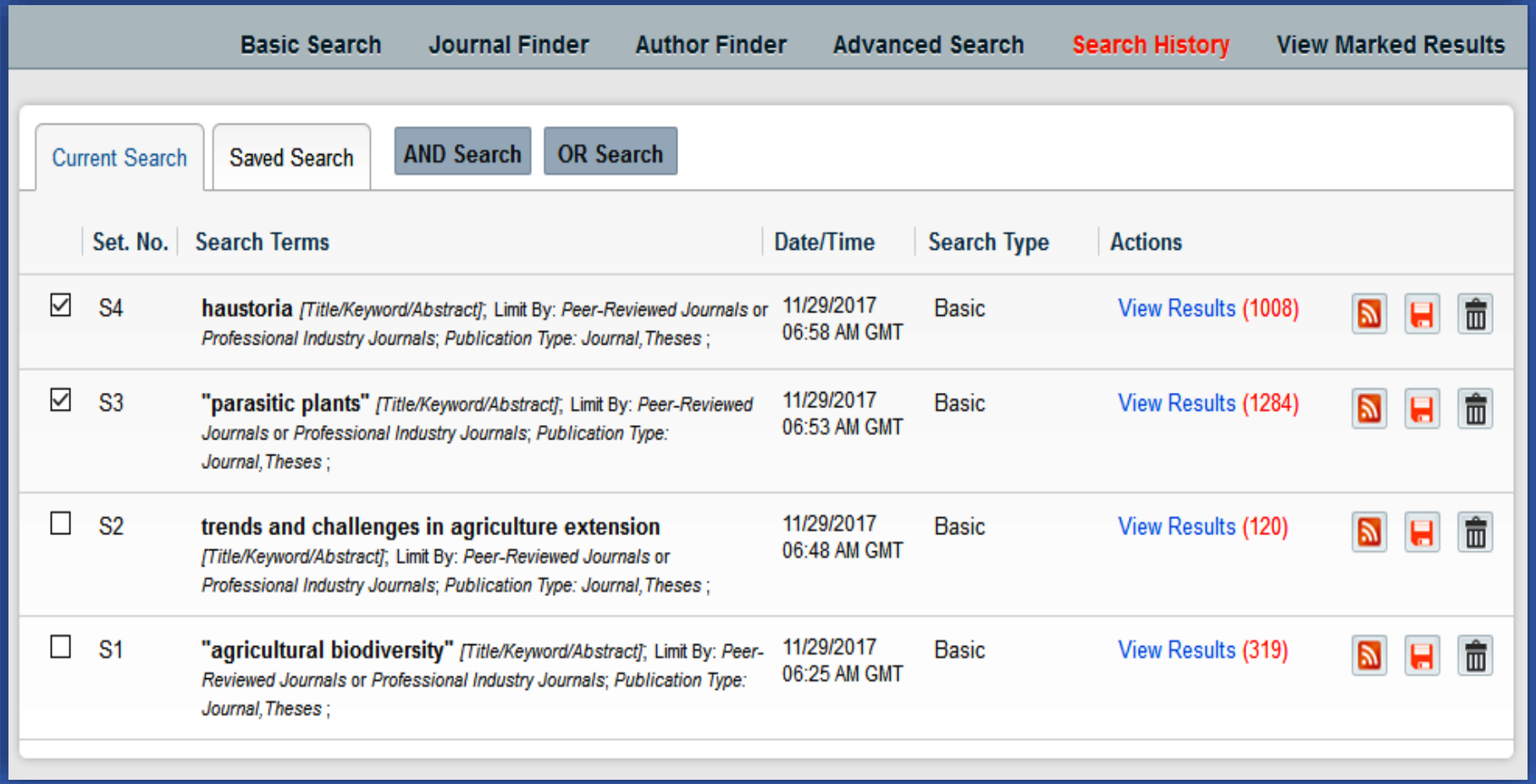
Combined Search from History



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Constructing a Query for Results

A student/faculty comes comes up with a topic

"*Role of Fertilizer in Growth of Crops*"

How does a researcher find relevant articles ?

Does a keyword search help a researcher?

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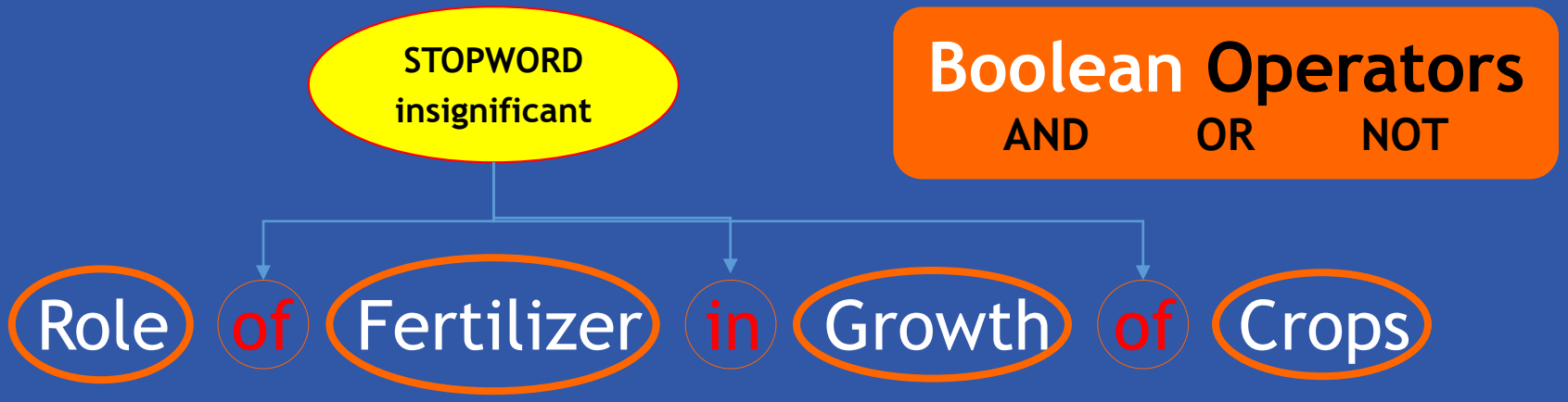
Building the Search Keyword

Think of keywords that best describe the topic



- (role) and (fertilizer) and (growth) and (yield) and (quality) and (crops or fruits) : 66
- (role) and (pgr or fertilizer) and (growth) and (yield) and (quality) and (crops or fruits) : 279
- (role or effect) and (foliar or pgr or "plant growth regulator" or fertiliser or fertilizer) and (growth or development) and (yield) and (quality) and (plants or crops or fruits): 2094

