

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA



Gyan
Jyoti
2021





Dr. Dinesh Kumar Gupta
Head
Department of Library &
Information Science

It is indeed a great pleasure that students of Department of Library and Information Science are actively involved in teaching learning using the available avenues during COVID pandemic period. Organizing one-month long Summer Library Training Programme is a challenging task due to students residing at their homes in remote locations. But the efforts made by the Department is appreciated and students' active participation during whole of July is commendable. The senior library professionals and academicians from all over the country and also from abroad shared their knowledge, expertise and experiences in easy-to-understand ways so that students could grasp the past, present and future perspectives of the profession. We sincerely acknowledge everyone's contribution for making this programme-a success.

The students have done commendable work by bringing out daily posters, organising of the sessions, writing brief without any delay and that helped us to keep informed our speakers in a consistent way and we could develop sustained relations.

The whole training programme is being summarised and brought out in the form of comic, named उमंग, and the efforts put in by the students in its development gives clear indication of the students' involvement in each and every talk and they could establish interactive way of delivering knowledge in easy to digest for the students.

Apart from above, the students brought out some educational videos, video about the Department, interactive video about the training programme, paintings and poems indicating the various facets of modern librarianship.

Last but not the least, the booklet 'ज्ञान ज्योति-2021' is an excellent effort in which knowledge shared by all the speakers is stored in written form so that the acquired knowledge by the students of Department of Library and Information Science, Central University of Haryana is transferred in the students' community and for the larger benefits of the information professionals around the globe.

In my opinion, such a wonderful experience, the acquired skills and knowledge would help the students in building their careers in library and information sector. It is hoped that this summer library training programme would make the students to be more responsible and responsive towards all the stakeholders including the students, parents, institutions, government and the society in general when they start their journey into the profession.

Acknowledgements



Dr. Paul Pandian, Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai
Dr. Lata Suresh, Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, Manesar
Dr. Nabi Hasan, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
Dr. Nihar Kanta Patra, Manipur University (A Central University)
Mr. B P Prakash, Ashoka University
Mr. Sanjay Bihani, Ministry of External Affairs Library
Mr. P Kannan, INFLIBNET Centre
Dr. D P Tripathi, NIT Jalandhar
Dr. Sarvesh Pareek, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Vidyashram, PratapNagar Jaipur
Dr Vimal Kumar, Mahatma Gandhi University Library, Kottayam, Kerala
Mr. Prashant Shrivastava, AIIMS Library, New Delhi
Dr. Shriram Pandey, DLIS, Banaras Hindu University
Prof. Parthasharathi Mukhopadhyay, DLISc, Kalyani University
Dr. Abhishek Kumar, INFLIBNET Centre
Ms. Michela Vignoli, Open Knowledge Maps, Vienna, Austria
Dr. Shantanu Ganguly, AIIMS Library, New Delhi
Mr. D. P. Misra, NIC, New Delhi
Dr. G Mahesh, CSIR HQs, New Delhi
Dr R K Das, IIT Bombay
Dr. Christie Koontz, formerly with Florida State University, USA



DR. PAUL PANDIAN

Date:05/07/2021

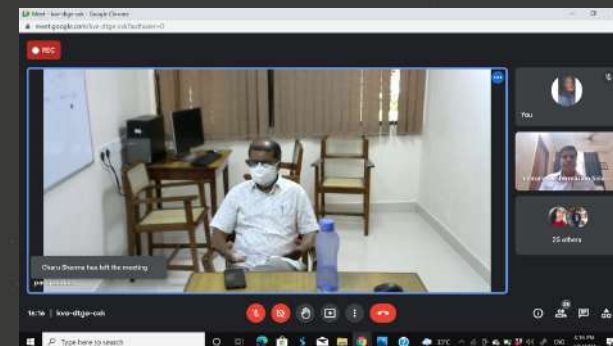
Dr. Paul Pandian working for the last 20 years as head librarian at the Institute of Mathematical Sciences Chennai, part of the Department of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India. He held Ph.D from Karnataka University, Dharwad, Masters in Information Science from DRTC, Bangalore. Worked earlier with IIM, Indore as Librarian, Scientist at INFLIBNET Center. His interest areas are digital knowledge resources management, digital consortia, free and open access library resources.

