NACLIN 2007: A Report

Subhash Deshmukh*

The Tenth National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NACLIN 2007) was organised by DELNET at the India International Centre, New Delhi from November 20-23, 2007. At the inaugural function held on November 20, 2007 Dr. Karan Singh, MP and President, Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi initiated the convention with invocation of *Saraswati Vandana* himself. Dr. Karan Singh inaugurated the convention with the lighting of the lamp. He was followed by Prof. M.G.K. Menon, Dr. S. Vardarajan, Dr. H. K. Kaul and Ms. Sangeeta Kaul in lighting the lamp. Ms. Sangeeta Kaul, the Organising Secretary, NACLIN 2007 welcomed the dignitaries on the dais and the delegates and participants. She also read the messages received from President, Vice President and Prime Minister of India.

Prof M. G. K. Menon, President, India International Centre delivered the presidential address. He spoke on the development and importance of library networks and referred to the role being played by the Internet and the digital libraries. He emphasised the efficacy of library networks and ICT in libraries and said that the use of ICT skills by library professionals was essential. He also referred to the important digital library projects like Universal Digital Library and Million Books Project, etc. He observed how traditional knowledge was important in the present context and

added that the digital libraries could generate indigenous knowledge using various tools and techniques.

Dr. H.K. Kaul, Director, DELNET stressed the importance of NACLIN and gave a brief outline of the growth of DELNET. He recollected the initial objectives of DELNET and focused on its future development highlighting the importance of information technology in making knowledge accessible to people in the knowledge society.

Dr. Kaul talked about the future of librarianship and said that librarians should become knowledge workers. He specifi-

cally pointed out that librarians should be proactive in the specialised areas of their respective institutions. He felt that is how libraries could become knowledge centres. He highlighted that there was the need for having one-point access to all resources available on a subject and gave examples to this effect. He rightly said that the knowledge disparity between poor and rich people, especially in the remote areas in India was wide. Based on the participation and paper submissions to NACLIN 2007 he felt that the growth in participation was steady. He added that DELNET received 276 papers for NACLIN 2007 but only 56 papers were selected for the presentation and publication in the convention volume. Dr. Karan Singh released NACLIN 2007 pre-conference volume of papers and Prof. M. G. K.

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Dr. Karan Singh inaugurating NACLIN 2007

Prof. M.G.K. Menon delivering the presidential address

Menon released the NACLIN 2007 Souvenir. Dr. Karan Singh in his inaugural speech said that books were to stay though they had become also available in the digital form. He hoped that the librarians would become modernised and make good use of digital resources. He said that multiple revolutions including the revolution in IT had made remarkable changes in the information field. He felt that the old tradition of libraries should remain. He referred to libraries like Nalanda Library, Alexandria Library among others and said that the old manuscripts and books should be well preserved for posterity. He added that the World Wide Web had become the tsunami of information. From this ocean of information we had to collect knowledge and from knowledge we have to get wisdom. He said that ultimately knowledge liberates man from all kinds of imperfections and negativities. He advised that the librarians should not lose sight of the ultimate purpose of knowledge. He regretted to note that our libraries are substandard and that the reading habits in public was going down. There was a need to develop a meaningful interface between libraries and community. He hoped that the librarians will advise users about what knowledge to access, and how best to use the IT tools. He hoped that the librarians will expand the frontiers of their minds. He concluded by saying that the language libraries should grow and also should the skills of the librarians. He felt that there was a mismatch between the individual consciousness and the growing technology. There was a need to build the bridges between the two.

Dr. S. Vardarajan, President, DELNET applauded the achievements of DELNET.

Ms. Sangeeta Kaul presented a vote of thanks to dignitaries on the dais and the delegates. She thanked the supporters of the Convention: Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), ICSSR, Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune (DIAT), Airports Authority of India, Div II on Software of Computer Society of India and IEEE Computer Society, Madras. She thanked the sponsors, Pressmart - the Platinum sponsor, Sun Microsystems for Gold sponsorship and Google and Emerald Group Publishing Ltd. for Silver sponsorships. She also thanked the foreign delegates who attended NACLIN 2007

from Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Oman and USA.

It was followed by the Inauguraion of the Exhibition on Books & IT products by Dr. S. Varadarajan, President, DELNET.

The first tutorial was arranged on KOHA, an open source library management software. The first presentation was made by Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager. She explained the features, advantages and disadvantages of Open Source Softwares like KOHA, OpenBibio, PHP, My Library, D-Space, Avanti, etc. She elaborated upon the criteria for evaluating the Open Source Integrated Library System. Ms. Sangeeta Kaul spoke about KOHA, its history, why KOHA was required, features of KOHA, KOHA Server, KOHA Client, skill requirements for operating KOHA, and comparison among existing commercial software available in India and KOHA. It was found that the only difference was that KOHA was free of cost software with all features existing in commercial software in India.

Mr. Basavaraj Talikoti, Asst. Library & Information Officer, Delhi Public Library gave a practical demonstration of KOHA. He demonstrated complete KOHA installation, setting up KOHA server, Apache Server, Mail server, etc. and also demonstrated setting up of parameters like system preference, in modules like Acquisition, Cataloguing, Circulation, Membership, Authority, Report Generation, OPAC, etc. He demonstrated working on all these modules by giving an online example of KOHA software in DPL and also demonstrated how the data could be imported from LOC using Z39.50 protocol.

This was followed by product presentation by Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.

November 21, 2007

Tutorial on RFID Technology

Ms Sangeeta Kaul started the day's proceedings by welcoming all the

Dr. H.K. Kaul speaking at the inaugural function

November 22, 2007

The first Technical Section was on "Knowledge and Society: The Growing Interoperable Dimensions". It was chaired by Mr. Lov Verma, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India Three authors presented their papers. The keynote paper was presented by Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET. He talked about knowledge and society and its relevance in creating a knowledge society. He explained the objective and subjective knowledge and emphasised that it was ultimately the technical knowledge which was most important in society for development purposes. He also stressed the importance of social knowledge and the key factors in it such as social data, social communication, social knowledge and social wisdom. He noted that in order to get ultimately social wisdom, our information system should be strengthened in various dimensions such as ethical, economical and social. He quoted Arthur Cecil Pigou who in 1920 had emphasised the importance of practical knowledge and had made a tremendous impact on the developed countries.

