NAACLIN 2013 : A Report

Dr. Sangeeta Kaul*

The 16th National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking – NAACLIN 2013 organised by DELNET in collaboration with the Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT) Jaipur at Hotel Clarks Amer, Jaipur from December 10-12, 2013, was inaugurated at the Hotel Clarks Amer, Jaipur by the Chief Guest Dr. H.P. Vyas, Vice-Chancellor, Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner on December 10, 2013. NAACLIN 2013 was supported by organisations including RRRLF, DeitY MIT, DRDO, ICCR, Cengage Learning India Pvt Ltd, iGroup Infotech India Pvt Ltd, Balani Infotech and Orizin Technologies. More than 300 delegates from India and countries including Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand & Sri Lanka participated.

Mr. Deep Singh, Organising Secretary, NAACLIN 2013 and Librarian, Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur welcomed the delegates. He thanked DELNET for collaborating with the Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur at Hotel Clarks Amer, Jaipur to organise the event on the Emerging Technologies and Innovations in Library Practices.

It was followed by the Introductory address by Dr. H.K. Kaul, Founding Director, DELNET. He said that the Librarians have to work as knowledge workers, should be more analytical and possess the subject knowledge. He also spoke about the copyright issues. He affirmed that Librarians have to do the value addition to the content they have in their libraries or what they get through the Web. Dr. Kaul mentioned that DELNET was keen to establish discovery platform to provide the latest and best information to its member libraries. He added that DELNET was committed to help librarians in getting trained in new ICT applications and dissemination of information. He mentioned that our LIS professionals should have access to quality content using the latest technologies so that they can transmit it to their users. He added that DELNET had started consultancy services and was trying to help libraries in getting modernised and networked. Dr. Kaul stressed that using networked resources of a network like DELNET was very essential in future. It was only then the librarians could serve students, teachers, researchers, professionals and the public in the years to come.

Dr. H. P. Vyas, Vice-Chancellor, Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner and the Chief Guest of the inaugural function delivered the Inaugural Address. Prof. Vyas observed that we can consider the libraries and technology effective only if it can be effectively used by people. He further opined that if we want to develop a good society, the knowledge should be easily accessible.
available and the diffusion and proliferation of knowledge must occur in the society. According to Dr. Vyas, knowledge accessibility is yet another important aspect to be considered. The human development approach was also found to be quite effective in making the best use of libraries. He stressed the need that the library professionals should possess a positive helpful attitude. The library should have a good ambience and the environment has to be quite welcoming. If the services are not acceptable, the users will be discouraged from using them. He further reiterated the need to make the orientation to the library services as mandatory in the colleges and in the institutions so that they make the best use of them. He further focused on the need for the preservation of the documents for preserving the cultural legacy of the nation. Dr. Vyas made a powerful statement that India is a developing country with a highly developed intellectual capability.

Professor I. K. Bhat, Director, MNIT Jaipur delivered the Presidential Address. Prof. Bhat said that the expectations from the libraries are increasing with each passing day and since they are becoming more digital, those from the old school of thought feel it is a major threat. He dwelt at length on the issues which are of great concern to the LIS professionals. To highlight the few he said that there is a greater need to find out how the library services can become better, how can we remain effective in the present-day scenario and how the mindset of the LIS professionals could get changed. He added that the libraries of the future would only comprise E-books, databases and new innovative programmes. He observed that the format compatibility issue is yet another issue in the digital environment. The new skill sets are required to face the challenges.

It was followed by the release of NACLIN 2013 publications by the Chief Guest Dr. H. P. Vyas including the pre-conference proceedings and the Souvenir.

Dr. Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager, DELNET and Co-organising Secretary, NACLIN 2013 gave the vote of thanks.

It was followed by the inauguration of the NACLIN 2013 exhibition pavilion by Dr. H. P. Vyas, Vice-Chancellor, Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner and Prof. I. K. Bhat, Director, MNIT Jaipur.

A tutorial on Research Methodology and Writing Skills was conducted by Dr. B.S. Nagi, former Director (Research), Council for Social Development, New Delhi. A CD containing the Research Methodology and Writing Skills was distributed to the delegates.

Under the technology updates session, the companies including Cengage Learning India Pvt Ltd and Balani Infotech Pvt. Ltd. gave product demonstrations.

In the post-lunch session Tutorial on Research Methodology and Writing Skills by Dr. B.S. Nagi was continued.

This session was followed by Visit to the Poster Presentation Area which was chaired by Dr. H. K. Kaul wherein the poster paper presentations were made.

A cultural programme was organised on the occasion at the MNIT campus wherein delegates got a chance to visit the MNIT Library. The mesmerising cultural evening left the delegates spellbound with the cultural vibrancy of Rajasthan and it raised the morale of the participants and brightened the evening.

The second day of the Convention started with a Technical Session I on the “Excellence in Library Services.” The session was chaired by Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET, New Delhi.
The keynote paper entitled “Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Enabled Total Quality Management (TQM) in Library and Information Services (LIS)” was delivered by Prof. Roshan Lal Raina, Professor (Communication Group) & Dean-Planning & Development, Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The keynote paper entitled “Library Networks: The Futuristic Trends and the Emerging Roles and Responsibilities” was delivered by Dr. H.K. Kaul, Director, DELNET, New Delhi.

Another keynote paper entitled “Re-engineering Library and Information Services” was presented by Dr. Ramesh C. Gaur, University Librarian, JNU, New Delhi. The paper entitled “Information Use in Sociology Research: A Case Study at the Library, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka” was delivered by Ms. Chamani Gunasekera, Senior Assistant Librarian, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. The paper entitled “Current Status of Institutional Repositories in Higher Education in India” written by Dr. Purnima Kaushik, Associate Professor & Head, Dept. of...

The Technical Session II entitled “Library Network and Consortia” was chaired by Prof. Roshan Lal Raina, Professor (Communication Group) & Dean-Planning & Development, Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The keynote paper entitled “Marketing Library and Information Services: A Study of Librarian’s Perception” delivered by Dr. Amit Jain, Associate Professor, JK Lakshmipat University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

The Technical Session II entitled “Library Network and Consortia” was...
Library and Information Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur written with Ms. Mili Bajpai, Assistant Librarian, Dr. Robert Heiling Library, SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The paper was presented by Ms. Mili Bajpai.

Another paper entitled “Information Seeking Pattern in Digital Environment: A Case Study of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, New Delhi” was delivered by Dr. Sanjay Sethi, Librarian and Information Officer, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, New Delhi written with Dr. Vinod Gautam, Deputy Librarian, National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad, Haryana. The last paper of Technical Session III entitled “Information Literacy of Doctoral Researchers: Ease of Finding Required Information” was delivered by Dr. Taruna Joshi, Librarian, Ramjas College, University of Delhi, Delhi.

It was followed by the presentations on MNIT Library by Mr. Deep Singh and on DELNET by myself.