Topic:- Looking Inside the IMSc Library: Researchers' Perspective

Dr. Pandian began his interaction with the students asking the characteristics of a Research Library and pointed out that the basic nature of the research library is its user centeredness and the researcher needs information/sources as soon as any ideas comes to his/her mind and s/he wishes to substantiate with authentic information. So, the first requirement of the research library is that it should be user focused. It should be on service 24 hours 365 days. He mentioned that here the technologies can play a vital role as these days users may not come to the library but the library should be virtually available with the user all the time. The growing use of digital/electronic resources is another required phenomenon through which users can be served in a better way. Technological infrastructure and administrative support are again important for sustainability. Interacting with the students, he emphasized that human resources are the most important link to utilize technologies and other resources of the research library.

A positive, supportive attitude is also required in the way you present yourself and your services to the researchers. Thereafter, he presented his library and asked the students to evaluate based on the above parameter

The IMSC Library is open 24 hours 365 days, self service for issue/deposit of collection is available. Users are offered virtual services through a virtual private network (VPN). The library is run without staff during night and holidays. Surprisingly, the number of users is greater during late night hours for deep research and thinking sitting in the library. Not only the institutional members but also a large number of outside researchers/faculty undertaking researches on mathematics and allied areas visit the library due to the high concentration of the library resources and micro documents available on mathematics and allied areas. On responding to the questions by Snigdha Dandpat, Shefali, Shreya Mishra, Udit Gupta, Shefali, Kumar Abhishek he clarified their doubts about the functionalities and problems faced in today's environment. He also projected the future of the library where the focus would be more on digital/ electronic collection, even for the books available in printed form.





DR. LATA SURESH

Date:06/07/2021

Dr. Lata Suresh is currently holding the position as the Head of Knowledge Resource Centre at Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs which is under the aegis of Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Dr. Lata Suresh is PhD from University of Pune, MBA, MPhil, MLISC. She has received many prestigious International and National Awards for her commendable work in the field of Information Science. Her interest areas are Services Marketing, Networking, Communication, Leadership, Knowledge Management, Digital / Social Marketing, Cyber Law, Corporate Governance, creativity and design thinking.

Topic:- Innovations and Creativity: Sharing of experience of IICA Library

Dr. Lata Suresh began her interactions with students by introducing the concept of creativity and innovations and their interrelationship. She emphasized that it's important to see how we use creativity in our daily lives as we all are creative by nature. We experience a plethora of thoughts during the whole day and night and channelizing these thoughts with creativity is the basis of the innovative outcomes. Interestingly, she asked the students about their perceptions of creativity and its definition and students responded with different ideas and shared them in the chat box. She mentioned that creativity is the basis for success in any area of work, may, it be studies or any personal or professional work in your everyday life. Dr. Lata Suresh further added that creativity is about actions, connections, and devotion and you have to think out of the box. Explaining the need for innovations in libraries she said that the most important innovation within the library profession is the change in attitude and practices: the way services are delivered to patrons and users.

She detailed out how IICA KRC became a knowledge hub of the institution and narrated the journey starting from 2011 to 2021.

Various phases of development of the library were described interestingly.

She presented the facilities available at the library. She mentioned that due to the innovative technological adaptations in the library resources and infrastructure, there has not been much effect on the services of the library even during the pandemic period. She narrated the steps taken up during the pandemic period for continued support through making information and knowledge available to the users.

She pointed out that, libraries are not a place only for issue and return of books as many people have such perceptions even today when large amount of knowledge is stored in electronic form and apart from traditional librarianship there is a new role assigned to libraries is partnering in sharing, publishing and creating of knowledge. So our role has expanded and we need to be ready to play the new role. Addressing the students, she said that you are likely to be the new entrants into the profession and you should be ready with such an approach and attitude. Responding to the queries of the students she mentioned that the library is a partner in online and digital learning and digital learning must be supported in new and innovative ways by information professionals. Described about the users her institutions having and the services being offered to them.



