

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

2008-2009



delnet

DEVELOPING LIBRARY NETWORK

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I INTRODUCTION

When the idea of DELNET emerged on January 7, 1988 at a panel discussion at the India International Centre, the main requirements of the network at that time included “Rationalisation of Acquisitions of Periodicals”, “Resource Sharing among the Libraries”, “Modernisation of Libraries”, and “Creation of Catalogues in Machine Readable Form”. During the last twenty years the Internet and Web resources have grown disproportionately beyond anyone’s expectations. The users who in 1988 depended mostly on library resources, have now turned their attention mostly towards the Web resources. They look back to libraries for some historical references and resources. Often they manage their research work only on the basis of electronic and Web resources. There has been a dramatic change in the users’ attitudes during the last twenty years. The networking of all types of libraries in India which should have been given priority in order to provide reliable information to users is still an issue on the agenda for the development of libraries.

There is a major difference between the resources available through the Web and those available through library networks. Library resources which are networked by DELNET are mostly selected by subject specialists in member-libraries. And thus, are selective in nature. On the other hand, resources on the Web are doubling every six months without any consideration for the quality of publications. Also, the same ideas are represented in many ways, thus resulting in enormous duplication of documents on the Web.

DELNET has been making concerted efforts to present quality resources to member-libraries so that their users can benefit without losing much time in sifting through enormous documents on a subject. DELNET membership has been increasing and so have been the catalogue records in the union catalogues. We have made every effort to satisfy the needs of member-libraries during the year.

II MEMBERSHIP

Libraries continued to join DELNET and use its resources for their students, researchers, faculty members and other bonafide users. One hundred and ninety seven libraries joined DELNET during 2008-09. In 2007-2008 the number stood at 146. A sizeable number of institutions that joined DELNET during the year were from Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. One institution joined from outside India. The breakup of DELNET membership is given in Appendix I.

The breakup of libraries by subjects still indicate that Science and Technology libraries outnumber the libraries specialising in other disciplines. We are keen that the number of libraries from the Social Sciences and Humanities sectors also increase in number.

III FINANCE

The financial income of DELNET is limited to what we get through membership fee, admission fee and ILL online charges. However, for organising the National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NACLIN) in 2008 we got support from various organisations which include Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation; Ministry of Information Technology; DRDO; Pressmart and Emerald Group of Publishers.

Efforts will be made to raise financial resources through maintenance of software, training, consultancy services and projects. We hope to move in this direction in the years to come in order to fulfill genuine requirements of library software and training in the country.

IV BUILDING

Maintenance, upkeep and repair work on the Administration Block continued throughout the year. Work on the Hostel Block will commence only when sufficient finance becomes available for this purpose. The permissions have been received from the Delhi Jal Board regarding the water connection and the disposal of the storm water. In order to execute these plans, we need permission from PWD to lay pipes through Nelson Mandela Marg. Efforts are being made to get permission for this work. I may report that we have paid the property tax on the building from 2001 to 2009.

V NETWORK OPERATIONS

DELNET online databases were accessed throughout the year through the RF link between DELNET and the National Informatics Centre (NIC). In order to achieve redundancy in the communication network a backup leased line between NIC and DELNET is also under consideration

We have been using Reliance telephone facility at DELNET. In order to ensure that fax became operational and a leased line could be commissioned between DELNET and NIC the telephone lines from MTNL were installed this year. Since there was no MTNL coverage in the part of JNU where DELNET is located, it took time to make it operational. Special efforts were made to monitor the network connectivity and usage regularly so that member-libraries did not have problems in accessing online resources.

VI INTER-LIBRARY LOAN (ILL) AND DOCUMENT DELIVERY SERVICES (DDS)

Resources sharing has remained one of DELNET's major objectives. To cooperate in resource sharing every member-library agrees to it through an MOU at the commencement of DELNET membership. In addition to this it needs the full support

of the library staff in every member-library so that genuine efforts are made in identifying and locating documents and in sending them to the borrowing libraries. In library networks in the West books, photocopies of articles and online resources are sent directly from a lending library to a borrowing library. In DELNET libraries prefer to send the documents to DELNET and receive them back through DELNET. We have to slowly upgrade our communication between one member-library and another member-library. In order to avoid delays, DELNET executes all ILL requests and offers Document Delivery Service. While this system works well, we have to upgrade it a step forward provided the same type of service becomes operational between the member-libraries.

During the year the Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services gained more popularity and utilisation by the member-libraries. The year witnessed a marked increase in the ILL/DDS transactions with the member-institutions. DELNET remained engaged in providing the ILL/DDS services to its members scattered across the country and also to the libraries outside India. From the University of Kashmir, Srinagar in the north to Noorul Islam College of Engineering, Kanyakumari in the south; from NIT Silchar in the east to TISS, Mumbai in the west the documents were arranged and provided to the faculty, students and research scholars of the member-libraries. As the services became popular among the institutions, the end users of the respective libraries have been sending requests to DELNET directly and the documents were sent to the Librarians of the member-libraries. I would like to mention that the books and journal articles were also sent to the member-libraries outside India.

VII COORDINATION UNITS

The membership of DELNET in some States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra are increasing rapidly. We need to have Coordination Units in each such State to promote resource sharing at the State levels. We have appointed a few staff members to tour in different regions to help libraries in using DELNET services. We have a Coordination Unit in Bangalore with a limited staff. The units will have to be increased. This can happen if we have sufficient financial resources available with us for this purpose. We have not increased the membership fee since the year 1999. We do not want to increase it at this stage to let institutions with small library budgets to use DELNET services. We are looking into the ways and means to support networking efforts in the country and the support of member-libraries in this regard will be welcome.

