

### Contents

### Page

1. Message from Director's Desk	
2. International CALIBER 2008:A Report	2
3. Database Update	6
4. SOUL Update	6
5. New Catalogue Module of SOUL	7
6. SOUL Training Programme	8
7. IRTPLA Programme	10
8. E-Resources User Awareness Programme	10
9. JCCC Meeting Report	12
10. ILL Guidelines for JCCC	12
11. Staff News	21
12. Padmashree to Chairman, UGC	21
13. Republic Day Celebration	22
14. Physical Infrastructure	22
15. Visitors at INFLIBNET Centre	23
16. New Appointments	23
17. INFLIBNET Needs SOUL Coordinators	23
18. Attachment Training Programme@INFLIBNET Centre	23
19. Forthcoming Seminars and Conferences	24

### Editorial Board

Dr. Jagdish Arora

Sh. Rajesh Chandrakar

### Published by

**Information and Library  
Network Centre  
(INFLIBNET), UGC**

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

Tel. : 079 - 26304695, 26308528

E-mail : root@inflibnet.ac.in

Website : <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>

(For Private Circulation Only)

### Message from Director's Desk



Highlights of this quarter includes CALIBER 2008 that was organized in the holly city of Allahabad in collaboration with University of Allahabad between 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> Feb & 1<sup>st</sup> March 2008. The INFLIBNET Centre, through this Newsletter, would like to convey thanks to Dr. A.P. Gakhar and

his team for organizing the event successfully. We are thankful to the library fraternity for attending the CALIBER in large number and making the event yet another success.

The Centre has appointed Prof. Balkrishna Doshi, M/s Vastu Shilpa Consultants, Ahmedabad, as its architect for designing and construction of its Permanent Institute Building in Infocity, Gandhinagar. Prof. Balkrishna Doshi, a recipient of "Padma Shree" is a highly reputed and acclaimed architect having several prestigious building projects to his credit including IIM Ahmedabad Housing (ongoing), Indian Institute of Management, (Academic Campus) Bangalore, National Institute of Fashion Design, New Delhi, International Convention & Exhibition Complex at Science City, Ahmedabad, etc. The architect has already submitted conceptual designs of the building and is working with the scientific and technical staff of the Centre for its finalization. It is our endeavour to commence the work of construction of the building as soon as possible so that the Centre has its own identity and required physical infrastructure for carrying out its ambitious activities.

The Computer and Network infrastructure at the Centre was updated during this quarter. The Centre acquired four additional high-end servers to house its databases, website mailing-lists, mail server, etc. It would now be easier for users to access our databases with renewed computer and network infrastructure. Besides to that, new PCs and laptops have also been purchased for the scientists, staff and laboratories of the Centre.

The Centre has been facing acute shortage of manpower for past several years. After persuading to the UGC, the Centre has been able to fill-in 3 vacancies at Scientist-B / D level. The new staff members have recently joined their duties. Besides the regular staff, the Centre has also taken 18 staff members on contractual basis for assisting its permanent staff.

One of the important resource and service launched during the quarter is J-Gate Custom Content for Consortium (JCCC) which is a virtual library of journal literature created as customized e-journals access gateway and database solution for the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium. It acts as one-point access to 8,000+ journals that are available online and subscribed by the Consortium as well as by 20 university libraries that are designated as "ILL Centres". A meeting of librarians from 20 university libraries identified as ILL Centre was convened during this quarter. Resource sharing or inter-library loan is a unique benefit of JCCC. When a user finds an article of his interest in JCCC, he can get it online if the Consortium or his library has online rights for access to the corresponding journal. However, if the journal is not subscribed by user's library (say University of Kurukshetra) and is subscribed by another library which is an ILL Centre (say University of Delhi), an automated photocopy request goes to the library where the journal is available and which is designated for supplying the article to the user. In this case, University of Delhi sends a copy of the article to the user at the University of Kurukshetra. Thus the users of all member universities can share the journals amongst themselves. While JCCC is already accessible as a unified database for articles appearing in 8,000+ journals, the inter-library loan service, will soon start as a collaborative activity between universities and INFLIBNET Centre. We do hope that JCCC will be prove to be an effective tool that would encourage inter-library loan amongst

participating universities and benefit users to a great extent.

This issue of the Newsletter carries an article on "Access Management in Digital Libraries", Part II under the series of feature articles on "Cutting-edge technology in LIS".

**Dr. Jagdish Arora**

### **International CALIBER 2008: A Report**

CALIBER is an International Convention organized every year in different parts of the country by the INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad in collaboration with universities. The 6<sup>th</sup> International CALIBER 2008 was organized at the University of Allahabad, Allahabad during 28<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> February and 1st March 2008 on the theme "From Automation to Transformation".

The event was formally inaugurated on 28<sup>th</sup> February at 10 A.M. in the Senate Hall of the University of Allahabad. Dr. A.P. Gakhar, Librarian, University of Allahabad and Organizing Secretary, CALIBER 2008 welcomed the delegates, invitees, media and the dignitaries on the dais. Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director INFLIBNET, presented a brief report of the activities, services and functions of the INFLIBNET Centre. He also deliberated on the UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium and the resources provided to the universities under the Consortium. The Convention Director, Dr. Bhushan Lal (Former Librarian of IIT, Kanpur), while addressing the delegates, opined that a Library is also a place for preserving intellect and wisdom. He reiterated that the library is considered as a social institution for ages. He said that the transformation in libraries was the result of rapid changes in the growing demand of knowledge and information in the society coupled with applications of information and communication technology (ICT).





**Dignitaries on the dais during inauguration of International CALIBER 2008**

The function was presided over by Prof. Rajen Harshe, Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad as a Chief Guest of the Convention. Prof. Harshe released the proceedings and the CD of the Convention. The Souvenir of the convention was released by Dr. Jagdish Arora. Prof. A B Samaddar, Director, Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad released the New Version of Catalogue Module of the SOUL. Prof. Harshe, in his address to the delegates, said that a Library is a place where we can get vital knowledge related to different walks of life. He said that libraries play a very important role in enhancing the knowledge and wisdom. Differentiating between information and knowledge, Prof. Harshe opined that these two terms might have different meanings and significance depending upon the context. Addressing the issue of digitization of Libraries, Prof. Harshe opined that digital libraries have transformed the field of information and knowledge in revolutionary manner. It is also possible to obtain

important and vital information at just a click of the mouse.

Prof. A B Samaddar, presenting his keynote address, said that libraries are information centres from where knowledge in all formats including gray literature and local resources can be obtained. In his presentation, he highlighted the current technological advances in database management system and also shed light on protection of Intellectual Property Right (IPR), Group Property Rights, unethical hacking of resources, and the spread of e-education and e-learning. He said libraries have the potential to become sources of open knowledge and could be developed as an interface of knowledge sharing by incorporating ICTs.