The second keynote paper was presented by Dr. Vivek Patkar on "Transforming Library to Cope with the New Web Technology and Social Challenges". He referred to the emerging challenges and suggested the way for transforming a library. He said that a new trend for information organisation was emerging and thus referred to various technologies used in this regard. He explained the relevance of Folksonomy and Social Tagging; Wiki Sites; Web 2.0 and Library 2.0 and gave a conceptual model for library transformation. He attended to various problems such as 'uncertaities of collaborative and regulated knowledge'; 'copyright violations and plagiarism'; 'critical evaluation of the promises of the democratising influence of Web 2.0 and Library 2.0'; 'relevance of Cosmopedia' among other issues. Based on these observations, he mentioned nine points for the library professionals to follow for development
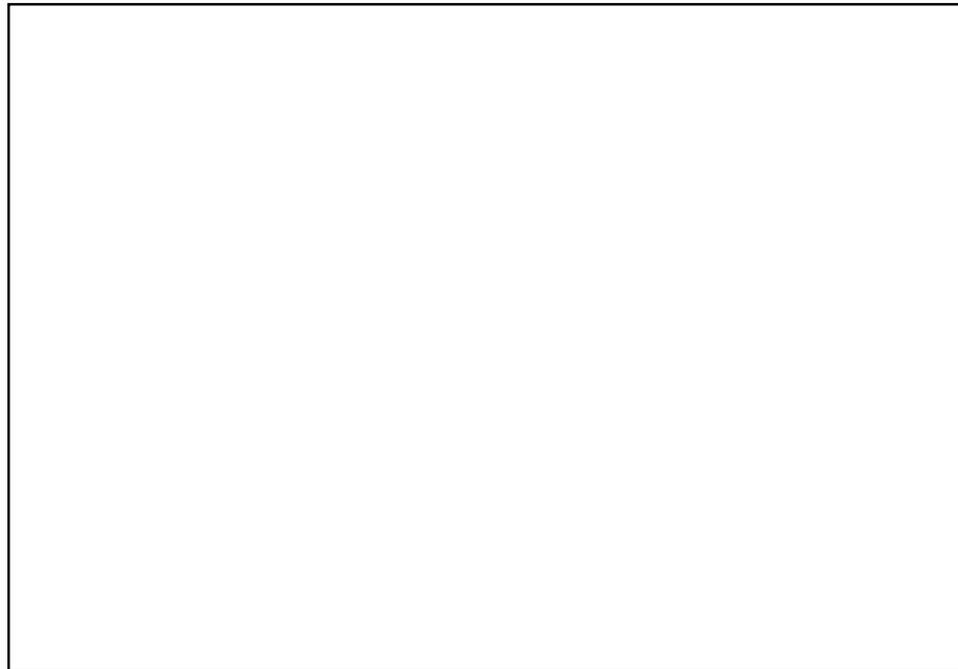
participants. She introduced Mr. Senthil Kumar, Asia Technologies Ltd, Chennai who made a presentation on RFID. Mr. Kumar's presentation was sufficiently elaborate. He presented various RFID applications including its use in libraries. He spoke on the introduction, advantages and disadvantages of the technology implementation and also mentioned the complexities involved in implementing it in different environments. He highlighted the methods for the implementation of RFID technology in tracking and tracing of the object manufacturing asset management, security and access control and consumer application. He talked about the types of tags involved in RFID technology such as HF and UHF. The presentation generated enormous insight among the participants and there were several questions involving cost implication and deployment of RFID technology in systematic implementation in different types of libraries. An online demonstration of the RFID was also organised. It was followed by a presentation of Ebsco database.

RFID Implementation in IIT Madras: Case Study

Dr. Harish Chandra, Librarian, IIT Madras shared his experiences right from conceiving of RFID plans to the successful implementation of this technology at IIT Madras Library. He described the challenges faced, and motivation gained from adopting the RFID technology. He talked about the advantages like effective transactions, matchless speed, integrated digital library, operational excellences, high level user satisfaction, theft control, ensuring autonomy to users, zero repetitive work, quick stocktaking, etc. He also emphasised identifying various items to be implemented like RF Tags, Counter Stations, Self Check Stations, Book Drop Station. Dr. Harish Chandra earmarked RFID application area in the library environment like library security, transactions, location of publications, stock management, and user dependent services. He mentioned the capacity building measures, the smart card preparation, library management software integration, staff training, user awareness programme, site preparation, etc. He referred to the major problems faced by him during the implementation of RFID project in IITM Library.

Dr. S. Varadarajan inaugurating the Books/IT Products Exhibition

of libraries in the digital era. He added that everybody talked about the information overflow but the librarians can handle it well only with the use of efficient and strong tools.

The third presentation in this session was by Th. Khomdon Singh on "Community Participation in the Development of Public Libraries in Manipur". Dr Singh began his presentation with the public library and its importance and the role of Manipur Library Association (MALA) in the development of public libraries in the region. He also referred to various activities that were taking place in the libraries in Manipur. He concluded his paper by stressing that the role of community participation and professional associations was important for the promotion of public library services in Manipur. This paper was followed by a presentation by Sun Microsystems. At the end of the session while answering questions, Mr. Lov Verma, the chairman said that the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) for libraries and for the promotion of a knowledge society were going to be implemented in the 11th Five Year Plan.

The second technical session on "Knowledge Delivery and Access Mechanisms" was chaired by Dr. Harish Chandra, Librarian IIT, Madras. The first paper was presented by Sanjay Deglookar on "Delivering Quality Service: A Customer-Centric Approach". He gave a brief status of IIM, Lucknow Library. He emphasised various services such as Current Awareness Service, Document Delivery, Reprography and Reference Service provided to users. He stressed that quality-oriented services were important for end users. He said that IIM, Lucknow Library has been using NewGen's OmniDocs software for digitisation of content pages of various journals.

The second presentation was given by Rajnish Sharma on the "Use of DELNET in Engineering College Libraries of Haryana". This presentation was based on the survey conducted among twelve Harayana engineering colleges. The survey looked at membership status, sources of finance with the colleges, availability of ICT infrastructure, library automation, creation of digital library facilities, use of DELNET services, its usefulness etc. The study showed that DELNET was playing a marvellous role for the engineer-

ing colleges in Haryana. It was suggested that DELNET should also offer full text PDF or HTML documents for important documents in demand.

The third paper in the session was presented by Dr. M. Doraswamy on "Information Searching Habits of Postgraduate Students in Engineering College Library: A Survey". The paper highlighted the use of online services in digital libraries; the time spent on Web searching; the utility and importance of electronic information; the types of approaches, databases and search techniques used; the satisfaction derived by the students and the problems faced by them. It was felt that the Internet facilities need to be improved; training in accessing Internet was required and full-text facilities needed to be improved in the colleges.

The fourth paper in the session was presented by M Eqbal on the "Use of Electronic Journals by the Research Scholars of the Faculty of Science and Faculty of Engineering, AMU, Aligarh." The presentation revealed that 88.24 per cent scholars were aware of E-journals and a majority of students were using E-journals. They also used search engines. It was found that there was a need for training of users. The session was ended with a presentation by Pressmart Media Limited.

The third technical session on "Knowledge Tools/Technology" was chaired by H.R. Mohan. The first keynote paper was presented by Mrs Heather Brown on the "Gateways". She highlighted the role of gateways for digital preservation and referred to the construction phase, the selection of documents for preservation; the technological issues including refreshing, migrating, emulating, standards, guidelines and trusted framework. Importance of Medadata, Trustworthy Repositories Audit and Certification (TRAC) etc. She also mentioned how the gateways could be strengthened and presented a combined and integrated approach for this work. The second paper was presented by Dr Gayathri Sen on "Importance of

Ms. Sangeeta Kaul, Organising Secretary, NACLIN 2007 at the inaugural function

Backups for Information Lifecycle Management in Automated and Digital Libraries." She gave reasons for taking backups in digital libraries and referred to several inexpensive backup options that are fast and easy to use. Dr. Sen referred to the strategies for taking foolproof backups and described the processes and methodologies used at PESIT, Bangalore.

The next paper was presented by Sharad Kumar Sonker on "Knowledge Portal: An Innovative Approach for the Libraries" The paper gave insights into the components of a knowledge portal such as E-mail; real-time messaging; discussion forums; knowledge catalogue; repository; database tools and software, etc. He observed how these portals were important in giving different services through a single window.

Jagadeesh B. made a presentation on "Knowledge Portals: A Web Retrieval Tool in TCS, Mumbai". He defined the E-portals, their features, and the access options to E-resources and explained how this technology was used at TCS. P.K. Choudhary gave a presentation on "Document Manage-

ment: Tools and Techniques" mostly related to the documents management facilities used at DLF, Delhi. He described various techniques, used step by step in DLF. He gave the benefits of this system and said it was the toughest task for the

general staff to adopt new ways and techniques.

