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## ***Robotics and Artificial Intelligence***

The DELNET Annual Lecture for 2010 was delivered by Dr. S. S. Mantha, the reputed specialist and Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education on May 11, 2010 at the India International Centre. Prof. Subir Kumar Saha of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi presided over the lecture. Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET gave an overview of DELNET Annual Lectures and introduced the speaker to the audience.

Professor Subir Kumar Saha observed that he wanted the students to participate in robotic competitions by

making the robots. He added that students of all three major departments - mechanical, electrical and computer science should come together, make robots and as a result would get an integrated view of the hardware and software knowledge. He said that he was going to every college and was inviting students to participate in the competition on the subject and become leaders with such engineering skills.

Dr. S. S. Mantha gave an outstanding lecture on robotics. He started by explaining that "Robota" is a Czech word and it meant 'forced labour' and that

robotics was coined initially as fiction. He explained the meaning of robos and mentioned that there were many facets of robotics. "You require a manipulator, you need some device to manipulate and you build a lot of automation into that manipulator. Automation has different levels. A manipulator would do certain specific jobs. You make it flexible by building programming and thus introduce capability into the device. So, you can programme a manipulator. A manipulator is something that manipulates objects." He added that manipulation could mean that the device picks up something from one place and places it at the designated place. "You make a device to do that and then you build drives into that manipulator and you programme it, you control those drives, those actuators, you control them through some programming and you keep changing the programme over a period of time which means you build reprogramming capability into the device. And then we are somewhere near converting a manipulator into something like a robo." Dr. Mantha maintained that a lot of reprogramming capability is built into a manipulator in order to perform a job and later alone can reprogramme it for some other activity.

Dr. Mantha also referred to the use of animation in movies like Jurassic Park and said that it was not really robotics. However, he added that there are many other things which originate from what we call animation and there are several techniques which are used there. He



**Dr. S. S. Mantha delivering DELNET Annual Lecture**

gave an example of an arm in which he showed devices like hand, shoulder joint, elbow joint, wrist joint, fingers, etc and said you needed a manipulator to perform. Explaining the role of a manipulator he gave the example of two pneumatic cylinders, one pushing in a horizontal direction, and another pushing in a vertical direction. The two actions result in the creation of a manipulator, which can manipulate objects.

Dr. Mantha described the parts of a robot by giving graphic examples of their movement. He said that there are simple level robots and there are automatic machines that extend human potential. They do work as humans can but are used only in difficult and hazardous jobs such as the use of radioactive substances, painting, welding, etc. He added that middle level robots are programmable, multipurpose, electro-mechanical machines. The third level robots are of a complex nature, which are reprogrammable, multifunctional manipulators. He noted that when the robots are reprogrammed they can do different jobs as described in the programme. Such robots are designed to move materials, tools and parts through programmable paths. And these paths are defined: may be a straight line path or a curved path but that is achieved by defining the control points, the curves, etc.

He affirmed that building something like a human being with two legs and making it absolutely stable is extremely difficult. The best robot, the best device which is mobile in a dynamic situation will probably have only one leg. You hop, hop, hop you don't fall but you stop, you fall with a single leg." He said, "Suppose you have a small sphere, a small ball, you put it between two fingers and you can actually rotate it about any axis. You can keep doing that in the human hand. Now suppose I were to

do that using a machine. I have to build a gripper, a machine gripper which can be programmed to do this job, to take, to hold a ball and keep rotating it about any axis. Now you know what we are talking about, and how complex the whole situation becomes. So you have hyper redundant manipulators. The human hand is most dexterous, it can do many things, it can pick up a pin, it can pick up a huge complicated device and so on. And there are several faculties working together to compute in order."

Dr. Mantha also explained the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in robotics. He said that the artificial intelligence was the science and engineering of making intelligent machines. "In order to understand what is artificial intelligence we need to really look at what is human intelligence. And what are we trying to make. So, still a question remains: what is artificial intelligence, or what is intelligence? It is the computational part of the ability to achieve goal in the world."

"Suppose we want a machine to recognise a human face. What do we do? What is the reasoning that we have to build it, build into a programme, so that a machine can recognise faces? That forms part of AI. So AI is a field that overlaps with computer science, rather than being a strict sub-field, in fact everything we are doing is electrical, computers, electronics, communication... it is an absolute interdisciplinary, multi-disciplinary area. So you have computer science, you have

AI and different areas of AI are more closely related to the psychology, philosophy, logic, linguistics and even neuro-physiology." Various techniques evolve that can be applied to diverse AI tasks. These are concerned with how we represent, manipulate and reason with knowledge in order to solve problems. And these are knowledge representation and search. What is knowledge, how do you represent it, how do you search from that? AI programming was mainly manipulating symbols and not numbers, like I said it's the whole intelligence is discretised into symbols, so you have to work with symbols in AI and therefore you need some programming language which can allow you this interface, manipulating symbols and so on". He referred to the four fundamental faces of AI: see, look, vision; talk, speak, communicate; feel, touch, emotions; logistics and analysis. "Now these are the four fundamental faces of AI. And consider these as four faces of a pyramid. So, what is good enough for a machine, is not good enough for a human being and vice versa. What is the difference between to see and have vision, and to make sense of what you see is vision."

Dr. Mantha answered many questions on robotics and artificial intelligence. He added that to express emotions and consciousness using artificial intelligence is a long way up. ■

#### **DELNET Database Statistics**

Union Catalogue of Books	:	92,27,613
Union List of Journals	:	33,916
Union Catalogue of Journals	:	20,235
Article's Database	:	9,12,042
Union List of CDRoms	:	2281
Union List of Videorecordings	:	5000
Union List of Soundrecordings	:	748
Database of Theses and Dissertations	:	44304

## NACLIN 2010: A Report

Dr. Sangeeta Kaul\*

The Thirteenth National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking –NACLIN 2010 jointly organised by DELNET and BITS-Pilani, K K Birla Goa Campus, Goa was inaugurated at the Institute's mega Auditorium by the Chief Guest Dr S S Mantha, Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi on June 15, 2010. The theme of the Convention was "Revitalising Libraries in a Global Village : High-End Technologies and Resource Management". Dr Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager, DELNET and Mrs Anuradha V, Organising Secretary, NACLIN 2010 welcomed the delegates. It was followed by the Introductory Address by Dr H K Kaul, Director, DELNET. He stressed upon finding management solutions for how ICT know-how could be collected and passed on to ICT poor Institutions and individuals. He felt that librarians should use digital technologies, knowledge technologies, library networks, web resources and the Web 2.0 tools in performing their day to day tasks. He was of the opinion that librarians will have to move out of the four walls of libraries into the arena of scholarship which is linked to information and knowledge resources. He further said that libraries including public libraries should establish knowledge centre in order to help in promoting a knowledge society. He said that libraries with their own resources can not perform these jobs and he felt that DELNET with nearly 100 lakh resources should be used to empower the Librarians and information specialists in disseminating knowledge to their users. He added that DELNET is dedicated to transform libraries into centres of excellence and DELNET will make every effort to

accomplish this goal. It was followed by a release of pre-convention publication of NACLIN 2010 papers and Souvenir by Dr S S Mantha. During his inaugural address, he said that Information is power and networking for information is networking for power. He further said that the information we possess has a specific relevance at a specific time. He further emphasised on the fact that the organisations must look for ways to generate extra values for the assets. He opined that knowledge networking is an effective way of combining peoples' skills and knowledge for organisational development. He also spoke at length about the knowledge sharing and said that knowledge diffusion is an important task for the knowledge creators. He also said that E-knowledge consists of knowledge objects and knowledge flows. According to him, knowledge management induces highly collaborative environment for knowledge sharing. Dr Mantha further reiterated the need for having comprehensive knowledge

retrieval tools and technologies. According to him the transactable knowledge and knowledge networking is important and will create new markets and stimulate commerce. He also felt that colleges in the country have to play important roles for knowledge dissemination and he further added that DELNET can play an important role in the dissemination of knowledge. He said that Digital Libraries are the examples of knowledge sharing only. He further shared the fact that AICTE is developing a research portal which will enable better interaction among students, industries and faculty and will promote research. Prof. L. K. Maheshwari, Vice-Chancellor, BITS Pilani delivered the Presidential Address. He said that ICT had brought the world together and had turned into a global village. He felt that India has been a repository of knowledge for ages and has brought travellers to India for seeking knowledge. He further shared the fact that information is going to be doubling every 11 hours by 2020. Prof. Maheshwari applauded the efforts of DELNET for knowledge sharing. He stressed upon the need to establish a



Dr. S. S. Mantha inaugurating NACLIN 2010

\* Rapporteur-General, NACLIN 2010 & Network Manager, DELNET



**Dr. H. K. Kaul delivering the Introductory Address**

strong public library system in the country. He also stressed upon the need for bringing in the public-private partnerships in setting up the public libraries in the country especially in the rural areas. He also raised the issue of manpower in libraries and said that the human resource management should be put on the higher agenda and there should be a mass movement for creating manpower for libraries. He also emphasised upon the role of library networks in the National Knowledge Commission. Prof. Maheshwari raised another pertinent issue of preservation of manuscripts. Prof. K. E. Raman, Director, BITS Pilani, K K Birla, Goa Campus delivered the special address. He spoke about the role of Web 2.0 technologies in disseminating information wherein anyone can contribute to knowledge. He also said that the learning processes have to be made more challenging. Vote of Thanks were presented by Dr M. Ishwara Bhat, Librarian, BITS Pilani. It was followed by the inauguration of the Exhibition by Prof. K.E. Raman. There were fourteen agencies that exhibited their technology related products in the Exhibition. NACLIN 2010 was sponsored by Balani

Infotech Pvt Ltd and IGroup Publishing Ltd, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata and 3M India Ltd.