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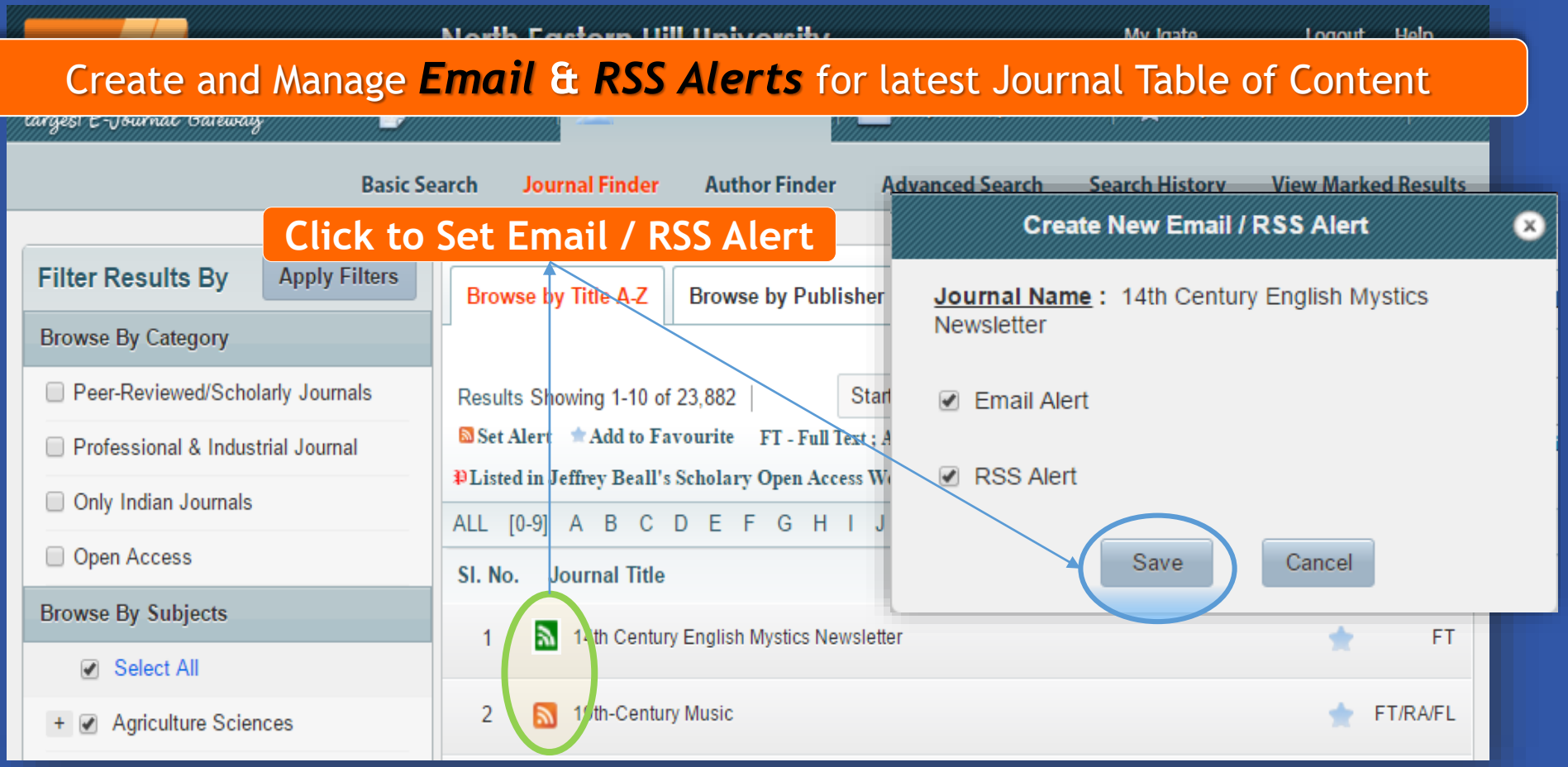
User Personalization in J-Gate

Create and Manage ***Email*** & ***RSS Alerts*** for latest Journal Table of Content



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User Personalization in J-Gate

Mark *Favourite Journals* from the Journal Finder page

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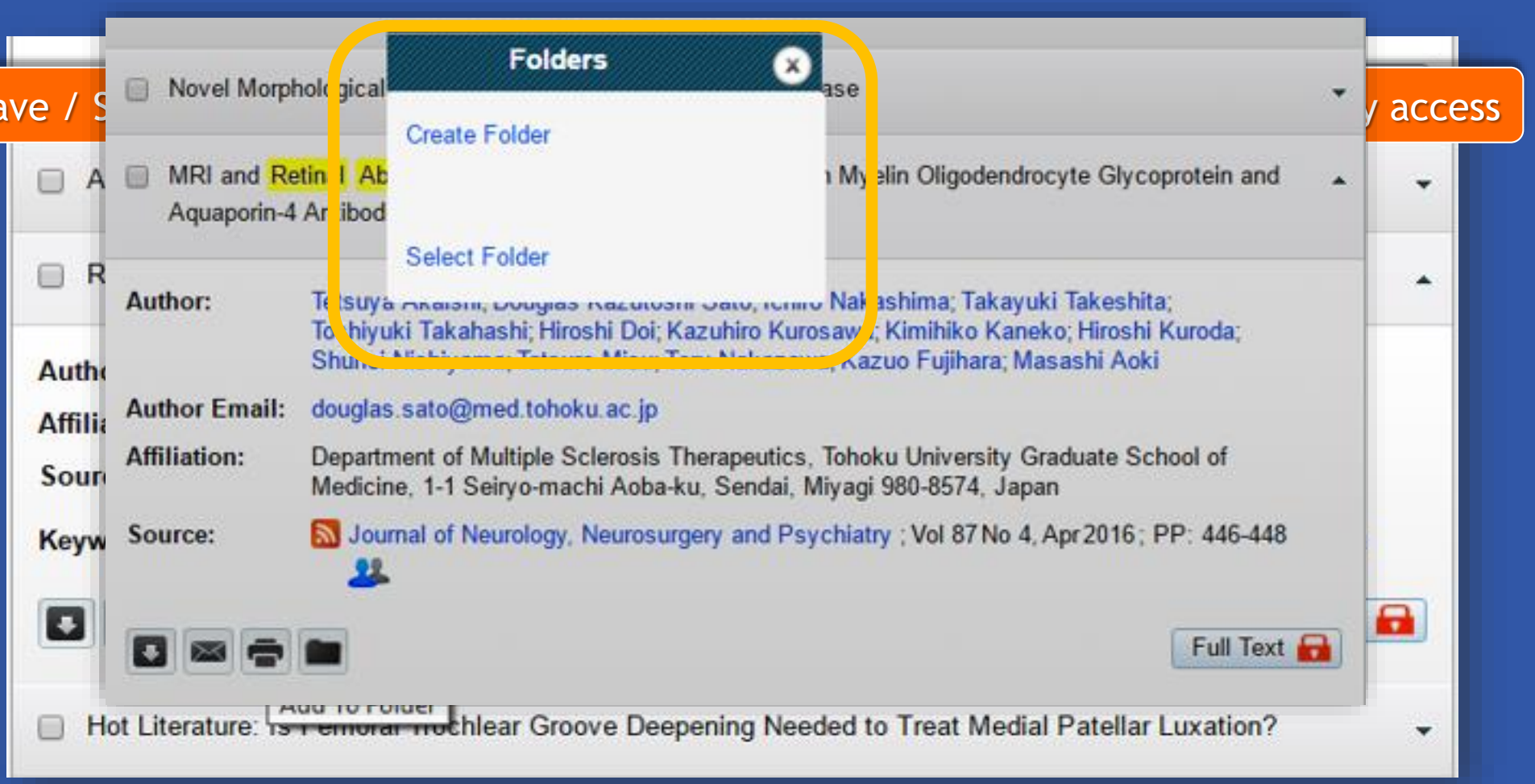