VIII UNION CATALOGUES AND DATABASES

From the very beginning, DELNET training programmes were organised for creating catalogue records in machine readable form. From 1988 to 1998, most of the records were created by libraries using CCF and AACR II. The CCF format later became obsolete. MARC 21 format was used in the developed countries for creating

catalogue records. DELNET had to work on the Pilot Project for creating MARC records for the National Bibliographic Database. We developed DELDOS for creating catalogue records using MARC tags. We used this software at the libraries in Chennai, Patiala, Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata and Delhi. With this background and experience, DELNET advised libraries to use MARC 21 format for creating catalogue records. Since most of the librarians were trained in using CCF the transformation from CCF to MARC 21 has been cumbersome and slow in the country. However, DELNET uses CCF records in developing union catalogues and union lists mainly as tools for Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services. DELNET updates the union catalogues and union lists periodically. The latest statistics of union catalogues and union lists are given in Appendix II.

In order to facilitate the uploading of catalogue records by libraries for merging into the union catalogues and union lists, an online facility developed by DELNET works well and we find that many librarians use this facility. In addition to this, we have appointed staff to visit libraries and help librarians in sending the catalogue records to DELNET. We keep on sending letters to member-libraries for contributing their machine readable records to the DELNET union catalogues and union lists.

IX NATIONAL INITIATIVES

9.1 National Knowledge Commission

The Ministry of Culture initiated a meeting of experts in January 2009 to discuss the select components of the National Mission on Libraries, its funding pattern, time frame and implementation issues. In this the following issues were given priority:

- i. National census of all libraries by undertaking a time-bound nationwide survey.
- ii. Setting standards and fixation of norms for libraries;
- iii. Upgradation of infrastructure of libraries;
- iv. Modernisation programme and networking of libraries;
- v. Establishment of Knowledge Centres;
- vi. Digitisation and establishment of digital libraries;
- vii. Revamping of library and information science;
- viii. Rural libraries in the Continuing Education Centres (CEC);
- ix. Setting up of corners for physically challenged groups in public libraries

It is likely that the Ministry of Culture will take up work on the networking of public libraries. Although the Working Group on Libraries of the National Knowledge Commission had recommended that DELNET should network about 25,000 libraries in phases, it would have to be seen how the Ministry intends to get this work executed.

9.2 All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)

DELNET continues to enrol approved and accredited technical institutions of AICTE as member-libraries of DELNET as per the MOU signed between DELNET and AICTE in 2002. The revision of the MOU is still to be undertaken by AICTE.

9.3 NAAC

Many institutions especially Colleges and Universities approved and accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) were admitted as members of DELNET during the last year. We hope that as and when proper infrastructure becomes available with NAAC approved and accredited libraries, more such libraries would use DELNET services.

9.4 Knowledge Centres

The Ministry of Culture has decided to establish Knowledge Centres in India and DELNET has informed the Ministry about our experience and interest in this field. DELNET is however advising the Gujarat Science City and Gujarat State Centre Library to develop knowledge centres in their campuses.

X NATIONAL CONVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE, LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKING (NACLIN)

10.1 NACLIN 2008

The Eleventh National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NACLIN 2008) was organised by DELNET and Karunya University in Coimbatore from November 4-7, 2008. The Convention was organised by DELNET for the second time in Tamil Nadu. DELNET member-libraries in Tamil Nadu have now crossed 200. More than 125 delegates from various parts of the country including the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal registered. The event was sponsored by Pressmart, Emerald Group Publishing Ltd. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Ministry of Information Technology, DRDO Ministry of Defence, Div II on Software of Computer Society of India (CSI), IEEE Computer Society, Madras. Dr. J. Dominic, Librarian, Karunya University was the Organising Secretary of NACLIN 2008.

The inaugural function started with a prayer by Ms Pressila of the Dept of Value Education, Karunya University. The function started with a welcome address by Dr. B. C. Pillai, Dean Research, Karunya University. It was followed by Introductory remarks by Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET. Dr. Kaul emphasised the need to deliver knowledge at the grass-root level in the country. He observed that in a country like India the society was not homogeneous and deplored the poor state of public libraries in the country. He expressed the need to transform them into knowledge centres. He stressed the need to impart practical knowledge to the illiterate poor in the country so that their socio-economic conditions could improve. Also according to him the librarians had to work as knowledge workers. Dr. Paul P. Appasamy, Vice-Chancellor, Karunya University delivered the inaugural address. He appraised the delegates that the Karunya Institute of Engineering and Technology attained the deemed University status in the year 2004. Some of the leading courses offered by the University included Electronic and Media Technology, Bioinformatics and Food Technology, etc. The campus sprawled across 700 acres of land with a strength of around 6300 students and was entirely residential in nature. Some part of the campus was connected with Wi-fi. According to Dr. Appasamy, the information overload was a major concern to the researchers and scholars. The speed of obtaining information had changed altogether and the anytime-anywhere accessibility to information was feasible now. He mentioned that the networking of libraries and the sharing of information had become the order of the day. The copyright and IPR issues were major issues and plagiarism and piracy were of serious concern. He said that the software were now available to detect plagiarism. He observed that the reliability and authenticity of information through wikipedia was questionable. According to Dr. Appasamy, the availability of more information did not necessarily lead to better research, the processing of information and critically assessing the value of information was a major challenge to the library professionals. He felt that the processing and analytical skills would be more important in the future. He showed concern over the fact that students had lost interest in reading, the consequences of which were that their writing skills had deteriorated. He said that the information superhighway does carry a substantial amount of undesirable information. Talking about the future of libraries, he noted that the infrastructure for digital libraries should be developed and there was a need for devising strategies for developing world class libraries.