DR. NABI HASAN

Date: 07/07/2021

Dr. NABI HASAN is the Librarian & Head, Central Library, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi. Earlier, he has served as the University Librarian of Aligarh Muslim University, one of India's leading multi-disciplinary institutions, whose library system has been ranked second largest in Asia and the largest in India. He is the First Norman E. Borlaug Fellow from India in Library Information Systems, trained at Cornell University, New York, USA. He is heading the National Resource in Library and Information Sciences of the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India under its ARPIT MOOCs Program

Topic:- Excellence in Library Services: An Experience with IIT Delhi

Dr. Nabi Hasan commenced his interaction with the students appreciating their involvement in developing posters, brochures and overall organization of the program. He opened up his talk by sharing useful information about the immediate possibilities of joining IIT Delhi Library by joining as an intern and elaborated about the different types of internship opportunities available at the Library. The trainees working at the library get excellent opportunities in getting placements in other libraries due to its prestige and excellent work exposure to the interns. Dr. Nabi Hasan emphasized that human resources are a very important asset of the library and the IIT Library always tries to keep its staff in full strength. On the attraction of the talents, he mentioned that young talented professionals are attracted and fully exposed to demonstrate their capabilities while working with IIT Delhi Library. Female candidates are getting more opportunities as they perform well in written exams and interviews.

He projected that the library is the happening place of the institution surrounded by cafe outlets which gives users an opportunity to stay longer, spontaneous visits and library offers open invitation to use its services and resources. He detailed out the whole IIT Delhi Library

system by virtual tour and presented the available physical, hardware, software, network facilities, resources and services at the Library. In his speech he demonstrated the state of the art technologies supporting the library to be the hub of the activities of the institution. The library makes fruitful uses of the library website and social media including YouTube channel, appearances of library on app, Facebook, twitter and WhatsApp for communication with the users and the society. He also pointed out that the Central Library of IIT Delhi uses Govt. cloud Service 'BAADAL' which helped the library to overcome the problems of infrastructure and logistics. All the platforms like Library Management System, Institutional Repository, Content Management System are available on the cloud based server. The library is ever ready to employ emerging technologies and the cloud based server supports early implementation.

Dr. Nabi Hasan clarified that technology can never replace library professionals because technology is not a competitive tool, it is a supporting tool to enhance the productivity and quality of their work. So use technologies as servants and not as masters. He emphasized on the prospect of application of newer technologies like AI and Block chain technologies in libraries.