Mr. Rajesh Chandrakar, Convener of the Convention and Scientific & Technical Officer of INFLIBNET Centre presented vote of thanks to the delegates, invitees, media and the dignitaries of the convention.



**Delegates of the International CALIBER 2008**

The inaugural session was followed with tutorials on digital libraries, open source content management system and the e-resources under the UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium by Mr. Yatrik Patel, Dr. Aditya Tripathi and by Dr. Jagdish Arora, respectively.

The following seven technical sessions were conducted between 28<sup>th</sup> February and 1<sup>st</sup> March 2008:

<b>Technical Session</b>	<b>Theme of the Session</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>	<b>Co-Chairperson</b>	<b>Rapporteurs</b>
Session 1	Impact of ICT in LIS: Major Shifts & Practices	Prof. C P Vashishta		Sh. Mahendra Jadhav
Session 2	Impact of ICT in LIS: Major Shifts & Practices	Dr. Shailendra Kuamr	Sh. Prem Chand	Dr. D K Singh & Sh. Gourhari Jana
Session 3	Digital Libraries:Federated Search & Metadata Harvesting	Prof. E Rama Reddy	Dr. V D Srivastava	Dr. Theressa William
Session 4	Standards & Protocols in LIS	Dr. M Koganurmath	Prof. Pravakar Rath	Dr. R K Mishra
Session 5	Content Aggregation & Content Representations	Prof. H S Chopra	Dr. U N Singh	Sh. Rakesh Kumar & Sh. Umesha Naik
Session 6	Evolving Technologies: RSS Feed, Blogs, Web2.0, Lib2.0	Dr. Ravindran Asari	Mr. Manoj Kumar K	Sh.Shashank Sonwane & Sh. S F Kattimani
Session 7	Use of E-Resources & UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium	Dr. P V Konnur	Dr. J L Upadhyay	Dr. S K Singh & Dr. Manoj Kumar Sinha



At the end of each technical session, there were commercial presentations by publishers and IT companies. More than 400 delegates attended the convention including 14 delegates from foreign countries. 41 papers were presented out of 101 papers published in the proceedings of the Convention.

The concluding session was held on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2008 at 12:30 P.M. Prof. Rajan Hershe presided over the function as a Chief Guest. Rapporteur General, Dr. U C Sharma, Head, Department of Library & Information Science, Dr. B R Ambedkar University, Agra presented a brief report and the recommendations of the Convention made by the chairpersons of the various technical sessions. Dr. Jagdish Arora thanked the Organizing Secretary for hosting the CALIBER 2008 and for making the event successful. Prof. Harshe delivered concluding remarks. Mr. Chandrakar, Convener of the Convention and the Organizing Secretary, Dr. A P Gakhar presented the vote of thanks. The recommendations of the convention are as follows:

1. Best practices may be complex and difficult for many libraries to implement due to several constraints, it is the pursuit of superior performance that can motivate and lead libraries to best practices and suggested that LICs need to take first leap forward, although at a moderate level.

2. Librarians should be sensitive enough towards issues involving computer and data security. As such they should adopt best practices in digital preservation and apply them for preservation of valuable data.
3. Recommended that public information must be freely and easily accessible to all citizens of the Country.
4. Libraries must have collection development policies for providing access to all forms of information and materials for meeting the diverse need of users.
5. The library and information professionals should familiarize themselves with the emerging technology for survival in this electronic age. Libraries will have a prominent role to play in the era of "Paperless Society".
6. Metadata is a new name of a traditional cataloguing adopted to suit web-based environment. It was suggested that librarians should adopt the methodology for indexing of e-resources.
7. Libraries should take initiative in Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 applications to facilitate personalized services to their users.
8. Open source software for library computerization and open access to electronic resources are best solutions for libraries.



**Dignitaries on the dais on prayer mode while concluding the International CALIBER 2008**

9. A strategy with defined selection criteria for digitization is critical and should be taken considering both preservation and access issues. The focus should be on traditional preservation such as value of material, condition of material, use of material, and characteristics of material ensuring a high level of success of digitization project.
10. Librarians should ensure that LIS related standards such as XML, OAI, NCIP, MARC, Z39.50 etc. are implemented in the software either they purchase or they develop for their library house keeping.
11. In connection with UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium, university libraries must conduct the user awareness program with INFLIBNET to train and assist the academic community with an aim to promote better utilization of e-resources.
12. Librarians and professional organizations should value the information requirements of the users and provide best services to them. It would be an added advantage for the library as well as for the users to be part of a national network of libraries - UGC-Infonet, where library is a nodal point between the users and e-resources of the network.
13. User-friendly technology should be made available to all citizens through libraries for enhancing their lifelong learning efforts.
14. Libraries should be well aware of the IPR issues in changing scenario especially in the open access environment. Libraries should impart knowledge about IPR issues to the user community.
15. It was recommended that digitization of thesis/dissertation at the university level should be encouraged to avoid the duplication of research efforts.

### Database Update

Union database activity of various library resources has been one of the most important activities of the Centre since the inception. In the beginning, Centre funded potential universities of the country for

automating their libraries and for creating bibliographic records of the library resources. The following union databases have been the consequences of the manoeuvre effort of the Centre and the universities:

Sr. No.	Database	No. of Records
1.	Books	79,98,450
2.	Theses	2,20,206
3.	Current Serials	13,881
4.	Serials Holding	50,164
5.	Subject Experts	15,800
6.	NISSAT Experts	24,000
7.	Research Projects	10,000

### SOUL Update

SOUL software, developed and maintained by the INFLIBNET Centre, has been installed at 1538 institutions till March 2008. The state-wise installation of SOUL software is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Total Installation
1	Jammu & Kashmir	45
2	Himachal Pradesh	13
3	Punjab	81
4	Haryana	30
5	Uttaranchal	14
6	Delhi	15
7	Uttar Pradesh	31
8	Rajasthan	37
9	Gujarat	349
10	Daman	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	132
12	Bihar	9
13	Chhattisgarh	9
14	Jharkhand	2
15	Maharashtra	228
16	Goa	1
17	Andhra Pradesh	185
18	Karnataka	25
19	Kerala	96
20	Tamil Nadu	22
21	Pondicherry	3
22	Orissa	7
23	West Bengal	54
24	North Eastern States	146
30	Nepal	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1538</b>



## New Version of Catalogue Module of SOUL

New Version of Catalogue Module of the SOUL software was released by Dr. A B Samaddar, Director of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad at the University of Allahabad, Allahabad on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2008 during the inaugural session of the International CALIBER 2008.