A tutorial on Koha – an open source Integrated Library System and MARC 21 was conducted by Dr Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager, DELNET. Koha an open source software is having a great potential with its unique features and facilities to get implemented in the Libraries. The software has features including Acquisition, Circulation, Cataloguing, Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), Serials module, etc. The advantages of Koha over other commercially available software were also highlighted. The delegates were informed about the installation guidelines for installing Koha and a CD of Koha software was also provided along with a detailed electronic manual to the participants. It is very heartening to note that a number of participants showed a great interest in using the open source software. The detailed information about MARC 21 was also provided during the tutorial. Since Koha adopts MARC 21 standard, it is quite essential that the libraries have a good understanding of MARC 21.

Mr Aditya Razdan, Sr Marketing Analyst, Security Systems Division, Track & Trace Solutions, 3M India Ltd, Bangalore delivered a presentation on “3M & DELNET Strategic Partnership : Joint Educational Programmes”.

The exhibitors including Balani Infotech Pvt Ltd and IGroup Pvt Ltd; 3M India; Beeges Computers, Mumbai; Bombay Books, Mumbai; CABI; Flipkart, Bangalore; GIST Pvt. Ltd; Lakshmi Periodical and Books Pvt Ltd; ProQuest; RapidRadio Solutions Pvt Ltd, Ahmedabad; Swets and Wiley India exhibited their products.

A talk on “BITS pattern of Education” was delivered by Prof. K E Raman wherein he spoke at length about the BITS procedure for admissions which includes centralised online admissions, counseling etc for BITS Pilani, Goa and Hyderabad branches in India. Also, he mentioned about the tie-up with the industries in order to provide adequate training to the students in specific applications. A dinner was hosted by the Hon’ble Vice-Chancellor for the delegates of NACLIN 2010.

The second day of NACLIN 2010 was devoted to the topic of the tutorial “Digitisation and Institutional Repositories”. It started with a presentation on “Digitisation : Criteria for Selection of Materials” by Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET. The most important aspects concerning the selection of materials for digitisation were taken into consideration e.g. selection through experts, the condition of the documents to get scanned, accessibility, security of the documents during digitisation, etc. The session was highly informative and generated lot much of interest among the delegates.

It was followed by a session on “Digitisation of Documents” conducted by Mr Surinder Kumar, Technical Director, National Informatics Centre, New Delhi. He discussed about the issues concerning digitisation and the



**A glimpse of the cultural programme**

four aspects of converting the documents from print to digital which includes scanning as an image, OCR, rekeying the data, or to use Acrobat Capture for retaining page layout.

It was followed by product demonstrations by 3M India Pvt Ltd, Bangalore; Beeges Computers, Mumbai and Flipkart – an online book store, Bangalore.

The tutorial continued in the post lunch session also wherein Mr Surinder Kumar discussed in detailed about scientific communications, open access movements, Institutional repositories, the current trends and scenario and the laws which are enacted, the challenges, the open source Institutional repository software, etc.

In the evening a cultural evening was organised by the organisers in collaboration with Department of Arts and Tourism, Goa, Government of India. It had elevated the mood of the delegates and they enjoyed the performances immensely.

The third day of the Convention started with a Technical Session I on “Digital Resources and Applications”. The session was chaired by Prof. (Dr)

Suhas H Patil, Head, Department of Computer Sciences, Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Engineering, Pune. Dr (Mrs) Uma Kanjilal, Director, School of Social Sciences, IGNOU, New Delhi Co-Chaired. Mr Uday Kumar, Librarian, BITS Hyderabad was the Rapporteur of the session.

The keynote paper entitled “Building Digital Collection : an Evaluation” was delivered by Dr M P Tapaswi, Documentation Officer, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa. Another keynote paper entitled “Accessing Internet Resources : Best Practices with special reference to Biomedicine” was presented by Dr S. N. Singh, Head, Information Centre and Library, National Institute of Virology, Pune. He said that Internet is forcing libraries to move from owner model to access model and further said that not all the information that is on the Internet is accurate.

Ms Sarama Das, Librarian, Gokhale Memorial Girls’ College, Kolkata presented her paper entitled “Building Digital Collections : A Case Study of College Libraries in Howrah District, West Bengal”. It was followed by another paper presentation entitled “Application of Information and Communication Technologies in Some Selected Special Libraries in Bangalore, Karnata” which was delivered by Mr B U Kannappanavar,

## **KNOWLEDGE, LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKING NACLIN 2010**

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**Mrs. Anuradha V., Organising Secretary, NACLIN 2010**

Assistant Librarian, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta. Dr Rajiv Vij, Deputy Director, INMAS, DRDO, Delhi presented his paper entitled "Out of Box Ideas for Marketing of Electronic Information Resources : Experiences at INMAS Library". It was followed by the last paper presentation of the session entitled "Marketing of Library and Information Science" by Mr. Abdul Rashid Dhar, Librarian, National Institute of Technology, Srinagar.

The technical session II entitled "Traditional Knowledge" was chaired by Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET. Mr. Carlos Fernandes, Curator, State Central Library, Goa was the co-chair. Dr N Radhakrishnan, Librarian, BITS Dubai was the Rapporteur of the session. Dr. H.K.Kaul presented the Keynote paper entitled "Traditional Knowledge:Collection, Preservation, Protection and Access". The methods of collecting traditional knowledge was mentioned in detail by Dr. Kaul. According to him, the GIS Geographical Information System is also used in collecting traditional knowledge. The training to LIS professionals in collecting traditional knowledge needs to be provided. The preservation of the traditional knowledge is also very

important. He said that the traditional values and languages are diminishing. The regression is taking place. The WIPO has revised provisions for protection of traditional knowledge i.e. meet the actual needs of the traditional knowledge. Also the need for preservation centres of traditional knowledge was focused and the issues including preservation ethics, role of memory in traditional knowledge, rights of the owners of traditional knowledge, identification of the sources of traditional knowledge and the use of ICT in handling traditional knowledge were discussed. A number of world-wide initiatives were also mentioned. The TKDL (Traditional Knowledge Digital Library) from India was also highlighted.

Prof. I V Malhan, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences and Director, Academic Staff College, University of Jammu, Jammu presented another keynote paper of the session entitled "Challenges of Managing Indigenous Knowledge Resources in India". This session was followed by a product demonstration by Balani Infotech Pvt Ltd wherein Ms Shayoni Ghosh, Product Manager, BIPL, New Delhi spoke about DELNET-Balani Consortium for E-journals.

In the post lunch session, Technical session III on "Knowledge Society" was

held chaired by Dr Gopakumar V., University Librarian, Goa University. Dr Vivek Patkar, the keynote paper presenter also co-chaired the session. He presented his paper entitled "Perspectives on Role of the Library in the Emerging Wisdom Society". It was followed by another keynote paper presentation by Dr M Ishwara Bhat, Librarian, BITS-Pilani entitled "Knowledge Centres for Rural Development : Role of Libraries".

It was followed by a presentation on 'DELNET : The Resource Sharing Library Network' conducted by Dr Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager, DELNET.

The last technical session of the day i.e. Technical session IV entitled "Standards Management and Consortia Management" was chaired by Prof. A.K Baradol, Professor and Chairman, Department of Library and Information Science, Mangalore University, Mangalore. Dr M. G. Sreekumar, Librarian & Head, Centre for Development of Digital Libraries (CDDL), Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Calicut delivered the keynote paper of the session entitled "Managing Consortia for Small Libraries : Sharing the IIM Consortium Experience". It was followed by a paper presentation by Mr Ashis Biswas, Librarian, Victoria Institution (College), Kolkata entitled "Revising LIS Curriculum with Respect to ICT Application in India". It was followed by product demonstration by IGI, BIPL. In the evening, dinner was organised at Bogmalo Beach and the delegates enjoyed the dinner at the sea beach restaurant amid music.

The last day of the Convention started with a Technical Session V entitled "User Services/ Satisfaction". Dr. M. B. Konnur, Retd University Librarian and Professor & Head, Dept of Library and Information Science, University of Pune chaired the session. Dr M Ishwara Bhat, Librarian, BITS-Pilani Co-Chaired the session.