The next two presentations on RFID technology were by B.B. Patnaik and Binal H. Joshi. B.B. Patnaik's presentation described the RFID technology including a comparison of RFID with Barcode, inventory management, economic facts; architecture of RFID system; including merits and demerits. He was hopeful that RFID technology was going to be increasingly used in libraries. The other presentation by Binal H. Joshi described the various steps taken in the application of RFID in the Babaria Institute of Technology. She felt that the use of chipless tags would be a welcome feature in future. G. K. Majunath presented a paper on "Integrating an Online Thesaurus with Open Index Initiatives(OIA): A Case Study". OIL is a model for providing an online comprehensive index for Indian Social Science literature in India. In his presentation, Mr. Manjunath gave detailed features of OIA including genesis, model, system design, tables, data entry worksheet, etc. The next presentation was by R.S. Bist on "Digitisation: Progress and Challenges at Gandhi Smriti

Mrs. Heather Brown presenting the keynote paper

Library of LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie". Mr. Bist discussed the tools and technological issues in digitisation and discussed the project proposal, the decisions taken; selection of material, methodology; scanning and making of image files; image and batch processing; OCR, etc. He also offered suggestions for taking digitisation work.

The last presentation in this session by Aparna Raghuraman was on "Defence Institute of Advanced Technology Interoperable Defence Academic Institutional Repository: The IDAIP Project". She described the DIAT digital library development system from its conceptual stage to the implementation stage. She highlighted the features of automation and institutional repository of DIAT Pune using Suchika and DSpace both on Windows Operating System. She explained how their users were benefiting by the IDAIR Project.

The fourth technical session on "Content Creation and Digital Resources" was chaired by Josephine Moesi, Botswana, Dr. Krishan Gopal and Navjit

Brar, USA. The keynote paper was presented by P. Ramanujan on "Creation of Content in Local Languages: The Case of Sanskrit". Mr. Ramanujan described the case study of a project related to Sanskrit and the Vedas and mentioned that it involved creation of Web-based Vedic and Sanskrit knowledge-base, development of analytical and search capabilities and deploying of *Garuda* Grid environment. He explained the role of a computer-based manuscript editor and the other operations such as formatting, inputting, editing, creation of a database, searching etc. He also gave the salient features of the Mahabharata database and said that in order to create trained manpower for undertaking these jobs the universities should provide high-level training. The next keynote paper was by Dr. Harish Chandra on "Framework for the Creation of Digital Knowledge Resources to Meet the Challenges for a Digital Future". Dr. Harish Chandra explained the features of the knowledge-value chain and the types of digital knowledge resources. He explained the use of knowledge portals in library and information science and said that by keeping a proper

framework, future digitisation work could achieve the desired goals in order to satisfy the library customers. The next presentation was made by Navjit Brar on "Towards Co-Creation of Knowledge in the Interaction Age: An Organisation Case Study". She affirmed that the recent information, communication and computing technologies created new opportunities for university librarians in knowledge creation activities. She described the essentials of participatory design philosophy and practice and how it could be applied to students. She explained the user-generated enhancements and fundamentals of co-designing and felt that the participatory co-design reflected the fundamental shift in higher education with the focus on learning. She remarked that it was a promising approach for the universities to follow.

Mr. Surinder Kumar made a presentation on "Setting Up Digital Repositories: Challenges and Issues". He explained the use of open source software packages in developing digital repositories and gave a detailed overview of the whole operation. Ranjita N. Dash made her presentation on "Digital Library: A Feasibility Study of Barbaria Institute Library, Vadodra". She discussed the relevance and purpose of digital libraries and explained the key features of a digital Library. She explained the digitisation work conducted in her library, explaining various processes. However, she concluded by saying that the Barbaria Institute library had to travel a long way in the digitisation process.

Mr. Mritunjaya Kumar made a presentation on "Establishing a Digital Library in the University Setup: A Case Study of Panjab University Library, Chandigarh". He also explained the concept, definitions, the basic objectives and advantages of digital libraries. He talked about the complete process undertaken by the university for digitisation work. Shiva Kanujia Sukula made a presentation on "E-journal Consortia and Knowledge Deliv-

Dr. R.K. Chadha speaking at the panel discussion. Sitting L to R: Dr. P.R. Goswami, Mrs. Kalpana Dasgupta & Dr. Subbiah Arunachalam

ery at Ch. Charan Singh University Library, Meerut". She explained the selection process of E-journals, the knowledge delivery mechanisms and the impact of the consortium on the academic community. She gave a qualitative assessment of knowledge delivery and said that more funds needed to be made available for this purpose.

Bharati Banerjee made a presentation on "E-journals: Opportunities and Challenges". She explained major issues in electronic journal management including evaluation, selection, pricing, staffing, archiving, etc. She mentioned that in a network environment the monitoring of usage and performance was a complex process but a number of projects were being undertaken to find a proper solution for this issue. The next presentation by Sangita Sahu was on "Open Access Journals in Library and Information Science: An Overview". She gave an introduction to open access journals; open access E-journal publishers and hosts and the gateways. She listed the open access journals in India and described their impact factor. She hoped that quality information available through open access journals in LIS in India would enhance the skills of LIS professionals. The last paper in this session was presented by Anita Kumari entitled "Information Needs of Researchers of IBM India Research Lab, Delhi." She highlighted the information needs of researchers and engineers at IBM India and noted that her services were based on the survey findings and accordingly she had designed her programs.

The last technical session on "LIS Education, Skills and Competency Development" was chaired by Prof. A.C. Tikekar and co-chaired by H. Kalilur Rahman. The keynote presentation was made by Prof. Pravakar Rath on "Towards a Knowledge Society: LIS Education and Skills in the Knowledge Era". He enumerated the issues confronted by LIS educators and looked at the trends shaping in the knowledge soci-

ety from the LIS perspective which include the growth of information society to knowledge society; the need of LIS professionals to become knowledge professionals; the need for transforming traditional libraries into digital libraries; the relevance of resource sharing library networks; the importance of content management and the importance of learning through the Web. He stressed that there was need for introducing LIS education and skills through ICT application. He felt that as most of the activities in the knowledge world were Web-centric, its use by LIS professionals was necessary. He recommended the need for the national information policy; the national digital library policy; information literacy; national accreditation in LIS education in India among other issues. He concluded by saying that the Indian LIS education should meet the global challenges.

The second presentation was made by H. Kalilur Rahman on "New Facets of the Library Professionals in the Digital Era: Problems and Perspectives". He stressed the importance of ICT for LIS professionals, which include computer education, network knowledge, content development and ability of LIS profes-

sionals to interact with computer professional in the designing and development of information services for the patrons. He highlighted several roles of librarians as collection developers, information providers, trainers and knowledge managers. He felt that knowledge empowerment was the ideal way to overcome all new challenges. A case study was presented by R. Pommal Rao on "Intelligence of Library Staff in the Changed Scenario: A Case Study of Indira Gandhi Memorial Library, University of Hyderabad". He referred to the importance of various technologies and networks; involvement of professionals in IT; the education system and the role of library professionals. The survey revealed that the hardships in acquiring new knowledge may be with gender, age and superannuation issues. He felt that the staff were sent for training to other places but when they came back they forgot to implement new technologies in the library.