The New Version of SOUL Catalogue Module features advanced data entry interface. The module facilitates addition, updation, and deletion of records in the authority holdings and provides its integration with the patron database of the SOUL. The new version of the module is not only powerful and efficient, but also easy to use. System provides number of default templates for bibliographic record creation of library resources such as books, serials, manuscripts, maps, non-book materials, etc. It provides fully functional, powerful MARC editor for all record formats. The records created using this module are valid MARC21 records that can be interoperable with other libraries. MARC21 elements

like leader, fixed field, subfield etc. are stored in the system and available to cataloguers. The new catalogue module provides multilingual facility using Unicode character sets. Gujarati language was thoroughly tested in the new version of catalogue module by ADINET, Ahmedabad. The bibliographic details of 150 titles in Gujarati were rendered and various problems were identified, which was taken care by the developers. The new features added to the software are:

- Multi-user application
- Independent and multi-lingual worksheets based on Unicode technology
- Allows single sub-field data-entry with a complete description added with help
- Allows multiple sub-fields data-entry with help support
- Handling of authority files as external database
- Global view of the record
- Supports full MARC 21 bibliographic format for all types of document
- Multiple record templates for print and non print materials



**Prof. A B Samdar releasing the New Catalogue Module of SOUL**

This module contains following five important sub modules for processing of various types of document available at library:

- Administration
- Cataloging Process
- Reports
- Data export/import
- User services

The new catalogue module of the software is made available free-of-cost and can be downloaded from the website <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/soul/soul.html>. Readers are requested to download the new catalogue module and send their feed backs to the Centre for further improvement.

### SOUL Training Programme

SOUL, a state-of-the-art library automation software, having over 1538 installations across the

country till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008. It is a user-friendly software and works under client-server environment. The software is suitable for any library including college and special libraries. The software has been integrated into six modules viz. Acquisition, Cataloguing, Circulation, Serials Control, OPAC and Administration taking into account the functions and activities of the academic libraries. The Centre provides training programme on orientation, installation and implementation of SOUL. So far, 68 such training programmes for at least 20 participants from each batch has been completed successfully. During this quarter, following training programmes were organized at the Centre:

TP No.	Period	No.of Participants
65	28 <sup>th</sup> to 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2008	22
66	10 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> March 2008	28
67	17 <sup>th</sup> to 21 <sup>st</sup> March 2008	17
68	24 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2008	28



Delegates of the 65<sup>th</sup> SOUL Training Programme at INFLIBNET Centre with teaching faculty and staff of the Centre





**Delegates of the 66<sup>th</sup> SOUL Training Programme at INFLIBNET Centre with teaching faculty and staff of the Centre**



**Delegates of the 67<sup>th</sup> SOUL Training Programme at INFLIBNET Centre with teaching faculty and staff of the Centre**





**Delegates of the 68<sup>th</sup> SOUL Training Programme at INFLIBNET Centre for NE Region with teaching faculty and staff of the Centre**

### **IRTPLA Training Programme, Bhopal, 7-11 January 2008**

The INFLIBNET Regional Training Programme on Library Automation (IRTPLA) was organized at Sarojini Naidu Govt. Girls Post Graduate (Autonomous) College, Bhopal during 7-11 January 2008. Dr Umakanth Mishra, Dy. Director, Directorate of Higher Education, Bhopal inaugurated the workshop. Mrs. Abha Bajpai presided over the function and Mrs. B K Kanuja, Librarian & Coordinator of IRTPLA proposed vote of thanks. The training programme was specially organized for the SOUL users in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The course content of the programme was devoted on the installation of SOUL, MS-SQL, operating systems, network connectivity and other utilities. The troubleshooting of operational problems, data backup & restore, customization and hands-on practice on SOUL software was imparted. The INFLIBNET staff also visited the colleges who had problems pertaining to SOUL. Sh H.G Hosamani,

Scientist B (LS), Sh. Yatrik Patel, Scientist-B (CS), Sh Vijay Kumar Shrimali, Technical Assistant and Sh. Kamlesh Patel, Technical Assistant, INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad, were the resource persons. Total 73 professionals participated in the programme from Govt. Colleges in Madhya Pradesh.

### **E-Resource User Awareness Training Programme, Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, West Bengal, 24<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> January 2008**

Two-days workshop on "Sharing of E-resources, Digital Data and their Security Technology Aspects" was organized at Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, West-Bengal on 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> January 2008 in collaboration with INFLIBNET Centre. The workshop was inaugurated by Prof. Damodar Acharya, Director, IIT Kharagpur. Prof. Acharya highlighted the role of INFLIBNET and INDEST in



providing e-resources. He also urged INFLIBNET to proactively provide more resources looking into the proposal submitted to the XI Plan for bandwidth upgradation. The Vice Chancellor of Vidyasagar University, Prof. Swapan Kumar Pramanick delivered presidential address. While thanking INFLIBNET for organizing such a program, Prof. Pramanick requested for more resources and e-journals for the University. He also requested to provide these resources to few selected colleges of the university. Sh. Amiya Sarkar, Deputy Librarian, Vidyasagar University welcomed the gathering and Prof. B.R. De, Dean, Faculty of Science, Vidyasagar University expressed vote of thanks.

100 academicians and research scholars attended the inauguration and 35 participants from various universities and colleges registered for the

workshop. Technical sessions were handled by Prof. Ajit Pal, Department of Computer Science, Dr. B. Sutradhar, Librarian, IIT Kharagpur, Sh. Amardeep Chawla and Sh. Ranjan Kumar, ERNET, and Sh. Manoj Kumar K, INFLIBNET, besides the faculty members from Vidyasagar University. Publishers who are providing e-journals to the universities under UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium gave demonstration on their e-resources. The following topics were covered during the workshop:

- (i) "E-resources: development and sharing at university level and UGC-Infonet digital library consortium" ; and
- (ii) "UGC-Infonet programme: present status and future prospects".



**Inauguration of Two-Days National Workshop at Vidyasagar University**

### **E-Resource User Awareness Training Programme, M S University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, 29<sup>th</sup> January 2008**

One-day Awareness Programme on E-Resources was organized at the M S University Baroda on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2008. Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director,

INFLIBNET Centre inaugurated the programme. In his inaugural address, he highlighted about the new initiatives of INFLIBNET Centre. The inaugural programme was followed by the presentation of various representatives of e-resources under the UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium in India. The programme was attended by 60 participants from various departments in the university.



**Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director lighting the lamp while inaugurating the One-Day User Awareness Programme at M S University of Baroda, Varodara**

### **Seminar on Strengthening Library Resources through Innovative Technology, R. K. Parikh Arts and Science College, Petlad, 29<sup>th</sup> March 2008**

The Seminar on Strengthening Library Resources through Innovative Technology was organized at R K Parikh Arts and Science College, Petlad in association with the INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2008. The seminar was started with the welcome address by Sh. V S Joshi, Principal of the College. Sh. H M Shah, Managing Trustee of the College delivered the inaugural speech. Sh. Shah emphasized on the use of modern technologies like RFID, mobile phones, e-libraries, virtual libraries, etc. in the library. Sh. Khodabhai Patel acted as a Chief Guest of the seminar. In his address, he shared his experience of using libraries in his childhood days. The Librarian of the College, Sh. Suman Parekh presented vote of thanks to the delegates and the dignitaries on the dais. The seminar had three important sessions followed by lively discussions and question-answer sessions. First lecture of the seminar was on the "UGC

-Infonet Digital Library Consortium: Present Status and Future Endeavours" by Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director, INFLIBNET Centre. Second lecture was on "Information Services in Technology Era" by Dr. C N Rawal, Head and Librarian, S P University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand. Third and last lecture of the seminar was delivered by Sh. Shailesh Yagnik, Librarian, MICA, Ahmedabad on "The Role of Librarian in ICT Environment". Librarians of various colleges, head of the department of the library and information science schools and directors of the different library and information centres were the delegates of the seminar. More than 40 delegates attended the seminar.

### **Report on implementing JCCC at INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad under the UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium, 15<sup>th</sup> February 2008**

The meeting of ILL (Inter Library Loan) designated university libraries was held on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2008 at the INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad. In order to initiate ILL through JCCC, the INFLIBNET has identified 22 university libraries as its ILL Centres.



The Librarians of these ILL Centre were invited to discuss the ILL Guidelines.

Following members attended the meeting

1. Shri S A Khan, Librarian, Aligarh Muslim University
2. Dr. C Sambandam, Deputy Librarian, Annamalai University
3. Dr.V D Shirvastva, Librarian, Assam University
4. Dr. D K Singh, Deputy Librarian, Banaras Hindu University
5. Dr. M S Rana, Librarian, Banasthali Vidyapith
6. Dr. K Doraiswamy, Deputy Librarian, Bangalore University
7. Dr. Krishan Gopal, Dy. Librarian, Jawaharlal Nehru University
8. Dr. R D Mehla, Librarian, Kurukshetra University
9. Dr. I Majaw, Librarian, North-Eastern Hill University
10. Dr. Suparna Sengupta, Librarian, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla University
11. Dr. V K Anand, Librarian, Panjab University
12. Sh. Z Olrivel, Information Scientist, Pondicherry University
13. Smt. Saroj Bala, Librarian I/C, Punjabi University
14. Mrs. Veena . K Prakashe, Info. Scientist, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University
15. Dr. Muttayya Koganurmah, Librarian, Tata Institute of Social Science
16. Ms. Jyoti Bhatt, Librarian I/C, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
17. Dr. S C Jindal, Deputy Librarian, University of Delhi
18. Dr. Koteswara Rao, Librarian, University of Hyderabad
19. Dr. R. Samyuktha, Librarian I/C, University of Madras
20. Dr. S K Patil, Librarian, University of Pune

Of 22 ILL Centres, 20 Librarian, I/C Librarian and their representatives attended the meeting. Shri B B Das, Librarian from Jadhavpur university, Sh. Soumitra Sarkar, Librarian, University of Kolkata and Dr. Anil Gautam, Deputy Librarian, Rajasthan University could not attend the meeting due to other commitment.

Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director INFLIBNET welcomed the members followed by his presentation on the activities and services of the INFLIBNET. Dr. Arora highlighted the latest initiatives in the area of Consortium and discussed about future endeavours of the Centre. He emphasized on the need of ILL services for consortium members using JCCC. He, further, elaborated the proposed model of ILL service from ILL designated libraries selected from different regions.

The members present in the meeting participated in the discussions on the proposed model and raised various issues. A list of journals (print and electronic) being subscribed in all ILL Centres was circulated. Shri S A Khan, I/C Librarian, Aligarh Muslim University expressed their inability to participate since the university has a large no. of departments and all the departments have their separate libraries. It was therefore, difficult to coordinate with all the department libraries in providing ILL services from the university.

Mr. Sathyanarayana and his two colleagues from Informatics, Bangalore demonstrated the features and functionalities of JCCC. He explained the methods being used to tap the Universities' collection to provide the ILL through JCCC.

Dr. Arora further informed the librarians about the future plan on ILL of books in the next phase depending upon the response of participating librarians. All the members present in the meeting agreed to initiate ILL. A copy of the draft proposal was given to member librarians for their perusal. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Koteswar Rao from Hyderabad on behalf of member librarians. All libraries assured full cooperation and support from all ILL Centres to the INFLIBNET Centre.

## 1. What is JCCC?

The JCCC provides article-level access for all the journals subscribed by the UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium as well as journals subscribed by 22 university libraries designated as Inter-

Library Loan (ILL) Centres of the INFLIBNET Centre. The interface facilitates semi-automatic generation of ILL request directly from user(s) to the INFLIBNET Centre/ one of the ILL Centres as the case may be, if the resource is not accessible to users from his/her university. The JCCC interface offers:

- 1.1 Search contents of journals subscribed under the UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium;
- 1.2 Search articles from journals (print and e-journals) subscribed by all ILL Centres.
- 1.3 Search for articles from the journals subscribed by other member libraries if they list their journals in the JCCC.
- 1.4 Generate ILL request to ILL Centres / INFLIBNET Centre for articles in journals not accessible to the users in his /her university.
- 1.5 Track request history and the fulfillment status of ILL requests.

## 2. Inter-Library Loan Centres

Twenty-two universities identified, as ILL Centres will fulfill the requests received from rest of the universities for journals that are exclusively available in their universities while the INFLIBNET will take the responsibility of supplying articles from journals subscribed by the Consortium. The list of 22 universities, identified as ILL Centres, are given below:

Sr. No	University Name
1	Annamalai University
2	Assam University
3	Banaras Hindu University
4	Banasthali Vidyapith
5	Bangalore University
6	Jadavpur University
7	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
8	Kurukshetra University
9	North Eastern Hill University
10	Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University
11	Panjab University
12	Pondicherry University
13	Punjabi University
14	Nagpur University
15	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
16	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

17	University of Calcutta
18	University of Delhi
19	University of Hyderabad
20	University of Madras
21	University of Pune
22	University of Rajasthan

## 3. Who Can Use the Service?

All faculty, staff and students who are members of university library are authorized to use ILL service. The requester should be registered as member of the library.