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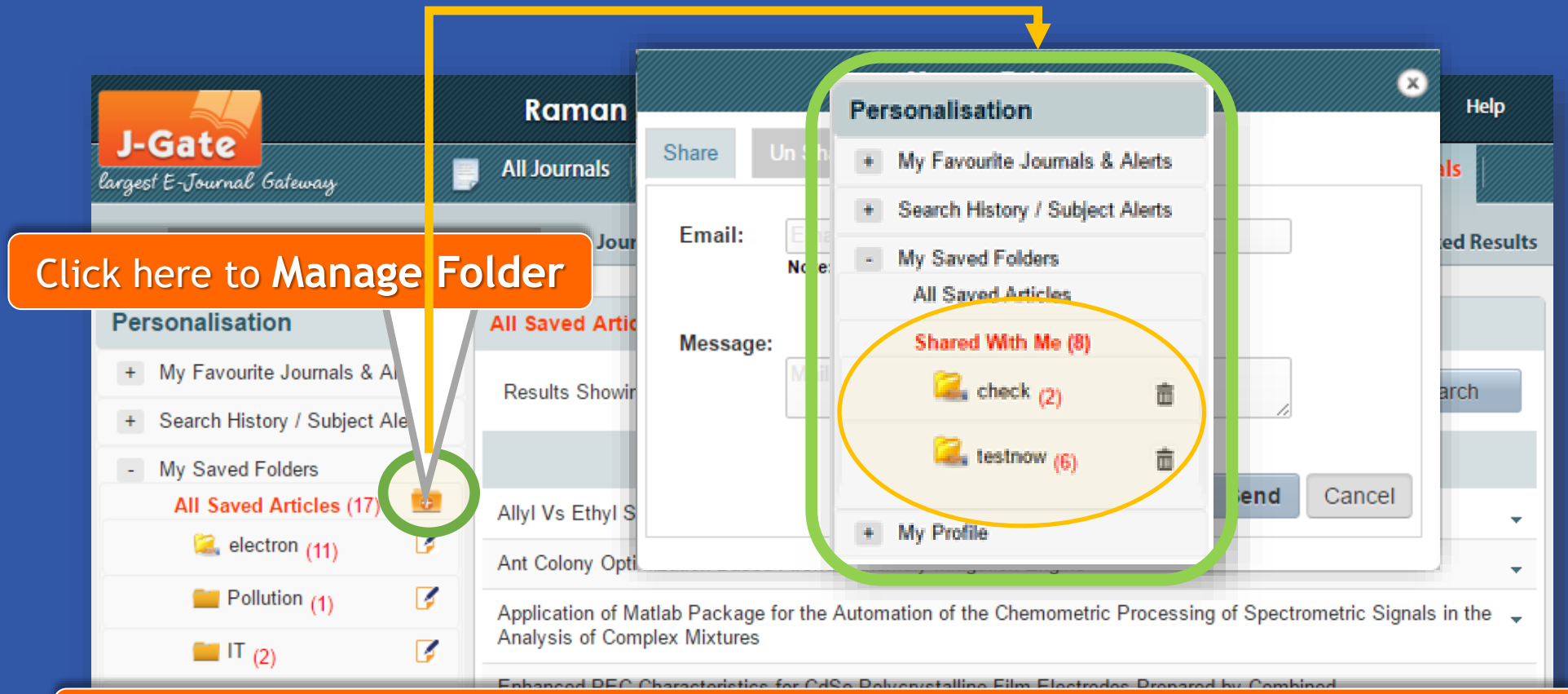
User Personalization in J-Gate

How to Access Your Saved Folders and Articles?

User Personalization in J-Gate



Share your personalized folders with fellow researchers / peers for collaboration.

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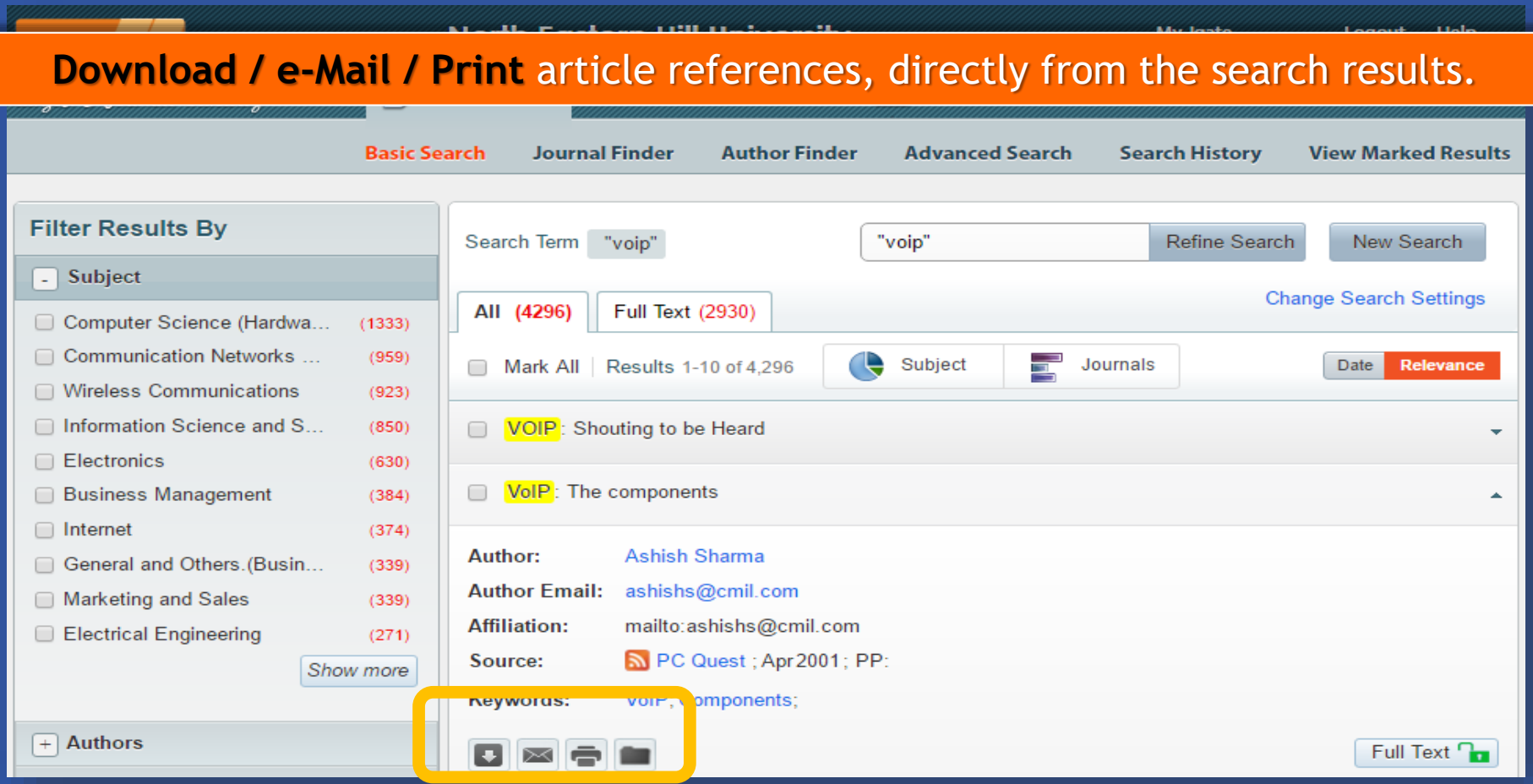
User Personalization in J-Gate

Download / e-Mail / Print article references, directly from the search results.