The next presentation by Sreekala Sudeep was on "Library and Information Science Education in Kerala: Quantity vs Quality: A Case Study of Rajagiri School of Library and Information Sci-

Mr. Subhash Deshmukh presenting the Rapporteur-General Report at valedictory function

Mr. M. Moni delivering the valedictory address

ence". She gave a historical overview of LIS education in Kerala and compared quantity vs. quality in LIS education. She felt that the development of qualified human resource LIS was very important and suggested an overall review of LIS education in Kerala for introducing modern education techniques. The next presentation by Santhadevi Antherjanam was on "LIS Education, Training, Research: A Kerala Scenario". She presented a comparative study of LIS Teaching/Training and LIS Research in Kerala universities. She presented the status of teaching and research including UGC-sponsored refresher courses. She also recommended introducing training which acquainted students with various aspects of information, knowledge and communi-cation and their roles in society. Dr. V.K.J. Jeevan gave a presentation on "DELNET and Distance Education". He said the DELNET service could be useful to IGNOU students located in different parts of the country and felt that they should have two study circles in each district all over India. It was difficult to provide books and other services to students individually. Hence

he submitted that DELNET should provide library services to distant learners who are located in distant places. It was followed by a presentation by Syed N. Imam on "Quality, Leadership and Top Management: The Essence of LIS". He made an analysis of quality and described various aspects of quality. His excellent paper defined how quality management could make a difference in providing information services to top management. Dr. Imam presented the principles of quality and explained how good quality could be maintained. He referred to Juran's Triology which brought out basic quality-related processes, namely planning, control and improvement. He introduced six new skills for library and information science officers and mentioned quality guidelines for top managements He emphasised "Those who aim high, reach high."

E. Nishavathi made a presentation on "Research Trends in Library and Information Science: A Subjective Analysis of Doctoral Theses Published in India." She presented the subject scatter analysis of research topics in LIS in India, in which 27.96 per cent topics fell under research on management of LIS systems. She

also analysed the distribution of sub-topics and gave a chronological analysis of research topics and their scatter. She stressed on improving quality research in the LIS field in India. She said that just for getting a Doctoral degree theses were being submitted. Such thesis did not have any practical relevance and were not good even for reference purposes. Memori Sagolsem made a presentation on "Professional Development in Digital Environment: A Case Study of Public Libraries in Manipur". She analysed the views of professionals and non-professionals for the use of IT and found that 91.59 per cent of the staff accepted that the use of IT in libraries was necessary. She highlighted the problems in implementing IT in libraries and made recommendations on how professional development could be advanced by using ICT application in Manipur. The last presentation of this session was by Kshipra Sardesai on "The Role of LIS Professionals in Knowledge Society" She said that the use of IT applications was essential for introducing a knowledge society and added that after the establishment of information centres, the next task was to build knowledge centers. She described the importance of E-governance and that the public should be trained in the use of ICT-based resources.

The last technical session on "Networking Knowledge" was chaired by Dr. H.K. Kaul and co-chaired by Dr. Subbaiah Arunachalam. Ashutosh G. Joshi made the presentation on "Transforming Traditional Libraries into a Multi location Library Network: A Case Study". The paper was based on the study conducted for Mahindra & Manindra. Mr. Joshi gave an overview of the subject and described the drivers of networking He presented the Granthagar project from the identification of books to the database level and explained how a business model was worked out. He referred to various challenges they faced in this task and explained the importance of appropriate software and the design and development process in

there was a need for a Hub and Spoke Model in the dissemination of information to the villagers. He felt that this model should be successfully implemented all over India. For the extended discussion, Dr. Kaul wanted to know how social information was collected from the rural masses. Dr. Arunachalam mentioned that they used the basic communication model for collecting the information.

This was followed by a panel discussion on "Libraries Without Boundaries: Reaching the Unreachable in Knowledge Era". Smt Kalpana Dasgupta (Chair), Dr. R.K. Chadha (Co-Chair), Prof. Subbiah Arunachalam and Dr. P.R. Goswami participated.

NACLIN 2007 ended with a Valedictory address by Shri M. Moni, DDG, NIC. Prof. Syed Shahid Mahdi, Former VC, Jamia Millia Islamia presided over the function. Mr. Regis Dutremee, Head, Digital Library Division, Bibliotheque Publique d'Information (BPI), Paris was the Guest of Honour. Mr. Subhash Deshmukh, Rapporteur-General, NACLIN 2007 presented the report. ∎

Prof. Syed Shahid Mahdi delivering the presidential address

the implementation of the project. I.S. Mann made a presentation on "Reading Habits of Faculty Members in Polytechnic Colleges in Punjab: A Case Study of Adesh and Bhai Maha Singh Polytechnic Colleges, Muktsar." The study has been conducted to know the reading habits of faculty members which include visits to the library on sources consulted by them and the use of different library services. The study revealed that the majority of faculty members visited the library weekly and they used 43.11 per cent of the journals for getting technical and scientific information. It was also found that 57.5 per cent of faculty members read literature for teaching and research purposes. It was also found that the faculty members depended upon their personal collections for study and research. At the end of the session, Dr. Kaul invited Dr. Subbaiah Arunachalam to throw light on Networking of Knowledge among the rural poor. Dr. Arunachalam described the work carried out by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation at Chennai. He explained how they established information centres in the villages with need-based requirements of

the people. He said that forecasting the condition of the waves of the sea and crop prices was made through the information service the Foundation provided to the farmer in the village. He noted that

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KNOWLEDGE, LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKING
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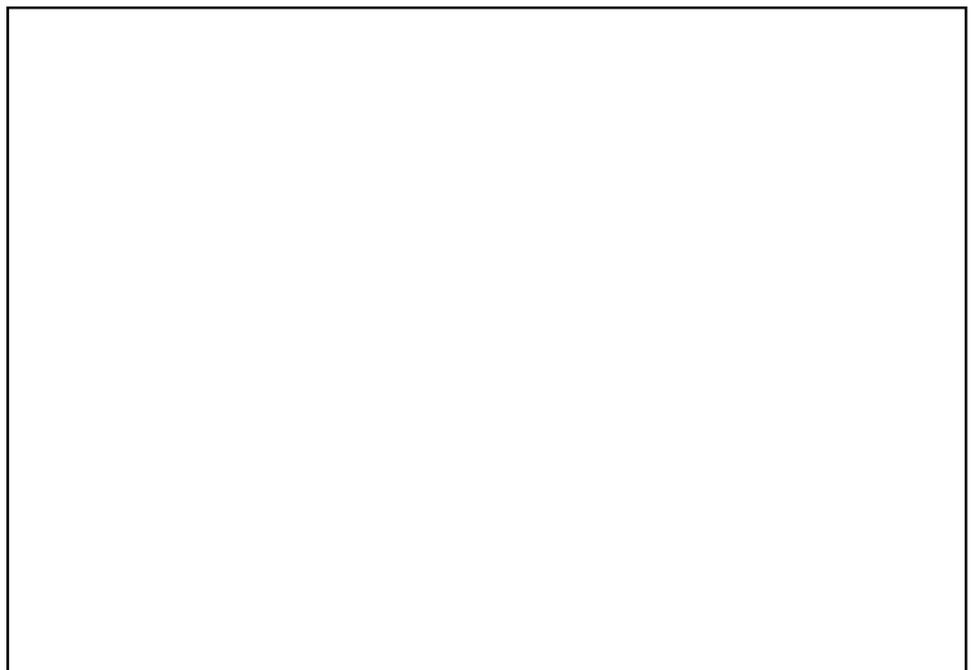# Quality of Library and Information Services