The last technical session of the day, i.e., Technical Session IV entitled “Library & Information Science Education” was chaired by Dr. H.K. Kaul. Prof. I. V. Malhan, Head, DLIS & Dean, School of Mathematics, Computers and Information Sciences, Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh delivered the keynote paper entitled “Revamping the LIS Curriculum in India Conforming to the Emerging Information Scenario.” Another keynote paper entitled “LIS Education in India: Persistent and Debatable Issues” was presented by Prof. Jagtar Singh, Prof. and Head, DLISc, Punjabi University, Patiala. The paper entitled “Relevance and Effectiveness of LIS Training Programmes Organised by INMAS, DRDO: A Case Study” was delivered by Dr. Rajeev Vij, Joint Director & Scientist F, Institute of Nuclear Medicine & Allied Sciences, (INMAS), New Delhi written with Mr.

Navin Kumar Soni, Scientist C, (INMAS), Defence Research & Development Organization (DRDO), New Delhi. The last paper of the day entitled “Training of Professional Staff in University Libraries” was delivered by Ms. Parul Zaveri, Assistant Professor, SHPT School of Library Science, SNDT Women’s University, Mumbai, Maharashtra. The paper entitled “Information Access Pattern of Users of Selected Engineering College Libraries in Chennai: A Study” was presented by Dr. K. Nithyanandam, Chief Librarian, Hindustan University, Chennai.

The spectacular cultural evening was a memorable one and all the participants from across the country enjoyed being at Chokhi Dhani.

The third and last day of the convention started with Technical Session V entitled “The Web Technologies” and was chaired by Prof. I.V. Malhan. The keynote paper entitled
“The Semantic Web Technologies” was presented by Dr. Devika P. Madalli, Associate Professor, DRTC, Bangalore & Adjunct Faculty: Dept. of Engineering and ICT, University of Trento, Italy. A presentation entitled “Application and Usage of Cloud Computing and Data Security” was delivered by Mr. Deep Singh, Librarian, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The paper entitled “Emerging Technology in Usage Statistics: COUNTER and SHUSHI” was delivered by Dr. M.R. Rawtani, Associate Professor, Former Head, DLISc., University of Rajasthan, Jaipur written with Dr. S.Siva Chidambaram, Librarian, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.

The paper entitled “Impact of Information Technology on Engineering Colleges/Institutions in Rajasthan” was delivered by Mr. Rajendra Kumar Gupta, Assistant Librarian, Banasthali University, Jaipur Campus, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

The Technical Session VI entitled “Public Libraries and National Mission on Libraries” was chaired by Dr. H.K. Kaul, Director, DELNET. The paper entitled “LIS Profession and the Public Library in the Knowledge Technology Era: A New Peak to Scale” was delivered by Dr. Vivek Patkar, Independent Researcher, Mumbai. The paper entitled “Trends and Perspectives in User Preferences Vis-à-Vis Used Books: An Analytical Study of Electronics and Communication Engineering Students” was presented by Mr. A. Venkatnarayana, Librarian, Mamatha Medical College, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh.

The Technical Session VII entitled “Digital Preservation” was chaired by Dr. Devika P. Madalli and the paper entitled “Digital Preservation and Access: A Case Study of RCF Documentation Centre, Trombay” was delivered by Ms. Manisha Kute, Library Assistant, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Mumbai. The paper entitled “Preserving Rajasthan Heritage through Localisation of ICT with Special Reference to the Digital Library of India (DLI) Project at Banasthali University” was delivered by Dr. Rajneesh, Library-in-Charge, APAJI Library, Banasthali University, Rajasthan written with Dr. Madan Singh Rana, University Librarian, HNB Garhwal University, Pauri Garhwal, Srinagar, Uttarakhand.

The last Technical Session VIII entitled “Human Resource Management in Libraries and User Education” was chaired by Dr. Vivek Patkar. The keynote paper entitled “Human Resources Management in Libraries and Information Centres” was delivered by Dr. M. Ishwara Bhat, Librarian and Unit Chief, Publications and Media Relations, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, Rajasthan. The paper entitled “Considerations for Cultural and Social Spaces in University Library” was delivered by Ms. Suhasini Gazula, Librarian, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand.

The panel discussion on the theme of the Conference “Emerging Technologies and Innovations in Library Practices” was held which was chaired by Dr. H. K. Kaul. The panelists included Dr. Devika P. Madalli, Prof. I.V. Malhan, Dr. M. Ishwara Bhat, Dr. Vivek Patkar and Dr. Poornima Kaushik. Dr. Kaul divided the discussion on three important issues, i.e. 20th century library practices, innovations in libraries and the priorities in adopting emerging technologies. The panel was unanimous on maintaining all such library practices which offered services to patrons as most of the libraries were in the hybrid stages at present. It was felt that the practices such as classification, cataloguing and selective dissemination of information needed to be followed. The panel considered that libraries will have to upgrade from manual operations to fully automated operations in a graded fashion so that users feel the benefit of the change.
So far as innovations are considered it was felt that the access to the resources of DELNET was very essential. Libraries with minimal/limited resources could access millions of resources and borrow them or use many of them in online form. It was generally agreed that the proper consortia negotiations would help in accessing better online resources at a reasonable cost. The panel affirmed that initiatives such as user studies, extension activities, book discussions, offering prizes to best users and involving communities in supporting the cause of libraries would help both the libraries and the users. The major suggestion was that public libraries should give membership to all family members rather than the individuals exclusively.

With regard to the adoption of emerging technologies the panel felt that the use of Web resources, digitisation, RFID, increase in Internet terminals in libraries, management technologies, data mining, accessing library networks for content and discovery services, adopting semantic Web technologies, upgrading ICT in libraries and open mantra for adopting the open source/open access technologies among other issues were necessary. It was felt that libraries could not survive in future without using the latest ICT. However, it also considered that technology alone could not offer better services to users. Library staff had to be trained regularly in order to offer knowledge-based services to their patrons. It was mentioned that the rare materials in libraries should also be persevered in addition to digital resources till a national consensus was evolved on the subject.

Dr. Kaul observed that library professionals had a great future if they followed the advice given by the panel. It was a highly interactive session wherein several delegates asked questions.

The valedictory function started with a welcome address by Mr. Deep Singh, Organising Secretary, NACLIN 2013. Dr. Sangeeta Kaul, Network Manager, DELNET & Co-organising Secretary, presented NACLIN 2013 Rapporteur-General’s Report. Prof. Sandeep Sancheti, Hon’ble Vice-Chancellor, Manipal University, Jaipur delivered the valedictory address. Prof. S.D. Bharti, Library Coordinator, MNIT Jaipur delivered his address followed by the Presidential address by Dr. H.K. Kaul, Director, New Delhi. He emphasised the great challenges being encountered by the libraries and stressed the need for a higher pace of collaboration, connectivity between the users and the libraries. The need for strong human networking was also urged by him. It was followed by a Vote of Thanks by Mr. Deep Singh and Dr. Sangeeta Kaul.

The certificates were distributed to the delegates and a small souvenir as a token of remembrance of NACLIN 2013 was also provided to them along with the certificate.