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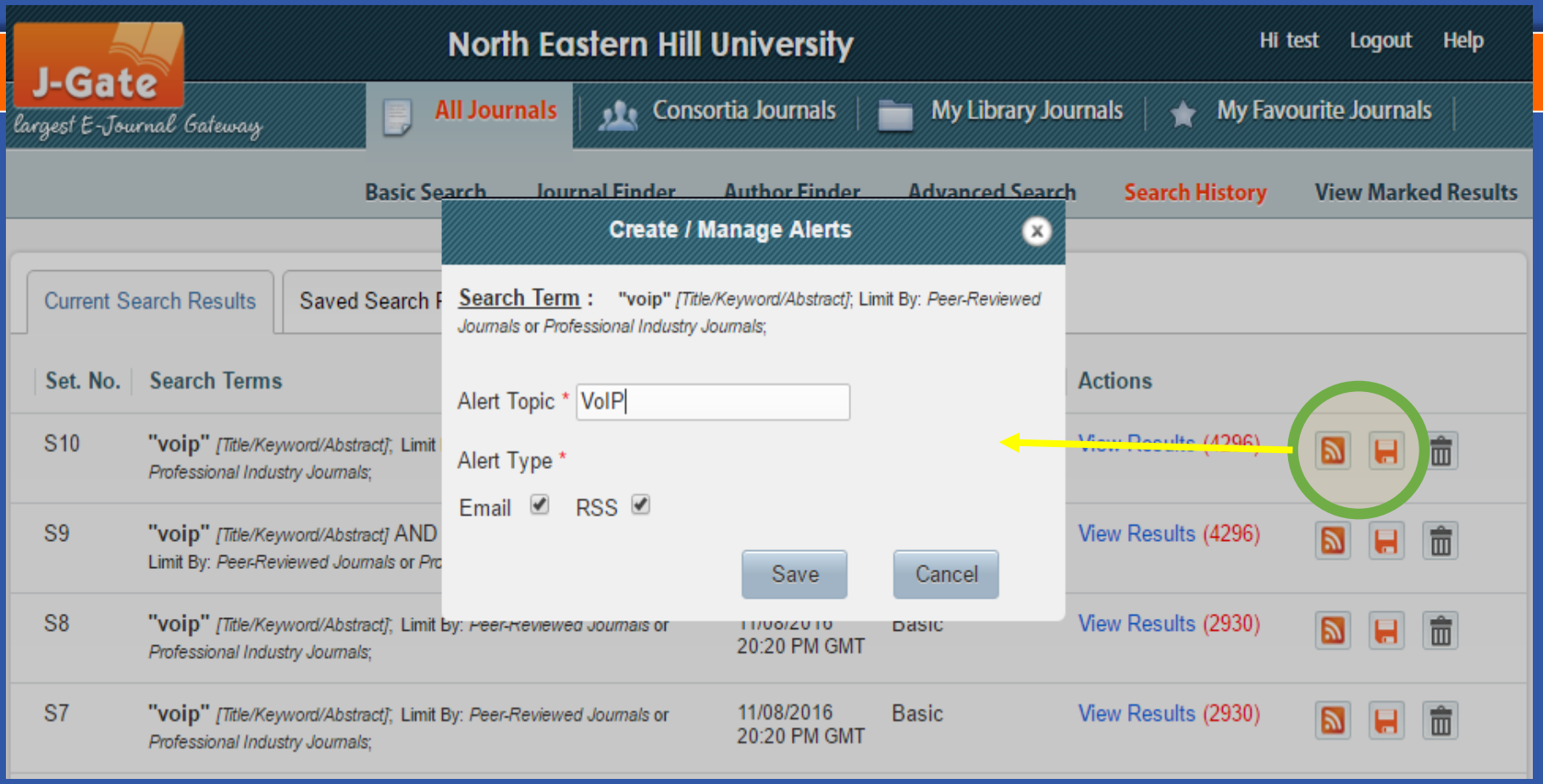

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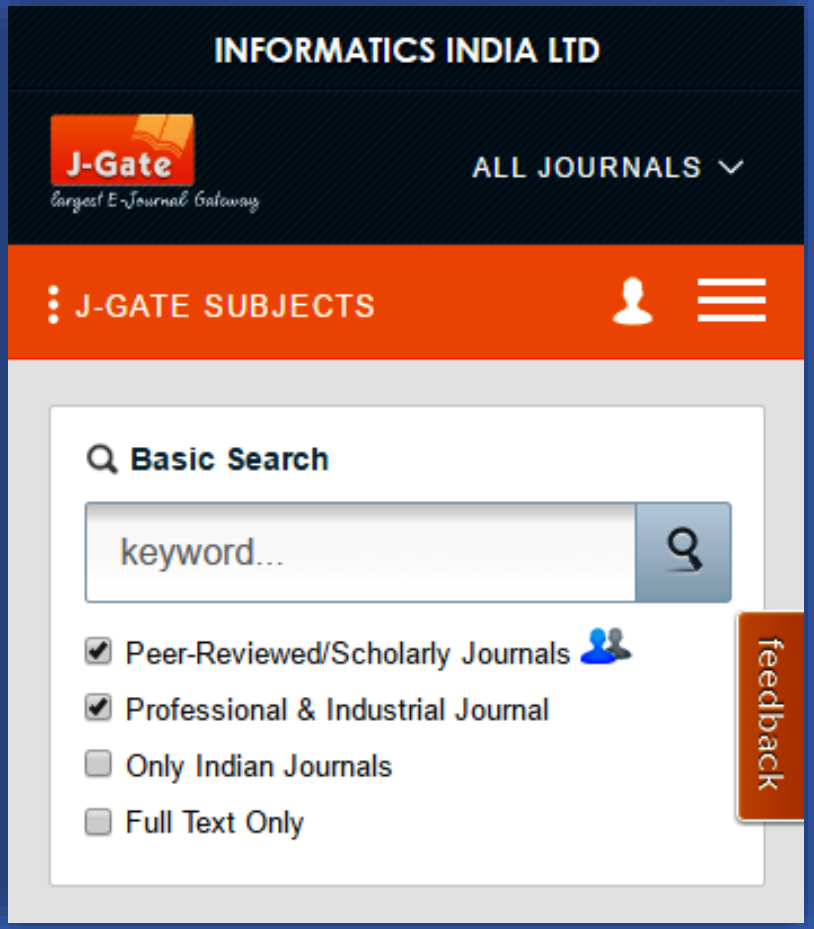
Web and Device based Responsive Compatibility