## 4. How it operates?

Use "Browse" or "Search Option" of the JCCC. Articles that are accessible from your university are hyper-linked to their full-text. The articles that are not accessible from your university, have a button named "Hard Copy". Click this button to generate an ILL request for the article.

## 5. Limits on Requests

Authorized users are entitled to send limited number of requests for articles through JCCC. The maximum limit of requests from a single user is 5 per session. Users requesting more than five articles will be referred to contact the Library for help. Users should use the service judiciously.

## 6. Delivery of Materials

ILL material / photocopy will be delivered to the librarians of requesting Library to be delivered to the user. The librarian will inform the requester/ user to collect the requested articles once it is delivered to requesting library.

- 6.1 After dispatching the photocopy of the article, the ILL Centre should login to the Document Delivery Tracker module of JCCC using admin password and register the fulfillment. On registering the fulfillment, an automatic email will be generated to the



requesting user and his librarian intimating as to when the material was dispatched.

- 6.2 If the material is not available, the ILL Centre should use the Document Delivery Tracker module to register the same, an auto generated email reporting the non-availability of the requested article will be sent to the user/ librarian of requesting university.

## 7. Role of ILL Centres

- 7.1 Designate an existing staff to fulfill ILL request as his /her functional responsibility.
- 7.2. Create email ID to send and fulfill request and inform INFLIBNET about the same.
- 7.3 Fulfill the request received from users for the content available in the library.
- 7.4 Supply article to the librarian of the requesting library by post / courier.
- 7.5 Supply copies of requested article to the librarian of requesting library. Enclose copy of the e-mail request received (for name of the user).

- 7.6 Announce about the service to the users and publish about the service on their web site.

## 8. Role of INFLIBNET Centre

- 8.1 The INFLIBNET shall act as ILL Centre for the requests coming from the universities covered under Phase II and Phase III for articles published in journals subscribed by the Consortium
- 8.2 Develop required infrastructure in the Centre to fulfill the ILL requests
- 8.3 Identify and appoint nation-wide postal service to deliver the documents in minimum time, once the number of articles delivered by ILL Centres grow to a substantial number

All the libraries covered under Phase I gets access to electronic resources worth 57 lakhs (approximately) every year for last four years. In lieu of this service offered by INFLIBNET under UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium, ILL Centres are expected to bear the cost of printing/photocopying of articles and the cost of postal delivery from their library budget.

## Open Access to Indian Journals

More than hundred research periodicals of India provide open and free access to full-text of their contents. Some of these journals are published in

print as well as in electronic. Some of the journals have browsing facilities without user registration, whereas others insist on free user registration. Some Indian initiatives in the area are given below:

Name of the Publisher	URL Address of the Journals	No. of Open Access Journals	Subject Coverage of the Journals
Indian National Science Academy (INSA)	<a href="http://www.insa.ac.in">http://www.insa.ac.in</a>	4	Science & Technology
Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS)	<a href="http://www.ias.ac.in/pubs/journals">http://www.ias.ac.in/pubs/journals</a>	11	Science & Technology
Indian MEDLARS Centre, NIC, New Delhi	<a href="http://medind.nic.in">http://medind.nic.in</a>	39	Biomedical Sciences
MedKnow Publications	<a href="http://www.medknow.com">http://www.medknow.com</a>	58	Medical Science
Indian Journals dot com	<a href="http://www.indianjournals.com">http://www.indianjournals.com</a>	9 Journals[Total 106 Publications]2 Bulletin 1 Newsletter	Miscellaneous Subject
Kamla-Raj Enterprises	<a href="http://www.krepublishers.com">http://www.krepublishers.com</a>	7	Social Sciences and Humanities

This is a continuation of the article on **Access Management in Digital Libraries**. The author of this article Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director of the Centre has attempted to cover the "Access Management System in Digital Libraries" in two parts article. The first part of the article on "Authentication and Authorization" was published in the INFLIBNET Newsletter, Vol. 14, No.4 (2007). The second part of the article deals on "Access Control and Secured Digital Communication". The author of the article Dr. Arora can be contacted at [jarora@inflibnet.ac.in](mailto:jarora@inflibnet.ac.in).

### Access Management in Digital Libraries, Part II: Access Control and Secured Digital Communication

#### 1. Technology of Access Control and Access Tracking in Digital Library

A number of copy-protection and access control technologies have been devised that would either restrict or completely stop unauthorised use of copyrighted digital material. These technologies are described briefly here:

##### 1.1. Digital Watermarking

Digital watermarking is a technique which allows embedding of a visible or invisible copyright notices or other verification messages in digital documents, audio, video or image signals. Such a message is a group of bits describing information pertaining to the image or its author or a unique ID. The technique takes its name from watermarking of paper or money as a security measure. Digital watermarking can be a form of steganography, in which data is hidden in the message without the end user's knowledge. This system does not prevent copying, but ensures that any copies made of the media will be traceable to a particular copy and perhaps to a particular user.

Visible watermark is a secondary translucent image overlaid into the primary digital image. A simple example of a visible digital watermark is a visible logo or insignia placed over a digital material to identify the copyright. However, the watermark might contain additional information including the identity of the purchaser of a particular copy of the material.

Invisible watermarks do not change the signal to a perceptually great extent, i.e., there are only minor variations in the output signal. An example of an invisible watermark is when some bits are added to an image modifying only its least significant bits. Invisible watermarks that are unknown to the end user are steganographic. While the addition of the hidden message to the signal does not restrict that signal's use, it provides a mechanism to track the signal to the original owner (Mintzer, Fred, et al, 1997; Katzenbeisser and Petitcolas, 2000; Wikipedia, 2007).

##### 1.2. Fractional or Partial Access

Digital libraries are often designed to allow users to access individual records or articles but not copy complete collections so as to prevent massive abuse of copyrighted material. Most of the online journals hosting sites discourage robotic or systematic downloading of articles. Scitation, the online journal hosting platform for AIP, ASP, ASME, ASCE and several other societies, for example, monitor systematic and excessive download of journal articles from its site and cut-off users doing such activities. Ebrary, for example, allows only chapters of books for downloading.

##### 1.3. Control of the Interface

Producers of databases and other materials on CD ROM relied on proprietary software to access and display digital contents of CD ROM. The formats of contents as well as interface designed to access it was proprietary. It was, therefore, hard to arrange



to access the material on CD-ROM unless accompanied with the proprietary interface. Now that most of the digital contents are web-based and web browser is the defacto interface to access the web, this method has limited applications. SciFinder Scholar, however, has an Z39.50 Windows client that is used for interacting with the Chemical Abstracts database. The SciFinder Scholar (Windows client) requires extensive configuration before it can be used for searching Chemical Abstracts Online.