Dr. Anne Mary Fernandez, Registrar, Karunya University felicitated the delegates. She maintained that the field of library and information science had been transformed beyond boundaries. The computing and Internet technologies had made it possible to transform the accessibility to information. The access to knowledge was important for both classroom teaching and for academic research.

The first tutorial on “Web 2.0 : Tools and Technologies” was taken by Prof. Dr. V. Saravanan, HOD, Dept of Computer Applications, Karunya University. He provided an insight into the growing phenomenon of Web 2.0 technology and discussed briefly the

various tools. The tutorial on Web 2.0 was also conducted by Dr. M. Tamizchelvan, Librarian, Sri Krishna College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore. He discussed the subject in detail and exhaustively covered the topic. He appraised the delegates about the various Web 2.0 tools such as Blogs, RSS, Wikis, etc and informed them about their utilisation in the libraries.

The second tutorial on Koha : Open Source Library Integrated System was conducted by Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager, DELNET. The advantages of Koha over the other commercially available software within the introductory session and also the various features of the software were discussed. The parameter settings in Koha were discussed extensively which made it possible to use online the various modules including Acquisition, Cataloguing, Circulation and OPAC.. It was felt that not many library professionals were aware of MARC 21 bibliographic standard which was used for creating the bibliographic records in Koha. There was a need to impart training in the use of MARC 21.

After the tutorials the Convention began with the technical sessions. The first technical session on “User Studies and Digital Resources” was chaired by Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET. The keynote paper “User Interfaces for Digital Libraries” by E. Rama Reddy and Sujin Butdisuwan was presented by Dr. Kaul. The papers were also presented on “An Investigation of the Relationship between the Academic Role and Information Use of the Members of the Engineering Faculty”, “Use of Digital Resources by Management Faculty Members affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon” “Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Scholars of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune in the Digital Era” and “Information Seeking Behaviour in the Electronic Era : A Case Study of Science and Technology Teachers and Research Scholars of Cochin University of Science and Technology”.

The second technical session entitled “Resource Sharing and Library Networking” was chaired by Prof. A. C. Tikekar. The keynote paper entitled “Resource Sharing in the Electronic Environment” was presented by Dr. H. K. Kaul. He dwelt on the various issues concerning resource sharing in the digital environment including the copyright rules and regulations. The other presentations included on “How to Lead : Leadership Skills for Library Managers” and “Skills and Competency Development of LIS Professionals in the Emerging Paradigm”.

The third technical session “Library Management” was chaired by Prof. Manorama Srinath, Retd Professor and Head, Dept of Library and Information Science, University of Madras. The keynote paper entitled “Library Management : A Bird’s Eye View” was delivered by her. It was followed by presentations entitled “The Information and Library Management : A Systems Perspectives”, “Implementing Knowledge Management in Academic Libraries : A Practical Approach” and “Impact of Total Quality

Management in Management and Technical College Libraries of Moradabad : A Case Study”.

The fourth technical session on “Information Society and Libraries” was chaired by Dr. H. K. Kaul. The keynote paper entitled “Developing World Class Libraries for Building Global Information Society : Approaches and Strategies” was delivered by Dr. Harish Chandra, Librarian, IIT Madras. Ms. Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager, DELNET presented her paper entitled “Social Software : Tools and Technologies for Libraries”.

The fifth technical session on “Content Management” was chaired by Dr. Harish Chandra. The keynote paper entitled “Content Management Strategies” was delivered by Dr. M. G. Sreekumar, IIM Kozhikode. It was followed by the presentation on “Digitisation of Information Resources in the Indian Context : Do We Have a Strategy?” and “ Let’s Manage the Content ... the First Image to the Outside World”.

The last technical session on “Web Technologies” was chaired by Dr. Vivek Patkar. The papers entitled “Comparative Study of Features of Google Scholar with Scopus and INSPEC for Literature Search in Physics” and “Is Google Enough : A Comparative Study of Search Engines” were presented in this session.

The Panel discussion on the conference theme “Digital Futures : Strategies for Developing World Class Libraries” was held. It was chaired by Prof. A. C. Tikekar. The panel comprised Dr. Harish Chandra, Librarian, IIT Madras; Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET; Dr. M. G. Sreekumar, Librarian, IIM Kozhikode; Dr. Manorama Srinath, Former Prof. and Head, Dept of LISc, University of Madras and Dr. Vivek Patkar, Independent Research, Mumbai. The panelists deliberated on the various issues. It was observed that there was the need to develop a vision and collaboration for developing world-class libraries; the role of library networks like DELNET was important; collection management strategies and the need to get a holistic picture of collection requirements in the libraries was necessary; users must always be kept in mind and the information needs analysis should be taken care of; the strategy management was very pivotal and there could be an incremental approach or the radical approach; there was a need for the development of new design strategies for modernising libraries; and that there was the need for marketing the library services and to cater to the needs of the users. Prof. A. C. Tikekar, Chairman of the panel discussion said that for creating a 21st century library, one should re-engineer the work being done in the libraries. He said that we should introduce new technologies. He added that in changing times, Michael Gorman had enunciated new laws of library science – Libraries serving humanity and respect all forms by which knowledge was communicated, use technology intelligently to enhance library services, protect free access to knowledge and honour the past and create the future. He concluded by referring to world-class – beyond any class a library should be the best and we should work for the immediate future.