Web Based App



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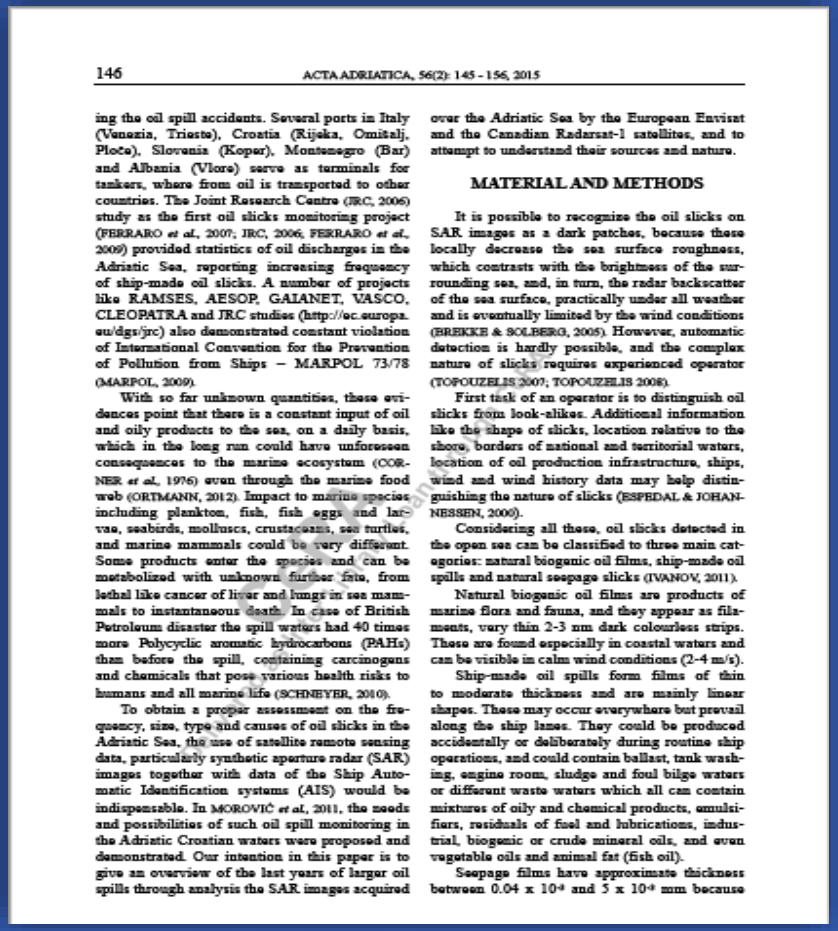

146 ACTA ADRIATICA, 56(2): 145 - 156, 2015

ing the oil spill accidents. Several ports in Italy (Venezia, Trieste), Croatia (Rijeka, Omišalj, Ploče), Slovenia (Koper), Montenegro (Bar) and Albania (Vlore) serve as terminals for tankers, where from oil is transported to other countries. The Joint Research Centre (JRC, 2006) study as the first oil slicks monitoring project (FERRARO *et al.*, 2007; JRC, 2006; FERRARO *et al.*, 2009) provided statistics of oil discharges in the Adriatic Sea, reporting increasing frequency of ship-made oil slicks. A number of projects like RAMSES, AESOP, GAIANET, VASCO, CLEOPATRA and JRC studies (http://oc.europa.eu/dgs/jrc) also demonstrated constant violation of International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships – MARPOL 73/78 (MARPOL, 2009).

With so far unknown quantities, these evidences point that there is a constant input of oil and oily products to the sea, on a daily basis, which in the long run could have unforeseen consequences to the marine ecosystem (CORNER *et al.*, 1976) even through the marine food web (ORTMANN, 2012). Impact to marine species including plankton, fish, fish eggs and larvae, seabirds, molluscs, crustaceans, sea turtles, and marine mammals could be very different. Some products enter the species and can be metabolized with unknown further fate, from lethal like cancer of liver and lungs in sea mammals to instantaneous death. In case of British Petroleum disaster the spill waters had 40 times more Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) than before the spill, containing carcinogens and chemicals that pose various health risks to humans and all marine life (SCHNEYER, 2010).

To obtain a proper assessment on the frequency, size, type and causes of oil slicks in the Adriatic Sea, the use of satellite remote sensing data, particularly synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images together with data of the Ship Automatic Identification systems (AIS) would be indispensable. In MOROVIĆ *et al.*, 2011, the needs and possibilities of such oil spill monitoring in the Adriatic Croatian waters were proposed and demonstrated. Our intention in this paper is to give an overview of the last years of larger oil spills through analysis the SAR images acquired over the Adriatic Sea by the European Envisat and the Canadian Radarsat-1 satellites, and to attempt to understand their sources and nature.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

It is possible to recognize the oil slicks on SAR images as a dark patches, because these locally decrease the sea surface roughness, which contrasts with the brightness of the surrounding sea, and, in turn, the radar backscatter of the sea surface, practically under all weather and is eventually limited by the wind conditions (BREKKE & SOLBERG, 2005). However, automatic detection is hardly possible, and the complex nature of slicks requires experienced operator (TOPOUZELIS 2007; TOPOUZELIS 2008).

First task of an operator is to distinguish oil slicks from look-alikes. Additional information like the shape of slicks, location relative to the shore, borders of national and territorial waters, location of oil production infrastructure, ships, wind and wind history data may help distinguishing the nature of slicks (ESPEDAL & JOHANNESSEN, 2000).

Considering all these, oil slicks detected in the open sea can be classified to three main categories: natural biogenic oil films, ship-made oil spills and natural seepage slicks (IVANOV, 2011).

Natural biogenic oil films are products of marine flora and fauna, and they appear as filaments, very thin 2-3 nm dark colourless strips. These are found especially in coastal waters and can be visible in calm wind conditions (2–4 m/s).

Ship-made oil spills form films of thin to moderate thickness and are mainly linear shapes. These may occur everywhere but prevail along the ship lanes. They could be produced accidentally or deliberately during routine ship operations, and could contain ballast, tank washing, engine room, sludge and foul bilge waters or different waste waters which all can contain mixtures of oily and chemical products, emulsifiers, residuals of fuel and lubrications, industrial, biogenic or crude mineral oils, and even vegetable oils and animal fat (fish oil).

Seepage films have approximate thickness between 0.04 x 10^{-3} and 5 x 10^{-3} mm because

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If cancer initiation is governed by chance mutations, then the incidence of cancer within an animal species should correlate with the total number of cell divisions in its lifetime, which is the product of its total number of cells, the rate of cell division required for homeostasis and its typical longevity. In short, larger animals with more cells, or longer lived animals with more lifetime cell divisions should have higher cancer incidences. This expectation is supported by observations that within human organs, the risk of cancer is directly related to the lifetime number of stem cell divisions [2] as well as the tissue type [3]. However, observations seem contrary to this expectation. Larger animals do not seem to die from cancer more often than smaller organisms. This is Peto's paradox [4].

It is widely assumed that Peto's paradox arises from quantitative and qualitative differences in the cancer-suppression adaptations between animals [5]. Clearly, death from cancer can be a potentially strong selection force in multicellular organisms. In fact, cancer-suppression adaptations and genes appear to have arisen rapidly within the earliest of metazoans. Some oncogenes were present even in the Early Cambrian [6].

However, it is likely Peto's paradox has a number of facets beyond body size and longevity. If cancer suppression were cost-free, one would expect all organisms, big or small, short- or long-lived, to have the same suite of nearly flawless anti-cancer adaptations. As this does not seem to be the case, it is likely that, similarly to most survival enhancing adaptations, cancer suppression must come with a metabolic or efficiency cost, albeit a cost that should be minimized by natural selection. Thus, we expect there must be trade-offs between the degree of cancer-suppression adaptations and other aspects of whole-organism survival and fecundity.