#### 1.4. Flickering

Flickering is method used for allowing users to read information on the screen but not capture it by screen dumping. The method takes advantage of ability of human eye to capture rapidly changing images. Movies and television work because human eyes, when presented with images changing 24 or 30 times per second tries to average the result, rather than perceive the changing images. Computer screen dump, however, will capture the instantaneous appearance and, therefore, would capture the background bits in the process of flickering and resulting screen image would be useless.

#### 1.5. Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a proprietary implementation of International DOI Foundation (IDF) based on Handle System developed by the Corporation of National Research Initiatives (CNRI) for the Association of American Publishers. The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a mechanism for marking digital objects so as to identify them and enable copyright management and access in a digital environment. A typical use of a DOI is to give a scientific paper or article a unique identification number that can be used by anyone to locate details of the paper, and possibly an electronic copy. The DOI does not change over time, even if the article is relocated, however, the DOI resolution system is required to be updated when the change of location is made. The main impetus of the DOI system is to provide publishers with a method by which the

intellectual property right issues associated with their materials can be managed.

## 2. Authentication of Digital Material

Authentication of digital material refers to continuing integrity and accuracy of information stored in digital object servers. Digital library must not allow accidental or intentional corruption of information stored in it by unauthorized users or programs. Techniques of digital signature and digital watermarking described below are used for authentication of digital objects.

### 2.1. Digital Signature

A digital signature is an electronic rather than a written signature that can be used to authenticate the identity of the sender of a message or of the signer of a document. It can also be used to authenticate that the original content of the message or document that has been conveyed is unchanged. Digital signatures are based on the concept of a hash function. A hash is a mathematical function that can be applied to the bytes of a computer file to generate a fixed-length number. One commonly used hash function is called MD5. The MD5 function can be applied to a computer file of any length. If two files differ by as little as one bit, their MD5 hashes will be completely different. To check whether a file has been tempered or not, MD5 hash value is calculated at the time of its creation and recalculated later to compare it with the original. If the two are the same then the files are almost certainly the same.

Digital signatures can be applied to guarantee the authenticity of a digital object. When the hash value is calculated, it is encrypted using the private key of the owner of the material. This together with the public key and the certificate authority creates a digital signature. Before checking the hash value the digital signature is decrypted using the public key. If the hash results match, then the material is unaltered and it is known that the digital signature

was generated using the corresponding private key (Arms, 2000). For further details on application of digital signature see section 3.2 on "Digital Certificates".

## 2.2. Digital Watermarking

Digital watermarking (described at 1.1 above), places a hidden data, such as a unique disc. The technique allows embedding of a visible or invisible copyright notices or other verification messages in digital documents, audio, video or image signals. Such a message is a group of bits describing information pertaining to either image, its author or a unique ID. The technique takes its name from watermarking of paper or money as a security measure. Digital watermarking can be a form of steganography, in which data is hidden in the message without the end user's knowledge. This system does not prevent copying, but ensures that any copies made of the media will be traceable to a particular copy and perhaps to a particular user.

## 3. Technology of Secured Digital Communication

It is not only essential to ensure security of data on digital object servers but also during communication between server and client and vice versa to ensure authenticity and integrity of data. It is possible for a hacker to eavesdrop on communication between a user's browser and a Web server, to hack sensitive information, such as a credit card number, login ID and passwords or any other confidential data. Technologies of data encryption and digital certificates deployed to establish secure communication between clients and server are described below:

### 3.1. Cryptography and Encryption

In cryptography, encryption is the process of converting information (plain text or numbers) from its normal, comprehensible form into an incomprehensible encrypted format, rendering it

unreadable except for those who possess special knowledge, usually referred to as a key. Encryption is used in digital rights management to restrict the use of copyrighted material and in software copy protection to protect against reverse engineering and software piracy. Standards and cryptographic software and hardware to perform encryption are widely available. Software used for encryption can also be used to perform decryption, i.e. to make the encrypted information readable again. Encryption has its application in digital certificates described below.

### 3.2. Digital Certificates

Digital certificates (Boettcher, 2002) are electronic files that are used to authenticate web resources, users and organizations over the Internet to ensure integrity of content. Digital certificates are part of a technology called Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) that includes organizations called Certification Authorities (CAs) (such as Entrust, VeriSign and Baltimore) that issue, manage, and revoke digital certificates, organizations called relying parties who use the certificates as indicators of authentication, and clients who request, manage, and use certificates. A Certification Authority (CA) might create a separate Registration Authority (RA) to handle the task of identifying individuals who apply for certificates. Organizations that use digital certificates to authenticate their users, maintain a database or directory, using a directory access protocol called LDAP that stores information about certificate holders and their certificates.

Digital certificates are based on public-key cryptography, which uses a pair of keys (private and public key) for encryption and decryption. It contains, amongst other things, the name, a serial number, expiration dates, a copy of the certificate holder's public key and the digital signature of the certificate-issuing authority (CA), so that a recipient can verify that the certificate is genuine. These electronic credentials assure that the keys actually belong to the person or organization specified.

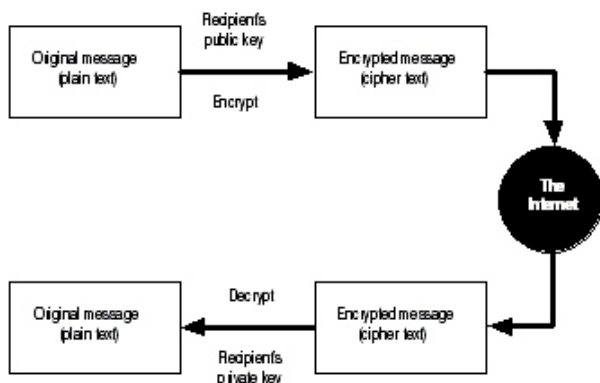


Messages can be encrypted with either the public or the private key and then decrypted with the other key.

The recipient of an encrypted message uses the CA's public key to decode the digital certificate attached to the message, and then obtains the sender's public key and identification information held within the certificate. With this information, the recipient can send an encrypted reply. Digital certificates form the basis of secure communication for client and server authentication on the Web. Certificates can be used to do the followings:

- Verify the identity of clients and servers on the Web.
- Encrypt channels to provide secure communication between clients and servers.
- Encrypt messages for secure Internet e-mail communication.
- Verify the sender's identity for Internet e-mail messages.
- Put your digital signature on executable code that users can download from the Web.
- Verify the source and integrity of signed executable code that users can download from the Web.

The following illustration shows the basic process of using public and private keys to encrypt and decrypt a message sent over the Internet.