The first paper of this session entitled "User Satisfaction in Engineering College Libraries: A case study of Gudlavaellru Engineering College, Gudlavalleru, A.P." was delivered by Dr M Doraswamy, Head, Dept of Library, V R Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada. It was followed by another paper presentation entitled "Use Pattern of Electronic Journals by Faculty Members in K L University" by Mrs Usha Rani, Librarian, K L University, Vaddeswaram, Guntur District. Mr Anurag Shrivastava, Librarian, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Madhupur, Jharkhand presented the paper entitled "Use of Internet Based E-resources at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow : A Survey". Mr Nirmal Singh, Librarian, GGS Khalsa College for Women, Jhar Sahib, Ludhiana delivered the paper entitled "Use of Mobile Phones to Provide Library Services : Opinion of Thapar University Students". Another paper of the session entitled "Local Area Network (LAN) in Library and Information Services : A Case Study of Management Institutes in Jaipur" by Ms Mili Bajipai, Assistant Librarian, Jaipuria Institute of Management, Jaipur was made. Mr Sakkaravarthi K., Librarian, Sudharshan Engineering College, Tamilnadu delivered the article entitled "Impact of Open Source Software : a User Study in Digital Library at Sudharshan Engineering College".

The last technical session VI "Open Access and Institutional Repositories" was chaired by Dr M P Tapaswi, Documentation Officer, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa and Dr M G Sreekumar, Librarian & Head, Centre for Development of Digital Libraries, Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode, Calicut was the co-chair. Dr (Mrs) Uma Kanjilal, Director, School of Social Sciences, IGNOU, New Delhi delivered the keynote paper of the session entitled

"Open Educational Resources (OER) : Major Indian Initiatives". She dwelt at length the initiatives of IGNOU and Government initiatives. Open access, Open courseware, e-learning were also discussed. According to her, Open Access is unlocking of the content. The process of communication of scholarly literature has been under the control of publishers and now it is getting liberated through the open access, 4800 journals are available in the directory of open access journals. The open education resources, creative common licensing was also discussed.

It was followed by a paper presentation by Ms Sumadevi S, Librarian, Acharya Institute of Graduate Studies, Bangalore entitled "NEWGENLIB@AIGS Information Centre : A Case Study" followed by the last paper presentation of the conference by Mr Randhir Singh, Librarian, Mody Institute of Technology and Science, Sikar of the paper entitled "Electronic Books Collection Management : Issues and Challenges".

The presentation of Turnitin software (plagiarism software) was made by Balani Infotech Pvt Ltd.

A panel discussion was organised on "Revitalising Libraries in a Global Village: High-End Technologies and Resource Management" on June 18, 2010. Dr. H. K.

Kaul chaired the panel. The panel comprised of Prof. I. V. Malhan, Prof. Uma Kanjilal, Dr. M. G. Sreekumar, Dr. Arjun Singh, Prof. Suresh Ramaswamy. The discussion centered around various issues concerning the use of latest technologies and the management of libraries. The panel felt that adequate infrastructure was necessary in libraries and special attention needs to be given to this issue. It was considered that the networking of libraries was the best solution for providing sufficient information resources to libraries and their users at a very low cost. The importance of proper planning, clear vision, periodic evaluation of services being rendered, good search mechanisms to promote the use of open source journals, development of institutional repositories, thrust on developing and using quality and customized content, use of e-books by students and faculty and use of Internet technologies were among a number of recommendations made at the panel discussion. The panel also felt that library services should reach people at grass-root level and the use of e-book devices would benefit a large percentage of people in the rural areas. NACLIN 2010 concluded with a valedictory session chaired by Dr. H.K. Kaul, Director DELNET and Dr. V. N. Patkar delivered the concluded address. ■



Dr. M. Ishwara Bhat at NACLIN 2010

## ***The Book in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century***

**H. K. Kaul\***

*Introductory presentation at the “National Seminar on the Book in the 21st Century” made by Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director of the “National Seminar on the Book in the 21st Century” made on May 22, 2010.*

From 1556, when the first book was published in India to 2010, books have been transforming our society with new ideas and directions for action. Books have thus acted as catalysts for promoting national development. They have been the most noble creations, but not all of us in our society have been able to benefit from these creations.

In 1951 our literacy rate was 18.33 per cent. It rose to 65.38 per cent in 2001. The literate population increased from 12.21 crore in 1951 to 67.25 crore in 2001. By 2010 this number would have significantly increased. Even at the 2001 level the significant increase in the literate population should have resulted in a major increase in book sales. But the print runs of publishers remain normally between 250 to 750 copies per title. This seminar could analyse why the book has slipped in its popularity.

It is considered that reading habits have declined lately because of the Internet, TV channels, videogames and audio content attract everybody including students. The household readers of fiction are more attracted to TV soaps now than books. Time available with individuals to read books is diminishing day by day. In a survey conducted by Michael Norris, a US publishing expert recently, he notes that books don't factor into the thinking of children nowadays. There is thus a challenge. How to make books more attractive so that the trend is reversed. Or, can we make books more value-added so that the literate population

including children would prefer to read books ?.

Let us consider that we are going to produce more value-added books, but in India their distribution among readers is beset with many obstacles. Distribution is managed by a few private distribution agencies. They take around 50 per cent discount on books actually sold by them and return unsold copies back to publishers generally after a period of one year. They do not make much effort to market books, except that they send a few copies of each title to their contacts in each state. We notice that the distribution of books in India is undertaken on an ad hoc basis. Readers are never asked to express their priorities and interests. Authors do not generally select

topics for writing for a reasonable number of interested readers in mind and do not make versions generally for different age-groups. Distributors rarely market titles for a target readership except in the case of textbooks. By neglecting the readers initially the distribution system has fallen into a state where most of the books do not attract the readers. The links between the readers and the authors and between readers and books have become diffused. In the presence of this diffused relationship extraneous factors such as the impact of E-books, Internet, TV, videogames, etc. have drawn the attention of the general reader and students away from serious reading to entertainment. Thus book sales have fallen and so have the print runs. Distributors still manage to sell whatever-quality-books or remaindered titles to libraries where quality of books is not a priority. Most of the best books do not reach our rural population. Book fairs are a definite attraction to select books, but they are not a permanent arrangement to distribute books. Railway bookshops are of some help to those who travel,



**Dr. (Mrs.) T. Kumar, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Mr.K.K.Banerjee, Director, RRRLLF at the Seminar**

\* Director, DELNET, New Delhi

but in those tiny shops at railway stations the selections are limited. Book clubs are mostly discussion groups which unlike in the past do not result in the sale of books.

We could have still served the rural population with worthwhile books if our public library system was robust. In most of the states it is not. For promoting a good book industry we also need an effective public library system in the country. The state governments are aware that the book culture is in decline. Unless they promote it, the

E-book device which can hold thousands of titles in one device can affect the importance of the village library itself. Village libraries need to offer many additional services including giving access to millions of books through library networks. That would attract a person in a village to specific books of his or her choice and rekindle their interest in books forever. The technology is advancing much faster than the efforts the state governments or the central government is making in this regard. We need to discuss this issue as to how technology could be used to benefit the readers and the book industry.

I would also like to draw your attention to the printing facilities available in India, which have improved greatly. Today you can publish one copy of the book on demand and not keep books in stock for which there may be no demand in future. Is this technology development a threat to the book or a boon? Let us discuss it. At the same time, we want the best books to be written and reach our readers, whether they live in rural or urban areas. For that, one of our basic requirements is that the translated versions of the best books should become available in Indian languages rapidly. The readers should not have to wait for decades to let it happen. In

a multicultural and multilingual scenario translation of seminal works into Indian languages and their publication becomes important. There is no organised and holistic programme in India that goes deep into the relevance of translation as a whole from a national point of view. I feel that an empowered agency like the National Book Trust needs to be established to examine into this issue on a regular and a permanent basis.

Another issue is the promotion of books. Promotion of books through advertisements in newspapers is not affordable today. Nor is it affordable on the TV. The best possible option was the reviewing of good books, as was done in the past. This has also become occasional. Except in the case of good books by or on prominent authors or on burning issues, books are not discussed on TV channels or reviewed in newspapers. The national seminar may discuss how to promote the book in a scenario in which cultural issues do not get precedence owing to commercial interests.

We also notice that the publication of books in special areas should attract special schemes from the government, which could include books for the rural population; books for children or books for the physically challenged. Or, how do we produce textbooks which compete with the best in the world?. In the field of books the challenges before us are ample. Looking at the books in Indian languages, one of the major tragedies in Indian language publishing has been that while on one side the state governments want education to be given to students in their local languages, but on the other hand there are no updated high quality textbooks available to them in those languages. Our students should be global citizens, but the students coming out of these Universities can't compete with the students coming out of the best English medium institutions. As such the textbooks in Indian languages are losing their relevance. They need to be updated fast.