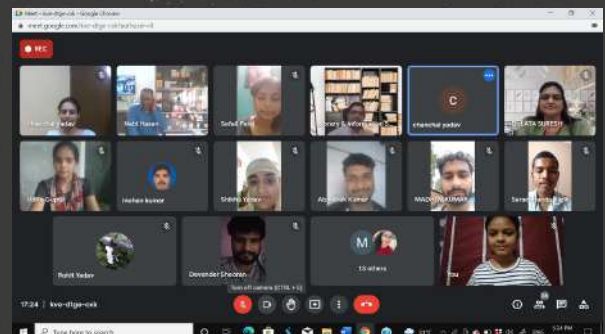
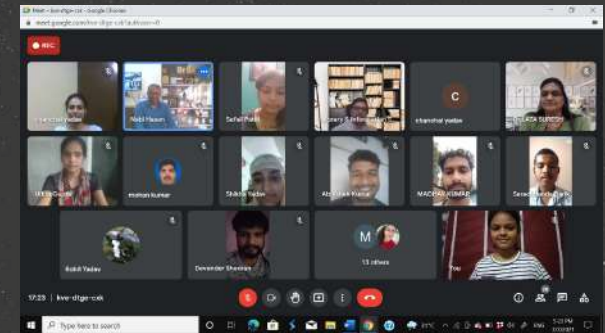
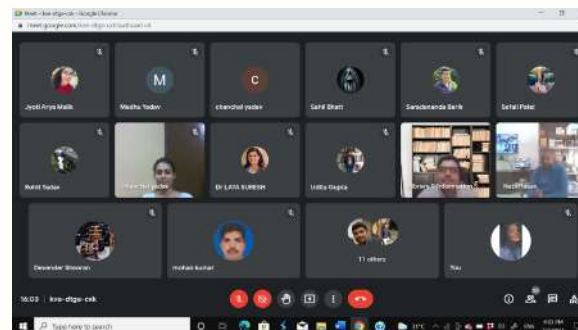
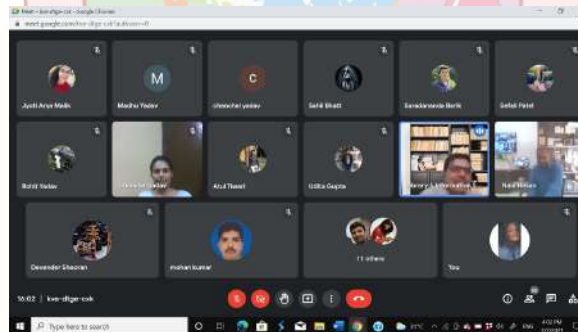
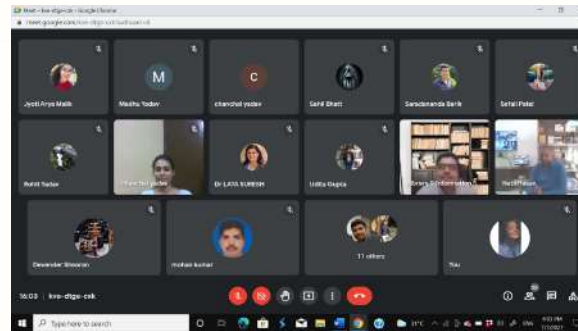
The students raised some queries and he clarified regarding AI & Blockchain.



Dr. Nabi Hasan advised students to: Have a positive attitude and hon skills to demonstrate while appearing for interviews. Create your own visibility from the start of the career and continuously work to maintain and improve it. - Come forward to work with senior colleagues/faculty in some areas and follow their advice. - Find an opportunity to work hard and dedication. Channelize your energies in bringing excellence in the services.

- Take up some highly advanced or smart libraries as role models and dream and excel to work on those parameters.

Be a smart librarian and prove your worth to the institution or community of users through continuous improvement in the work you take up as a new entrant to the profession.



[Group Screenshots]



DR. NIHAR KANTA PATRA

Date:08/07/2021

Dr. Nihar Kanta Patra is presently working as University Librarian at Manipur University, a Central University, Imphal. Dr. Patra awarded his PhD degree in Electronic Resource Management (ERM) and his two books on "ERM in libraries" have been published by Elsevier, USA and IGI Global, USA. Dr. Patra was associated with Nalanda University as University Librarian. Dr. Patra also worked with National Institute of Food Technology and Entrepreneurship Management (NIFTEM), Kundli; XLRI, Jamshedpur, JK Lakshmipat University, Indian Institute for Production Management, etc.

Topic:- Role of 21st Century Libraries and Librarians in Higher Education: Sharing of Experiences

Dr. Nihar K Patra started his talk by asking the students "why did you choose librarianship as career?". He elaborated various career options in the new information environment barring traditional ones, such as subject librarians, electronic resource managers, data curator, information analysts, archivists, teachers, etc. are available for you. As the libraries are being redesigned and reoriented towards online information management and also user information needs as well as information seeking patterns are changing every day. Librarians need to act as "Infopreneur" to be successful in the 21st century.

He shared his experiences of working in reputed institutes like Nalanda University, NIFTEM, and IIPM. I described about collection of Nalanda University's history as a separate collection in that library. "Village Adoption Programme" in NIFTEM, to educate the farmers.