**Fig. : Use of Cryptography for Secure Information Communication**

Most web browsers like Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator have several digital certificates preinstalled in them. Web browsers use digital certificates to secure access to web sites, without the knowledge of users. Digital certificates not only substantiate the authenticity of a message and its sender but also alert the recipient if the message was altered while in transit. A user can view and manage certificates within Internet Explorer / Windows by selecting "Internet Options" from the "Tools" menu and then choosing "Content". Then, by selecting Certificates, you can manage your Trusted Root Certificates as well as your personal certificates.

### 3.2.1. Types of Digital Certificates

There are different types of digital certificates, each with different functions. Digital certificates can be grouped into the following four major categories:

**i) Root or Authority Certificates:** These are certificates that create the base (or root) of a certification authority hierarchy. These certificates are not signed by another CA, they are self signed by the CA that created them.

**ii) Institutional Authority Certificates:** These certificates are also called campus certificates. These certificates are signed by a third party verifying the authenticity of a campus certification authority. Campuses then use their "authority" to issue client certificates for faculty, staff and students.

**iii) Client Certificates:** These are also known as end-entity certificates, identity certificates, or personal certificates. Client certificates are generally issued by campus CA.

**iv) Web Server Certificates:** These certificates are used to secure communications to and from web servers. The subject name in a server certificate is the DNS name of the server.

Organizations may also run their own certificate authority, particularly if they are responsible for setting up browsers to access their own sites (for example, sites on a company intranet), as they can trivially add their own signing certificate to those shipped with the browser.

## References

Adam, N.R., Atluri, V. and Bertino, E. A content-based authorization model for digital libraries. IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 14(2), 296-315, 2002.

Arms, William Y. Digital libraries. Massachusetts, MIT Press, 2000.

Boettcher, Judith. Digital certificates: What are they, and what are they doing in my browser? Campus Technology, 2002.  
([Http://campustechnology.com/articles/39190/](http://campustechnology.com/articles/39190/))

Claessens, Joris, Preneel, Bart and Vandewalle, Joos. A tangled World Wide Web of security issues. First Monday, 7(3), March 2002.  
([http://firstmonday.org/issues/issue7\\_3/claessens/index.html](http://firstmonday.org/issues/issue7_3/claessens/index.html))

Haller, Neil, Metz, Craig, Nesser, Phil and Straw, Mike. A one-time password system: IETF Request for Comments, RFC 2289 (February, 1998).  
(<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2289.txt>)

Katzenbeisser, Stefan and Petitcolas, Fabien A.P. (ed.). Information hiding techniques for steganography and digital watermarking. Boston, Artech House, 2000.

Lynch, Clifford. A white paper on authentication and access management issues in cross-organizational use of networked information resources. Coalition for Networked Information, 1998.  
([Http://www.cni.org/projects/authentication/authentication-wp.html](http://www.cni.org/projects/authentication/authentication-wp.html))

Mintzer, Fred, Lotspiech, Jeffrey and Morimoto, Norishige. Safeguarding digital library contents and users: Digital watermarking. D-Lib Magazine, December 1997.

Russell, D and Gangemi, G.T. Computer security basics. Sebastopol, CA, O'Reilly, 1991.

Vemulapalli, S., Halappanavar, M. and Mukkamala, R. Security in distributed digital libraries: Issues and challenges. In: Proceedings of the International Conference on Parallel Processing Workshops (ICPPW'02). Washington, DC, IEEE computer Society, 2002.

## References

### Web Sites (last visisted on 4<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2007)

Athens (<http://www.athensams.net/>)

EZproxy (<http://www.oclc.org/us/en/ezproxy/>)

Useful Utilities  
(<http://www.usefulutilities.com/support/usr/referrer.html>)

Wikipedia: Web Cookies  
([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP\\_cookie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_cookie))

Wikipedia: Digital watermarking  
([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital\\_watermarking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_watermarking))

Wikipedia: Shibboleth Internet2  
([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shibboleth\\_%28Internet2%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shibboleth_%28Internet2%29))

Wikipedia: HTTPS  
(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Https>)

Wikipedia: Challenge-response authentication  
([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Challenge-response\\_authentication](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Challenge-response_authentication))



## Staff News

**Sh. Suresh Chauhan**, Project Scientist of the Centre joined Jaypuria Institute of Management as a Librarian after serving at the INFLIBNET Centre for 4 years.

**Dr. Jagdish Arora**, Director of the Centre was invited to attend 3<sup>rd</sup> IFLA Presidential Meet on "Free Access and Digital Divide: Challenges for Science and Society in the Digital Age" held on 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2008 in Berlin, Germany. He also visited a number of libraries in Germany during the visit. Dr. Arora's visit was sponsored by the German Research Foundation and Goethe Institute, New Delhi. He was also invited by the Max Mueller to attend the "Libraries on the Agenda" programme held at MaxMueller Bhavan, New Delhi in collaboration with British Council, French Embassy and National Knowledge Commission on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2008. He is nominated as a Member of the National Task Force of NODLINET (National Open and Distance Learning Library and Information Network) constituted by the IGNOU, New Delhi.

**Sh. Rajesh Chandrakar**, Scientific & Technical Officer of the Centre attended the one-day International Seminar on Library Advocacy on the topic "Libraries on the Agenda" held at Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi in collaboration with British Council, French Embassy and National Knowledge Commission on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2008.

### **SATKAL Young Librarian Award to Sh. Prem Chand**

**Sh. Prem Chand**, Scientist-C (LS) of the Centre has received SATKAL Young Library Award for the year 2007. The award was established by Prof. Jagindar Singh Ramdev (A Sikh Intellectual, NRI of Chicago) in memory of his late wife in April 2000. The award was presented to Sh. Prem Chand at a

special function organized at the India International Centre, New Delhi on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2008. The function was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Jagmohan, Former Union Minister for Tourism and Culture, Government of India. Sh. Jagmohan, in his address, greatly applauded the efforts of Prof. Jagindar Singh Ramdev in establishing SATKAL to promote librarianship in India.

**Dr. K Prakash**, Scientific & Technical Officer of the Centre has been selected as Deputy Librarian at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. Dr. Prakash is associated with the INFLIBNET Centre since last more than 12 years as a Scientific & Technical Officer. The staff of the Centre congratulates him on his new assignment as a Deputy Librarian at ISEC. The Centre conveys best wishes to him for his future assignments.

## Padmashree to UGC Chairman, Prof. Sukhdeo Thorat



Renowned Social Scientist and Chairman of the University Grants Commission, Prof. Sukhdev Kisanrao Thorat was conferred Padmashree Award for his outstanding contribution in the field of higher education.

Prof. Thorat was engaged in research and teaching which has been combined with his efforts for promotion of human rights of marginalized groups and also the general issue of agricultural development, rural poverty, discrimination, higher education and similar issues through his writings. Prof. Thorat has taught and carried out research work for 35 long years and has so far authored 20 books. His concept of 'inclusive development policy' has immensely helped to shape the policy of reservation in the private sector. The INFLIBNET Centre and the Academic fraternity congratulate Prof. Thorat for this milestone and the achievement.