Looking forward to your gracious presence at NACLIN 2014!
Library Networks: The Futuristic Trends and the Emerging Roles and Responsibilities

H. K. Kaul*

Networking of libraries is gaining importance for sharing of quality resources and transformation of traditional libraries into digital libraries. The article describes how library networks like DELNET should grow in future in order to serve libraries and their patrons. It describes the role of union catalogues, access to full-text resources and creation of value-added content. The services library networks should provide are highlighted. In doing so the barriers to resource-sharing are also given. The article describes the standards and technologies that are shaping resource-sharing services around the world which include the use of ILL protocols, ILL management systems, tools and the impact of technologies such as federated search applications and discovery systems.

1 Introduction

Library networks around the world have to remodel their profiles in order to cater to new needs of libraries and their users. On one hand, libraries have to be transformed to serve their users better and on the other, library networks have to ensure that they support this transformation. The ultimate aim of libraries is to support education, research and the creation of a knowledge society where the society, in general, is knowledge-driven. The ICT revolution and the inability of many libraries to adopt best ICT practices have already stressed the relevance of library networks both for introducing the latest ICT applications in libraries and for offering best content through sharing and rationalisation of library resources. Library networks can thus become vital partners in the transformation of society in future.

2 The Networked Content

2.1 The Case of DELNET

DELNET is the first operational library network in India. Initiated in 1988 as a project at the India International Centre, it was registered as a Society in 1992 under the name DELNET-Delhi Library Network. The name was changed to DELNET-Developing Library Network in 2000. The roles played by various institutions and Departments such as the India International Centre, NISSAT, NIC, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, Jawaharlal Nehru University are described in my paper entitled DELNET-Developing Library Network; The Network that Evolved into a Major Network. Important national initiatives started by DELNET such as the National Bibliographic Database, AICTE-DELNET Initiative, establishment of the National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NAACLIN) and other national initiatives are some of the contributions mentioned in the paper on DELNET.

2.1.1 Union Catalogues and Union Lists

In order to promote sharing of resources by libraries, DELNET has been compiling Union Catalogues and Union Lists mostly on the basis of resources available in its member-libraries. At present DELNET offers about 2 crore catalogue records of books, articles, periodicals, E-books, CD-ROMs, videorecordings, sound-recordings, theses and dissertations. Every day new records are added and libraries are able to borrow directly from member-libraries or through DELNET the resources they are interested in. The trend continues as the union-catalogues offer quality content which is available through member-libraries.

2.1.2 Access to Full-Text E-resources

DELNET has migrated from its catalogue culture to serving full-text E-resources during the last decade. DELNET gives access to full-text open access and other resources in a classified /searchable order. The following are the major topics on which these resources are available:

1. E-books: Read them online
2. Full-Text Medical Books
3. Open Access Journals
4. Full-Text Medical Journals
5. Dental E-journals
6. Education E-journals
7. Engineering and Technology E-journals
8. Management E-journals
9. Pharmacy E-journals
10. Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations

The culture of offering E-resources is handicapped by the limitations imposed by copyright rules, prohibitive costs of E-journals and E-books published by foreign commercial publishers and vendors. Library networks will have to offer more and more E-resources to libraries and their users. Two criteria generally come to mind in this regard. One is the quality of the content that should improve with the increase in the growth in the networked resources and the other is the management cost involved in making these E-resources available to users. So far as the quality is concerned, selection processes have to be built in by the networks.

Keeping in view the management cost in making these resources available to libraries, it becomes important that libraries negotiate with vendors and publishers that they should be allowed
to offer E-resources for research and reference to bona fide users in libraries through library networks or directly to libraries.

2.2 Open Access E-journals Content

Open-access journals, many of which are scholarly and peer-reviewed, become available without payment or with some payment. They are gaining respectability. The ones that are subsidised by institutions, learned societies, government and other sources are mostly available free of charge. Some open-access journals give delayed access or become available at a subsidised cost. Academic research mainly results in the writing of peer-reviewed papers. Authors have been wanting to get their papers published in prestigious periodicals. As administrators begin to appreciate the relevance of open access journals more and more peer-reviewed articles will get published in open access journals. Besides open access journals, research articles also get published in repositories hosted by academic institutions. These repositories are growing in number. The Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) lists more than 3,500 subject-based and institutional open access repositories. Library networks should make these repositories accessible to their member libraries. The Directory of Open Access Journals offer access to about 10,000 journals and 15 million articles. This resource which is indeed growing can fruitfully be used with federated searches to the benefit of member-libraries of networks. However, the cost and quality management have to be done by library networks to ensure fast and fair access to quality E-journal resources.

2.3 Licensed E-journal Content

The institutions that subscribe to E-journals follow restrictions regarding downloading, loaning, printing or reusing, etc. as agreed to with publishers while signing license agreements and making subscriptions. So far as the subscriptions are made through consortia, the consortia sets the terms. Libraries will have to look into the terms they agree to while subscribing to journals. The libraries should insist that vendors/publishers of E-journals should be allowed to fulfil ILL requests for E-resources from bona fide users from member-libraries of library networks. The subscribing library should also be able to give simultaneous access to as many bona fide users as would be interested in using a particular E-content. This is done only when the request is made for the purposes of education and research and not for any commercial purposes.

2.4 Value-Added Content Products

In future most of the copyright-free content including open access content will be available free of charge or at a low charge on the Web. Attitudes of general users are changing due to the use of full-text content on the Web. Full-text is going to be the priority. Indeed, it is the select content that is going to attract users to libraries. I therefore feel that library networks will have to produce value-added products to serve libraries and their users. Before we look into how library networks could create value-added products, it becomes necessary to see as to which products library networks should create. A few examples are given below:

i. Specialised software products of use to libraries need to be developed and made available to libraries.

ii. Refinements to content will have to be done on a regular basis. But to do so, member-libraries should be able to give DELNET access to all such resources which they subscribe to. And, that should come in license agreements that they sign with publishers and vendors of E-resources.

iii. Knowledge discovery should also be a regular feature. The use of federated searches, automated pattern recognition, artificial intelligence and expert systems among other technologies will have to be used to discover new knowledge. Information about new products need to be made available to libraries.

iv. Networking of virtual learning resources to be done for library professionals and their users.

v. Offer information support for advanced research projects.

vi. Consultancy services for modernising libraries.

vii. Support for digital library services.

viii. Making top quality content available on specialised themes.

ix. Making cloud and data centre services available to member-libraries.

x. Collaboration with libraries in undertaking specialised projects, etc.

The above mentioned value-added services are just a few examples. All of them or more such services could be offered at a reasonable charge in offering of additional value-added services could be used by such libraries that need them. The remaining libraries could make use of the regular services.

2.5 Other Hidden Web Resources

The specialised services referred to above would include discovery of content from the hidden Web. That would necessitate paying a copyright fee for special content which the
member-libraries would have to chip in. This method would become necessary for libraries that do not have qualified staff on the rolls and are not willing to spend on maintaining a full-fledged library. Library networks, therefore, have a major role to play in future in offering quality content to library users.

3 The Network Services

3.1 The Main Guidelines

1. Serving All Types of Libraries and Sizes

In India most of the public libraries and school libraries are not yet modernised. As soon as they get modernised, they will have to access and disseminate full-text digital content to their users. Library networks could take the responsibility of serving such libraries which have remained neglected so far.