At the valedictory function. Ms Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager, DELNET presented the Rapporteur-General's Report of NAACLIN 2008. Dr. P. C. Pillai, Dean Research, delivered the concluding remarks. It was followed by the Presidential address by Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET. Dr. J. Dominic, Organising Secretary, NAACLIN 2008 placed the vote of thanks.

10.2 NAACLIN 2009

The 12th National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NAACLIN 2009) will be organised at the Punjab University, Chandigarh from September 22-25, 2009. The details have already been posted on the websites of NAACLIN, DELNET and Punjab University Library.

XI DELNET Annual Lecture

The DELNET Annual Lecture for 2008 was delivered by Stephen Abram, President, Special Libraries Association (SLA), US. on Friday, November 28, 2008 at the India International Centre. Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET presided over the lecture.

Stephen Abram is President, Special Libraries Association (SLA), U.S.A. He was President, Canadian Library Association in 2004-05; President Ontario Library Association in 2002. He served twice on the SLA International Board of Directors. Mr. Abram is also Vice President Innovation for SirsiDynix.

Stephen Abram started by giving a broad overview of ICT and its impact on various disciplines. He said that ICT skills for students from Grade 1 to 12 made an impact on their future growth and added that the learning should be an interactive activity. He gave the examples of the hospitals where five databases developed for the doctors reduced the death rate by 10 percent. It was because the drugs given to patients were appropriate for the diseases and the loss of time was reduced. Similarly the suicide rates among the soldiers were reduced by providing them electronic books, audios, videos and music, which changed their moods and made them lively. He gave another example when he was converting all the laws in the world on to a master database for the United States, UK, South Africa, Canada and Australia and said that by aligning the way their research skills needed to be done the behaviour of lawyers began changing as a result. He added that he did work with the military and built systems for the soldiers who worked in Afghanistan and Iraq. He said that the first thing that killed a soldier was the enemy but the number two thing was suicide and number three was accidents. He worked on the issue of suicide and the team built a master database that contained electronic books, video games, audio games and music and videos. All the soldiers who had enough free time and time to think began enjoying these facilities and those who

wanted to improve their qualifications were given databases to use. This, he said reduced the suicide rate by half.

He added that they had to find out how people were going to behave within an advanced ICT culture in future. He felt that the brains were highly connected and it was to be seen how these could handle enormous information online. He referred to the future and said that there were no limits to the future but there were limits to our work. He mentioned the activities that raised the IQ of librarians. He added that those who played video games and watched more complex television by watching their MRIs one could find that their brains were mapped differently and were highly connected. He said that it was important to know how this generation was going to behave when they were grown up and added that the existing technology inputs were going to change the power of their brains, change the power of the education system, change the power of the network and change the power of the context available to them. He gave another example of the human genome project which would have taken in the normal course 50 years to map it, but with the help of ICT, the work was completed in less than 8 years. The whole information was posted onto a master databank in London.

He talked about the future of librarianship when one did not publish anything in the traditional format. Articles and books would no longer matter in such a situation. He felt that in the traditional way it would take a few years before a research work was published in the traditional format. He felt that the Universities in India would have to create a strategy when a physical library could no longer play the same role as it used to do. “What is the connectivity needed to be, what are skills of researchers needed to be, and what is the partnership between a librarian and a research group likely to be ? . It could be that the researchers have cordial relations with the librarians and the librarians may not be playing the same role that they used to. They would not be doing cataloguing and other activities in the same way they used to in the past. Their key result is to be a partner with each of the research teams in the University system.” He felt that there was a need to look to the limits to the future and most of the time we may find problems emerging from different sources. As an example he said that in Canada they went to the government with a lot of advocacy behaviour and directly approached the Prime Minister, Minister of Science and Technology, the Minister of Universities, and the Minister of College and Education at the national and State/ provincial levels for support to the Universities. He said that as a result they generated \$500 million in investments to buy every single medical/scientific database for all 62 Universities in Canada. Now the Universities did not compete with the quality databases they possessed but with the services they developed with the people they were serving and their impact on the research agenda of their institutions. He referred to the University of Alberta which had one of the centres of excellence on nano-technology. He said that the team of librarians who were doing collection development and selection got finally associated with the team based management of the nano-technology researches. And they did it

using Facebook and social networking tools. As such they were so much a part of the team that the things happened in an interesting way. They were working very well. So he felt that really there were no limits to the future but there were limits to our attitudes which needed to change.