He further focused on what 21-century library and librarians are supposed to be. He advocated that it should have physical facilities having lecture rooms, group discussion rooms, maker space, snacks box, audiovisual room, rare

collections, exhibition rooms, special reference rooms, speaking and writing labs, electronic bulletin boards, extended space for local community and visitors, etc. He explained the concept of maker space through a video describing that library may acquire resources to create maker space include woodworking, computer programming, robotics, 3d printing, self-publishing, welding, etc. He told about magnetic chairs used in libraries.

He shared his personal experiences that a librarian needs to develop a library having good ideas, knowledge, flexibility, leadership and motivation, organizational awareness quality, planning and coordination, problem solving and judgment quality, etc. He demonstrated the improvements in facilities, services and resources that have been made in his library during recent times. He pointed out various technologies that can be used in libraries to make better user experiences.

The technologies like QR codes, RSS Feed, Artificial Intelligence, book delivery through drone technology, GPS technology through which materials can be located in the library, and many more. At last, he answered the queries raised by the students i.e. dark web and key attributes to work in an academic library.



MR. B P PRAKASH

Date:09/07/2021

Mr. B P Prakash is currently the Director Library Services at Ashoka University, Delhi NCR, Sonapat, Haryana, India. A graduate in science with PG degrees in Development Planning and Management and Library & Information Science, from University of Mysore, Prakash is a university gold medalist in Library & Information Science and a Fulbright Scholar from University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, USA. Prakash is very active in L&IS events, workshops and seminars across the country and strongly believes in sharing of experiences, best practices, and success stories.

Topic:- Challenges and Strategies in Managing Libraries During the Pandemic

Mr. B P Prakash shared his experiences (more or less relevant for all of us) of what we went through and the changes took place during the last two years or less with the pandemic COVID 19. When we look at the start of the COVID-19, people said that it was some kind of world-war III, but to us the current pandemic is worse than the third world war because we had heard of first and second world wars, these were more tropical because these affected to particular regions more than others but this is the one which has not spared any country, it has affected every aspect of life, every area of research and everything everywhere. So, we are transforming the way we are behaving, the way we are teaching, learning, the way we are doing and so on. The best example, when in the previous tenure of this Government, it brought out the monetization, which changed the entire spectrum of ways of handling money. Suddenly Google Pay and PayTM came in otherwise we used to be cash dependent economy. Now you go anywhere for marketing nobody asks you to pay in cash. There was always fear that COVID could be transferred through materials (biscuit packets, vegetables and everything coming in homes).

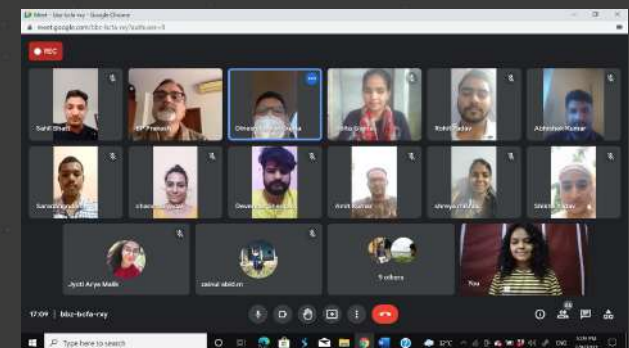
Now you go anywhere for marketing nobody asks you to pay in cash. There was always fear that COVID could be transferred through materials (biscuit packets, vegetables and everything coming in homes). Specially during pandemic one, everyone was trying to escape from physical contact even during money transactions and taking up deliveries. People did not opt for paying through scanning of cards due to fear. So, the online payment through apps is new normal now. He brought in the same analogy to the library world which made it easier for the students to understand the impact of COVID and emergence remote access of online resources and technology supported services not as options but started with compulsion and that has become new normal now. He referred that a library is basically a physical space. A place where library staff wants to mingle with students, researchers and faculty. Librarianship is dependent on your interactions, talking to people both formal and informal, learning things, giving all that's they want. So, all these were at your heart and suddenly libraries were asked to close. When the first lockdown was announced nobody was prepared. Fortunately, we at Ashoka came forward with remote access just before the lockdown in the month of February to facilitate faculty, students and researchers who wanted that facility outside the campus and that became boon for all. We started meeting out the requirements of the users from homes but it was

