

## Information Innovation during Manuscript analytics: advances, challenges Plus opportunities

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### Abstract

Manuscript mining or Manuscript analytics is the analysis of unstructured data contained in natural language Manuscript using various methods, tools and techniques. It has become an important research process with applications in many different disciplines. I ignite to learn more about advances, challenges and opportunities in Manuscript analytics how is Manuscript mining different from data mining? What is the application of Manuscript mining in different disciplines? How do researchers currently practice Manuscript mining? How is Manuscript mining different from Natural Language Processing? Traditionally industries and businesses have employed data and Manuscript mining, but recently data and Manuscript mining have provided great opportunities for academicians to study different aspects of human/social life by applying various techniques. Can Manuscript mining play an active role in societal improvements? What is your opinion as an academician and sociologist? Researchers use Manuscript mining in different fields and apply different techniques to discover patterns. One sub domain of Manuscript mining is Digital Humanities, which applies tools and techniques of Manuscript mining to cultural resources to find a new pattern. In what other areas is Manuscript mining being applied? What are the latest technology trends in Manuscript mining that every researcher and academician should be aware of? Given that topic modeling emerged out of library science, it makes sense that Manuscript mining tools would be used by librarians to more efficiently evaluate their collections as well as, perhaps, analyze the attitudes and opinions of library patrons.

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Manuscript mining or Manuscript analytics is the analysis of unstructured data contained in natural language Manuscript using various methods, tools and techniques. It has become an important research process with applications in many different disciplines. Public libraries in developing countries, and globalization and religious change. Even in graduate University I was interested in Manuscript analysis methods decided to make Manuscript analysis/Manuscript mining the central focus of my research. These days I'm working on projects, including an introductory Manuscript mining Manuscript book, digital sociology. What can I say about my Librarianship? I've taught on all of the above topics at every level from introductory undergraduate courses to doctoral seminars. I've always enjoyed Librarianship and teaching, particularly the classroom interaction with students. What a great question? The three organizations that have had the greatest impact on me are: Youth Friends Club (a youth organization) when I was a teenager, the University of Rajasthan (UOR) and the University of Agra (UOA). The undergraduates to take whatever courses interest them without regard for core requirements. For me it was the ideal program at the ideal university, and it allowed me to develop as an interdisciplinary researcher. In a very real sense I owe my career to the (UOA) Scholars founders and to my amazing undergraduate advisor DR. U C Sharma

IET & Sun Rise University is where I have worked for the past 16 years. So much has happened here that has allowed me to learn and develop as a researcher and teacher, but also as an administrator. SRU is classified as an "emerging research College," meaning we are transitioning from a regionally oriented teaching

institution to a globally oriented research institution. The transition has not always been smooth, but it has certainly been exciting to be part of an organization that is transforming itself from stem to stern sociologist. I explored other career paths before choosing Library Science, and Library quickly became my home discipline and professional identity. Of course, there are different types of Librarian doing very different kinds of work. The fact that LIS has not settled into rigid theoretical or methodological orthodoxies has always appealed to me. How is Manuscript mining different from data mining? What is the application of Manuscript mining in different disciplines? How do researchers currently practice Manuscript mining Manuscript mining is a form of data mining. Where other forms of data are typically organized as matrices, raw Manuscript data is "unstructured." Simply put, Manuscript mining involves collecting and analyzing large volumes of Manuscript data. Typically Manuscript mining is performed to learn about the groups or communities that produced the Manuscript, but its ultimate purpose depends on the field and the interests of the researcher. Social scientists use Manuscript mining tools to learn about shifting public opinion; marketers use it to learn about consumers' opinions of products and services; and it has even been used to predict the direction of stock markets. As we discuss in the book, Manuscript mining involves multiple different tools for collecting data, as well as multiple different approaches to analyzing the data collected. These approaches include sentiment analysis, topic modeling and metaphor analysis, among others. How is Manuscript mining different from Natural Language Processing Natural Language processing lies

at the intersection of linguistics and computer science. In the social sciences, Manuscript mining exists at the intersection of social science and data science. Manuscript mining often makes use of Natural Language Processing tools and techniques. Institution The popularity of Manuscript mining today is driven by technology and the availability of unstructured data. I think much of the appeal of Manuscript mining is due to its low cost in comparison with other methods for gauging public opinion, and because social media and the internet generally are the central locations for all sorts of important conversations. Academic and industrial researchers are benefiting from new technologies, but our relationship to these technologies is one of being, for the most part, downstream from them. Traditionally industries and businesses have employed data and Manuscript mining, but recently data and Manuscript mining have provided great opportunities for academicians to study different aspects of human/social life by applying various techniques. Can Manuscript mining play an active role in societal improvements? What is your opinion as an academician and Librarian Manuscript mining techniques are powerful tools that can be used to achieve many different ends. They can certainly be used to make organizations more efficient and productive, but they can be abused as well. In our Manuscript book we compare Manuscript mining technologies to polygraph (lie detection) technologies. It took the better part of a century for police agencies and courts to define the appropriate and ethical uses of polygraphs, and we may see a similar pattern of gradual adaptation with Manuscript mining technologies.. Researchers use Manuscript mining in different fields and apply different techniques to discover patterns. One sub domain of Manuscript mining is Digital Humanities, which applies tools and techniques of Manuscript mining to cultural resources to find a new pattern. In what other areas is Manuscript mining being applied Manuscript mining is widely applied in social science studies of social media and new media. This makes sense given the ubiquity of these media technologies in everyday life, and the fact that it is not too difficult for researchers to access website data. What are the latest technologies trends in Manuscript mining that every researcher and academician should be aware of everyone should know that there are many software tools available for web scraping, web crawling, and cleaning data, organizing unstructured data, and analyzing data that do not require advanced programming skills. More students are entering graduate programs with programming skills, for example, familiarity with Python and R. This will increasingly allow the social sciences to make positive contributions to computer science technologies rather than always being downstream of innovations. you think it is a big opportunity for libraries and librarians Given that topic modeling emerged out of library

science, it makes sense that Manuscript mining tools would be used by librarians to more efficiently evaluate their collections as well as, perhaps, analyze the attitudes and opinions of library patrons.. What are the main challenges for Manuscript mining the main challenges I see are institutional rather than technical. How will undergraduate and graduate academic programs incorporate Manuscript mining into curricula? How will they provide training in these methods? The institutions that develop viable models for Manuscript mining pedagogy will be in a great position. A second challenge I see is a need for academic publishers, especially those that publish journals, to think about some new ways of rewarding innovative Manuscript mining research. For instance, in sociology Manuscript mining papers are not exactly methodology papers because they do not develop new methodologies so much as new procedures for using existing Manuscript mining and data mining tools. On the other hand, it can be challenging to convince reviewers and editors trained in other methods of the value of Manuscript mining papers. We need a few journals and book publishers that reward innovative uses of Manuscript mining and data mining technologies. Plenty of tools and techniques data mining, but not Manuscript mining. Where do you think Manuscript mining is headed within the academy is available for we are at the start of a revolution in social research methodology? Over the past century the social sciences have developed ethnographic research methods, focus groups, social survey analysis, network analysis and now data mining/Manuscript mining. Over the next 10-20 years I expect rapid development of both Manuscript mining technologies and of social science procedures and research designs for using them. The current technologies are ahead of our institutional capacities and cultures. So our universities (e.g., graduate programs, Institutional Review Boards) and private and public sector organizations need to catch up if we want our students, clients, customers, etc. to be able to take advantage of Manuscript mining technologies. Manuscript mining will become a standard tool for academic and applied social researchers, along with ethnography, interviews, focus groups, surveys and network analysis methods.