He felt that there was no relationship of librarians with the E-learning developers and blackboard developers in the institutions. He felt that there was a shift that was happening in the society. A vast majority of learning was going to happen on an E-learning basis either supporting the classroom staff or just doing e-learning entirely. And it was going to be in places like WebCT, Angel Learning, Quick Learning and places like that. "What that has done in a university setting and a college setting is we used to build our libraries at institutional levels. So we put the library at the centre of the university. Then we build collections at whatever our programmes are and then we would build our reserve collections in course packs at the course level. Once you go to E-learning, the students' only perspective of the courses is at the lesson level. And librarians have almost no facility of working well at the lesson level. Because the person is at a distance, they are not on-campus, and this brings us to a recognition that every single student who is not inside the library is essentially a distance education learner." He added that the librarians would have to create something which is relevant at the lesson level. How do we give them a federated search to important databases on each subject ?. He said that there was a major difference between the past practice of librarians and the future demands. For instance if a researcher needed to know how to create notes and footnotes there were 300 ways of doing so, but at the lesson level there would be only one method which the Professor in-charge would have recommended it. In order to facilitate this type of work there was the need to develop massive national consortia on issues that did not give us any competitive pressure. So most of us would be trying to compete at the national level with other nations. He wanted to know what other nations were doing. "China is converting every book ever written in Chinese on to the Internet. They have already done 50 per cent of them. That will give them competitive advantage in the materials of their own language. Canada is licensing every database for every University. So consortia are important in this case. It is not just buying the content consorcially, it is looking at the trends of the software and the servers. And building server files with every thing to do with the operations of the University, the public library and the school." In the State of Ohio he said that we had one server serving all the 2600 schools there and we saved on manpower as a result. He said that you had got DELNET , you had an excellent framework to actually start to move it up to the level where you would cost effectively create a competitive advantage not just for your institutions but for India at large. He said that it would depend how the librarians aligned themselves with the users' behaviour and offered the necessary services to them. He added that the librarians were not trained to work at lesson level. The federated searches were important and the librarians should be trained to do such searches

for collecting necessary documents for the users.

He was of the opinion that it was necessary to empower users to use the resources properly. Building up of the national level consortia was also essential in this regard. All this needed to be done in a cost effective manner.

Mr. Abram referred to the new world order and to the Web 2.0. He mentioned that Web 2.0 was the social Web which let people interact. He said that we need to look at the things libraries do and suddenly and very quickly in the last two or three years the software were lining with the mandates what the libraries did. Libraries were social institutions and the universities, colleges, schools, hospitals were social institutions. Once we had social software people could learn, collaborate and work together. If the libraries don't put themselves into that state they are pushing themselves out of the centre of relevance." He felt that it was important for us to know the software in such a way that we were able to adapt it quickly. Referring to how information became knowledge he said that the outputs of our organizations were knowledge-based. If in our University we wanted a knowledgeable person to enter a society and be a competent researcher, a scientist or a doctor, we should consider that information becomes knowledge through one process and one process only and that is whole learning. He added, "Learning comes in seven different ways and genes play a vital role in learning through different systems. By some estimates about 80 per cent of librarians are text-based learners. We can promote learning through audio or through the Video. He observed that the doctors who play video games had 15 to 20 per cent lower complication rates and death rates than doctors who don't.

He wondered how libraries should start adapting over the decade when the vast majority of the World Wide Web would be auditory and visual with pictures, moving images and hearing. So what are the tools you are going to be using ?. "So you have something like spoken word search, you are looking into the social picture of the You Tube and what brings the most popular videos to the top. Or what would we invent if we wanted to bring the most important videos to the top that were about information literacy ?." He said that books and journal articles were still important but we needed to broaden our points of view on the social nature of the human being in how they received information and turned it into knowledge.

While discussing full-text search techniques, he affirmed Google would be putting up 150 million books on its site within three or four years. He felt at that stage we would be able to search all those books on OPAC just like one searched newspapers and journals now. He added that what would be the position when every book was coded at the level of chapters and paragraphs and if we would integrate all non fiction chapters with all journal articles. Now if one got 2 million hits, we would be getting 16 million hits then. The question remained how could the librarian bring it down. The problem of too

much information would become increasingly worse unless special measures were taken.

Regarding the reading habits Mr. Abram said that the circulation of public libraries was up by 25 per cent over the last five years. “Every time we get a recession we get 15 to 20 per cent increase in public library circulation. We know the readings are not down. We know that in America 75 per cent of Americans have read a book in the last year; I have read two books in the last year. People are reading more for pleasure. Teen reading is four times what their parents read for pleasure. Kids are reading significantly more. If you are playing a video game, you can’t do so without reading.”

Referring to the technological changes he said that after February 2009 there would be no analog television signalling in the US and Canada. In Canada the Hydro had put the broad band over the electricity cable. Wherever there was electricity, there was going to be unlimited broad band available in Canada. When there were legacy issues in technology you can leap over a problem. Maybe the US was not so far behind. It had taken them seven years to rewire the country.

He added that on the horizon we had the semantic Web. If the search engines could understand in what context a word had been used it would make a big difference. He referred to the following:

The Cloud (Google Zoho *et al.*)

No Choice search engines

GIS oriented-search and ads

Use of Google Scholar for students and adults

How to build custom videos

Virtually unlimited full-text books

APIs and Google/AAP

Streaming media and spoken word search;

Personalisation 3.0/Social Web

Get over the shyness of people.

Getting all connected through Facebook

Micrologging

Registries and SAAS

Device Proliferation (Kindle, iPhones etc.)

Mr. Abram referred to the following Web 2.0 influencers:

1. You Tube
2. Second Life
3. My Space
4. Facebook;
5. Wikipedia
6. Ning;
7. Twitter
8. Mozes
9. Now Public
10. My Blog Log

Mr. Abram mentioned that we could not wait for everyone to change at once. The technologies could be used in one form or the other. It was necessary to adopt them. He felt that the human behaviour of users was changing as a result of the ICT. He added that it was important to know how the ecology of information worked. He added that the library staff should move out and converse with users.