2. Servicing Libraries with All Types of Materials

The networks will have to serve libraries with all types of materials including, digital, print, manuscripts, etc. There will also be library users who will prefer material in traditional formats and library networks will have to serve them such content. That will mean maintaining or having access to full-text content in all formats and forms.

3. Bringing the Best from the Web

Libraries and their users find it difficult to differentiate between reliable and unreliable. Library networks could initiate services that would introduce association of staff of member-libraries with guidance from library networks for evolving mechanisms for creating new and reliable products. For instance, the OCLC has developed the World Share App Gallery. Developers working in libraries could get a user license and use the OCLC Developer network.3

4. Equitable Access and Services

Irrespective of the fact if a member-library is small or its resources are negligible, the library should get equitable access to information resources and services of the library network.

5. Use of Latest Technologies

For creating content-based services networks would need the services of network experts, domain experts, subject specialists, computer experts, programmers, et al. especially when the services are based on animations, text documents, images, graphics, maps, video and audio recordings, and combinations of them. The use of knowledge delivery services, search engines, subject portals, etc. will become essential when selections have to be done from massive resources of content. Such networking would become necessary in future. The Knowledge Delivery Service (KDS) is an infrastructure which every library network should have. It facilitates the transmission of selected knowledge to each and every node connected with the library network.

3.2 The Content-based services

3.2.1 E-book Services

The publication of E-books has been increasing regularly and we find that in future their use will also increase substantially. There are several pricing models available at present. As it is going to be difficult for libraries to negotiate the best pricing model, it would be advisable that library networks or consortia negotiate the best pricing model and make all E-books available to all libraries in the network. Unlike in case of E-journals where mostly access is given on a leased basis, E-books could be purchased by libraries. If libraries do not have the infrastructure to host E-books, the library networks should be able to do so under arrangements with respective publishers. The publisher should have no objection to this as access to such E-books can be restricted to users coming from that specific domain. The network could also coordinate the metadata and manage archiving and access to such E-books. In addition to the above issues, it is necessary that library networks convert useful content into E-book format and make it available to their member-libraries.

3.2.2 Constraints and Restrictions

The following are some of the issues that library networks need to sort out:

i. Some of the E-book publishers control the use of E-books, like one user per E-book license using the Digital Rights Management technology. Many libraries are facing constraints from publishers on how E-books can be used. The limits of viewing affect the access and use of E-books. Library networks need to look into this issue.

ii. The saving and sharing of E-books through reading devices has also been found difficult.

iii. Database model needs to be developed which gives parallel access to different E-books.
iv. Restrictions on sharing of E-books by consortia and networks need to be sorted out.

v. Streamlining of variable pricing models which vary from publisher to publisher.

vi. Lack of standardisation of format, hardware and software need to be sorted out.

a. Hardware: Guidance on the use of specific E-book hardware such as portable devices, desktop PCs, etc. could be given by library networks.

b. Software: Guidance on the use of particular E-book reader software facilitating access to hyperlinks, colour, networking features, etc. could be given.

c. Guidance and training in the use of E-book Creating Software such as Adobe Page Maker, etc. could be given.

d. Making technologies used by various E-book publishers to be made more comprehensible.

vii. The formats such as Microsoft Reader, Adobe PDF, PostScript, and DAISY Digital Talking Book are equipped with Digital Rights Management (DRM) restrictions.

viii. Obsolescence of E-book readers makes libraries more cautious.

ix. Purchase and subscription policies of publishers confuse libraries as continued access fees are not affordable.

x. Internet paying methods cannot be handled by all librarians.

xi. Managing the creation of value-added content within copyright constraints. In future, many of the digitised resources can get converted into value-added digitised resources by adding commentaries, links and other such additional content which may be done by publishers or library networks.

Innovations in this field are taking place. Gale recently launched an innovative new purchase option which is a Usage Driven Acquisition (UDA) model on its Gale Virtual Reference Library E-book platform. Libraries can buy E-books on actual usage. Such innovations are going to emerge in future.

3.2.3 E-journal Services

E-journals pose a variety of issues. These issues could broadly comprise types of E-journals, the legal issues including copyright, distribution of licensed content through E-journals, the archival issues, federated search facilities and the development of special platforms to manage the collection, distribution and archiving of E-journals. Some of the issues mentioned above with regard to E-books are valid for E-journals as well. Through consortia or directly library networks need to facilitate access to E-journals. For instance, OCLC has launched the facility so that multiple applications can access the metadata for managing electronic materials and improve library workflows.

4 The Standards and Technologies

4.1 The Metadata Standards

Metadata standards are not generally adhered to by some librarians while preparing metadata for bibliographic and full-text content. It affects the retrieval services and the librarians and their users do not get full access to the sources. The use of metadata standards for libraries such as Dublin Core ("core metadata" for simple and generic resource descriptions), OAI (Open Archives Initiative facilitates effective dissemination of content by developing and promoting the use of interoperability standards), ONIX (an XML-based standard for book metadata for the book industry), MARC (standards for the representation and communication of bibliographic and related information in machine-readable form), among others need to be mastered by library professionals. Also, the Library of Congress has identified about 300 subject heading lists and thesauri across the world and identified them as 'Subject Sources'. Subject Sources identify subject heading lists, thesauri, and databases that are the sources of topical, geographic, chronological, and other headings or terms used to describe the subject content which are important from the access point of view by library professionals. Library networks need to:

a. correct the metadata of entries sent by libraries;

b. arrange training programmes for librarians in the use of metadata for different types of documents; and

c. participating libraries should collaborate in adhering to international standards so that quality of metadata improves and data mining and exploration becomes user-friendly.

Librarians and cataloguers need guidance in how to represent and describe information resources and in this library networks have a major role to play.

4.2 Digital Library Technologies

Digital library technologies are
diverse in nature, spanning from scanning of content to storing, accessing and archiving of content. These technologies are being upgraded. A library network has to be able to select the best in each activity and demonstrate to the libraries and enable library and information science professionals to learn their use and implementation. I do not want to discuss the subject in this paper but would like to emphasise that library networks have a major role to play in this field. Also the knowledge organisation work in the field of Semantic Web and looking into the use of thesauri, classification schemes and subject headings to streamline knowledge organisation work are a major area for library networks to follow in future.

4.3 Resource Sharing Technologies

National and international resource-sharing services are important to DELNET. We feel that ILL service should be fast and it should take care of requests at an accelerated pace and make deliveries without delay. The major problem in India is that the libraries do not use ILL software. DELNET provides faster services irrespective of the drawbacks. For instance the library networks in the US and their member-libraries use resource-sharing software that automatically processes requests and deliveries. Libraries in RG/RLIN use ‘ILL Manager’, the software package that facilitates ILL operations. These operations include sending of requests, managing borrowing and lending transactions, non-protocol messaging, tracking due dates, etc. Another latest example is of SHAREit. The Virtual Catalogue Governance Group selected SHAREit, the Interlibrary Loan (ILL) platform for participating libraries throughout Massachusetts to replace SirsiDynix’s URSA system. The award was the result of a comprehensive RFP process that included multiple stakeholder groups and incorporated input from directors at each of the nine library networks throughout the State. The other important products include CBS, ILLiad, Odyssey, INN-Reach, Relais ILL, Clio, RapidILL, Ariel, and Scannx.