Here, we use the Euler–Lotka equation from population ecology to model an organism's fitness and to develop this model into an evolutionary model of cancer suppression. We assume that cancer suppression can be approximated as a quantitative trait. This trait trades off the likelihood of age-specific mortality from cancer with age-specific fecundity—the greater the value of this trait, the lower the likelihood of dying from cancer, and the lower the animal's fecundity [7]. This contrasts somewhat with other models of life-history evolution where increased mortality (from parasites, for instance) selects for earlier maturation at the expense of fecundity [8]. By couching cancer suppression in the context of life-history evolution, we can reveal additional and potentially testable facets of Peto's paradox.

This allows us to address conventional questions that straightforwardly emerge from Peto's paradox such as: does the magnitude of cancer-suppression adaptations increase with the size of the organism, the organism's lifespan, the age at first reproduction and the age at last reproduction (senescence)? It also allows us to examine less obvious questions such as variations in the value of cancer suppression based on age-specific death rates. The optimal level of cancer suppression may depend on whether the death rate generally increases with age (Type I survivorship curve, like humans) or declines with age (Type III like sea turtles and alligators).

2. The Euler–Lotka equation as a model of the evolution of cancer suppression

An animal's fitness can be defined as its per capita growth rate. If fitness is constant, then a population either increases or decreases exponentially. Alternatively, fitness may be density-dependent. Usually, fitness and proliferation will decline with density as increasing intra-population competition for available space and resources limits growth. However, in some populations, fitness increases with density when, for example, individuals receive some benefit from the presence of others, such as protection from predators in herds, known as the Allee effect [9].

Here, we characterize populations in an age-specific manner where age is represented by x. For species with age-specific survivorship and age-specific fecundity, the Euler–Lotka equation [10,11] gives the expected per capita growth rate, r, of a population that has achieved its stable age-distribution:

$$1 = \int l_x m_x e^{-rx} dx, \tag{2.1}$$

where l_x is the probability of a newborn surviving until age x, m_x is the expected number of newborns produced by an individual of age x, and r is the per capita growth rate of such a population with these survivorship and fecundity terms. The integral is evaluated from age 0 until the age beyond which no individuals survive. When population growth and fecundity are limited by females, then survivorship refers to females, and offspring refer to daughters.

For our evolutionary model and analyses, we shall use the following discrete approximation for the Euler–Lotka equation [12]:

$$1 = \sum l_x m_x e^{-rx}. \tag{2.2}$$

We assume that the ecology of the organism and its needs to acquire particular resources and withstand particular hazards largely determine the evolution of its life history described by the number of age classes, the survivorship curve (l_x) and fecundity schedule (m_x). Once l_x and m_x are specified, the value of r is determined. The equation is transcendental and cannot be solved analytically, but it does have an exact solution that can be approximated as closely as desired numerically [13]. (Alternatively, one can convert this equation into the form of a Leslie matrix and use the dominant eigenvalue as a measure of fitness [14].) Here, we choose to work directly from the Euler–Lotka equation as it lends itself to life tables and is computationally efficient.

We imagine that mortality from cancer reduces survivorship from that which the organism would otherwise experience from all other aspects of its ecology. Let q_x be the probability of NOT dying of cancer at age x. This can occur either because cancer has not yet evolved within the organism, or because the current cancer burden of the organism has not yet proved lethal. We can now adjust background survivorship l_x by the mortality consequences of cancer:

$$\hat{l}_x = l_x \prod_{i=0}^{x} q_i. \tag{2.3}$$

The adjusted survival probability to age x is the background survivorship multiplied by the need to survive cancer during each of the preceding age classes.

We assume that cancer development and progression is, itself, a Darwinian process that proceeds with varying evolutionary velocity as mutations leading to a cancerous cell lineage must accumulate over time. Hence, the likelihood of dying of cancer at age x increases with age. To represent this, we use the following functional form for q_x:

$$q_x = Q^{x^N}, \tag{2.4}$$

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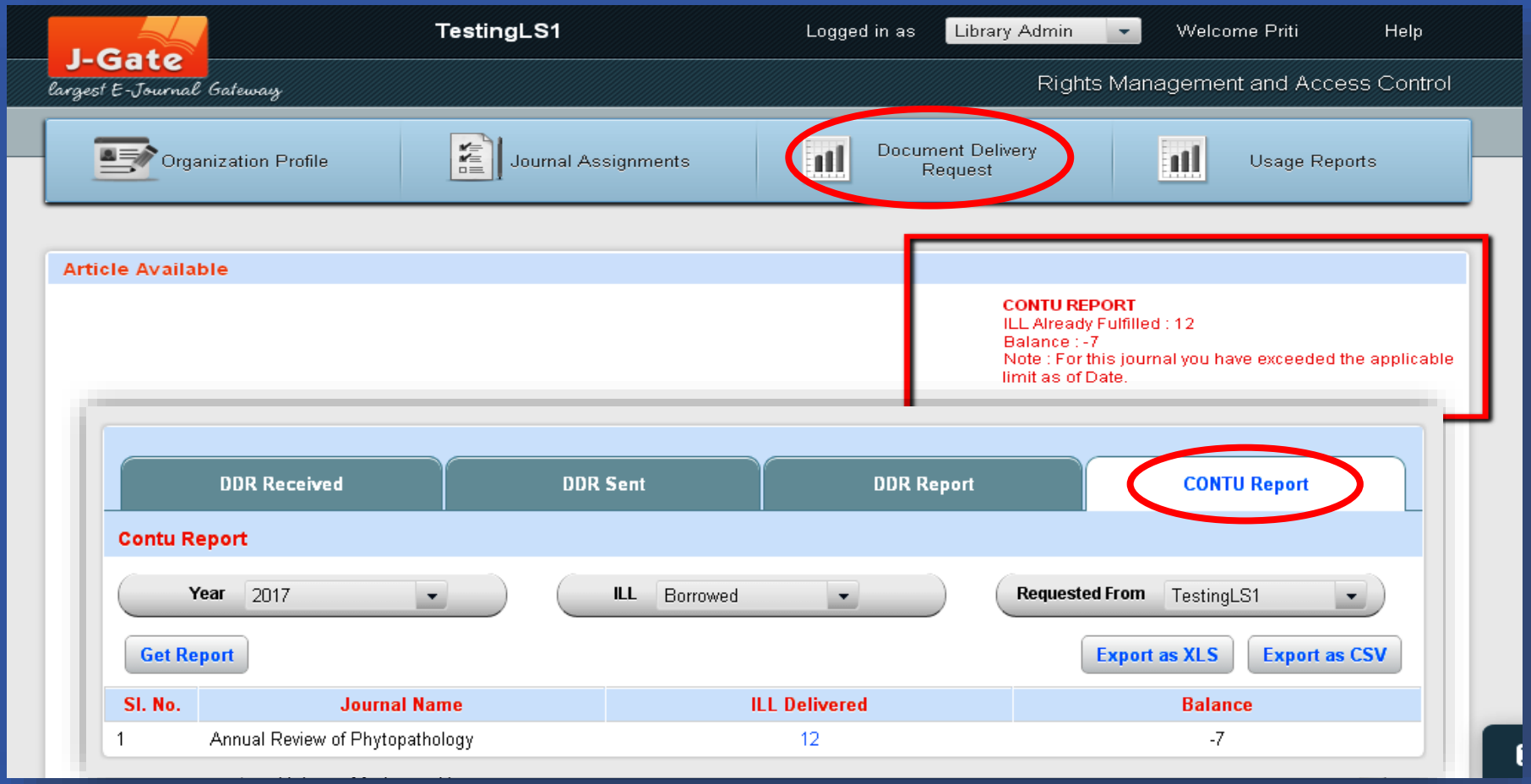