Prof. V. S. Prasad

Prof. V. S. Prasad, Director, National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore delivered the *DELNET Annual Lecture for 2007* on "Quality of Library and Information Services" on August 3, 2007 at the India International Centre, New Delhi. Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET presided over the lecture. Prof. Prasad started his lecture by giving reasons for why he agreed to deliver the talk, which was considered one of the memorable presentations delivered so far in the series. He appreciated the work DELNET was doing. He referred to the report of the Working Group on Libraries of the National Knowledge Commission and applauded its scope and comprehensiveness but felt that the problem of quality was not given the importance which it deserved in the report. He quoted Joseph Juran who said in 1991: "The twentieth century is a century of production and the twenty-first century is a century of quality." Prof. Prasad added, "1991 has an important historical place in Indian development. New economic reforms were introduced in the year 1991. In 1991, the international network for quality assurance agencies was established with 18 members. Today, this international network of quality assurance agencies has more than 150 members. It only shows the importance given to the question of quality in all sectors particularly in the field of the education sector." Prof. Prasad also quoted Article 51-A of the Indian Constitution on ten fundamental duties of all the citizens. "One of the fundamental duties of a citizen is to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity which is one of the fundamental duties of all the citizens. " He emphasised that it was our constitutional duty, social responsibility and a professional obligation to promote quality in every sphere of our activity and added that it was the reason why he selected this topic of Quality of Library and Information Sciences in Higher Education for the DELNET annual lecture.

While describing the importance of a library, Prof. Prasad said: "Today when we are looking at the library, the library is a place of self-learning resource centre, the library is a laboratory of the mind, the library is a classroom, the library is a melting pot of knowledge. So there is a change in the whole perception of the role of the library which is a paradigm shift. This paradigm shift is based on the assumption that the library makes a very significant contribution to the learning experience of the students. And the library is an integral part of the educational institution which helps in the realisation of goals of higher educational institutions. All of us know any higher educational institution has four goals. One is generation of knowledge, the second is preservation of knowledge, the third is dissemination of knowledge and the fourth one is application of knowledge. These are the four goals of any higher educational institution. We have to see what role the libraries can contribute in the realisation of the goals of higher education."

Prof. Prasad added that today many people were debating whether a library was required or not. He mentioned that the basic assumption was that it had a significant contribution to make to achieve the goals of higher education. There were two major functions of library and information services and they were the dissemination of knowledge and serve as a major vehicle to facilitate creation of new knowledge.

Prof. V.S. Prasad, Director, NAAC, delivering the DELNET Lecture

He added, "When we are trying to assess the quality of library and information services, first we must be clear of what is expected of them. Then only we can assess whether they are making a contribution expected of them or not."

Prof. Prasad observed that we were talking about the quality, we are talking about fitness for a purpose. What is the purpose? Every institution decides the purpose of its library. What we were looking at as a quality was whether the purpose was achieved by the library or not. He noted that broadly there were two approaches to look at the quality. One was the management approach or the approach of the administration, and the other was the user's perspective. He said that he had identified four areas of concern from the point of view of the user. "One is the quality of library collection. In an educational institution when you are looking at the user's interest, what type of collection you have. Whether it serves his learning needs or not, whether it serves the research needs of the faculty, whether it serves the overall knowledge needs of the academic community in the educational institution, the type of collection that you have. I will come to some of the problems associated with the collection but the basic question I am looking at a user is I want something. I have these programmes, I have these courses, I want to learn these things, I want the books on these aspects, I want some other material on these aspects. So the type of the collection, the quality of the collection is very important."

"The second one is the quality of access services to sources of knowledge. When I say in a broader sense, it is not merely the books or the tapes I am talking about which are available in the library but if the library can help in identifying the sources, this is what inter-university, inter-library loaning facility is or this is what actually DELNET is trying to do by the net-working system. Third, is the quality of a physical ambience. And the fourth one is the quality of human services".

Prof. Prasad added that there were four important players responsible for quality of library services in an institution. "One is the university or college administration. They have an important role. The second is the academic staff of the institution, particularly in the academic libraries who were discussing the quality of library services, they also have a very important role. The third one is the students. They also have a very important role. And the fourth one is library management or the library staff. If you say these are the four institutions, four functionaries which are expected to play a very important role, here comes the question of, when we are talking about the quality of the collection, who is responsible for the quality of collection? For the quality of collection particularly the academic staff are responsible." He lamented that when NAAC officials assessed collections in University and college libraries they found that most of the books were very old. Prof. Prasad said that though the Knowledge Commission had re-commended that at least 10 per cent of the books should be 5 years old, in actual practice it was not so. He felt that NAAC teams had found that there was no selection or collection policy in about 90 per cent of the universities, about 350 in number and colleges, about 18,000 in number.

Prof. Prasad added, "Generally the traditional assumption is the quality of library services is the responsibility of the librarian or the library staff. But the library is an integral part of an institutional structure. When we try to assess the quality of an institution, we have taken a view that more than assessing the quality of the individual units in the institution, overall quality of the institution is very important". He said that the quality of a collection was a reflection of the quality of the academic staff. If in any university library, good books were not available, the academic staff was responsible for that.

On the issue of books being torn in libraries, Prof. Prasad said that it was because good values were not inculcated among the students. He felt that the quality of library services was affected by the integrity of the staff of an institution, the quality is affected by the value-pattern of the students, the value-pattern of the staff and the value-pattern of everybody associated. He added that that was why non-teaching staff also played a crucial role in the quality of library services. While reflecting on the issues affecting quality of library services in public and private institutions, he added that in the public institutions, the problems or the procedures were affecting the quality of library services and in private institutions, the concern for profit at any cost was also affecting the library services because many of them considered that a lot of money on library services was unnecessarily spent. He maintained that both the public and private institutions suffered from some problems, but unless an integrated view was taken, the quality of library services could not be improved.

Prof. Prasad also referred to the importance of the development of standards, performance indicators or quality benchmarks. He said that there were two criteria to measure the quality in all higher educational institutions. One criteria was the measuring of right

things. He said, "Suppose you want to understand the contribution of libraries for learning experience, are we measuring the right things. Generally what we measure, how many books you have in the library? How many library staff you have? How many hours is the library kept open? Yes, it is kept open for 8 hours, how many people use the facilities? That is a more important question than how many hours it is kept open. For instance, you have 50,000 books, how many books are borrowed for a day, that is more important. So, the first question is, are we measuring the right things? Traditionally it is very easy to say that my library is kept open from 8 to 8, my library is kept open for 16 hours, my library is kept open for 24 hours. Sometimes some people may take pride in saying that our library is kept open for 24 hours but how many people visit the library? If people are not visiting, why are you keeping it open? That is also the question." He added that the measuring of the right things was the first question before us.

Prof. Prasad said that the second question was about the measuring of things rightly. He added, "This is a validity question. There is a reliability question and there is a validity question. In the quality of library and information services the professionals must be able to identify that these two areas, where you can measure the effect of library and information services on learning experience or on the research contribution of a staff member. Suppose some 100 PhD theses were submitted to a university in the last year. Of these 100 scholars, how much time they had spent in the library, did you maintain any statistics on that aspect? It is because you should be able to draw some meaningful conclusions from this." He appreciated the role of

associations in the developed countries and referred to the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) in USA. He mentioned that they were developing standards for academic libraries.