The fear that the ICT will diminish the role of the book in its present form needs to be discussed. We all know that in the 1990s we were talking of the paperless society, but today we are still using a substantial amount of paper along with the computer systems in our offices. What has happened, is that our output has increased greatly. Similarly, while we consider that the information is doubling every six months, and E-books are penetrating into the well-established book trade, we need to see how we can protect the interest of the printed book. Our authors in this day and age can have access to major knowledge resources and can produce the best possible works, but the authors need the support of knowledge workers in achieving such targets. As librarians are not emerging as knowledge workers, authors are unable to have access to necessary and sufficient knowledge resources. Unless the 20<sup>th</sup> century librarianship takes a big leap and librarians become knowledge workers and knowledge managers, the authors MSS will remain shoddy and the publishing industry will not be able to hold their own with the best in the world. There is a need to have a proper Central Library Service to uplift the librarians from the cosy environs in libraries into the battlegrounds of knowledge creation, selection, dissemination and archiving with ICT applications.

E-book devices, of which we will get a demo in the seminar, became popular after the Amazon introduced Kindle in 2007. According to an online survey of 13,000 consumers spanning 14 countries including India and China: "E-readers and tablets are not a niche product for early adopters but would become the MP3 players of this decade. Grandmothers will soon be carrying them around". Let us discuss how the printed book, E-book and ICT can blend together to re-introduce best publications from India and better services to our readers. ■

## ***E-Book: No Threat to the Printed Book***

Shri Jawhar Sircar, Secretary, Ministry of Culture inaugurated the “National Seminar on the Book in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century” on May 22, 2010. In his inaugural address he said that knowledge was made available to people in the past through different formats and not necessarily through books. He referred to the Library of Alexandria. and said that the great

that the book and the medium needed to be separated and once we separated the two, we would come to the centrality of our discourse as to how would this communication through the message understandable by all, continue. He referred to the role of other mediums. He said that if the children did not come to libraries, they were busy on the Internet; they were actually reading



**Shri Jawhar Sircar, Secretary, Ministry of Culture delivering the inaugural address at the national seminar**

library was burnt down with millions of documents which were not books: “None of them were stitched together, none of them had a definable number of pages, none of them had hard or soft covers. They were parchment rolls, they were papyrus rolls.” Shri Sircar referred to the Indian manuscripts which are available in millions in old libraries and archives in India. He said that communication among human beings may have begun around seventy to eighty thousand years ago, but the life of the book is barely two centuries old. He added

books in snippets. He added: “Other than their audio-visual entertainment which would not qualify as a book though the miniature paintings where an essential part, the unusual part of a book, but assuming the series of audio-visual messages do not constitute the lettered book, even so, much of the time is spent in actually reading what I would call the book. They are doing it through a different medium and the E-book is just one more attempt. If people are scared about the E-book and its dominance that it threatens to inflict on all of us let me assure you that the next

one that is coming is even funnier, the I-pad. People who use computers, mobiles and others and are more familiar with them would know that the I-pad that is being launched, is a small handy tablet, very light, can be slung over anywhere, can be taken with anything, it is easy to control and would give ‘Kindle’ a run for its money. Now having said that let us come to what constitutes comfort that is required to read. I have personally never found Kindle or the computer to have the ease with which I can relate to a book. I can’t let the computer fall off my chest when I feel like dozing off. It would be destroyed. So those are the things we’ll get used to. There are advantages and disadvantages, you can always fold a book on your chest and doze off then wake up all of a sudden and start reading it.”

Shri Sircar said that we needed to ponder over the issue, if the book needs to be restricted to the paper. “The paper book would also be there, whatever competition comes. The audience, the readership is getting larger and larger, the cake is becoming bigger and bigger and the slice available for them, for the printed book will always be there. It has proved over centuries to be of utility in terms of many other advantages.”

Shri Sircar added that the letter press had almost gone into extinction. “We are trying desperately to convert the National Library of Kolkata’s original building known as the Imperial Library Building into a ‘Museum of the Word’. You still have people who compose in and do the typesetting. Typesetting still continues in Kolkata.” He added that the ‘Museum of the Word’ will present the growth of the book in a historical perspective.

Shri Sircar asked, “How many Indian authors are known outside

*(Contd. on page 18)*

## **National Seminar on the Book in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Recommendations**

The National Seminar was organised by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata and the India International Centre, New Delhi on May 22, 2010. One hundred and twenty-one authors, publishers, distributors and librarians participated in the national seminar. The national seminar was inaugurated by Shri Jawhar Sircar, Secretary, Ministry of Culture. The seminar was divided into five technical sessions, viz. Publishing Books in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century; Libraries, Authors and the World of Books; Translation of Indian Books; Marketing and Distribution of Indian Books; Impact of E-Books on Indian Publishing and the Valedictory Session which included the screening of the film "*Books in the New Millennium*". Dr. H. K. Kaul was the Director of the national seminar. In his introductory remarks he said that the reading habits and the number of users visiting libraries were declining, He advocated the strengthening of the public library system by introducing additional services including giving access to millions of books through library networks. He observed that the translated versions of best books should become available in Indian languages very fast and special schemes be started by the government to cater to special sections including rural population; books for children or books for the physically challenged.

Shri Jawhar Sircar, Secretary, Ministry of Culture inaugurated the national seminar. He said that the e-book should not be treated as a threat to the printed book and advocated that good Indian books be translated and circulated within the country. He noted that the Ministry of Culture had started a scheme of translating masters of Indian literature for distribution abroad.

Shri Mrinal Miri presided over the inaugural session. He gave an historical overview of the book and observed that there was need to proliferate great ideas through books.

### **The Recommendations**

The following were the main recommendations of the National Seminar:

#### **Books for Specialised Sections**

1. Books for children, neo-literates, rural population, physically challenged, etc. be promoted by introducing new schemes.

#### **Data on Books Published in India**

2. The data on books published in India be compiled on an annual basis and made available for research and reference.

#### **Digitisation**

3. The best books written in different Indian languages be digitised and made available to the public as E-books through the Web.

#### **Distribution of Books**

4. The existing system for the distribution of books in India was not considered appropriate. It was recommended that the barriers in the distribution of books be identified and removed.

#### **Postal Rates**

5. It was noted that the rates for sending books by post outside India and within India were increased recently. It was recommended that in order to promote reading habits and publication of books the postal rates be reduced sufficiently.

#### **Public Libraries**

6. Public libraries be equipped to handle the use of E-books and electronic resources.
7. The public library system be strengthened by supporting the introduction of additional services including giving access to millions of books through library networks.
8. A seminar be organised on library facilities in Delhi.

#### **Quality of Books**

9. Better research facilities be provided to authors. Suitable schemes be adopted for this purpose.

#### **Readers' Interests**

10. Periodic surveys be arranged in different parts of the country to find the topics which interest the book reading public.

#### **RRRLF**

11. RRRLF's role in promoting library services and the distribution of good books was greatly appreciated. However, it was felt that the books selected by RRRLF for Indian libraries should be need-based. The policy and procedure for selecting and distributing books should be reviewed, especially considering the growth of e-books and other electronic resources.

#### **Translation of Books**

12. The production and distribution of translated versions of good Indian and foreign publications needed to be looked into in a holistic way bearing in mind the interests of readers in India. It was recommended that a national body be established to promote the use of translated works in different disciplines.

## **Online Newspapers Lessons from IFLA 2010**

**H. K. Kaul**

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions organised its 76th World Library and Information Congress at Gothenburg, Sweden from August 10-15, 2010. It would be appropriate to find out what were the important messages this World Congress offered to Library and Information Science professionals. I have selected, as a sample, the issue of archiving online newspapers.

A presentation by Pam Gatenby on the archiving of online newspapers using Pandora web archive refers to the efforts made at the National Library of Australia in 2009 in this regard.

Some common features of online newspapers:

“They include not only news reporting but also substantial online content in the form of opinion pieces which might not be replicated in the print version, and blogs and contributor comment.

“They serve as complex portals to a range of services and information and use new web technologies to present the content in a dynamic way.

“Their content changes regularly; and “They can be very large in terms of file size.”

Keeping in view these features of online newspapers, the National Library of Australia took the following steps to archive the Sydney Morning Herald:

1. Targeting of specific content such as the blogs, comments, ‘front pages’ etc. as was considered necessary.
2. Permission was obtained from

Fairfax Company, the owners, to archive content from the online Sydney Morning Herald.

3. A daily archiving schedule was set up in PANDAS, the gathering and content management system that supports PANDORA. It captures the content on its own at 12 midnight and 2 am.
4. The harvest is manually initiated at 10 am and retained for the archive.
5. The harvest includes the ‘front page’ of the newspaper besides the substance of the main articles.
6. The size of the daily harvest is about 50 Mb and it has about 4,500 files. This size is considered to be relatively smaller. It could be more.
7. Efforts were also made to check, fix, archive and publish the content on demand.
8. “The opinion, analysis and commentary pieces associated with the Fairfax Network of online newspapers including the Sydney Morning Herald are issued as a separate online entity, the National Times. This collection is archived every 3 months.”
9. PANDAS allows more than one harvest operation to be done manually.
10. As newspaper composition is complex in nature, it requires manual fixing so that proper formatting is maintained. A staff member has to be vigilant about this work.
11. The problems faced include that the display does not allow a title to be displayed for any length of time daily.