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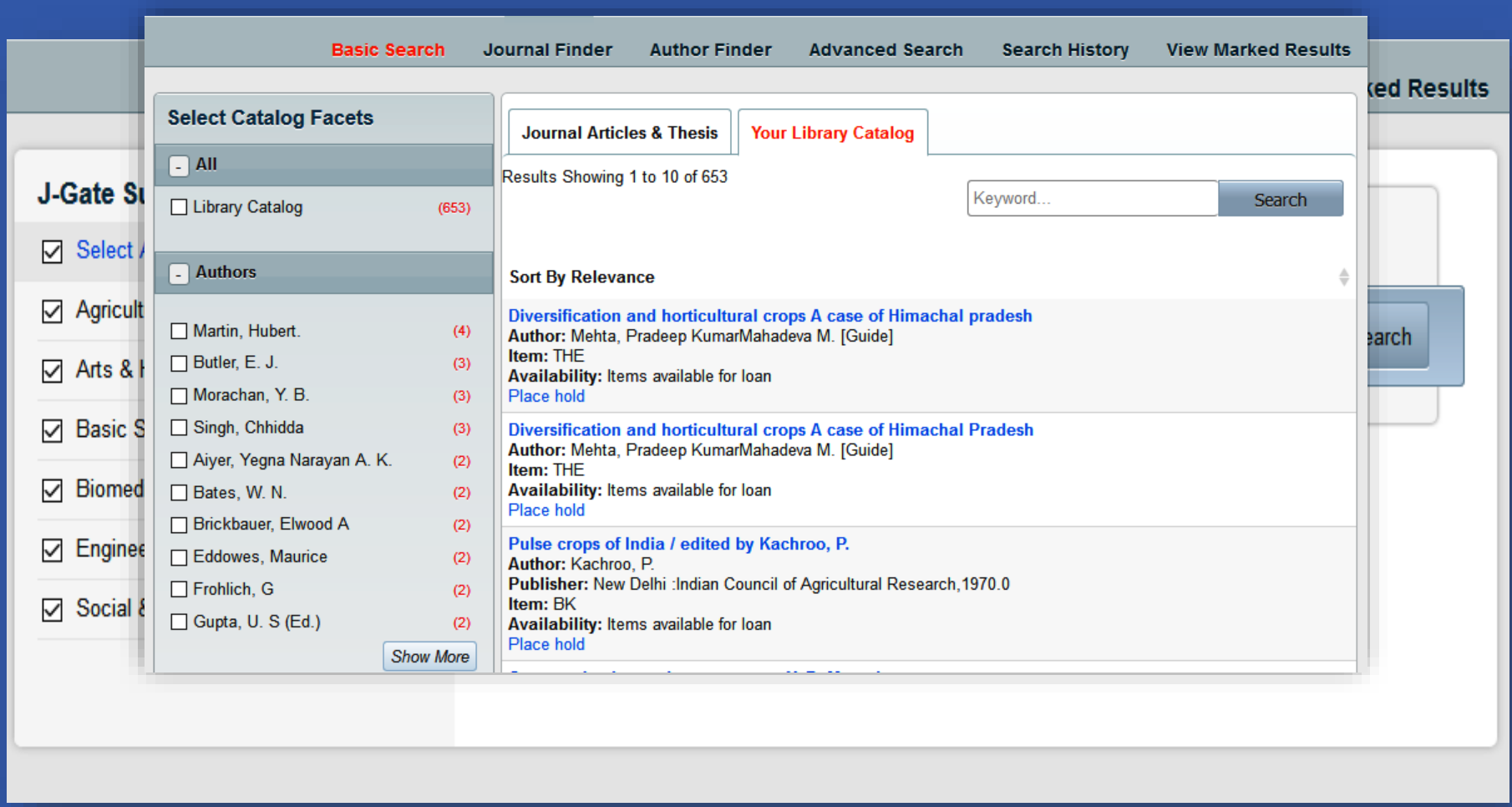

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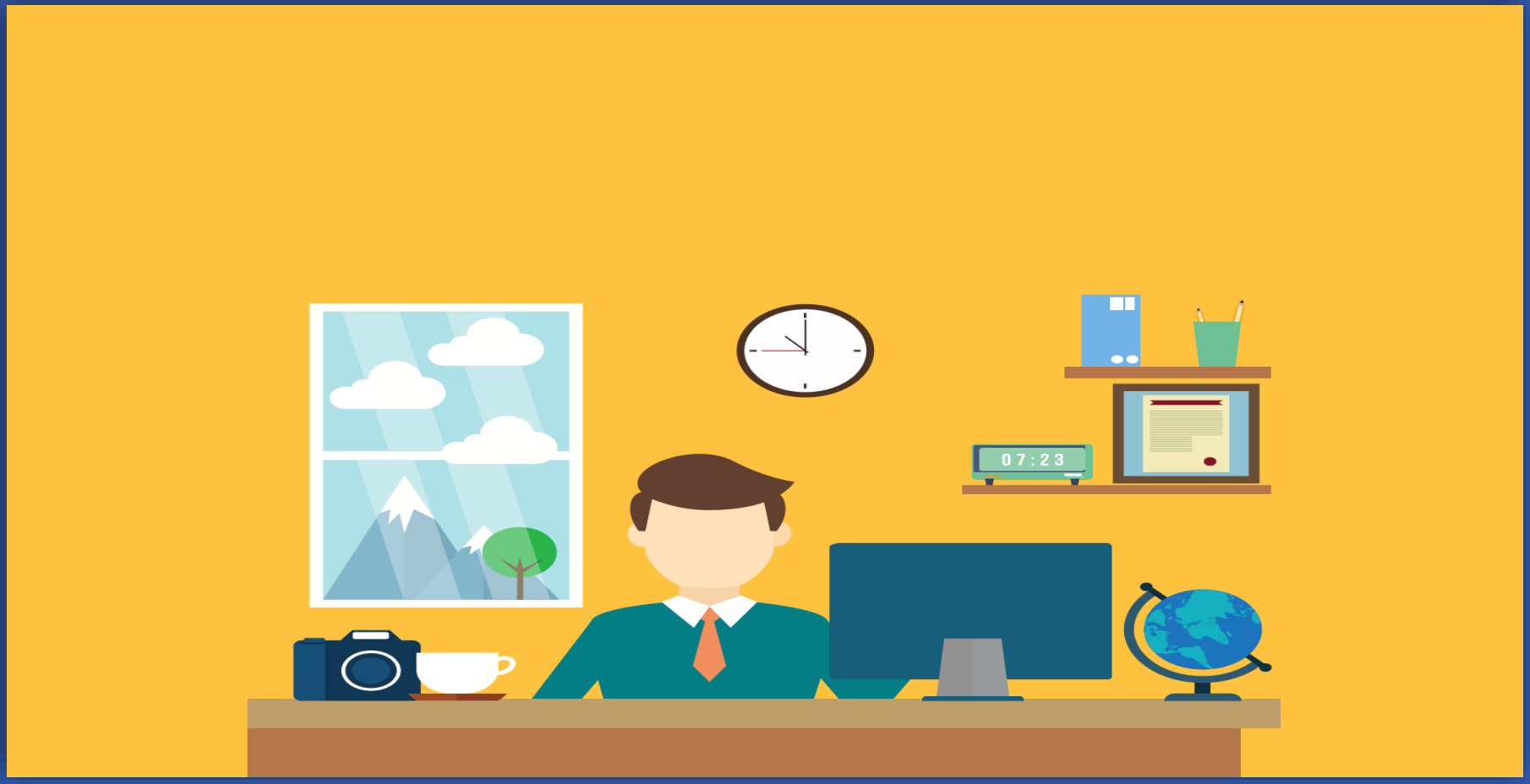
Benefits for the Library!