Prof. Prasad referred to the need for the change of the mindset. He said that there was a need for change in the mindset of everyone in the institution, i.e. *sab chalta hai* mindset. We find this mindset of *'sab chalta hai'* was prevalent in all areas. He added that there was the need to inculcate a sense of quest for excellence. This was very important. It was really difficult to motivate the people to value something or value the quality. This, he felt was a challenging task. The motivation theorists were talking about many things. He quoted Stephen Covey and said that according to him the motivation theory had shifted its focus from the stomach (physical and economic aspects) to the heart (good human relations and good treatment) to the mind, vision, identity and develop and recognise talent; to the spirit, i.e. sense of transcending purpose or meaning. Prof. Prasad said that it was like *nishkaam-karma*, and now there was a need for *nishkaam* quality.

Prof. Prasad observed that quality as a strategy should give some returns and that should induce everyone to opt for a quality approach. In the academic sense, he added that quality was considered as a value. "It is not that when you work with devotion or sense of purpose, you get more salary. If you are looking at it from that point of view, that is one approach. That is what is called an incentive approach to activities. But there is an intrinsic approach to our activities. From incentive approach we must move to the intrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach has its own purpose, its own value. Suppose you go to a classroom and deliver a good lecture. The value of it is you get better

satisfaction of your performance. There will be a sense of fulfilment. That is how you have to look at it." Prof. Prasad said that NAAC was insisting more on creating internal systems and processes in academic institutions for promoting quality assurance. NAAC was advocating institutions to establish internal quality assurance cells which would take the responsibility of developing benchmarks for all activities in the institutions including library and information services. He also mentioned that the internal systems which should contextualise the needs and methods should get validated by external systems, like NAAC.

Prof. Prasad answered a number of queries from the audience. He said that we should make efforts to make libraries as attractive places for learning. Libraries should also be used for community development work by way of disseminating knowledge and promoting regional languages. He felt that there should be a demand for better services in libraries and students should ask for better facilities, good textbook libraries and the latest books in them. He affirmed that if the pressure came from the students, the functionaries of institutions would take extra care in the development of their libraries. He stressed that there was need for introducing broad norms and implementing them in libraries. Professional associations should take an active interest in this work. At the end, Prof. Prasad said that if librarians smiled each time users entered the libraries, it would make a considerable difference. But if they turned their faces in another direction, it would dampen the enthusiasm of the users. He ended his lecture by saying that the attitude of librarians towards users was important. ■

NACLIN 2008

Eleventh National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking

Digital Futures: Strategies for Developing World Class Libraries

November 4-7, 2008

Jointly Organised by

DELNET
Developing Library Network
New Delhi

Central Library
Karunya University
Coimbatore

Digital Futures: Strategies for Developing World Class Libraries

Digitisation has transformed the methods of creating, processing, archiving and disseminating information and knowledge resources. This new dimension has changed the scope of libraries and their users. Every year rapid advances in the application of information and communication technologies are creating networks of libraries, institutions, societies and individuals, to name a few, and these networks are accommodating changes as rapidly as was never witnessed in the past. ICT are affecting every discipline as there is a plethora of information resources being generated all the time. Library and information science professionals who managed the information and knowledge resources well in the 20th century are at the crossroads today as new technologies, never tested before, are bringing information and knowledge resources much faster to the desktops of users. Many users including researchers and faculty members do not find visits to libraries as necessary as they used to in the past. It is for this reason that NACLIN 2008 is devoted to *Digital Futures: Strategies for Developing World Class Libraries*. LIS and Knowledge

Experts will discuss key technical concepts that are responsible for the digital revolution within the libraries and without. Growing importance and uses of the Web; growth of online communities; community-owned networks; content creation using online platforms; search engines, online social networks, impact of mobile technologies among a host of other issues will be discussed at NACLIN 2008. Keeping this in mind the National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NACLIN 2008) is being organised by DELNET in collaboration with the Central Library, Karunya University, Coimbatore.

NACLIN 2008

The national convention is scheduled for four days. The first two days are exclusively designed for conducting tutorials by experts on the following topics:

Tutorials:

1. **Web 2.0 : Tools and Technologies**

2. **KOHA: Open Source Library Integrated Software (LIS)**

The next two days will focus on the

theme **Digital Futures: Strategies for Developing World Class Libraries.** The theme could be divided into several sub-themes. Some of the sub-themes are mention below:

Sub Themes

1. **Information Society**

   Information for Everyone

   Reference Services in Virtual Worlds

   Information Skills: Is Google Enough?

   Information Strategies for Researchers

   Networking Information and Knowledge Successfully

   Multilingualism and the Information Society

2. **Content Management Strategies**

   Indigenous Knowledge in a Multilingual Society: Use of Technologies

   Collection Building: Management and Cooperation

3. **Digital Discovery: Strategies and Solutions**

   Knowledge Discovery

4. **Web 2.0 Technologies**

   Social Networking Tools for Social Welfare

   Surviving the Web Overload

   Mobile Computing Systems and Applications

   Developing Enterprise-class Web Services

   Wireless Applications Using Web Services

5. **Knowledge Organisation Systems**

   Ontologies, taxonomies, authority files, thesauri, etc.

6. **Resource Sharing Innovations and Methodologies**

    Sharing Networked Resources
    Sharing Standards:
    Cooperating Globally

    Classification and Cataloguing
    Indexing Content: Crossing
    the Language Borders

7. **Archiving Technologies**

    Web Archiving
    Digital Objects, What to
    Preserve?

8. **User Interfaces for Digital Libraries**

    User Studies and System
    Evaluation

9. **Copyright**

    Opportunities and Practicalities
    Intellectual Property in
    Academia
    Digital Course Materials and
    Copyright
    Copyright Issues in Digitisation

10. **Library Management**

    Leadership skills
    Managing Libraries in a
    Changing Environment
    Legal, Technical, and
    Organisational Aspects

Contributions

Papers will be considered on the above sub-themes and related issues. Contributed papers must be submitted electronically to Director, DELNET, JNU Campus, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 110070 (hkkaul@gmail.com). At least one of the authors listed in the paper must register for NACLIN 2008 within one week after the paper has been accepted for presentation in NACLIN. Papers should be submitted in the following format:

Papers must be in English and should not normally exceed 5,000 words or 16 double-spaced pages, besides tables, diagrams, etc. Also, each paper should contain an abstract and a key word list.

The abstract should state in about 150 words the sum and substance of the paper and the main conclusions made. Not more than ten key words should be given in alphabetical order, that describe the main issues discussed, empirical investigation, and conclusions. The paper should also contain the author's name, title, organisation, address, telephone, fax, and E-mail address. All references should be presented according to the Chicago Manual of Style (http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html).

The text of the paper should be submitted electronically to hkkaul@gmail.com and hkkaul@delnet.ren.nic.in as a Word, or in RTF format with the following document setup: 8.5" x 11" page size, 1.25" margins, 12 point Times Roman double-spaced.

Conference Language

The conference language is English.

Who Should Attend?