The INFLIBNET Centre celebrated the Republic Day on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2008 at the Centre. National Flag was hoisted by the Director of the Centre, who addressed the gathering about the activities of the Centre. Staff members with their family attended the function. A number of games were organized during the event for staff and their children. The staff and family members participated in these games.

### Physical Infrastructure

The INFLIBNET Centre is located at the Gujarat University Campus since 1992. Three buildings of

residential blocks of the Gujarat University have been hired on lease for accommodating INFLIBNET offices and laboratories.

Recently, the Govt. of Gujarat has allotted a piece of land measuring 10,000 sq. mtrs (approx. 2.5 acres) free-of-cost to the INFLIBNET, UGC for constructing its permanent building at Infocity, Gandhinagar. The Centre took possession of the land on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2007 and fencing of plot allocated to the Centre has been done. The Centre has projected an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores for its construction during the financial years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. The land is located in the Infocity, Gandhinagar amidst reputed educational institutions such as NID, DAIIT and NIFT. The Centre has also appointed an Architect for the construction of building.



**Director with Sh. Rajeev Kathpalia, one of the Architects on the land allotted to the Centre at INFOCITY along with INFLIBNET staff**



## Visitors at INFLIBNET Centre

AES Training College & Centre Panchmarhi (MP) is premier Army Institution engaged in training the soldier educators of the Indian Army. As part of the course activity, a batch of 28 faculty members and students of the Department of Educational Technology of this college visited the INFLIBNET Centre on 29th January 2008. Dr Jadgish Arora addressed the students and Sh. Manoj Kumar K, Scientist-D (CS) made a presentation on the activities of the Centre.

Dr. Naresh Dadhich, Director, IUCAA, Pune visited INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad.

## New Appointment at the Centre



Sh. Abhishek Kumar has joined the INFLIBNET Centre on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2008 as Scientist-B (CS). Prior to joining the INFLIBNET Centre, he was working with M/s. MNC Software Co. at Mumbai.

Sh. Abhishek has B.E. in computer science. He is attached with the Database R&D Group of the Centre and can be contacted at [abhishek@inflibnet.ac.in](mailto:abhishek@inflibnet.ac.in). The INFLIBNET welcomes Sh. Abhishek and wishes him the best for his new assignments.

## INFLIBNET needs SOUL Coordinators

The INFLIBNET Centre has developed library management software called SOUL (Software for University Libraries), to facilitate automation of various in-house operations in academic libraries. SOUL software works in Client/ Server mode in Windows environment using MS-SQL server as back-end database. SOUL is a popular software amongst libraries and till date 1538 installations

have been done and more than 900 installations are in pipeline. This software is capable of handling in-house operations of any type of libraries. The Centre is looking for seven (7) SOUL Coordinators for following regions:

1. Western Region
2. Southern Region
3. Eastern Region
4. Central Region
5. Maharashtra and Goa
6. Delhi, Punjab, Haryana
7. North Eastern Region

Incumbent should be working librarian of University / College or from academic sector willing to take up the responsibility of maintaining and promoting SOUL software. He / she will be responsible for promotions of SOUL software and providing after-sale support to the college/institute/university under his jurisdiction. More details about the advertisement and the terms and the conditions of the appointment can be accessed from the website <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/soul-adv.t.doc>.

## Attachment Training Programme (ATP) @INFLIBNET Centre

The INFLIBNET Centre is happy to launch "Attachment Training Programmes (ATP)" where-in working librarians and computer programmers from North-East can come to the Centre and spend three to six months working in the Centre on ongoing projects with experienced INFLIBNET staff. The trained personnel can go back to their colleges / universities with knowledge and know-how that they can implement in their libraries.

## Eligibility Criteria

Young, qualified professionals working in the universities / colleges or other educational institutions in North Eastern region having at least 3 years of experience are eligible for the "Attachment

Training Programmes (ATP)". The candidates for "Attachment Training Programmes (ATP)" in Library Science should have Master Degree in Library and Information Sciences. Applicants having computer knowledge will be preferred.

Candidates for Attachment Training Programmes (ATP) in Computer Science should possess BCA, BE (Computer Science / Electronics / Electrical) or MCA. The upper age limit for both the category is 45 years. Professionals who are not working currently are not eligible for the ATP.

### Duration

Duration of the "Attachment Training Programme (ATP)" will be 3 months to 6 months. The applicant can opt for either three months or six months ATP depending on permission from his / her parent institution or his / her own preference.

**Number of Participants:** 4 (Two each in Library and Computer Science)

### Local Hospitality

The INFLIBNET will provide local hospitality to the selected candidates which will include free accommodation at the INFLIBNET hostel, an allowance of Rs. 500.00 per day for a period of 3 / 6 months. The allowance will be paid on monthly basis. The selected candidates will have to manage his / her food expenses from the daily allowance.

### Travel Expenses

The selected candidates will be paid to and fro fare (one-time only) from his work place to Ahmedabad as per the eligibility of the candidates and according to the rules and regulation of the Centre.

### How to Apply?

Eligible Library / Computer professionals from North

Eastern Region may apply for the "Attachment Training Programme (ATP)" in the prescribed Application Form along with a recent passport size photograph duly affixed in it, attested copies of certificates, and an undertaking from their employer stating that the candidate will be relieved from his / her duties for the specified period in the event of selection.

Application complete in all respect may be sent to the Administrative Officer (P & A) at the address given below within 20 days of publication of the advertisement. Application form can be downloaded from the INFLIBNET website at <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/ne-form.pdf>. The Centre reserves the right to reject any application without assigning any reason.

Administrative Officer (P & A)  
Opp. Gujarat University Guest House  
Post Box No. 4116, Navrangpura  
Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 380009  
Tel: +91 79 26308528, 26304695, 26305971  
Fax: +91 79 26300990 and 26307816

### Forthcoming Seminar and Conferences

#### Train the Trainers (TTT) Workshops on Information Literacy

Punjabi University is hosting the "TTT Regional Workshop on Information Literacy (IL) for South and South Asia" sponsored by UNESCO from 5-7 November 2008. IL trainers and other interested professionals from 14 countries of South and Central Asia are expected to participate in the workshop. Maximum 50 participants will be accommodated in the workshop. For more details about the workshop and for the participation please address to Dr. Jagtar Singh of Department of Library & Information Science, Punjabi University, Patiala at [TTTW.Patiala@gmail.com](mailto:TTTW.Patiala@gmail.com); [jagtar.kindu@gmail.com](mailto:jagtar.kindu@gmail.com).