XII SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

DELNET continued to provide DELPLUS, the library management software developed by DELNET to libraries free of charge. DELNET has also been promoting the use of KOHA, the open source library management software. Regional training programmes on KOHA were being organised by DELNET.

XIII WORKSHOPS, ORIENTATION PROGRAMMES and LECTURES

13.1 Workshops

A Regional Workshop on Koha : An Open Source Integrated Library System (ILS) : An Ideal Opportunity for Libraries was organised at DELNET, New Delhi from March 25-27, 2009.

13.2 Orientation Programmes

A one day orientation programme was organised in collaboration with Sarvajanic College of Engineering and Technology, Surat on September 29, 2008. More than 100 library and information science professionals from different parts of Gujarat participated in the programme.

13.3 Lectures

DELNET organised a lecture by Dr. Ajit Pyati on “Public Library Revitalisation in India: Visions and Possibilities” at the India International Centre on February 17, 2009. He referred to the report of the Working Group on Libraries set up by the National Knowledge Commission and said that it was important to invest in better infrastructure in libraries. He said that he had interviewed many members of the Working Group including Dr. H. K. Kaul. He said that through these interviews it emerged that a public library should be more than just a lending library. He felt that the public libraries should adopt the holistic model and it was important to invest in quality public service and modernise libraries. As libraries were places for intellectual development, we find that public space in libraries was being reduced.

While referring to the fate of libraries in the Internet era, he said that hundreds of articles and books were written on the subject, but still public libraries were being built. He referred to an excellent public library which was built in Seattle in 2005. He stressed that the role of a public library as a space for intellectual development was not diminishing. He described various systems for establishing public libraries at the State level, and mentioned that challenges existed due to lack of funds to such libraries, low salaries of staff, low status of public librarians and lack of faith in the public sector to provide adequate services, lack of professionalism, corruption, etc. were great challenges to be met.

He affirmed that public libraries should serve community information which is needed for daily problem-solving purposes by the public. The issues on which this information would include Health Information, Employment Information; Awareness of Rights, etc. Dr. Pyate referred to larger research issues and noted that not everything could be solved by the application of ICT. We needed to stress visions and goals, health projects, community information systems, links with community projects etc, He added that pessimism about the implementation of ICT in public library systems needed to be removed. There was a need to undertake long-term case-studies for reframing the potential and possibilities of making the Indian public to use the public library services. He added that the convergence between the library science and community needed to be enhanced.

XIV STAFF CONTRIBUTIONS

14.1 Membership of Panels /Committees

a. Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET was enrolled as member of the following committees/panels:

1. Member, Advisory Committee, National Conference on Digitisation and

Digital Preservation (NCDDP) December 11-12, 2008. DESIDOC.

2. Member. E-Library Committee, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, M. P., 2008.
 3. Member, National Programme Committee, ILA-TISS International Conference on “Knowledge for All: Role of Libraries and information Centres”, November 12-15, 2008, Mumbai
 4. Member, National Organising Committee, International Conference on Asian Special Libraries, November 26-28, 2008. New Delhi.
 5. Member, National Advisory Committee, “International Symposium on Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services” (ETTLIS-2008) organised by Jaypee Institute of Information Technology University, Noida., December 18-20, 2008.
 6. Member, Library Committee, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, 2009.
- b. 1. Ms. Sangeeta Kaul. Member, Organising Committee, International Conference on Asian Special Libraries, November 26-28, 2008. New Delhi.
2. Member, Organising Committee, of the “International Symposium on Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services” (ETTLIS-2008) organised by Jaypee Institute of Information Technology University, Noida, December 18-20, 2008.

14.2 Lectures Delivered

Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET delivered the following lectures:

July 21, 2008. Lecture on ‘Networking of Digital Resources in India’ at DESIDOC, New Delhi.

August 18, 2008. Lecture on ‘Networking of Digital Resources’ at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

September 29, 2008. Delivered keynote address on ‘ ICT Applications in LIS Education’ at the National Seminar on the Changing Role of LIS Professionals in the Digital Era at Mizoram University, Aizawl.

November 27, 2008. . Delivered lecture on “Community Information Systems : The Role of Knowledge Centres” at the International Conference on Asian Special Libraries, New Delhi.

December 18, 2008. Delivered lecture on “Library Networks in the New Millennium: Emerging Trends” at International Symposium on Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services”, organised by Jaypee Institute of Information Technology University, Noida.

January 29, 2009. . Delivered a lecture on “Networked Resources for Distance Learners” at the International Symposium on “Distance Learning as an e-Infrastructure Application: Innovation and Future Trends”. The conference was arranged by ERNET and Belief-II at New Delhi.

Ms. Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager delivered the following lectures:

May 17, 2008 Lecture on “Navigating Business Information Resource through DELNET : A Resource Sharing Library Network” at the NIILM School of Business, New Delhi.

May 19, 2008 Lecture on DELNET at the Asia Pacific Institute of Management Studies, Mathura Road, New Delhi on May 19, 2008.