Library and Information Science Professionals, Knowledge Seekers, Leaders in Knowledge Industry, Government Officials, Content Management Experts, Information Management Experts, Professional Staff of IT Companies, Industrialists, Technology Managers, Knowledge Officers, Media Experts, Knowledge Centre Managers and Knowledge Managers

DELNET - Developing Library Network

DELNET is a major resource-sharing library network in South Asia which covers a wide spectrum of member-libraries and their resources connecting more than 1200 libraries in thirty states in India and six countries. Started in 1988 at the India International Centre in New Delhi it was registered as a society in 1992. DELNET is committed to pool the information about resources scattered in the libraries in the country and consolidate information through union catalogues, union lists and other databases. This is being done to satisfy the major information requirements of students, researchers, scholars and the public in the country. DELNET provides Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services extensively to its member-libraries in and outside the country and is one of the most widely used and popular services of DELNET. DELNET databases has exceeded over seventy lakh records. More information about DELNET can be obtained at www.delnet.nic.in

Karunya University

Karunya University was established in 1986 by the founders Dr. D.G.S. Dhinakaran and Dr. Paul Dhinakaran. Making rapid progress ever since, the institute has now grown into a university winning recognition and awards on its way: Best Engineering college in Tamil Nadu (1995), first-ever autonomous self-financing college (2000), Deemed University (2004) and University (October 13, 2006). The institution has excellent academic, research and extra-curricular facilities effectively utilised by well qualified and dedicated faculty and over 5300 students. UG, PG and PhD programmes are offered in the fields of Engineering, Technology and Management. The University has been awarded 'A' grade by NAAC. The quality facilities on the 700- acre campus include a fully air-conditioned library that stocks 60,000 books and subscribes to 275 hard copy journals besides two thousands E-journals and E-books. There is a fibre–optic LAN serving around 2600 computers on campus and 8mbps internet connectivity. www.karunya.edu

Coimbatore, also known as the Manchester of South India, is home to many textile mills, textile machinery manufacturers, hosiery units and

engineering industries. Coimbatore is the second biggest city of the southern state of Tamil Nadu, India and is identified as one of the fast developing metros of India. There are about 50,000 small, medium and large-scale industries. It has 5 universities, 25 Engineering Institutions and more than 100 arts and science colleges. Coimbatore city is strategically located at the junction of the three modern southern states Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka with proximity to many important cities of Southern India. It is well connected by air and surface transport. The climate during November will be pleasant and cool.

How to Reach Coimbatore

Air: Peelamedu Airport is approximately 10 Kilometers from the centre of the city. Mode of transport from the airport to the city includes taxi, autos.

Rail: Coimbatore Junction is well connected by trains from all major cities. Other nearby train stations include Podanur Junction and North Coimbatore.

Bus: The State Transport Corporation and a lot of private bus operators ply buses from Coimbatore to major cities in Tamil Nadu and also to the neighbouring Kerala and Karnataka states.

http://coimbatore.nic.in/

http://www.indiaandindians.com/tamilnadu/coimbatore/how_to_reach_coimbatore.php

Sight-Seeing

Coimbatore is a friendly city has a salubrious climate and surrounded by major tourist spots, has always been a natural favourite with international tourists. The city is surrounded by several tourist spots - Ooty- the Queen of Hill stations is just 35 kilometres from Coimbatore. Mudhumala – a wildlife sancturary located near Ooty,

Kodaikanal, Top Slip, Valparai, Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Black Thunder Water Them Park, Koval Kondatam (Them Park) and Munnar are other hill stations. The Kovai Kutrralam the famous waterfalls is 3 kms from the Karunya University.

Accommodation: Accommodation can be arranged for the participants in the Institutional Guest House on a first-come-first-served basis. Besides, accommodation in the hotels can also be arranged for the participants on request and confirmation. Delegates may indicate the request for accommodation in the registration form. Those who wish to stay only in hotels may directly book their rooms.

Campus Accommodation (Tariff per day per person)

Name and Address	Type	Non A/c Rs.	A/c Rs.
Karunya Guest House Karunya Nagar, Coimbatore Ph: 0422-2614790, 2614791	**Per person (Attached Bath Facility)**	**350**	**600**
Karunya Student's Hostel Karunya Nagar, Coimbatore Ph: 0422-2614571	**Per person (Common Bath Facility)**	**150**	**-**

Hotels (Tariff per day)

Name and Address	Type	Non A/c Rs.	A/c Rs.
Hotel Sree Murugan 56, Devi & Co, Lane, Coimbatore-641 018 Ph: (0422) 4362473 Fax: (0422) 2303471	**Single Delux Double Luxury Royal Triplet Superior Four Junior Suite Single Standard Extra person**	**500 800 1200 1500 - 300 125**	**750 950 1400 1750 2750 500 175**
Hotel Raamu's 65, Devi & Co. Lane Opp. Railway Station Coimbatore-641 018	**Single Room Delux Double Room Double Room Delux Single A/c Double A/c Extra bed/person**	**300 500 600 - - -**	**- - - 700 800 100**
Hotel AIBA Regency 28-A, Geetha Hall Road Opp. Railway Station, Coimbatore Ph: 0422-2303737, 2303757 Fax: 0422-2303047	**Single Double Extra Person**	**400 500 150**	**650 800 150**

NACLIN 2008

**Eleventh NATIONAL CONVENTION ON
KNOWLEDGE, LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKING**
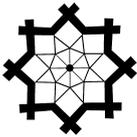
Digital Futures: Strategies for Developing
World Class Libraries

November 4-7, 2008

Venue : Karunya University, Coimbatore

REGISTRATION FORM

Name (in block letters): Dr./Mr./Ms./Mrs./Prof. ....

Designation:...

Organisation:...

Address:...

....

....

....................PIN ....State .... Country ....

Phone: STD Code............... Office................Res .... Mobile ....

E-mail:...Fax: ....

Accompanying Person(s) : ....

Accommodation required: Yes/No ....

If yes, please mention the dates from .... to ....

Travel Schedule:

Date   Time   Mode(Train name, Coach no/Flt details)

Arrival   Departure

Payment details : I am enclosing Demand Draft No ....dated...............

for Rs. .... drawn on .... towards

participation fee / and accommodation charges for .... days stay in the

guest house/hostel @ Rs .... per day.

Place: ....

Date: ....   Signature:.....................

**REGISTRATION FEES (comprising
Tutorials and Convention)**

India and SAARC Countries

Members of DELNET
: Rs 2,500 per delegate

LIS Professionals from Tamil Nadu
: Rs 2,500 per delegate

Non – Members from outside Tamil
Nadu including SAARC Countries
: Rs. 4,000 per delegate

Non-SAARC Countries :

Members of DELNET
: US $ 150 per delegate

Non – Members
: US $ 250 per delegate

Please note : The first delegate should
pay the full registration fees & additional delegate from the same
organisation will be provided 25% discount on the registration fees.

Accompanying Person (non LIS
professional, family member) : Rs 1,000
per person for attending the Convention. Accommodation charges will be
extra.

Accommodation Charges : As per
specific choice.

**On-the-spot Registration is also
available**

Payment Details : The payment should
be made through a demand draft in
favour of "NACLIN 2008" and payable
at Coimbatore. DD can also be obtained from the Syndicate Bank and
payable at Karunya Nagar.