ISO has been developing protocols for ILL. It ratified ISO ILL Version 2 in 2012 and is being implemented in Canadian libraries and archives. The efforts are being made to develop an ISO ILL protocol which is simple and based on Web services technologies. The OpenURL protocol is also being simplified. Z39.50, the protocol which enables one computer system to communicate with other systems for information retrieval was developed as an international search and retrieval standard for bibliographic systems. This protocol is used in many international library systems and bibliographic applications.

DELNET hopes that all libraries in due course of time in India will adopt automated ILL platform to manage ILL services. DELNET, of course, will select the best and the most economical application for this purpose.

4.3.1 Union Catalogues and Union Lists

The compilation of union catalogues and union lists is undergoing change and the catalogues are being reconfigured. We are looking at technologies which run at the backend and produce catalogues on their own after the raw data has been entered. There are apprehensions that the discovery environments may impact the creation of catalogues. Lorcan Dimpsey remarks that “the catalogue is being subsumed within larger library discovery environments and catalogue data is flowing into other systems and services.” It is important to see that new technologies are adopted alongside the present union catalogue tools to manage smooth changeover.

4.4 Cloud Computing Applications

The future communication strategies are moving towards cloud computing but with it are the risks of security, privacy and confidentiality, which no library network can afford to play with. However, if the cloud computing has to be used by library networks to help member-libraries and streamline its own databases and union catalogues, it would be essential to use cloud computing by DELNET and let the member-libraries hire the services. Stephen Abrams observes, “The cloud has three aspects of corporate interest to information professionals: the cloud of content, the cloud of metadata, and cloud-based software applications that update software and offer a uniform, current platform to users. There is a risk that corporate end users will migrate to free commercial cloud providers and create maverick parallel systems, with the attendant confidentiality, security, and privacy issues, if the internal Intranet doesn’t adapt to their needs.” Keeping these concerns in mind networks like DELNET would have to have in future cloud-computing facilities adopted on its own.

4.5 New Search Tools and Technologies

A library network has to follow generally a three-pronged approach to searching appropriate content for libraries and their users:

i. Content collected and collated from member-libraries and made it searchable;

ii. Select content collected and processed from open-source collections; and

iii. Select content collected and processed from the hidden Web sources.

The software packages for processing the content which is
collected from member-libraries are many and need not be discussed here. The tools and technologies that are used for harvesting selected Web resources are making inroads.

4.5.1 Federated Searches

The federated searches fetch in content from disparate public access databases through the Web using a proper query syntax. The search results are both full-text and metadata in nature. But you are never sure what you get and therefore to search further for relevant content becomes a difficult job. However, a library network that has enough archiving space may archive the useful content out of federated search results. These searches have value and it is up to the network to decide to use them or not. As an example let me refer to the Ohio Public Library Information Network that had signed a contract for the use of OpenTranslators. The OpenTranslators product facilitates the use of federated search interface using SRU/SRW/Z39.50 to access licensed databases, free databases, catalogues, Z39.50, Telnet and proprietary databases.

4.5.2 Discovery Systems

Discovery systems are a better option than the federated searches. Discovery systems are becoming popular in academic institutions because the search is conducted through pre-defined sources. This system is becoming popular as work on rehashing of quality content gets much reduced and one is able to get peer-reviewed or reliable content on a particular subject. About the role of discovery services, Marshall Breeding mentions that "index-based or 'Web-scale' discovery services have emerged that search the body of articles and other materials represented within a library's subscriptions to electronic resources in addition to books and other physical items managed locally." Some of the major discovery platforms for libraries include Summons from Serials Solutions, Primo Central of Ex Libris and EBSCO Discovery service. I am sure that DELNET will adopt a suitable discovery platform to provide better access to quality electronic resources present with libraries, DELNET and on the Web in general.

4.5.3 The Other Emerging Tools

About new tools, I may mention that innovations are taking place due to the changing traditional algorithmic and boolean search protocols, facial and image recognition, spoken word searching, semantic search, sentiment search, etc. These new technologies are going to be used by both the librarians and network specialists. The more the network staff serves the individual user in a library with specialised content the more he will have to use the above technologies for fast and better results.

5 Copyright and Other Legal Issues

5.1 Copyright Concerns

Library networks have to respect the rights of copyright holders. While at the same time content should reach the users, the users or concerned member-libraries should be able to pay a license fee through the network.

While the proliferation of information on the Web has made it easy to copy copyrighted and copyright-free content, the holders of copyright license and the publishers make it expensive to buy it. The compulsions of using the copyrighted information and the compulsions of not being able to afford copyright fee, makes violations take place. While E-management of copyrighted content makes it possible to buy the content, but there is a need to make the content available at low price for research, reference and study.

The lending libraries should be able to make content shareable by other network member-libraries in the digital form. In this case libraries should be able to include this facility in the license agreement that either through the library network or the library itself should be able to lend the document to other member libraries. This needs to be negotiated with publishers and vendors.

5.2 License Terms

The major problem today is that the institutions that run consortia do not negotiate with publishers or their vendors for making interlibrary loan of digital documents valid for research, reference or study. The libraries participating in consortia activity should insist on that the license:

i. grants distribution, reproduction and communication rights for research, reference and study purposes only;

ii. gives permission to the library to use the content within the members of a library network;

iii. specifically mentions what the libraries should not do with the content;

iv. method of payment if the use is for a commercial purpose; and

v. specify the terms of fair use.

6 Consultancy to Libraries

Looking at the proliferation of technologies to manage and disseminate content; growing information resources on the Web and the inability of many institutions to effectively serve the users of their libraries, DELNET has started consultancy service for libraries. We want to help librarians to be more effective in their institutions as they are under mounting pressure to show their effectiveness and quantify the value-added services they offer. In order to
help libraries to get remodelled in these changing circumstances, DELNET has started the consultancy service. This service includes:

- Providing access to information;
- Guidance on matters of technology and use of tools;
- Access to tools – computers, Internet;
- Access to information resources – books, media, databases; and
- How to find quality information.

7 Training

7.1 Training

As ICT applications in libraries get upgraded very fast, there is always the need to organise training programmes for library professionals. DELNET does that and hopes to do so regularly.

7.2 Orientation Programmes

Every month DELNET organises an orientation programme in one state or the other. These orientation programmes help librarians to use DELNET services effectively. While this can be done online, but we consider that meeting library professionals brings in efficient networking capabilities and makes resource-sharing effectively possible.

7.3 Specialised Programmes

As technologies keep changing, training programmes on issues, technologies and tools are going to be essential. Library professionals have to provide specialised services to their library users. In order to do so, library staff should undergo specialised training programmes. DELNET hopes to organise them from time to time.

8 Member-Libraries and Their Users

Since 1988, when we started work on establishing DELNET there have been enormous changes taking place in the libraries around the world. These changes got necessitated with the emergence of the Web, digitisation of content and the tools and technologies that came with application of ICT in libraries. Not all libraries are adopting these technologies and tools in India and the transformation of the libraries like public libraries is slow. The libraries that have adopted new ICT-based technologies are definitely on the move.