October 24, 2008 Lecture on DELNET at NIHFW, New Delhi on October 24, 2009

February 5, 2009 A talk on “Social Networking : Tools and Technologies for Enhancing User Interaction” during the National Workshop on “Library 2.0 : A Global Information Hub” held at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

XV PUBLICATIONS

1. Dr. H. K. Kaul was selected to be the Chief Editor of the “History of Public Libraries in India.” The project to be completed in four volumes is sponsored by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Ministry of Culture, Government of India. The work on the project is expected to start in 2009.
2. Kaul, H. K. Quality Library Management : The Key Principles . In Koganuramath, Muttaya *et. al.* ed. International Conference on Knowledge for All organised by ILA-TISS, November 12-15, 2008. Mumbai: Sita Publications, 2008. pp. 783-91.
3. Kaul, H. K. Teaching ICT to LIS Students: The Changing Dimensions. In Library Profession in Search of a New Paradigm. Thirteenth National Seminar of Iaslic and Bose Institute, Kolkata, December 10-13, 2008. Kolkata: Iaslic, 2008. pp. 22-34.
4. Kaul, H. K. Resource Sharing in the Electronic Environment. In Kaul, H. K.

and Dominic, J., ed. Knowledge, Library and Information Networking: NAACLIN 2008. Proceedings of the Eleventh National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NAACLIN 2008) held at Karunya University, Coimbatore, November 4-7, 2008. . New Delhi: DELNET – Developing Library Network, 2009. pp. 156-176.

5. Kaul, H. K. and Dominic, J., ed. Knowledge, Library and Information Networking: NAACLIN 2008. Proceedings of the Eleventh National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NAACLIN 2008) held at Karunya University, Coimbatore, November 4-7, 2008. New Delhi: DELNET – Developing Library Network, 2009. xxviii, 443p.
6. Kaul, Sangeeta. Social Software : Tools and Technologies for Libraries. In Kaul, H. K. and Dominic, J., ed. Knowledge, Library and Information Networking: NAACLIN 2008. Proceedings of the Eleventh National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NAACLIN 2008) held at Karunya University, Coimbatore, November 4-7, 2008. New Delhi: DELNET – Developing Library Network, 2009. pp. 416-33.

XVI ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express grateful thanks to the management of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) for cooperation and help. Special thanks are due to Prof. Yashpal, Chancellor, Prof. B. B. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Avais Ahmad, Registrar and Professor Rajendra Prasad, Rector, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Thanks are also due to Dr.S. Chandrasekharan Incharge-Library for help and advice.

I would like to thank Dr. B. K. Gairola, Director-General, National Informatics Centre for providing RF connectivity to DELNET. Thanks are also due to Dr. M. Moni, Deputy Director-General, the Technical Directors Mr. H. Madhava Reddy, Mr. R. S. Mani, Mr. V. K. Gupta, Mrs. Seema Khanna, and Mrs. Neeta Verma for their help.

I would like to thank our auditors M/s. S. S. Kothari Mehta & Co, especially Mr. Arun Tulsian for his efforts in auditing the accounts.

I am grateful to the members of the Governing Board which comprise Dr. S. Varadarajan (*President*); Dr. S. S. Murthy (*Vice-President*); Prof. B. B. Bhattacharya; Dr. T. Ramasami; Dr. B. K. Gairola; Dr. Harish Chandra (*Hon. Treasurer*) ; Dr. G. H. S. Naidu;.Shri N. Ravi Shanker and Director, NASSDOC. Our special thanks are due to Shri Chander Prakash, and Dr.S. Chandrasekharan for their advise and help. I am indeed thankful to Dr. S. Varadarajan for his advise. I would also like to thank the members of the Research Advisory Committee for their invaluable advise.

DELNET can not function without the cooperation from the member-institutions, especially their Heads / Librarians and library staff. I express sincere thanks to all of them.

DELNET has its roots spread in the environs of the India International Centre. We are grateful to the Management especially the Director Dr. Kavita Sharma, Chief Programme Division Ms. P. Ghose and Librarian Mrs. Sushma Zutshi for their support and help.

The efforts made by Dr. J. Dominic, Organising Secretary, NAACLIN 2008 in managing the National Convention operations at Karunya University, Coimbatore were painstaking. I am grateful to him and his staff for their work and interest in NAACLIN. My thanks are also due to Dr. Paul P. Appasamy, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B. C. Pillai, Dean Research, Dr. Anne Mary Fernandez, Registrar, and other officers and staff of Karunya University for giving full support to Dr. Dominic in organising NAACLIN 2008.

Our thanks are due to the Management and Ms. Parul Shastri, Librarian of the Saravajanik College of Engineering and Technology, Surat for helping in organising the orientation programme for librarians.

DELNET has a limited staff and they work with dedication and hard work. Inter-library loan staff have to travel all the time to handle ILL services. I am thankful to all of them. My thanks are also due to the Network Manager Ms. Sangeeta Kaul who puts in her best in the day-to-day work. I also thank Mr. O. N. Safapuri, Consultant, DELNET Coordination Unit for effectively managing the Bangalore unit.