Dates to Remember

Last Date for Registration
October 15, 2008

Last Date for Submission of Papers
September 15, 2008

Addresses for Communication

Registration/Accommodation
Dr.J. Dominic
Organising Secretary, NACLIN 2008
Associate Chief Librarian
Karunya University
Karunya Nagar, Post
Coimbatore 641 114
Tamil Nadu
Phone: 0422-2614570, 2614571
Mobile: (0)9443001877
Fax: 0422-2615615
E-mail: naclin2008@yahoo.co.in
Web: www.naclin.org

Submission of Papers
Dr. H. K.Kaul
Director
DELNET-Developing Library Network
JNU Campus
Nelson Mandela Road
Vasant Kunj
New Delhi - 110070
Tel.: 91-11-32471001, 32471010
Mobile: 9891016667, 9810329992
E-mail:hkkaul@delnet.ren.nic.in
hkkaul@gmail.com

Chief Patrons

Dr. Paul Dhinakaran, The Chancellor, Karunya University

Patron

Dr. Paul P. Appasamy, The Vice Chancellor, Karunya University

National Organising Committee

Chair: **Dr. H. K. Kaul**, Director, DELNET, New Delhi

Co-Chair : **Dr. B.C. Pillai,** Dean Research, Karunya University

Local Organising committee

Chairman
Dr. B.C. Pillai, Dean Research, Karunya University

Co-Chairman
Dr. H.K.Kaul, Director, DELNET, New Delhi

Advisor
Dr. Anne Mary Fernandez , The Registrar, Karunya University

Organising Secretary
Dr. J. Dominic, Associate Chief Librarian, Karunya University

Committee Coordinator
Ms. P.J. Nirmala, Librarian, Karunya University.

Number of Member-Libraries as on December 31, 2007 - 1198

India

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Andhra Pradesh	118
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	7
Bihar	7
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	8
Delhi	178
Goa	7
Gujarat	36
Haryana	38
Himachal Pradesh	6
Jammu & Kashmir	13
Jharkand	9
Karnataka	94
Kerala	41
Madhya Pradesh	46
Maharashtra	116
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	1
Orissa	32
Pondicherry	6
Punjab	47
Rajasthan	38
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	169
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	102
Uttarakhand	12
Uttaranchal	1
West Bengal	38
Total	**1182**

Other SAARC Countries

Nepal	2
Sri Lanka	5
Total	**7**

Outside SAARC

Oman	2
Philippines	1
United Arab Emirates	2
United States	4
Total	**9**
GRAND TOTAL	**1198**

# *Seminars/Lectures*

Mr. John Shipp

DELNET has organised an "Interactive Seminar on Advances in Australian University Libraries" at DELNET on February 12, 2007. Mrs Eve Woodberry (University of New England), President CAUL; Mrs Shirley Oakley (Charles Sturt University); Ms Jennifer Peasley (Macquarie University), Mrs Val Moon (University of Sydney); Mr Vic Elliott (Australian National University) and Mr John Shipp (University of Sydney) participated in the seminar.

Lecture on "Towards a Science of the Web" was delivered by Prof. Wendy Hall, Prof. & Head, School of Electronics and Computer Science, University of Southampton, U.K. at DELNET on February 23, 2007. Dr (Mrs) Neeta Verma, Senior Technical Director, NIC, New Delhi presided over the programme. In her talk, Dr Wendy Hall discussed how hypertext visionaries foresaw a richly inter-linked global information network and how the web provided the infrastructure to enable those ideas to become a reality but strangely devoid of links. She explained the development of the Semantic Web which promises a richly linked future and would enable more intelligent information retrieval. She explained that how the Web evolved from its early simple incarnation to the massive global information structure it is today, and how search engines enable us to make sense of this very complex environment. There is a growing realisation among many researchers that if we want to model the Web and understand its future trajectory, if we want to understand the architectural principles that we have provided for its growth and the applications they enable; and if we want to be sure that it supports the basic social values of trustworthiness, privacy and respect for social boundaries, then we must chart out a research agenda that targets the Web as a primary focus of attention. This is Web Science.

Lecture on "Knowledge Management: The Indian Context" was delivered by Prof. Robert Newton, Associate Dean (Research), Aberdeen Business School, The Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland, U.K. on November 1, 2007 at DELNET. Prof. P B Mangla, Former Head, Dept of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi presided over the function. ■
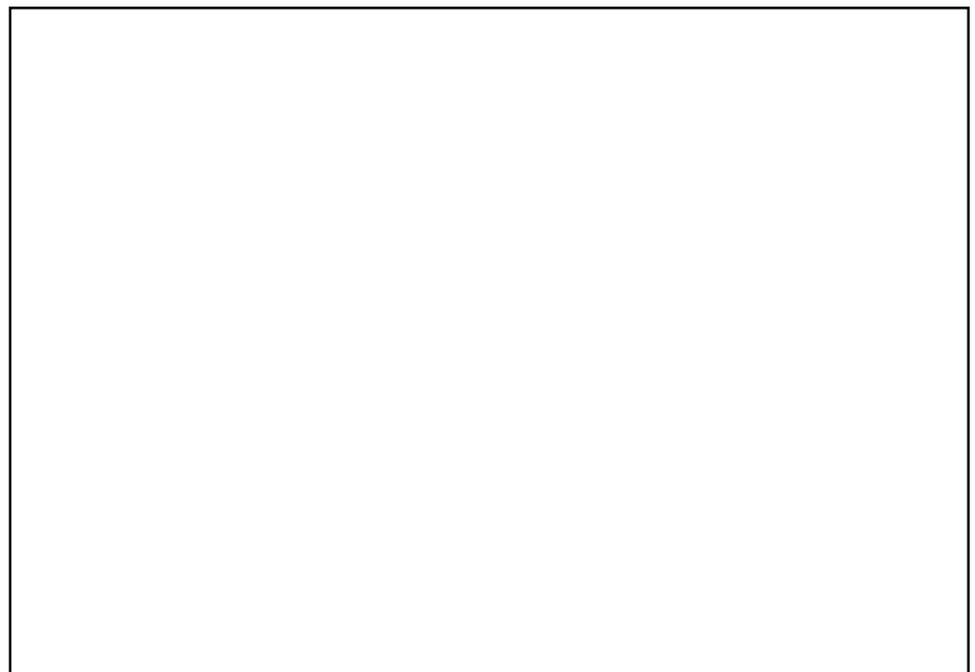
Prof. Wendy Hall

Workshops/Orientation Programmes

Workshop on "New Trends in Library and Information Services" at DELNET from September 27-29, 2007.

DELNET has been organising one day orientation programmes in different parts of the country for member-institutions and non-member institutions to impart training to library professionals and also to enhance the utilisation of DELNET services.

Delegates at Feb 12-14, 2007 Workshop

DELNET organised a series of workshops and orientation programmes during the year 2007.

A National Workshop on "Building Digital Libraries :Application of Dspace" was organised from February 12-14, 2007. It was followed by a workshop on "Library Automation and Networking" which was held from Feb 22-24,2007. Another workshop on "Building Digital Libraries: application of Dspace" was held from September 3-5,2007 at New Delhi. DELNET had also organised a

Delegates at Sep. 3-5, 2007 Workshop

A one-day orientation programme in collaboration with North Eastern Regional Institute of Management, Guwahati was held on March 22, 2007. Ms Babli Chaudhury was the local coordinator for the programme.

A one-day orientation programme in collaboration with Ravenshaw University, Cuttack was held on April 16, 2007.

Delegates at Feb 22-24, 2007 Workshop

Delegates at Sep 27-29, 2007 Workshop

workshops/orientation programmes

Haryana College of Technology & Management,Kaithal hosted the DELNET's one-day orientation on April 30,2007. Mr Balesh Kumar, Librarian, HCTM, Kaithal was the local coordinator for the programme.

Delegates at Orientation Programme, HCTM, Kaithal

DELNET is grateful to the managements of the member-institutions for hosting the events and also to their librarians and staff for making them successful events. DELNET organises such programmes in different parts of the country from time to time. ■

Delegates at Orientation Programme, NERIM, Guwahati

Delegates at Orientation Programme, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack