

INFLIBNET Newsletter

(A Quarterly Publication of Information and Library Network Centre, UGC)

Vol. 5 No. 2

April-June, 1999

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Mr. Prem Chand

Mr. B. Ramesh

Published by

Information and Library Network
Centre (INFLIBNET), UGC

Gujarat University Campus,
P. Box No. 4116, Navrangpura
Ahmedabad - 380 009.

Tel : 079-6304695, 6305971, 6308528

Fax : 079-6300990

E-Mail : kumbar@inflibnet.ernet.in

(For private circulation only)

From Director's Desk

Dear friends,

I am pleased to share with you the outcome of our continued effort to support the libraries under the INFLIBNET Programme. The Library Management Software – SOUL, the initial version, which was demonstrated during CALIBER-99 at Nagpur, has reached the final stage. Most of the library functions have been incorporated into it. It has also been tested successfully at four university libraries for a three weeks period. We hope to release this software by the end of this year as a finished product along with a manual.

We also continued our efforts (within the limitations) to provide better access to the union databases developed at INFLIBNET. We found that significant number of libraries in the country still do not have the web access. For them, we have come out with e-mail based query system called as 'SEWAK', which has been developed to enable the user to send queries to get the result over the email. We hope this will be found useful, till the libraries get a better connectivity.

The significant progress has also been made in the area of these database. Doctoral dissertations being vital source of information, we concentrated our energy and efforts in collecting the bibliographic information of each and every thesis submitted to universities. We have now more than 1.35 lakh records in the database and the same are now accessible on-line.

We will make every effort to support and enhance the quality of higher education in the country. I am sure, with your active participation and support, we will be able to do this.

Pramod Kumar
Director

INTERNET edition : <http://www.inflibnet.ernet.in/newsletter.html>

INFLIBNET LAUNCHES A NEW SOFTWARE FOR LIBRARIES

The IT era has brought about astonishing changes in all spheres of life. The winds of changes have had their impact on libraries too. Now a days one can not visualise a library which is not computerised. The dawn of next millenium will see a spurt in modern libraries going **digital**. INFLIBNET has been striving hard to computerise and network university libraries in the country. To computerise various operations in a library, a suitable library management software is required. Acknowledging this fact, INFLIBNET in its nascent years, embarked upon developing a software for university libraries.

DESIDOC had developed a software for use in libraries of defence laboratories. INFLIBNET in collaboration with DESIDOC tried to modify it to suit the university library environment. The result was ILMS i.e. Integrated Library Management Software. This software was based on COBOL language. Two versions to work on DOS and SCO UNIX platforms were developed and supplied to a number of university libraries. Initially there were some teething problems, which were gradually sorted out. In the mean time lot of changes were taking place in the computer field. User friendly systems using Windows were coming into vogue. A number of private vendors had started launching library softwares operating on Windows platform. Keeping these trends in view, INFLIBNET Centre, too, decided to develop a library management software working on Windows platform.

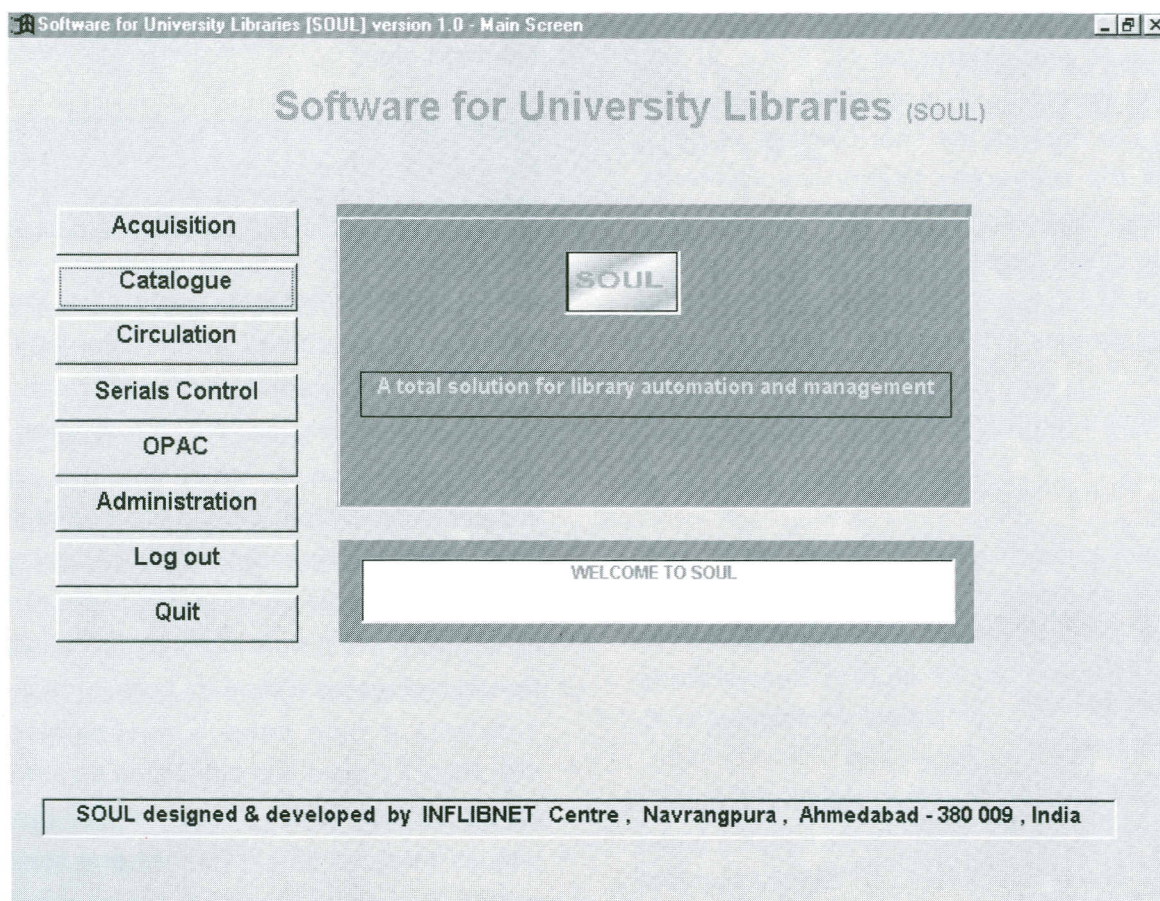
Development of this new software was taken up at the INFLIBNET Centre in the last quarter of 1997. The missive given to the software engineers

of the Centre was very clear. The new software was to be a state-of-the-art, very user friendly software, working on Windows platform, containing and even surpassing various functions / facilities available in other softwares available in the market. After about eighteen months of painstaking efforts, the software group at the Centre successfully came out with a library management software, which was christened "SOUL" i.e. Software for University Libraries. This name of the software is quite befitting since the library management software is really the soul of a computerised library, controlling all its functions. Although looking at the name of the software, one may think that it is meant for university libraries only, but in fact, it is flexible enough to be used for automating any type or size of library. This software was first demonstrated in February, 1999 during CALIBER-99 at Nagpur. Many useful suggestions were received from the librarians attending this CALIBER. Suggestions were also received from the participants of the 17th training course held at INFLIBNET Centre in July / August, 1999, who were given opportunity to practically work on this software. Suggestions were also invited from some practising librarians. Most of these suggestions were incorporated in the software making it a truly exhaustive one.

SOUL uses RDBMS on Windows NT operating system as backend to store and retrieve data. While designing this software, international standards, bibliographic formats, networking protocols and all possible functions required in libraries have been taken into account. The SOUL has been divided into following six broad modules :

- Acquisition
- Cataloguing
- Circulation
- Serial Control
- OPAC
- Administration

These modules have further been divided into sub-modules to take care of various functions normally handled by the university libraries.



Features of SOUL

Following are a few major features of SOUL:

- Windows based user friendly software
- Well designed screens, logically arranged functions with extensive help messages
- Based on client-server architecture allowing scalability to users
- Uses RDBMS to organise and query data
- Does not require extensive training for using it
- Is a multi-user software, no limit on simultaneous accesses
- Supports standards like CCF and AACR II
- Provides export & import facility and adheres to ISO 2709 format
- A very user friendly OPAC
- OPAC accessible over the web using any GUI based browsers
- Facility to create, view & print records in regional languages
- Can work in networked environment i.e. LAN and WAN
- Available at affordable cost

To ensure suitability of built-in features, working of developmental tools used, handling of large number of records etc. a Beta Test in real time environment was conducted on SOUL at four university libraries . These tests enabled the designers to analyse the shortcomings of SOUL vis-à-vis the university library requirements. Necessary modifications have been carried out in SOUL to meet these requirements. The first version of SOUL is expected to be released to the university libraries by the end of 1999.

The minimum hardware and software required to use SOUL are :

Server :

Pentium@ 233MHz with 64 MB RAM
1.2 GB HDD
32 x CDROM Drive
1.44" Floppy Drive
Colour Monitor (SVGA)
Ethernet Card 10/100 Mbps
Windows-NT Operating System
MS-SQL Server 6.5

Client :

Pentium @ 233 MHz with 32MB RAM
1.2 GB HDD with 10 MB free space
1.44" Floppy Drive
Colour Monitor (SVGA)
Ethernet Card 10/100 Mbps
Windows-95 Operating System

Above is the minimum required configuration for using SOUL. With time, more powerful machines and newer versions of software are coming to market and one should buy the latest available. SOUL will work with them too.

In times to come, newer versions of SOUL will be brought out. Keeping in view the growing popularity of Linux/free operating system, efforts are already under way at INFLIBNET to provide Linux

operating system as backend in future. It is hoped that, with the release of first version of SOUL, university library automation will get the much needed boost.

**SEWAK : OFF-LINE/E-MAIL
ACCESS TO INFLIBNET**

INFLIBNET Centre has mounted a variety of bibliographic databases on the Internet. Persons having leased Internet connectivity can access these databases on-line by logging on to INFLIBNET's web site at URL <http://www.inflibnet.ernet.in>. On the other hand, persons having dial-up connectivity to Internet could till now only send their queries through e-mail to INFLIBNET, which were manually processed at the Centre and replies were sent back through e-mail. This was a time consuming exercise. Now INFLIBNET Centre has developed a software tool called SEWAK which automatically processes queries received through e-mail and sends back replies. This mode of search scores over the on-line search in view of

- Reduced Internet access time. A user simply shoots a query and relaxes. He/she need not spend large amount of Internet time on searching through the databases to get the results. SEWAK does the searching on behalf of the user, saving his/her time and money.
- Multiple queries. A user can send multiple queries at a time through e-mail. SEWAK conducts the needful searches and sends back results to the user. This is not possible in on-line searches.
- Multiple Users. A number of users in a particular location having only one e-mail address can send their respective queries and receive individual results.

Is it not great ? **SEWAK** truly serves his masters
i.e. the users, saving their precious time and
money.

How to use SEWAK ?

It is very simple. Just follow the steps given
below :

1. Using your e-mail account, click on compose.
You are now ready to send an e-mail.
2. Against the Recipient Address enter :
sewak@forum.inflibnet.ernet.in
3. In the message area, enter your query details
in the following format :
4. Query : type of database : result option : search
option = particulars of “ search option “.
5. For filling up above details, choose from
following options :
6. Type of database : choose and enter any one
of the following :

- Current serial
- Serial holding
- Theses
- Book
- Expert
- Research project
- Secondary serial

Result option : There are two options
available viz.

Summary

Detailed

Choosing one of these options, you can opt for
either summarised results or detailed results. The
summary results provide concise bibliographic
information like Record ID, Title, Publisher, Year of
publication in tabular form. The Detailed results, in
addition to the summarised results, provide
additional information like location, available
volumes, contact details etc.

Search option :

Database search can be conducted by Title,
Author, ISBN, ISSN, Publisher etc. You can choose
any of these options. The detailed list giving these
options for various types of databases is given in
the HELP menu.

Particulars of search option : Here you have to
enter the particular about the search option chosen
by you i.e. name of the title or name of the publisher
or ISBN or ISSN etc.

A completed query detail will look like :

Query : current serial : summary : title = IEEE
Communications Magazine

Now all you have to do is to send this e-mail.
SEWAK will automatically conduct search on
INFLIBNET's current serial database and send
summarised results to you regarding IEEE
Communications Magazine.

If there are multiple users at your place having the
same e-mail address, then, all you have to do is to
first type user in the message area and enter your
name against it. Then enter the query details as
mentioned earlier. So the message area will look
like

User : sksharma

Query : current serial : summary : title = IEEE
Communications Magazine

Now send the mail. SEWAK will send the results in
the name of S.K.Sharma.

If you still need any more clarifications, help or
listing of search options, go to search menu. For
this all you have to do is to type help in the message
area and send mail. SEWAK will send you the **HELP**
menu.

THESES DATABASE STATUS

INFLIBNET Centre has been creating theses
database covering doctoral dissertations submitted

to all the universities in India since beginning. This database encompasses all the major subjects in which the Ph.D. degree is awarded and there is really no restriction to any particular discipline. Thesis being a vital source of information, effort has been made to collect as many records as possible from all the available sources. Some of the significant sources used, besides the library, are university annual reports, newsletters, communication from the universities, individual faculty members and various catalogues brought out by universities and other sources. Currently, this database has 1.40 lakh records of 190 universities and this number is steadily growing. Since, the data has been collected from different sources, there were number of problems in maintaining consistency in every record. Some of the major bibliographical fields covered in this database are Researcher, Guide, Title, University Name, Department, Year etc. Further, effort is being made to add the abstract to each of these records. For this, respective authorities in the universities have been contacted. To promote the

best use of this database to the academia and researchers in the country, the same has been mounted on a separate server at INFLIBNET, which can be accessed through <http://www.inflibnet.ernet.in>. Further it can be accessed using various access points provided viz. Title, Researcher, Guide, Subject Descriptor, University, Department, Place, Language, Boolean Search and Free Text Search.

In order to create an awareness among the user community and authorities of the respective universities, we have prepared a separate table where in the number of records against each university is presented. This table presents the data of 105 universities, which are covered under the INFLIBNET Programme. Remaining 18 universities (who are also funded) but whose records are less than five or have no records, their names have not been mentioned in this table. We urge upon the librarians and academia to access this vital information over the Internet and provide us the feed back

Status of Theses Database

No	Name of the University	Place	No.of records
1.	Alagappa University	Karaikudi	50
2.	Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh	2633
3.	Amravati University	Amravati	92
4.	Andhra University	Waltair	2745
5.	Anna University	Chennai	340
6.	Annamalai University	Annamalai Nagar	717
7.	Avinashalingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women	Coimbatore	35
8.	Awadhesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalaya	Rewa	464
9.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University	Muzaffarpur	866
10.	Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi	4568
11.	Banasthali Vidyapith	Banasthali	16
12.	Bangalore University	Bangalore	1132
13.	Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	Bhopal	520
14.	Berhampur University	Berhampur	361
15.	Bharathidasan University	Tiruchirappalli	126
16.	Bhavnagar University	Bhavnagar	168
17.	Birla Institute of Technology	Ranchi	5
18.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	Pilani	190
19.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	Hyderabad	55

20.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	Kochi	519
21.	Deendayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University	Gorakhpur	162
22.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	indore	962
23.	Dibrugarh University	Dibrugarh	245
24.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	Aurangabad	1091
25.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University	Agra	3708
26.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Sagar	2054
27.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University	Faizabad	336
28.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	Gandhigram, T N	17
29.	Gauhati University	Guwahati	1124
30.	Goa University	Goa	28
31.	Gujarat University	Ahmedabad	1362
32.	Gujarat Vidyapith	Ahmedabad	31
33.	Gulbarga University	Gulbarga	176
34.	Guru Nanak Dev University	Amritsar	384
35.	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	Hardwar	108
36.	H N B Garhwal University	Srinagar, U P	467
37.	Himachal Pradesh University	Shimla	899
38.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya	Khairagarh, M P	16
39.	Jadavpur University	Calcutta	1296
40.	Jai Narain Vyas University	Jodhpur	781
41.	Jamia Hmdard	New Delhi	19
42.	Jamia Milia Islamia	New Delhi	326
43.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University	Hyderabad	50
44.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	New Delhi	1570
45.	Jiwaji University	Gwalior	891
46.	Kakatiya University	Warangal	1264
47.	Karnatak University	Dharwad	1277
48.	Kumaun University	Nainital	885
49.	Kurukshetra University	Kurukshetra	1739
50.	Kuvempu University	Shangaraghatta	22
51.	M S University of Baroda	Vadodara	1545
52.	Madurai Kamaraj University	Madurai	964
53.	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University	Ajmeer	44
54.	Maharshi Dayanand University	Rohtak	299
55.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth	Varanasi	141
56.	Mahatma Gandhi University	Kottayam	21
57.	Mangalore University	Mangalore	78
58.	Manipur University	Imphal	303
59.	Mohanlal Sukhadia University	Udaipur	656
60.	Nagarjuna University	Guntur	239
61.	Nagpur University	Nagpur	2354
62.	North Eastern Hill University	Shillong	416
63.	North Gujarat University	Patan	10
64.	North Maharashtra University	Jalgaon	35
65.	Osmania University	Hyderabad	5202
66.	Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University	Raipur	1027

67.	Panjab University	Chandigarh	2358
68.	Patna University	Patna	725
69.	Pondicherry University	Pondicherry	29
70.	Punjabi University	Patiala	920
71.	Rabindra Bharati University	Calcutta	237
72.	Ranchi University	Ranchi	339
73.	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya	Jabalpur	1466
74.	S N D T Women's University	Mumbai	204
75.	Sambalpur University	Sambalpur	536
76.	Sardar Patel University	Vallabh Vidyanagar	921
77.	Saurashtra University	Rajkot	487
78.	Shivaji University	Kolhapur	788
79.	South Gujarat University	Surat	175
80.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University	Anantapur	293
81.	Sri Venkateswara University	Tirupathi	1212
82.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	Mumbai	29
83.	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology	Patiala	21
84.	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University	Bhagalpur	415
85.	University of Allahabad	Allahabad	1973
86.	University of Burdwan	Burdwan	931
87.	University of Calcutta	Calcutta	8669
88.	University of Calicut	Kozhikode	664
89.	University of Delhi	Delhi	4815
90.	University of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	340
91.	University of Jammu	Jammu	652
92.	University of Kalyani	Kalyani	374
93.	University of Kashmir	Srinagar, J&K	268
94.	University of Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1345
95.	University of Lucknow	Lucknow	2002
96.	University of Madras	Chennai	3975
97.	University of Mumbai	Mumbai	6139
98.	University of Mysore	Mysore	985
99.	University of North Bengal	Raja Rammohanpur	520
100.	University of Pune	Pune	3131
101.	University of Rajasthan	Jaipur	2396
102.	University of Roorkee	Roorkee	1068
103.	Utkal University	Bhubaneswar	950
104.	Vikram University	Ujjain	1556
105.	Visva Bharati	Santiniketan	477

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY PROFILE

University of Mumbai: A Profile

University of Mumbai library situated at Fort area, the heart of the city of Mumbai is one of the earliest

universities established in 1857. It acquired fame as the seat of higher learning in the last century. The library building with monumental clock tower built from the donation received from Mr. Premchand Roychand family was opened to the readers in 1880, with an initial collection of 4505 books and 214 manuscripts. The clock tower

building rising to a height of 280 feet catches the eyes of the visitors to the city as one of its most attractive features. Jurisdiction of the university extends over Greater Mumbai and district of Thane, Ratnagiri, Raigad, and Sindudurg. The University has 35 teaching departments and 280 constituent/affiliated colleges, enrolling more than 3 lakh students. The new campus for the university at the Vidyanagari (Santa Cruz) in North Mumbai is being developed in a phased manner. All departments except Management, Chemical Technology and Law have been shifted there.

A unit of University library at Vidyanagari campus with a new building named after late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has been serving the campus needs with a large collection since 1982. This building has four large wings and houses the Department of library and Information Science also.

Library Collection

The Library at present operates from both the campuses and comprises a collection of 7,15,571 volumes which includes 76,119 periodicals volumes, 8661 manuscripts in Urdu, Arabic and Sanskrit languages, 3,679 microforms, 16,620 theses and dissertations. The library collection pertains to major 36 departments/subjects for which the university conducts post-graduate courses on the campus. It is particularly strong in Social Science subjects. The library now functions in a full fledged manner as a leading resource centre by catering to library needs of students, scholars and faculty members of the departments situated on the Vidyanagari campus. Membership is also extended to scholars, writers, interested in serious study and research. The library has introduced life membership and institutional membership also. Facilities at the Rajbai Tower Library are offered to undergraduates students in the area.

Library Service

The Library provides reading facilities, lending facilities, inter-library-loan reference service,

bibliographic service, photocopying service, video viewing service and microform reading. Library organises regular book display exhibitions on different occasions.

Library Automation

Computerisation activities at the University Library started with the purchase of one PC and a printer in 1989 at Jawaharlal Nehru Library, Vidyanagari. This helped the library staff to familiarise themselves with the use of computers. This PC was also used to train the BLIS students of the Department of Library Science.

INFLIBNET Support

University of Mumbai was one of the 11 universities selected in first phase in 1994 by the INFLIBNET for the automation and networking. With the initial grant from the INFLIBNET, four more PCs and two printers were added. With this, the work of database creation was expanded to include the books and serials. The CDS/ISIS package was purchased in the meanwhile for creation of these databases.

In 1996, with the partial support of UGC special assistance grant, 3 more PCs were procured in the library. With this the retrospective conversion of the book database was started. The library further introduced CD-ROM search facility of a few bibliographical databases in this year viz. LISA, Academic Abstract, Ahead etc.,

Since March 1996, library introduced computerised cataloguing of new books published in the library, with the CDS/ISIS based software developed by INFLIBNET for this purpose. In the following years, the software was further revised and the cataloguing function is now fully computerised. Thus, the books added to the library since March 1996 are all available in the machine readable form. The library has also been receiving financial support from INFLIBNET for data entry work, maintenance of machines etc.

Internet search facility was introduced in the library in August 1996. With the establishing of leased line access to Internet by the University in October 1998, library acquired one more Internet connection and full time information search facility is now extended to students, researcher and faculty.

The database creation work is now ongoing and a total of over 55 thousand records are available in machine readable form created as per the standards specified by INFLIBNET. These include records of books (current and retrospective), theses and serial titles.

Library has planned to expand the hardware and other system specifications to make the system compatible to SOUL software being developed by INFLIBNET. This will help the library to automate its house-keeping functions.

It is also planned to develop a preservation lab, in phased manner, for preserving the great cultural heritage in its collection. Further, with major support from INFLIBNET, under its Retrocon project, library would like to complete the catalogue conversion work and start all the operations on-line.

With rich collection, scholarly faculty members and students, the enthusiastic library staff is poised to take the name of this historically known seat of learning to the new heights in the next millenium.

ARTICLES ALERT

1. Albert Prior. Electronic journals pricing-still on the melting pot? *Serials*. Vol. 12, No. 2, (July) 1999. Pp. 133-137.
2. Charles Oppenheim. Recent developments on copy right scene. *Serials*. Vol. 12, No. 2, (July) 1999. Pp. 107-110.
3. J Eric Davies and Anne Morris. Weighting up the options for document supply : A description and discussion of the FIDDO Project. *OCLC Systems and Services*. Vol. 14, No. 4, 1998. Pp. 165-171.
4. Jane Carr. Library-Publisher relations in the next millennium : A cross-bench perspectiv. *IFLA Journal*. Vol. 14, No. 5/6, 1998. Pp. 312-315.
5. Jill Taylor-Roe. The story so far : E-journal in an academic setting. *Serials*. Vol. 12, No. 2, (July) 1999. Pp. 153-157.
6. John W Wast. Requiem for the national bibliography : The implications of Internet access to National Library Catalogue. *AARL*. Vol. 30, No. 1, (March) 1998. Pp. 1-10.
7. Kate Elder, Jane Miller. New technology traditional approaches : Librarians, training and the Internet. *AARL*. Vol. 29, No. 1, (March) 1998. Pp. 34-41.
8. Lars Bjornshauge. Re-engineering Library Service : Human resource management. *Serials*. Vol. 12, No. 2, (July) 1999. Pp. 139-142.
9. Mark Clark. Changing landscape for the informational professional. *Serials*. Vol. 12, No. 2, (July) 1999. Pp. 95-101.
10. Patrica Craumer. Britannica online rules the web. *Database*. Vol. 21, No. 6, (December) 1998. Pp. 48-50.
11. Richard Wake. Promoting to academics and the role of the librarian. *Serials*. Vol. 12, No. 2, (July) 1999. Pp. 163-165.
12. Thea Farky, Judith Broady-Person and Tim Hayward. Academic libraries, people and change : A case study of the 1990s. *OCLC*

Systems and Services. Vol. 14, No. 4, 1998.
Pp. 151-164.

13. Yoonne Campfens. Contracts, copyright and cost : Negotiating a journals into the corporate environment. Serials. Vol. 12, No. 2, (July) 1999. Pp. 158-162.

MAJOR WEB SITES

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATIONS.

1. American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
<http://www.ansi.org>
2. Data Interchange Standards Association
<http://www.disa.org>
3. IEEE Computer Society.
<http://www.ieee.org>
4. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
<http://www.iso.ch>
5. Standards and Standardization Bodies- ISO WWW Virtual Library.
<http://www.iso.ch/VL/Standards.html>
6. National Committee for Information Technology Standards (NCITS)
<http://www.x3.org>
7. National Information Standards Organization (NISO)
<http://www.niso.org>
8. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).
<http://www.nist.gov>
9. World Wide Web Consortium (W3).
<http://www.w3.org/Consortium/>

10. International Electrotechnical Commission – IEC

<http://www.iec.ch>

11. International Telecommunication Union – ITU

<http://www.itu.int>

12. Bureau of Indian Standards

<http://www.del.vsnl.net.in/bis.org>

13. British Standards Institute

<http://www.bsi.org.uk>

14. Standards Australia

<http://www.standards.com.au/>

15. World Standards Services Network

<http://www.wssn.net>

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1. Forty Fifth All India Library Conference of Indian Library Association (ILA) will be held from December 23-26 1999 at Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University ,Hisar. Theme of conference is **Indian Libraries and Librarianship in Retrospective and Prospect**. Further details can be obtained by writing to Mr. Prem Singh, University Librarian, Chaudhary Charan Singh , Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Harayana, 125004

Ph No : 74098 (O), 75887 (R)

Telex : 345 216 HAU IN

2. The Twenty Second All India Conference of IASLIC from Dec.28-31, 1999 will be hosted by the Library Science and Manuscriptology Department, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra. The main theme of the conference is **Information Management in the context of fast emerging Information Society**. For

details write to:

General Secretary, IASLIC

P-291, CIT Scheme No.6M, Kankurgachi
Calcutta – 700 054

email : sadatta@indiax.com.

INFLIBNET PUBLICATIONS

Following proceedings of CALIBER are available for purchase :

1. Information Technology Application in Academic Libraries: Proceedings of the CALIBER 1997. Price Rs. 300+Postage.
2. Information Management in Academic and Research Libraries : Proceedings of CALIBER 1998. Price Rs. 350+Postage.
3. Academic Libraries in INTERNET Era: Proceedings of the CALIBER 1999. Price Rs. 500+Postage.

For ordering your copy, please write to:

Administrative Officer-I (P & S)

INFLIBNET Centre (UGC)

P.B.No. 4116, Navrangpura

Ahmedabad- 380 009

Gujarat

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Cyber Cafe at Punjab University Library, Chandigarh

A cyber café , under the name of Cyber –14, started functioning in the premises of the Punjab University Library, Chandigarh, with effect from July 1, 1999. Facilities like INTERNET, email, fax, and telephone (PCO, STD, ISD) are being provided to the academic community on the campus at the following rates:

1. Internet: Rs. 24.00 per hour
2. Email: Rs 2.00 per incoming / outgoing message
3. Telephone: DoT rates

The cyber –14, along with the cafe, will be operated round the clock , by private contractor.

IIT MADRAS, Central Library gets ISO –9001 Certificate

Central Library of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has been awarded ISO –9001 certificate. Dr. Harish Chandra, Librarian received a copy of the certificate of ISO –9001 along with the memento from chief guest Mr. N. Kumar, Managing Director, Prof. S. S Ghokale, Management representative of ISO-9001 of IIT Madras. Mr. Anil Ralker, CEO, RWTUV, India and other heads of five units participated in ISO certification, they prepared a detailed systems and procedures manual and submitted to the management representative of ISO –9001 . Various periodic internal and external quality auditing were also conducted before awarding the certificate.

FEEDBACKS

The Editorial Board requests the librarians, and others to contribute news items pertaining to important activities and events taking place in their universities. We also solicit your comments, suggestions in making this newsletter an effective media to communicate INFLIBNET activities.

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