12. In conclusion it was felt that the infrastructure needed improvements to suit requirements of ongoing daily archiving. A high degree of staff attention was very essential in this methodology.

In the second presentation by Wolfgang Novak and Stephan Tratter problems on the digitisation of the newspaper “Burgenländische Freiheit” from Burgenland – an Austrian federal state, the bound newspaper volumes had about 200,000 pages. From November 1921 till January 1967 the format of the weekly newspaper was 196 mm x 265 mm. Bound in 129 books, 35 volumes were in large format and 96 were in small format. The aim of digitisation was to improve access to the important historical material published in the newspaper. TREVENTUS Mechatronics GmbH. Medienhaus did the scanning of the newspaper. The whole operation was divided into three phases;

I – Testing and Specification; II – Digitisation; and III – Content enrichment and Home Page launch. In the first phase it was found if the bound volumes were scanable and the type of image quality if scanning was done. In this phase it was also found how to add value to the content while digitising: Editorial articles related to important cultural events were added.

During the second phase an adequate search module to be added was planned. The type of keywords to be used was decided. In the third phase the homepage was released and the beta version was tested.

The digitisation was done using the automatic book scanner “ScanRobot®SR301”5

and the manual book scanner “Bookeye 3 A2”6. In the binding of the newspapers the first letters of the lines were damaged. This created the problem for OCR and such words were not searchable. Damage to the pages

because of wavy margins and creased pages created an impact on the OCR. Also, physically missing pages left the job to some extent incomplete. The OCR tests were rigorously made. Quality checks were made manually. The digitised pages and images were uploaded in the prepared database. This followed quality and usable checks on the Web.

In the third presentation, legal aspects of newspaper digitisation were presented by Armin Talke. He mentioned that there were specific aspects to consider while digitising newspapers. As various individuals and institutions were owners of copyright specific measures needed to be taken in this regard.

While differentiating between monographs and newspapers, we know monographs can have a few authors whereas newspapers have quite a lot of them. Also, the situation of a publisher of monographs is different from that of newspapers. In case of monographs the publisher does not own the copyright generally, unless granted by the author. He normally owns the right to copy the work and publish it.

In case of newspapers the publisher collects news, articles, etc. on its own and therefore gets the copyright which is his own but not the copyright derived from the author. Also, newspaper digitisation means mass digitisation, wherein several authors are involved. In the case of newspapers, the issue is that what license has the author of an article, for instance, given to the publisher of the newspaper. It becomes important to look into the rights of authors whose work has been published in the newspaper before digitisation is done. This is almost impossible. Thus in order to minimise the risk of indemnification, the process may be insured. This does not solve the problem, as when the work is put on the Web, mass use of the work can lead to copyright violations

Looking at the personality rights, the presentation reported that if the newspaper contained articles about criminals or anti-social elements, digitisation would further depreciate or

insult such people. Thus there needed to be restrictions to access on the Web when newspapers were digitised and made available through the Web. These restrictions are debatable. ■

### DELNET Consortium

DELNET has launched a Consortium to meet the demands of the member-institutions. The following are some of the products :

#### Infotrac Engineering, Science and Technology Collection (IESTC)

IESTC features the best selection of more than 1150 journals covering various streams of Engineering, Technology and Allied Sciences.

#### InfoTrac Management Collection (IMC)

IMC offers best selected list of 1990 journals covering all streams of management. The publishers in the collection include IGI Global, Sage, John Wiley, OUP and many more.

#### Infotrac Medical Collection (IMedC)

IMedC is a carefully selected list of journals covering all streams of Medical Science. There are 1907 journals available in this collection.

#### Infotrac Pharmacy Collection (IPC)

IPC is designed for students, scholars and teachers at primary and core pharmacy research. There are 509 total titles.

#### Health & Wellness Resource Center (HWRC)

HWRC provides authoritative information on various health-related issues, from current disease and disorder information to in-depth coverage of alternative and complimentary medical practices. There are 1264 total titles. It also includes Healthology Video Library, Reference Titles, Pamphlets and Alternative Health Module.

#### Subscription Type : Annual

Payment : DD to be made in favour of "DELNET" and payable at New Delhi

#### Special offer for DELNET Members

Product Name	List Price ( ` )	DELNET Special Price ( ` )
IESTC (Engineering, Science & Technology Collection)	1,75,000	50,000
IMC (Management Collectin)	2,25,000	50,000
IMedC (Medical Collection)	2,50,000	50,000
IPC (Pharmaceutical Collection)	1,30,000	30,000
HWRC (Health & Wellness Resource Centre)	4,35,250	1,35,000

#### For trial requests/ queries write to

Dr. Sangeeta Kaul  
Network Manager, DELNET  
Email: sangskaul2003@yahoo.co.in

## Cataloguing-in-Publication

The Advisory Board of the National Library of India discussed the importance of the Cataloguing-in-Publication programme at its meeting on November 8, 2009. In pursuance of this meeting the Ministry of Culture constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET to prepare a report for the implementation of CIP in India. The members of the Committee included Prof. P. B. Mangla, former Head, Delhi University; Shri Ashok Gupta, Vice President, Federation of Indian Publishers (FIP), Shri Shakti Malik, General Secretary, FIP; Dr. P. R. Goswami, Director, Ministry of Culture; and Shri K. K. Banerjee, Director, RRRLF, Member-Secretary. The Chairman, Dr. H. K. Kaul submitted the report to the Ministry of Culture on April 30, 2010.

The CIP programme received major support from Shri Jawhar Sircar, Secretary, Ministry of Culture. He was keen to get the proposal discussed in detail and implemented in order to promote the distribution of Indian books, stop duplication in cataloguing of books and give the Indian public instant access to the latest books published in India. Dr. (Mrs.) T. Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Culture facilitated the processing of the report and its approval.

The Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) is the process which results in the preparation of cataloguing data while the book is under print. And, this cataloguing data is published along with the book to which it pertains. The CIP Programme was first started by the Library of Congress in 1971. It was followed by the British Library in 1977. There are twenty-five active CIP programmes at present in the world. They are functional at the following libraries:

- National Library of Australia
- British Library
- Library and Archives Canada
- Biblioteca Nacional de Chile
- National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)
- National Library of the Czech Republic
- National Library of Estonia
- National Library of Indonesia
- National Library of Iran
- National Library (Jordan)
- National Library of Korea
- Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania
- National Library of Malaysia
- National Library of Mauritius
- Central National Library of Montenegro
- National Library of New Zealand
- National Library of Nigeria
- National Library of the Philippines
- Biblioteka Narodowa (Poland)
- Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal
- Russian State Library
- National Library Board Singapore
- National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
- Royal Library (Sweden)
- Library of Congress (USA)

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) in India is a free cataloguing service offered to Indian publishers by the Ministry of

Culture, Government of India for the books which are in process of being printed. Each CIP entry will be added to the National CIP Database which will be freely accessible online by users, publishers, librarians and all those interested in Indian publications.

### Benefits of the CIP Programme

There are several advantages of cataloguing books while they are in process of being printed. The following are the main advantages of a CIP Programme:

- i. A book with CIP data need not be catalogued again. The libraries can simply copy the record from the book or download the catalogue record from the CIP Database on the Web.
- ii. Publishers whose books have CIP data will get publicity for such books through printed documents or through the Web. The sales of such books can increase and it will leave a positive impact on Indian publishing.
- iii. CIP data can facilitate acquisition of the latest titles by libraries.
- iv. Bibliographic description of each catalogue entry will be standardised and thus help the country in achieving uniformity in cataloguing data. The quality of catalogue records will improve immensely.
- v. Libraries that spend more time on cataloguing of books can use man-hours thus saved on promoting library services for users.
- vi. Libraries can achieve better efficiency in functioning.
- vii. Document processing work in libraries will become quicker.
- viii. If all publishers cooperate, the

bibliographic control at the national level can be achieved and Indian books could have a wider international market.

- ix. CIP records can be used by libraries for producing various types of bibliographies. And, similarly, publishers can use CIP records for producing trade catalogues.
- x. Indian books can also be shared and read in different parts of the world.
- xi. Cooperation between Indian publishers and libraries can improve.
- xii. Readers in each language can be served with the latest titles for reference and study.
- xiii. Researchers will get the latest inputs on books that are being published.
- xiv. Book distributors will benefit by accessing the latest CIP data; and
- xv. CIP data preparation can result in creating authority files of authors.

**Eligibility**

To be eligible for availing of the CIP service the publisher should note that the publication for which the publisher wants the CIP record should be of wider interest to the public. The publisher should be registered with the ISBN Agency and should use the number regularly on its publications. Publishers who are not registered with the ISBN Agency and wanting to benefit from the CIP Programme should immediately register with the ISBN Agency and start using ISBN on its publications. Publishers' organisations, federations and associations are requested to promote the use of ISBN among their members. Publishers registered with the ISBN Agency will

be entitled to a free CIP record for each of their books.