H. K. Kaul

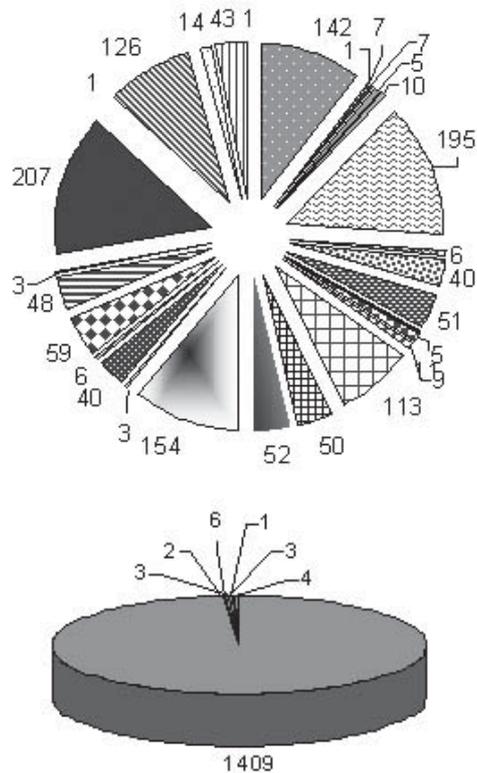
March 31, 2009

DELNET Members as on March 31, 2009 - 1428

1. India	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Andhra Pradesh	142
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	7
Bihar	7
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	10
Delhi	195
Goa	6
Gujarat	40
Haryana	51
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu & Kashmir	11
Jharkand	9
Karnataka	113
Kerala	50
Madhya Pradesh	52
Maharashtra	154
Manipur	3
Orissa	40
Puducherry	6
Punjab	59
Rajasthan	48
Sikkim	3
Tamil Nadu	207
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	126
Uttaranchal	14
West Bengal	43
Total	1409

Geographical Distribution

INDIA



2. Other SAARC Countries

Nepal	2
Sri Lanka	6
Total	8

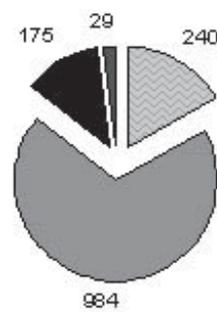
3. Outside SAARC

Oman	3
Philippines	1
United Arab Emirates	3
United States	4
Total	11
Grand Total	1428

Subject -wise Breakup

General	240
Science and Technology	984
Social Sciences	175
Humanities	29
Total	1428

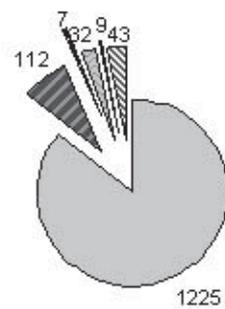
Subject-Wise Breakup



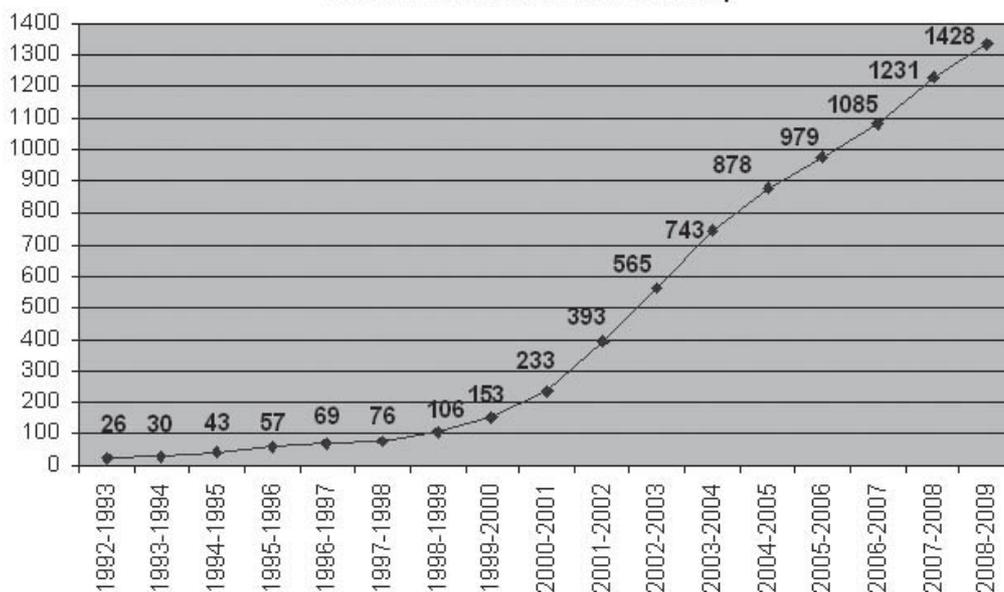
Types of Libraries

Academic		
Universities	90	
Colleges/Institutes/ Deptt./Centres	1135	1225
Research/Special		112
Public Libraries		7
Government Libraries		32
Libraries of Diplomatic Missions/UN Agencies		9
Miscellaneous including Trusts		43
Total		1428

Type-Wise Breakup



Growth of DELNET Membership



Appendix II

List of Databases currently provided by DELNET as on March 31, 2009

1	Union Catalogue of Books	67,49,030
2	E-Books	1,613
3	Union List of Periodicals	31,360
4	Union Catalogue of Periodicals	20,235
5	Articles Database	9,12,042
6	Database of CDROMs	2,281
7	Union List of Videorecordings	5,000
8	Union List of Soundrecordings	748
9	Database of Theses and Dissertations	44,304

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

2008-2009



delnet

DEVELOPING LIBRARY NETWORK

JNU Campus, Nelson Mandela Road

Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070

Office-bearers

- | | |
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| 2. Dr. S. S. Murthy | Vice-President |
| 3. Dr. H. K. Kaul | Director |
| 4. Dr. Harish Chandra | Hon. Treasurer |

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