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- All subscribing library admins should be able to **Access** and **Manage** Admin Module / Rights & Access Management System
- Manage **Organizational Profile** and access.
- Upload / manage / view **Library Subscribed Holding** details.
- Extract detailed **Usage Reports** for detailed **Decisive Analysis**.
- Manage **DDR functions** for effective utilization of resources.

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Learning Goals

I> How to use Rights & Access Management in **Admin Module**.

II> Managing **Organizational Profile** Information and **IPs**.

III> Uploading Library Subscribed Holdings to configure and enable **Full-text Access** to researchers through "**My Library**".

IV> Manage **Inter Library Loan** (Document Delivery Request)

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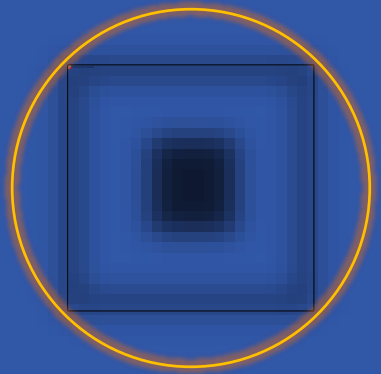
Three Levels of Customization



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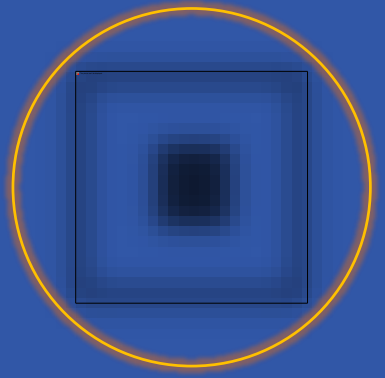

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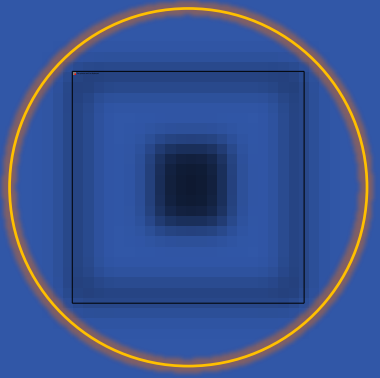

User Level

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Consortia Level

- Furnishing Details of Consortia Subscribed Journals and Access Rights of Participating Members.
- Document Delivery for Consortia Subscribed Journals.
- Usage Tracking of all the Member Libraries.
- Monitoring Administrative Reports.
- Changing /Updating the IP/Login details.

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Library Level

- Changing access passwords.
- Updating organization Profile and adding IPs.
- Uploading journal holding information of all library subscribed journals.
- Managing document deliveries.
- Tracking usage.

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User Level

- Creating & managing a **personal library** of favourite journals.
- Searching & Browsing from **anywhere**, after logging in.
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- Add favourite / important articles to **custom folders**.
- **Share** with peers.

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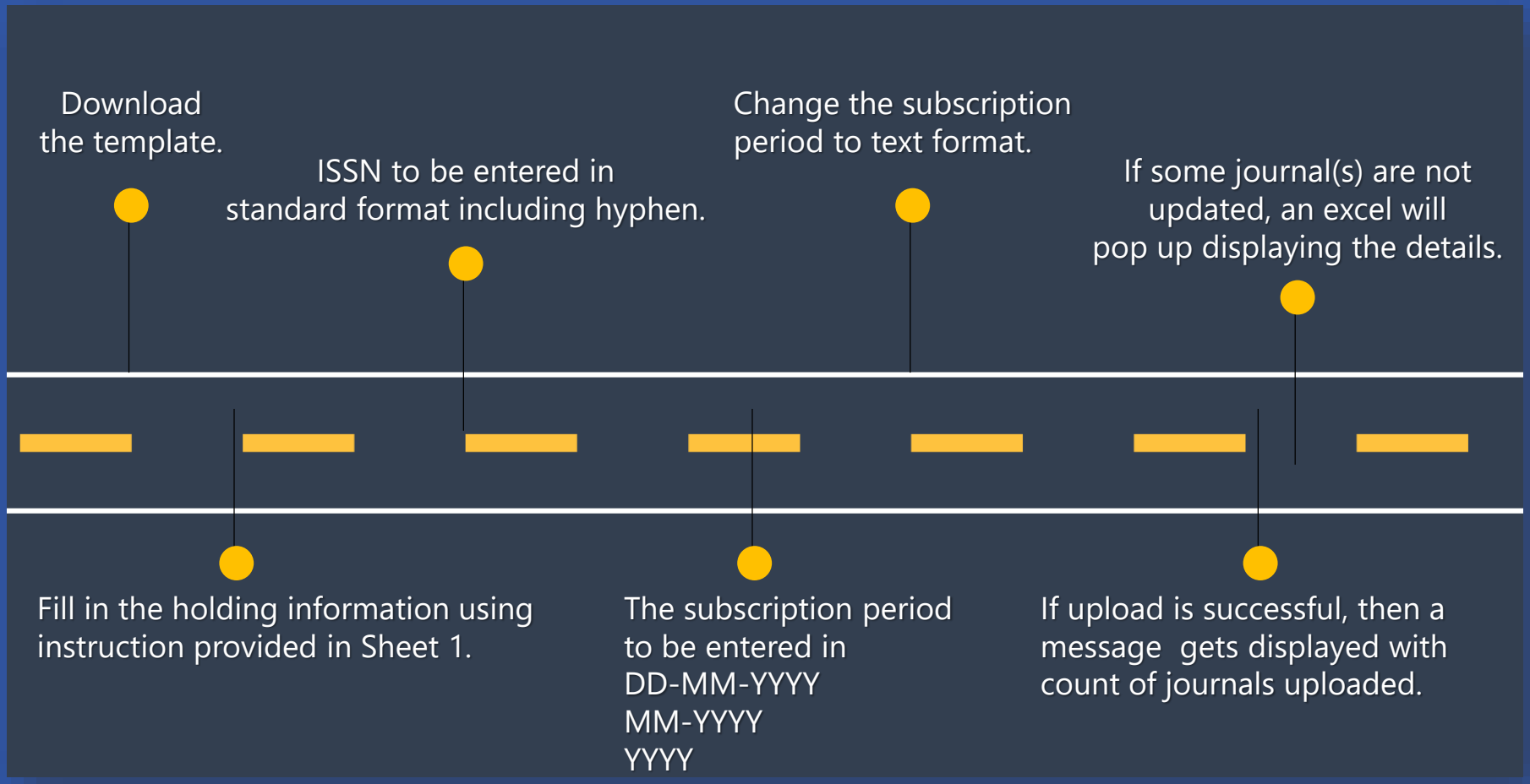

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