The Cataloguing-in-Publication (CiP) programme covers new and revised editions of works published in India, except the following:

- i. Books already published
- ii. Books reprinted
- iii. Books published outside India
- iv. Self-published books (if ISBN is obtained by the author of the self-published book, then the book will be eligible for CIP)
- v. E-books available in electronic format
- vi. Textbooks
- vii. Serials
- viii. Computer programs
- ix. Travel guides; calendars, diaries, directories
- x. Gift publications
- xi. Music scores
- xii. Grey literature
- xiii. Sound recordings; video recordings and audio-visual material
- xiv. Articles already published in journals and later produced in book form; and
- xv. Annual reports.

**Standards**

The CIP Agency selected to prepare CIP records in different parts of India will be required to use the instructions issued by the CIP Office uniformly using MARC 21, AACR-II, Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), LCSH and special internationally known subject thesauri. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library

Foundation, the main agency responsible for CIP in India will in due course prepare manuals on the use of AACR II, MARC 21, DDC, LCSH, etc. prepared in the Unicode supported languages and make them available to each agency listed above. Till that is done, the CIP Agencies will use the manuals already available for the use of these standards.

**CIP Entries in Indian Languages**

The books that are relevant to the public can be published in any Indian language. Therefore, the CIP record will have to be prepared for books published in all Indian languages. Since the catalogue records have to be uploaded on the Web in such a way that publishers, librarians and the public can use/ download these records, it is necessary that the compatibility of standards and software for such purposes is ensured. For this purpose, UNICODE support is necessary.

UNICODE is a single unique number for a character which is used in computing irrespective of the language, platform or program. Thus UNICODE is a universal character encoding system developed and maintained by the UNICODE Consortium. This facilitates processing, interchange and storage of text in various languages. The UNICODE support is available for the following Indian languages:

Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu

In the first phase CIP records in the computerised form will be created in the twelve languages given above besides English. Later more languages will be added to this list as UNICODE or better technology support becomes available for

machine readable cataloguing of publications in Indian languages.

**Multivolume and Series Publications**

If a publisher needs CIP data for a multivolume set, the CIP Office will prepare one catalogue entry for the volumes if all the volumes are being published simultaneously. In case the volumes are published at different dates in future, the CIP Office will decide if the multivolume set will be given one CIP record or multiple CIP records. The CIP Office will decide similarly on publications that are due to be published in a series.

**The CiP Process (How to Apply)**

- i. The publisher allots an ISBN to the 'book being printed' or obtains one by applying to the Raja Rammohun Roy National Agency for ISBN, India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education, A2/W4, Curzon Road Barracks, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001.
- ii. The publisher fills in the application form and submits it along with the necessary text either online or sends it by post or by courier to the CIP Agency, a list of which will be released by RRRRLF soon.
- iii. The CIP Office will create the catalogue entry within 15 working days and supply it to the publisher by E-mail or through the post.
- iv. The cataloguing will be done using the international standards approved for the CIP scheme.
- v. If the publisher finds that he has submitted wrong or incomplete information to the CIP Office, the publisher should immediately inform the CIP Office about it so that necessary corrections are

made in the entry. A revised CIP entry will be supplied to the publisher thereafter.

- vi. After the book is printed and a copy supplied to the CIP Office, the CIP entry is upgraded and additional data elements such as pagination, illustrations, maps, size, etc. are added to ensure that all areas of the record are accurately described..

**Printing of the CIP Entry**

The CIP entry as supplied by the CIP Office should be printed in the book on the reverse side of the title page. The entry must appear under the heading: CIP India Entry.

**How to Apply?**

Publishers that are in the process of publishing books, should before the printing of a book, submit to the designated agency the CIP form duly filled in and the full printed text of the book that is in process of being printed along with any tables, indexes, charts, paintings, maps, CDs, etc. The publishers should also supply the details of the title page, information on the blurbs, cover, etc. Catalogue entries will be prepared by the agencies in the language of the book. The publishers can send the proofs and the CIP form either online or by post/courier. The designated agency will prepare the CIP data and send it back to the publisher for printing it on the verso of the title page of the book within a period of two weeks.

Publishers will have the facility to update information online in their publications data in the "National Database of CIP Publications". On the website of the CIP Office the guidelines for the preparation of prelims of publications are also provided in order to develop uniformity in the presentation of cataloguing data. Publishers should not miss including essential information in the prelims.

Publishers should give due attention to the:

- i. Submission of CIP applications well in time;
- ii. Providing accurate and all bibliographic details in the application form; and
- iii. Printing CIP data on the verso of the title page in the form in which it has been sent by the CIP Office to the publisher and not in any other form.

**Where to Apply**

In India books are published in several languages. In order to facilitate the cataloguing operations, the agencies responsible for cataloguing work are going to be classified according to the language/s they can handle. For smooth functioning of the CIP Programme in India, publishers interested in applying for CIP data should approach such agencies. The list of such agencies will be released by RRRRLF soon.

**Verification**

The CIP records so created by the agencies listed above will be edited by editors before they are made available online or sent to the publishers for publication on the verso of the title pages. However, the publishers are welcome to inform the agencies if they find any mistakes before the printing of the catalogue record on the verso of the title pages or even after the entries are made available online through CIP's website.

**Additional Information**

In order to facilitate the selection of books by libraries on the basis of online CIP records it would be ideal if the following information is added to the online CIP records, but not necessarily included in the catalogue record that is published on the verso of the title

page:

Table of Contents  
Summary of the book

Since MARC 21 records will be created it is advisable that the supply of the 'Table of Contents' and 'Summaries' be done by the publishers as it will facilitate the cataloguing process.

**CIP Number in India**

For each 'publication-in-print' for which a CIP record is created, each CIP Agency will generate a "Unique CIP India Number" which will take into account the language of the publication, State or Union Territory from where it is published; type of document; publisher's code, year of publication and any other characteristic which may become necessary in future for the identification of documents or for generating statistics. The CIP number will not be an alternative for ISBN. The CIP numbers will reveal the number of CIP records created by document type, language, State/Union Territory; number of publishers participating each year; and total number of records created each year.

**Time Taken**

A maximum of 21 working days are required for the CIP application to be processed.

**Online Submission**

Online submission of applications reduces the process time. But a publisher can also send the application by post / courier. The publisher can also enquire about the status of his application online.

**National Database of CIP Publications**

The CIP Office is starting a "National Database of CIP Publications". All agencies are required to submit to RRRRLF records every week for uploading on to the

National Database of CIP Publications.

**Supply of Books for which CIP Records have been Provided**

The publishers may send one copy of the published book for which the CIP record has been prepared to the CIP Agency that supplied the record to the publisher. It will not be compulsory or obligatory for publishers to do so, but it will facilitate making corrections, if any, in the database by the CIP Agency.

**Necessary Information in the CIP Application**

The CIP Application Form should contain the following information: [ A copy of the application form is appended at the end of this brochure.]

- i. Name/s of author/s as they appear on the work with full names, if possible with dates of birth;
- ii Title; subtitle as will appear on the title page;
- iii Publisher's name and address as given on the work;
- iv Imprint if it is not the same as above, including price;
- v Edition;
- vi If the work was published before complete details of the earlier work such as date of publication; original title; edition; editor/s, etc;
- vii Publisher's contact details: Phone, Mobile nos.; Contact person/; E-mail; Website, etc.;
- viii Approximate date of publication;
- ix In a multivolume set, complete details of planned volumes and the present volumes;
- x In case the work is part of a series, exact name and number of the series of which it is part;

- xi Physical description/ collation, page numbers; height of the book in cms; etc.;
- xii Bibliography, Index ;
- xiii ISBN ;
- xiv Summary ;
- xv Contents ;
- xvi Preface;
- xvii Introduction;
- xviii Full manuscript in CDs, to be sent to the CIP Office, if possible.;
- xix Information about additional material with the book such as a CD, map; pamphlet; cassette tape, etc. ;
- xx. For whom is the work written – children, neo-literates, etc.;
- xxi. Hardcover / paperback with ISBN for each type;
- xxii Text about the book as given in the blurb of the book;
- xxiii Biographical sketch of author/s

The publisher will have to publish the CIP data on the verso of the title page. If a publisher does not do so, the facility could be stopped to such a publisher, unless the publisher gives valid reasons to the CIP Office for this lapse.

**Procedure for Sending Applications to CIP Offices**

All publishers wanting to get CIP records made for their publications have to send applications, either through mail/courier, through E-mail or online. For publishers wanting to send CIP applications online, the CIP Office will issue a login and a password to

regulate the inflow of genuine content to CIP Offices. The CIP Office will also issue instructions that need to be followed by publishers for uploading online applications.

#### CIP Website

The CIP website will be launched soon by RRRLF. It will provide all the necessary information on CIP including CIP forms in each designated language. The website will hold all CIP data produced by CIP Agencies and allow any library, bookseller, individual, within India or outside India to download any or more CIP records which they wish to download. There will be no restrictions on the downloading of records.

#### CIP Newsletter

A CIP Newsletter will be published soon. Publishers interested to receive the Newsletter should send their

address details along with E-mail and telephone numbers to CIP Unit, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Block DD-34, Sector I, Salt Lake City, Kolkata 700064 Fax: 033-23373465

#### Where Should the CIP Entry Appear?

The CIP entry should be printed in the book on the reverse side of the title page.