8.1 Evolving Roles of Libraries

How do libraries evolve new roles? It depends on the evolving needs of library users, the growing role of the Web, use of new technologies and the growth of the universe of knowledge. In the American environment where most of the libraries are much more advanced, an indication could be seen from the following results of the survey conducted in the United States:20

i. “There are over 121,000 libraries in America and 69% of Americans use libraries;

ii. “67% of libraries offer downloadable E-books and 28% lend out E-readers and mobile devices; and

iii. “95% of libraries have some kind of online, social media presence.”

We see from the above survey that the libraries are evolving new services. The library networks in the US have taken into account the new evolving needs of library users. The increased awareness among librarians about the new roles to be adopted have become possible due to the following factors:

i. Library users are regularly getting access to new content and new ideas on the Web. As a result they demand better content and better services from libraries.

ii. Librarians who are not able to offer better content and services find the footfalls in libraries falling.

iii. Library networks, institutions and professional associations

DELNET Databases
as on 31-12-2013

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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>CD-ROM Database</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Union List of Video Recordings</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Union List of Sound Recordings</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Database of Theses and Dissertations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,87,36,001</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
arrange conferences and training programmes on new ICT tools and applications.

iv. Progressive managements of institutions running libraries are spending on buying new technology products and arranging access to digital content for their users.

v. Communication network through the Web is so fast that it does not take much time for ICT product information to reach important libraries around the world.

vi. Increase in opportunities available to share innovative practices through the Web.

We see that there is a trend shift among librarians from traditional to not-so modern, to modern and finally to post-modern environments. The academic librarians have to keep pace with the new advancements in each discipline. In India, most of the public libraries are not fully modernised. While special libraries in Science and Technology are being modernised, their counterparts in the Humanities and Social Sciences have much to improve. This scenario of libraries in India puts greater responsibilities on library networks like DELNET which has about 4,700 libraries as its members.

9 Social Networking

A good library network can serve many users online. It can open up to users living in any part of the world. It can create online communities, and in serving them get much richer in the technology and content they hold. The networks can market their services and products to a wide variety of users and play a global role in the fields in which its member-libraries specialise. The online members can in return help the network in locating new content, providing translation service, increase revenue for the network and manage access to a wide range of content and services for the members of its library. The tools being used in social networking will train library professionals in offering library resources and services to library users.

10 The Network Staff

Library networks cannot be run only with machines, using ICT. If the network has to be successful, there is the need for a highly devoted staff who are adept in using technology and who have a sound background knowledge of the growth of the universe of knowledge. While it is difficult to have all the qualities in one person, network jobs get divided by activities and specialised staff are recruited for each activity. To attract best staff to a library network means paying better salaries and extracting a high professional output. There is extensive training needed in grooming staff for efficient functioning of library networks.

11 Conclusion

From the above presentation I conclude the following:

1. A library network should have an R & D cell that monitors innovative and best practices that are emerging for libraries and for library networks.

2. Negotiations should be made with publishers and vendors by libraries to offer E-resources for research and reference to bona fide users in libraries through library networks or directly to member-libraries.

3. Library networks should make open access repositories accessible to their member libraries. The quality management has to be done to ensure fast and fair access to such resources.

4. Library networks should create value-added products.

5. Library networks should manage to get special content by paying the copyright fee which the member-libraries would have to chip in.

6. In India most of the public and school libraries are not yet modernised. Library networks could take up this responsibility of serving such libraries which have remained neglected so far.

7. The networks will have to serve libraries with all types of materials including, digital, print, manuscripts, etc. There will also be library users who will prefer material in traditional formats and library networks will have to serve them such content. That will mean maintaining or having access to full-text content in all formats and forms. Libraries subscribing to E-content should give access to library networks for this purpose.

8. The use of knowledge delivery services, search engines, subject portals, etc. would become essential when selections will have to be done from massive resources of content.

9. While subscribing to E-resources on behalf of the libraries library networks should negotiate the best pricing model.

10. Libraries that do not have infrastructure to host E-books should allow library networks like DELNET to do so. The publisher should have no objection to this as access to such E-books can be restricted to users coming from that specific domain. The network
could also coordinate the metadata and manage archiving and access to such E-resources.

11. Digital library technologies are diverse in nature, spanning from scanning of content to storing, accessing and archiving of content. These technologies are being upgraded. A library network has to be able to select the best in each activity and demonstrate to the libraries and enable library and information science professionals to learn their use and implementation.

12. DELNET hopes that all libraries in due course of time in India will adopt automated ILL platform to manage ILL services. DELNET, of course, will select the best and the most economical application for this purpose.

13. Keeping technology developments in mind networks like DELNET should in future have cloud computing facilities adopted on their own.

14. DELNET should archive useful content.

15. DELNET should adopt a discovery platform to provide better access to quality electronic resources.

16. Library networks respect the rights of copyright holders. While at the same time content should reach the users. The users or concerned member-libraries should pay the license fee through the network.

References
2 www.delnet.nic.in
4 http://www.librarytechnology.org/
6 http://dublincore.org/
7 http://www.openarchives.org/pmh/
8 http://www.editeur.org/83/Overview/
9 http://www.loc.gov/marc/
10 http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourceclist/subject.html
12 http://www.librarytechnology.org/digibfulldisplay.pl?SID=20131102805541992&RC=17647&code=pr&Row=2
19 Abram, op.cit.
In the present day, libraries are at the crossroads of development or decay. Librarians need to adopt new technologies, digitize the existing collections and select quality resources which are scattered in different libraries, archives and knowledge centres in the world. Information and knowledge technologies are changing and becoming more sophisticated day by day and librarians need to adopt them for providing better services to their users. There is a vast gulf between the new technologies and library professionals which needs to be bridged through dialogue, debates and exchanges between IT/communication specialists and LIS professionals. Some of the important libraries hold rare resources which are tied up to their stacks or are getting destroyed with time. At the same time, major works are emerging only in digital form and can be accessed online. Latest developments in the knowledge sector take us to the knowledge discovery services.

The National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking (NACLIN 2014) will be devoted to discussing how the paradigm change can take place in libraries and information centres and how the focus can shift from collection building to establishing connections and collaborations in the knowledge domain.

The national convention is scheduled for three days. The first day is entirely devoted to conducting a tutorial on the following topic:

Managing Libraries through Open Source Software Packages: Collections to Connections.

The next two days will focus on the theme of the National Convention, i.e. From Building Collections to Making Connections: Transforming Libraries in the Knowledge Era.

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

I. Digital Technologies
   - Knowledge Discovery: Tools and Technologies
   - Ontology, Semantic Web and Linked Data
   - Web-Scale Discovery Systems
   - Use of Mobile Devices in Libraries
   - Use of Open Source Software
   - Cloud Computing Applications
   - NKN and the Connectivity to Libraries
   - Digital Communication Tools
   - Digital Innovations
   - Emerging Technology Trends in Libraries

II. Managing of e-Resources
   - Managing E-resources & Licensing
   - Electronic Resource Management (ERM)
   - New Acquisition Models
   - Data Curation
   - Open Access Resources
   - Open data, Innovation and Open Access Publishing
   - e-Content and the Future Strategies for Libraries
   - Institutional Repositories
   - Lending of E-books
   - Qualitative Methods in Assessing Libraries, Users, & ICT Applications
   - Preservation & Archiving Electronic Resources
   - Data Mining
   - Digital Rights Management
   - Building Good Digital Collections
   - New Resource Discovery Mechanisms
   - Libraries as Publishers
III Networking, Social Media and the Libraries
- Knowledge Sharing & Access
- Resource Sharing in Digital Environment
- Designing Libraries as Community Hubs
- Social Media for Establishing User Connections
- Consortia Practices and Models

IV Innovative Library Services
- Rethinking Library & Information Services in Digital Era
- Knowledge Services, Knowledge Creation & Knowledge Mining
- Knowledge Audit
- Future of Electronic Content Delivery
- Libraries as Community Builders
- Virtual Reference Services
- Marketing and Promotion of Library Services
- Library and Information Services for Distance Learners
- Re-engineering Library Services
- Information Retrieval in Indian Languages
- Library Services for Differently Abled
- Digitising Cultural Heritage

V Reading Habits and Library Users
- Culture of Reading & Books in the Digital Age
- Reading Habits Among Children
- Customer Relationship Management (CRM)
- Libraries and Online Learning Including MOOCs
- Community Engagement Tools
- Users Online Behavior and Expectations
- Personalised Learning through Libraries
- Information Literacy

VI Copyright and IPR
- Digital Rights Management
- Digital Libraries and IPR
- Copyright Management: International Efforts
- Copyright and Digital Archiving
- Copyright and ILL

VII LIS - From Teaching to Technology
- New Skills for LIS Professionals
- Learning through Technology
- Virtual Learning Environment
- Quality Assurance Issues in LIS
- Open Educational Resources (OER)

VIII Transform Libraries: Be the Change
- Librarians as Change Agents
- Library Policy Issues at National and State Levels
- Code of Ethics for LIS Professionals
- National Virtual Library
- School Libraries as Community Centres
- Knowledge Centres for Rural Development
- Modernising Infrastructure in Libraries
- Disaster Recovery Plans for Libraries
- Remodelling Library Spaces
- Transforming Manpower: LIS Professionals

Submission of Papers
Original papers on the above sub-themes or related themes are invited from professionals. The papers should be based on research surveys, case studies or action plans. Surveys on Internet use/E-Journals Usage in libraries will not be accepted. Papers should not normally exceed 5,000 words or 16 double-spaced pages, besides tables, diagrams, etc. Also, each paper should contain an abstract, up to ten keywords, body of the paper, conclusion and references. The abstract should state in about 150 words the sum and substance of the paper. The conclusion should include the recommendations made in the paper. The keywords which describe the main issues discussed should be given in alphabetical order. The paper should also contain the author’s name, designation, organisation, address, telephone, fax, and E-mail address. All references should be presented according to the Chicago Manual of Style (http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html). The following examples are cited from the Manual to ensure that the referencing model is strictly followed.

CHICAGO STYLE CITATION HANDBOOK 2013-2014: Some Examples
Books
One Author
Two Authors

Multiple Authors (four or more)

Editor in place of an Author

Article, Chapter in an Edited Book

Electronic Books
Books Consulted Online

Journal Article

Print

Magazine Article
Database/Online

Print

Newspaper Article
Database/Online

Print

World Wide Web

Guidelines for Paper Submission
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 in Word format.

Every paper has to be accompanied by a copyright declaration form according to the format available on the conference website www.naclin.org

At least one of the authors listed in the paper must register for NAACLIN 2014 within one week after the paper has been accepted for presentation in NAACLIN 2014.

The completed paper may be sent electronically to hkkaul@gmail.com

Also a hard copy of the same along with the copyright declaration be sent to

Dr. H. K. Kaul, Director, DELNET, JNU Campus, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 110 070. E-mail: hkkaul@gmail.com

Last date for submission of papers: November 1, 2014.

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 about 5,000 libraries in thirty-two states in India and eight countries. It was registered as a society in 1992. DELNET is committed to pool the information resources scattered in the libraries in the country and consolidate information through union catalogues, union lists and other databases. This is being done to satisfy the major information requirements of students, researchers, scholars and the public in the country. DELNET provides extensive Inter-library 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 2 crore records.

More information about DELNET can be obtained at www.delnet.nic.in

French Institute of Pondicherry, Pondicherry
The Institut Français de Pondichéry is a research institution under the joint authority of the French Ministry of
The Library

The library of the French Institute of Pondicherry (FIP) is a multidisciplinary research library. Its collection consists of 65000 books, 360 theses, 1600 articles and 800 journals of which 200 are currently received, relating to the domains of Indology, Ecology and Social Sciences. The Indological collection is deemed to be among the richest in South India. In addition, the Institute’s research staff, doctoral students and interns have access to thousands of e-resources (journals, books, databases, indexes etc.) thanks to the FIP’s affiliation to the CNRS and the Pondicherry University (N-List). Though the library’s primary function is to serve the Institute’s staff, it also welcomes outside readers, particularly post-graduate students, researchers and academics. The catalogue of the library which is available online is quite unique, since it enables search and display of Indian-language entries in both the original Indian scripts and in Roman transliteration. The library has also undertaken digitization of rare books in its collection, including completion of a project under the Endangered Archives Programme of the British Library. The library is also a member of DELNET and greatly utilising the services.

More information about FIP Pondicherry can be obtained at www.ifpindia.org

How to reach Pondicherry

By Rail: Pondicherry can be reached by rail up to Chennai and then by a drive of about 160 Kms. Pondicherry also has its own railway station that is connected directly with some major cities like Chennai, Bhubaneshwar, Kolkata, New Delhi, Mumbai, Mangalore and Bangalore. Many trains also pass through Villupuram junction, which is about 35 Kms. by road from Pondicherry.

By Air: The nearest international and busy domestic airport is in Chennai.

By Road: Pondicherry is well-connected by road with all major cities in South India. If you’re travelling from Chennai to Pondicherry, there are private and state transport buses which depart from Koyambedu Bus Terminus every 15-30 minutes and take 3-4 hours to reach Pondicherry.

Places of interest in Pondicherry

Pondicherry is one of the most popular tourist destinations in South India. A French colony until 1954, the coastal town retains a number of colonial buildings, old churches, statues and well-planned tree-lined streets laid out in a grid pattern.

Pondicherry can be enjoyed mostly for its ambience: by strolling through the old French quarter and along the popular Promenade Beach Road. Some of the heritage buildings and monuments near and around the Beach road are: statues of Gandhi, Joan of Arc and Dupleix, the French War Memorial, the old Light House, the Customs House and Town Hall, Le Café, the Bharathi Park with the Aayi Mandapam at its centre, the Raj Nivas or Governor’s House, the Pondicherry Museum, etc.