a big challenge as there was no past experience with any one, no SOP and no one could even think of such situations. He narrated the ways the library restarted after the lockdown with minimum staff and restricted hours of operations of the library for the students who came back and wanted to stay at the campus due to the various reasons including non-availability of proper internet access at their homes, non availability of proper transportation from home and so on. So, managing during COVID has required changed behavior of the staff, like wearing a mask all the time, keeping distance, sanitization of the physical resources and sanitization in physical spaces, minimum use of air conditioning, asking the students to follow COVID Guidelines, etc. In the beginning we were missing lot of contact with the users and we were put in new environment and we were not conditioned basically because of excessive dependence on the printed resources. But, due to the changed situations, even people in Social Sciences preferring to read the books physically have started reading and using on kindle, online on tabs, computers, laptops heavily. So, there is a change in behavior of users as well they have started using reading the texts, story books and so on online.

IPRS and Copyright issues also demand attentions in regard to single/multiple use for e-books purchase in libraries. Fluctuations in the prices of e-resources according to the demand/ situations in again new challenge which libraries are facing. Of course, sometimes it gives an opportunity to buy electronic materials on perpetual access on the reduced prices. Long closer of libraries is an issue because there is lot of threats from termites, other book warms, humidity, and so on. Because libraries have never been closed before for such a long time in the past. Taking care of the printed material, spaces, electronic gadgets, furniture on certain interval is required now for everyone. He mentioned that it was easier for library professionals to work during this period because we continued our services we started during the pandemic-1 time. But, you have to do lot of compromises, lot of adjustments to work in the libraries. Working from homes has also extended your workhours, working 24 hours literally. You are supposed to adjust to the family time while working is again a required area of concern for everyone.

Now, libraries are closer to each other in responding to the challenges now they can share their experiences, resources, technologies so that the user demands can be met. Addressing to the students, he said that you are Library and Information Science students and you should learn a

lesson that you should visit as many as libraries as you can not in your own area but also on leisure trips like suppose you go to Darjeeling, find good libraries over there and visit there and make friends. It enhances your knowledge and helps to develop your professional network and that is the real asset you are having with you all the times. You should attend conferences and make friends apart from intellectual discourses and in the present situations attend webinars that interest you for building up of your career. He further gave many tips to students while responding to their questions in regard to career building and internship opportunities, budget cuts, and technological challenges presently everyone is facing.



[Group Screenshots]



MR. SANJAY K BIHANI

Date:10/07/2021

Mr. Sanjay Bihani is working with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India since 1990 and served at Ministry's HQ at New Delhi as well as on diplomatic assignments in Bangladesh, Nepal and United Kingdom. He is elected and appointed as Chair of IFLA Division V and a Member of IFLA Governing Board and IFLA Professional Committee for 2019-2021. He served as Secretary and Chair of IFLA-Asia and Oceania during 2015-2019 and IFLA Government Libraries during 2011-2015. He is currently serving the Editorial Committee as IFLA Governing Board Liaison for 2019-2021.

Topic:- MEA Library Serving Indian Diplomats World Wide: Role of Virtual Library Services

Mr. Sanjay K Bihani started his talk with sharing his long experiences of working in Ministry of External Affairs and in the Missions at Dhaka, Kathmandu and London. He advised the students that you must focus more on practical aspects than theoretical aspects. As a library professional and as student we can say that all the different libraries may it be a school library, college library, university library or any other library are having a few things in common while some others are different and sometimes unique. On Talking about the network of Library of Ministry of External Affairs he mentioned about the libraries are part of this library include: Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhawan reading room, Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Affairs for training of diplomats selected in the civil services as Indian foreign service officer, libraries in all Indian embassies, and rare book collection in Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhawan. Sharing his experience in working in this library he mentioned that the library got a computer in 1986 that was the first in the Ministry. This Library is the oldest and biggest library in ministries of GOI.