The entry must appear under the heading: CIP India . The CIP record should be printed exactly as supplied to the publisher. The following is an example:

#### Delivery of Books Act

The CIP Programme in India is not a component of the Delivery of Books Act. It is an independent programme initiated to accelerate and speed up the cataloguing and classification of publications being produced in India. ■

#### E-Book: No Threat to the Printed Book

(Contd. from page 10)

India? The answer, first answer would be perhaps Tagore, fairly widely known thanks to the Nobel Prize and other things. How many of us are interested in propagating the Indian languages? How much does the world know beyond the gyrations of the dancers of the Bollywood, Hollywood culture?" He said that this question has gripped our attention and one of the proposals is to select about ten books to begin with from each language and get them translated and promoted outside India and within India. He added that this project has been passed on to the Sahitya Akademi for implementation purposes. Shri Sircar added, "Translation into what ?. Now there are two possibilities. One, that we are talking of is cross-translation. Let India understand India first, from Kannada to Oryia, from Tamil to Bangla. How much cross-translation are we having, next to nil ?. You want to read Sunil Gangopadhyay, you have to come via English and English automatically restricts the audience, cuts off the audience at a layer. It doesn't reach the soul of India, so what about cross translation?" Shri Sircar said that the details of the scheme are being worked out.

Shri Sircar also referred to the scheme "Indian Literature Abroad". He observed that the scheme was announced by the Prime Minister. "This is a translation of the same type of the masters of Indian literature into what we term as 'Indian Literature Abroad'. We have chosen five Indian languages which would require five different models." He said that language experts will be associated with this work and publishing models are also being worked out. ■

### Form IV

Statement of ownership and other particulars about the periodical

#### DELNET NEWSLETTER

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*I, H.K. Kaul, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

**H. K. Kaul**  
Publisher

**NACLIN 2011****14<sup>th</sup> National Convention on Knowledge,  
Library and Information Networking***Jointly Organised by***DELNET, New Delhi and Central Library, Visva-Bharati,  
Santiniketan, West Bengal****November 15-17, 2011****Theme:  
Libraries at Crossroads**

The Libraries in the 21st century are getting confronted with issues involving ever increasing information overload, changing patterns of resource management, new and growing technologies, specialised needs and expectations of users, etc. which are threatening the very existence of the usual functioning of Libraries around the world and have pushed them to the crossroads. It is with these concerns in mind that the 14th National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking, NACLIN 2011 is being organised at Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal from November 15-17, 2011. It is planned that the invited experts and the participants will deliberate upon these and other pertinent issues and come out with a roadmap for libraries and library professionals.

The national convention is scheduled for three days. The first day is devoted to conducting tutorials by experts on the following topics:

**Joomla : Content Management System****Koha: An Open Source Library Management Software**

The next two days will focus on the

theme of the National Convention: Libraries at Crossroads

The theme is divided into several sub-themes as detailed below:

**Sub-Theme 1**

Managing Digital Libraries and Resources  
Digital Library Technologies  
Digitisation  
Modern Library Management  
Content Management  
Knowledge Management  
Digital Preservation  
Open Access to Knowledge  
Managing Web Resources:  
Crossing the Barriers  
Managing Change in Libraries  
Institutional Repositories  
Indigenous Knowledge  
Public Libraries as Knowledge Centres  
Open Access to Knowledge

**Sub-Theme 2**

Knowledge Networking and Consortia  
Networking Libraries and Information Centres  
Sharing of Digital Resources  
Best Consortia Models

Archiving Consortia-based Resources

**Sub-Theme 3**

Technologies Affecting Libraries  
ICT  
Web 2.0  
Mobile Technologies  
Library Portal  
Web Based OPAC  
RFID  
Open Access  
Open Source Software  
Archiving of E-resources  
Electronic Publishing  
Semantic Web  
Multilingual Technologies  
Storage Devices: Emerging Technologies

**Sub-Theme 4**

Library Services and Users Needs  
Library Services: Best Practices  
ICT Based Services  
Marketing LIS Products  
User Satisfaction  
User Studies

**Sub-Theme 5**

Copyright and IPR  
IPR and Digital Environment  
Open Access and Copyright Infringement  
Digital Rights Management  
Digital Libraries and IPR  
Copyright Management : International Efforts

**Sub-Theme 6**

Human Resources Management  
Skill Competencies in LIS Education  
Dr. Prabhakar Rath

Information Literacy  
E-Learning  
Leadership Qualities  
E-Governance  
Life Long Learning

## Submission of Papers:

Original papers on the above sub-themes or related themes are invited. The papers should be based on research surveys, case studies or action plans.

Papers 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, which describe the main issues discussed, empirical investigation, and conclusions. The paper should also contain the authors' names, 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](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html)). The following examples are given from the Manual to ensure that the referencing model is strictly followed.

### Books

One author

Doniger, Wendy. 1999. *Splitting the difference*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Two authors

Cowlshaw, Guy, and Robin Dunbar. 2000. *Primate conservation biology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Four or more authors

Laumann, Edward O., John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michaels. 1994. *The social organisation of sexuality: Sexual practices in the United States*. Chicago: University of

Chicago Press.

Editor, translator, or compiler

Lattimore, Richmond, trans. 1951. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author

Bonnefoy, Yves. 1995. *New and selected poems*. Ed. John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Chapter or other part of a book

Wiese, Andrew. 2006. "The house I live in": Race, class, and African American suburban dreams in the postwar United States. In *The new suburban history*, ed. Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue, 99–119. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Book published electronically

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/> . (accessed June 27, 2006).

### Journal articles

Article in a print journal

Smith, John Maynard. 1998. The origin of altruism. *Nature* 393: 639–40.

Article in an online journal

Hlatky, Mark A., Derek Boothroyd, Eric Vittinghoff, Penny Sharp, and Mary A. Whooley. 2002. Quality-of-life and depressive symptoms in postmenopausal women after receiving hormone therapy: Results from the Heart and Estrogen/ Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 287, no. 5 (February 6), <http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v287n5/rfull/joc10108.html#aainfo> (accessed January 7, 2004).

Papers should be typed in the following document setup : 8.5" x 11" page size, 1.25" margins, 12 point Times Roman and double spaced. Papers may be typed as Text, Word or in RTF format.

Every paper has to be accompanied by copyright declaration as per the format given in conference website [www.naclin.org](http://www.naclin.org)

At least one of the authors listed in the paper must register for NACLIN 2011 within one week after the paper has been accepted for presentation in NACLIN.

Completed paper may be sent electronically to [hkkaul@gmail.com](mailto:hkkaul@gmail.com)

Also a hard copy of the same along with copyright declaration may be sent to Dr H K Kaul, Director, DELNET, JNU Campus, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 110 070

Last Date for submission of papers: October 10, 2011.

### Conference Language

The conference language is English.

### Who Should Attend?

Librarians, Professional Library Staff and other 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 2,000 libraries in thirty-two states in India and seven countries. 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 is extensively providing Interlibrary Loan facilities to its member-libraries in and outside the country and is one of the most widely used and popular services of DELNET. DELNET databases have crossed over 100 lakh records. DELNET has shifted to its newly constructed building in JNU Campus in October 2005. More information about DELNET can be obtained at [www.delnet.nic.in](http://www.delnet.nic.in)

## **About Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan**

### **Visva-Bharati: A Central University of National Importance:**

Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan, in a rural setting in the district of Birbhum, West Bengal was founded by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore in 1901 as a residential school "Brahmacharya Asrama". This Asrama Vidyalaya became "Visva-Bharati" on 23 December 1921 and finally in 1951 it became a Central University by an Act of Parliament of India. In 1863, on a seven-acre plot at the site of the present institution, Debendranath Tagore, the poet's father, had built a small retreat for meditation, and in 1888 he dedicated, by a trust deed, the land and buildings, towards establishment of an Asrama where seekers after truth irrespective of their formal religious affiliations, sect, creed and caste could come and meditate in seclusion; a Brahma-vidyalaya and a library. Rabindranath's school Brahm-acharyasrama which started functioning formally from December 22, 1901 with no more than five students on the roll, was, in part, a fulfillment of the wishes of his father who was a considerable figure of his time in the field of educational reforms. From 1925 this school came to be known as Patha-Bhavana. Siksha Satra at Sriniketan is another school also established by Rabindranath Tagore in 1924.

The University has two campuses, one at Santiniketan and the other at Sriniketan, which is about 3 km from Santiniketan. Presently Visva-Bharati has Bhasha-Bhavana (Institute of Languages, Literature & Culture), Vidya-Bhavana (Institute of Humanities & Social Sciences), Siksha-Bhavana (Institute of Science), Sangit-Bhavana (Institute of Music, Dance & Drama), Kala-Bhavana (Institute of Fine Arts), Palli-Samgathana Vibhaga (Institute of Rural Reconstruction), Palli-Siksha Bhavana (Institute of Agriculture), Vinaya-Bhavana (Institute of Education), Rabindra-Bhavana.