An important landmark in Pondicherry is the Sri Aurobindo Ashram, one of the most well-known ashrams in India that attracts aspirants from across the globe. It was founded by Sri Aurobindo Ghose, freedom fighter, poet, philosopher and yogi and his spiritual collaborator, the Mother. The Mother also founded Auroville (City of Dawn), an “experimental” township located 8 kms north-west of Pondicherry. It is meant to be a universal town where men and women of all countries are able to live in peace and progressive harmony, above all creeds, politics and nationalities.
Participation Fee

DELNET Members  ₹ 2,500
Librarians from Pondicherry including members  ₹ 2,000
LIS Students (Full-Time)  ₹ 2,500
Non-Members from outside Pondicherry including SAARC Countries  ₹ 3,500

NON-SAARC Countries
Members  US$ 150
Non-Members  US$ 250

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

Addresses for Communication

For Local Organisational Support/ accommodation, bookings for exhibitions, etc., please contact:
Ms. Anurupa Naik
Chief Librarian, FIP, Pondicherry & Organising Secretary,
NACLIN 2014
French Institute of Pondicherry
11, Saint Louis Street, P. B. No. 33
Pondicherry-605001, Pondicherry, India
Tel. : 91-413-2231660
Mobile : 07598169564
E-mail : anurupa.n@ifpindia.org

Payments for Registration / Accommodation

All payments for Registration and Accommodation should be sent by demand draft/multi-city cheque to the following DELNET address. Demand Draft/Multi-City Cheque should be made in favour of DELNET and payable at New Delhi.

Kindly write to us for electronic bank transfer details.

Dr. Sangeeta Kaul,
Network Manager, DELNET,
Co-Organising Secretary,
NACLIN 2014
JNU Campus,
Nelson Mandela Road,
Vasant Kunj,
New Delhi 110070.
Tel. 91-11-26742222, 26741266,
Mobile: 91-9810329992
Fax: 91-11-26741122
E-mail: sangskaul2003@yahoo.co.in,
sangs@delnet.ren.nic.in

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Mobile: 91-9891016667
E-mail: hkkaul@gmail.com
director@delnet.ren.nic.in
Web: www.delnet.nic.in

Dates to Remember

Last Date for Registration: December 9, 2014
(On-the-spot registration is also available)
Last Date for Submission of Papers: November 1, 2014.

Pondicherry has a number of old churches, most of which were built in the 18th and 19th centuries. These include the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Church of Our Lady of Angels. There are also a number of temples, notable among which are the Sri Manakula Vinayagar Temple and the Varadaraja Perumal Temple.

Some of the other places of interest in and around Pondicherry are: the Botanical Gardens, located south of the New Bus Stand, which has over 1500 species of plants; the Chunnambur Beach and Backwater Resort, a popular picnic spot, situated 8 Kms. from Pondicherry, that offers boating facilities. Pondicherry is also a good base to explore nearby tourist destinations in Tamilnadu (day trip) such as the Gingee Fort, the holy temple towns of Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai and Chidambaram and the magnificent rock temples of Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram).

Pondicherry has a surprising choice of restaurants serving a rich variety of French, Indian, Asian and continental food. The town is also a favourite shopping destination, known for its leather products, pottery, aromatics, handmade paper, traditional doll-making, textiles and silks.

Accommodation

The accommodation can be arranged in the guest houses/budget hotels by the Organising Secretariat. The charges are ₹ 750 per day per person (on double occupancy basis) provided that the payment from the delegate is received by November 15, 2014.

Hotels: Many hotels are available in Pondicherry. Hotels List is available at www.naclin.org

You are most welcome to write to us for any assistance.
**NACLIN 2014**

17th NATIONAL CONVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE, LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKING

From Building Collections to Making Connections: Transforming Libraries in the Knowledge Era

December 9-11, 2014

Venue: Hotel Anandha Inn Convention Centre, S.V. Patel Road, Pondicherry-6050001

www.anandhainn.com

**REGISTRATION FORM**

| Name (in block letters): Dr./Mr./Ms./Mrs./Prof. | ............................................................................................................................... |
| Designation: | ............................................................................................................................... |
| Organisation: | ............................................................................................................................... |
| Address: | ............................................................................................................................... |
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| | ............................................................................................................................... |
| | ............................................................................................................................... |
| Pincode | State | Country |
| Phone: STD Code | Office | Res | Mobile |
| E-mail: | | | Fax: |
| Whether DELNET Member: | YES | NO |

**Travel Details**

Arrival: ............................................................................................................................... |

Departure: ............................................................................................................................... |

**Payment details**: I am enclosing Demand Draft/Cheque No. ........................................... dated ...........................................

for ₹ .................................................. drawn on DELNET, New Delhi towards participation fee / and accommodation charges for @ ₹750/- per day per person ............................... nights

Place: ..............................................

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

DELNET organised a series of workshops during the year 2013 in order to promote the use of DELNET services in different parts of the country.

A one-day workshop in collaboration with National Institute of Virology, Pune was organised on March 16, 2013. Dr. S.N. Singh, Head, Information Centre & Library, NIV, Pune was the local coordinator of the workshop.

Delegates at National Institute of Virology, Pune

A one-day workshop in collaboration with K.D.K. College of Engineering, Nagpur was held on March 19, 2013. Mr. G. S. Narnaware, Librarian, KDK College of Engineering, Nagpur was the local coordinator of the workshop.

Delegates at K.D.K. College of Engineering, Nagpur

A one-day workshop was organised in collaboration with Sri Sai Ram Engineering College, Chennai on April 20, 2013. Mrs. N. Sivakami, Librarian, Sri Sai Ram Engineering College, Chennai was the local coordinator of the workshop.

Delegates at Sri Sai Ram Engineering College, Chennai
DELNET collaborated with National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli to organise a one-day workshop on April 22, 2013. Dr. Dr. G. Thamaraiselvi, Librarian (S.G.), National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli was the local coordinator of the workshop.

Delegates at National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli

A one-day workshop was organised in collaboration with K.L.E. Dr. M.S. Sheshgiri College of Engineering & Technology, Belgaum on May 4, 2013. Mr. Satish Totar, Librarian, K.L.E. Dr. M.S. Sheshgiri College of Engineering was the local coordinator of the workshop.

Delegates at KLE Dr. M.S. Sheshgiri College of Engineering & Technology, Belgaum

A one-day workshop was organised in collaboration with J.S.S. Academy of Technical Education, Bangalore on May 7, 2013. Ms. Lakshmi Basappa, Librarian, J.S.S. Academy of Technical Education, Bangalore was the local coordinator of the workshop.
A one-day workshop was organised in collaboration with Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala at Shahpur Campus on June 15, 2013. Prof. I.V. Malhan, Head, Dept. of LISt & Dean, SoMC & IS, Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala was the local coordinator of the workshop.

Delegates at Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala at Shahpur Campus

DELNET collaborated with Amity University, Noida to organise a one-day workshop on July 20, 2013. Dr. (Mrs.) Rangashri Kishore, Director, Central Library, Amity University, Noida was the local coordinator of the workshop.

Delegates at Amity University, Noida

A one-day workshop was organised in collaboration with Synergy Institute of Engineering & Technology, Dhenkanal, Odisha on August 10, 2013. Ms. Bedarata Dash, Librarian, Synergy Institute of Engineering & Technology, Dhenkanal was the local coordinator of the workshop.

Delegates at Synergy Institute of Engineering & Technology, Dhenkanal