The library has rich resources, wide range of books on foreign affairs, history, culture, international politics, terrorism, defense,

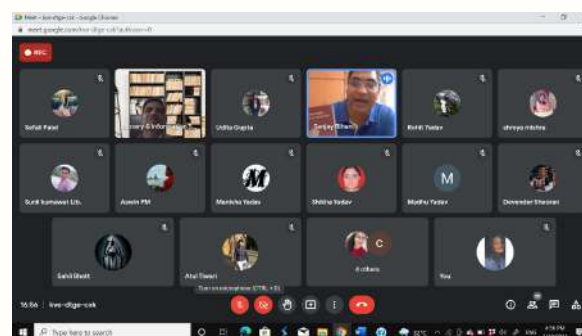
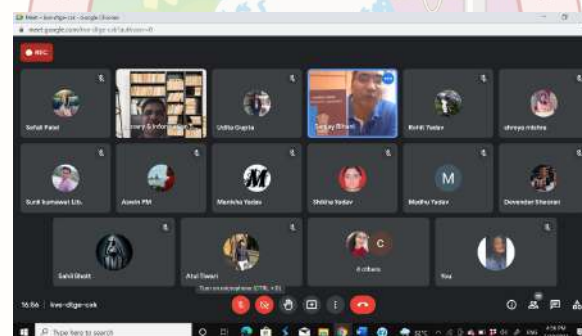
strategies, security, environmental diplomacy, climate diplomacy, climate change etc. The users of this library are Indian foreign officers posted around the world and at the headquarters, ministers, ambassadors, colleagues of PM House, high commissioners, retired diplomates and foreign officers and the people working in different ministries of GOI. Library has a handsome budget of approx. 50 million.

On talking to the virtual library services, he mentioned that this library has been using Library Management System since 1992. In year 2000 the library started procuring things online, provided login id passwords access to these things. Retro conversion took place in the year 2005 when the library got computerized. There is more focus now on online services of newspapers (national and international), news portals, subscription to online databases with global licensing and unlimited uses as we have to offer access to these resources to the offices working in around 200 countries.

Before the Covid pandemic people were busy with their daily office works, meeting with people, organizing receptions for the dignitaries, etc. But this pandemic has made people to work from home and when people have spare time they prefer to read. They are demanding more resources and information in comparison to pre-covid period. Although we were well versed with the working online before pandemic so we have not faced much problems except increase in work and the time to work.

Describing about the library Mr. Bihani mentioned that this library has 14 staff members, out of which 7 are gazetted officer and 7 non-gazetted. It is a category five library in GOI having joint secretary officer, a director, senior library officer, assistant library officer, etc. The library has virtual reading room with computers with internet access. The Virtual library resources are divided in seven segments: first is news papers, news reports, news portals; subscription to magazines etc., second is online journals from different publishers. Third is databases in different segments like economic databases, business intelligence databases, defense and strategic databases. Fourth is archival databases bought for search purposes, speeches and consultation. Fifth are aggregator databases. Sixth is e-Books collection. Library gives a free trial to users before any new purchase or subscription to decide and receives feedback if it's worth buying. The Requirements for the virtual library services based on users are globally subscription, unlimited uses, user id and passwords for fair use of resources, article alerts, and group subscriptions. The other services provided through email and on intranet of the library are information products like Current Affairs, Documentation Bulletin, Recent Addition Bulletin, etc. Mr. Sanjay Bihani on sharing his learning from working in libraries he said that "you have to convince people at every step being a librarian",

before buying anything and after buying to make use of the purchases made. On asking his journey into the IFLA, He shared his 15 years of journey from starting as Standing Committee Member of Government Libraries Section to the Member of IFLA Governing Board. His involvement began with the work at IFLA specifically with the translation of IFLA professional report106 in Hindi, available on IFLA website. He mentioned that working in the international level organization requires you to work hard and with full dedication. There is no substitute to hard work and that pays that is what I have learned working with IFLA over the years.