Under graduate and post graduate courses offered in these Bhavana / Institutes are: Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, Persian, Bengali, English, Hindi, Oriya, Sanskrit and Santali languages; Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology, Comparative Religion, Economics, Geography, History, Philosophy, Journalism and Mass Communication; Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics and Computer Science, Botany, Zoology, Environmental Sciences, Bio-technology, Integrated Science (five years); Rabindra-Sangit, Manipuri Dance, Kathakali Dance, Hindusthani Classical Music (Vocal, Instrumental: Sitar/Esraj/Tabla/Pakhawaj); Painting, Graphic Art (Print Making), Design (Ceramic / Textile), History of Art, Sculpture; Social Work, Rural Development, Anthropology, Four years Bachelor in Design; Agricultural Sciences: Agronomy, Plant Protection, Agricultural Extension, Soil Science, Horticulture. More over, M. Phil, Ph.D., Foreign Casual Courses, Certificate and Diploma Courses have been offered by most of the Institutes / Bhavanas.

### **Visva-Bharati Library:**

The Library in Santiniketan subsisted with the establishment of the Ashram Vidyalaya since 1901 with Tagore's own book collection, which were transferred from Jorasanko, Kolkata. Tagore emphasized the use of books for the

educational development of students. And thus Santiniketan Library developed and enriched with the great care and nourishment of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

Visva-Bharati Library has a good collection of about 8 lakhs documents in its Central Library along with 12 sectional libraries and 30 seminar libraries. The Central Library has today 413563 volumes of books, around 10,000 users and a daily transaction of 450 books. The central library has a number of important collections; viz. Prabodhchandra Bagchi, Pramatha Choudhuri, Humayun Kabir, Satikumar Chattopadhyay, Lila Ray, Ashok Rudra and Abanindranath Tagore, etc.

The library subscribes around 300 current journals; and more than 5000 e-journals available from UGC-INFONET Consortia. It has taken the drive to built this library as a digital one by converting its own resources into digital form; by procuring born digitized documents, viz., e-journals, e-books, CD-ROM etc. and by sharing other institution's / organization's documents. The Library is using the proprietary software Unicode compliant Libsys-4 as Library Management Software. Main library housekeeping works and daily library operation i.e. Acquisition of library documents, Cataloguing, Serial control, Circulation, OPAC, etc. are going on smoothly.

The Campus-wide Optic Fiber Cable (OFC) network of Visva-Bharati, named GitanjaliNet is spread over 65 departments / centres / units of the University. Visva-Bharati Library has also connected with the Campus wide Fiber Optic Network The Library has 3 Servers, 92 PCs, 38 printers, 20 scanners, 2 copiers for its Central Library and 12 Sectional Libraries. Library offers services and facilities to its users for e-book browsing, e-journal browsing, on-line searching, e-mail facilities for academic and research purposes, etc. Visva-Bharati Library

catalogue database holds 616871 titles of documents containing 572368 individual accession numbers including 43000 bound volumes of journals and 1100 theses. Presently the library has the following e-resources, which are regularly browsed through Central Library Home Page (<http://172.16.2.2>). Some of the important e-Resources of the Library are:

- 5500+ e-journals available under UGC InfoNet Consortia.
- 1050+ free e-journals from publishers
- 78+ on-line e-journals on subscription basis
- 1544 Purchased (Perpetual mode) E-Books
- 5100 Subscribed E-books & E-journals (DELNET)
- 20000+ Subscribed e-journals through J-Gate
- 869 + free online digitized books
- 102 DVDs containing Central Library Old Documents (digitized)
- 620 + CD-ROMs.

### How to reach Visva-Bharati

Santiniketan is about 160 km by road from Kolkata. The nearest railway station is Bolpur-Santiniketan on the Eastern Railways and the nearest air terminal is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Airport at Dum Dum, Kolkata. The University campus at Santiniketan is about 3 km from the railway station. It can be reached in a little over two hours from Kolkata by rail or road. By train it is about 146 km.

### Santiniketan weather in November

The maximum and minimum temperature in November is 25°C and 15°C respectively.

### Accommodation

The accommodation can be arranged in the Budget Hotels by the Organising Secretariat. The charges are ` 400 per day per person (on double occupancy basis).

**Hotels:** Many hotels are available in Bolpur-Santiniketan area. Tariff ranges from Rs.500/- to Rs.1200/- for double bed-room. AC and Non-AC facility is available. The following are some Hotels of Bolpur with telephone number:

- Tourist Lodge Tel: 03463-252699
- Mark Medows Tel: 03463-264871/72
- Hotel Camellia Tel: 91-03463-54778
- Chhuti Holiday Resort Tel: 03463-52692
- Bolpur Lodge Ph: 03463-252662
- Ranga Mati Tourist Lodge Ph: 03463-252305
- Babli Ph. 03463271285 / 271203
- Jiraan, The retreat Ph. 93335110012
- Park Guest House Ph: 03463262866
- Lodge Manasi Ph: 03463254200
- Nisa Hotel Ph: 03463-253101
- Maa Sarada Lodge Ph: 03463-254200
- Santiniketan Tourist Lodge Ph: 03463-252398
- Ghare Baire Lodge Ph: 03463-252081
- Shree Shree Mohonananda Yatri Nibas Ph: 03463-253084

### Participation Fee:

#### India/SAARC Countries

- DELNET Member-Libraries ` 2500
- DELNET Non-Members from outside West Bengal ` 3000
- Participants from West Bengal ` 1500
- Students (Regular LISc, Certificate from HOD is a must) ` 1000

### NON-SAARC Countries

- DELNET Members-Libraries US\$ 150
- Non-Members US\$ 250

Additional delegates from the same organisation will be offered 25% discount.

Accompanying Person (non- LIS professional, family member): ` 1000 per person for attending the Convention. Accommodation charges will be extra.

### Payment Details

Demand Draft may be drawn in favour of "NACLIN 2011" and payable at "State Bank of India, Santiniketan Branch, Code-2121". For all foreign transactions, the State Bank of India, Santiniketan offers SWIFT CODE: SBIN IN BB343. ATM facility is available of the State Bank of India and Axis Bank within the University Campus.

### Dates to Remember

Last Date for Registration:  
**November 1, 2011**

**(On the spot registration is also available)**

Last Date for Submission of Papers:  
**October 10, 2011**

## ADDRESS FOR THE COMMUNICATION

### Registration/Accommodation

**Dr Subodh Gopal Nandi**

Organising Secretary, NACLIN 2011  
& Librarian

Visva-Bharati,  
Shantiniketan 731235

Tel: 03463-262783

Mobile: 09434064278

Mobile: 09370642225

Email: [naclin2011@gmail.com](mailto:naclin2011@gmail.com)

[subodhgopal.nandi@visva-bharati.ac.in](mailto:subodhgopal.nandi@visva-bharati.ac.in)

### Submission of Papers

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## NACLIN 2011

### 14<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL CONVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE, LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKING

#### Libraries at Crossroads

November 15-17, 2011

Venue : Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan

#### 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

hotel @ ` 400/-per day. (Check in/Check out Time is 12.00 noon)

Place: .....

Date: .....

Signature:.....

#### Number of Member-Libraries as on December 31, 2010 - 1950

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
Andhra Pradesh	199
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	8
Bihar	9
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	19
Delhi	213
Goa	6
Gujarat	54
Haryana	76
Himachal Pradesh	9
Jammu & Kashmir	14
Jharkand	12
Karnataka	145
Kerala	60
Madhya Pradesh	71
Maharashtra	203
Manipur	4
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	2
Nagaland	2
Orissa	52
Puducherry	9
Punjab	74
Rajasthan	98
Sikkim	5
Tamil Nadu	297
Tripura	3
Uttar Pradesh	180
Uttarakhand	22
West Bengal	51
Nepal	3
Oman	3
Pakistan	1
Philippines	1
Sri Lanka	6
United Arab Emirates	3
USA	4

<b>Total</b>	<b>1950</b>
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## *workshops /orientation programmes*

### **Workshops**

*DELNET organised some workshops during the year 2010*

National Workshop on Dspace for Building Digital Libraries was held at DELNET, New Delhi from April 28-30, 2010.

DELNET also organised a workshop on "Koha : an Open Source Integrated Library Management Software" from May 3-5, 2010 at DELNET, New Delhi.



**Workshop on Koha at DELNET, New Delhi  
From May 3-5-2010**

### **Orientation Programmes**

*DELNET has been organising one-day orientation programmes in different parts of the country for member and non-member libraries. This helps in better utilisation of DELNET services among the users.*



A one-day orientation programme in collaboration with GLA Institute of Technology and Management, Mathura was organised on July 29, 2010 at GLAITM. Mr Pooran Mal Gupta, Librarian, GLAITM was the local Coordinator of the programme.



Another orientation programme was organised in collaboration with V R Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada on November 13, 2010. More than 200 professionals mainly from Andhra Pradesh attended the programme. Dr. M. Doraswamy, Librarian, VRSEC was the local Coordinator of the programme.