[Group Screenshots]





MR. P KANNAN

Date: 12/07/2021

Mr. P Kannan is working as Scientist E (LS) at Information and Library Network Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India. He has more than 14 years of wide experience as information professional. He lead the VIDWAN: Expert Database project and co-PI for the e-PG Pathshala under National Mission on ICT. He is the recipient of Future of Research Communication and E-Scholarship (FORCE11) and visited USA(2016), UK (2019). Also, received FORCE11 Scholarly Communication Institute fellowship to attend 10 days training programme at University of California, Los Angeles.

Role of Academic Identities in Scholarly Communication

Mr Kannan delivered his talk on “Role of Academic Identities in Scholarly Communication” and interacted with the students in during the ongoing Summer (Library) Training on July 12, 2021. He opened up his talk by emphasizing the need for an identity in day-to-day situations, like Adhaar Card as Unique ID, Ration Card, Driving Licence, PAN Card, Passport etc for different purposes.

Further, he describes about the need of the identities for individuals in the scholarly works. He introduced different types scholar’s identities like International Standard Naming Identifier (ISNI), Researcher ID, Scopus ID, Google Scholar ID, Microsoft academic ID, VIDWAN ID, and the popular ORCID ID. These identities offer an identifier system for uniquely identifying the researcher/ contributor.

He gave an overview of the Open Researcher and Contributor

Identification (ORCID ID) which provides a persistent digital Identification to the researcher. He demonstrated the process of getting registered for ORCID ID and how easily a person can create his own ORCID ID even importing data from various citation databases such as SCOPUS, Web of Science, CrossRef, DataCite, etc.

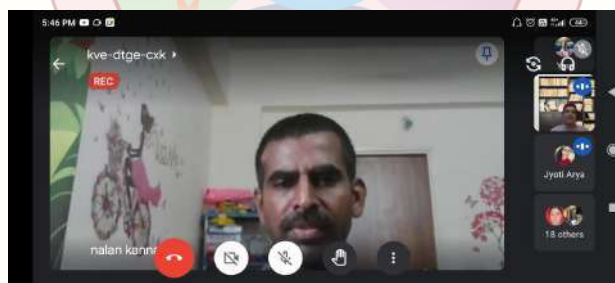
Being Principal Investigator of the project “Indian Research Information Network System”, he demonstrated that how IRINS is becoming popular having its presence in about 308 institutions of higher learning and research. The portal facilitates the academic, R&D organisations and faculty members, scientists to collect, curate and showcase the scholarly communication activities and provide an opportunity to create the scholarly network. It has integrated with academic identity such as ORCID ID, Scopus ID, Research ID,

Microsoft Academic ID, Google Scholar ID for ingesting the scholarly publication from various sources.

He describes the benefits of the ORCID ID to the students and advised to have such ID in early career or even during the students' days. He also advised to read more and more books to widening up your horizons so that you can think more open and vibrant. He recommended a couple of books to study by the students.



Thank you, Mr Kannan for sharing your insights and ideas about the academic IDs and delivering vast knowledge you acquired working with the IRINS project to our students.



(Group screenshots)





MR. DP TRIPATHI
NIT, JALANDHAR

Topic:

**RSS FEED TRACK MANY WEBSITES
WITH SINGLE AGGREGATOR**

Time: 4:00pm

Day: Tuesday

Date: 13/07/2021

Organised By:

**DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY
AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE**

**CENTRAL
UNIVERSITY OF
HARYANA,
MAHENDRAGARH**

Brief of the talk:

Mr. D P Tripathi delivered his talk on "RSS Feed: Track many websites with single Aggregator" on 13 July 2021. The RSS Feed stands for Real Simple Syndication or Rich site summary which is used to track many websites with single Aggregator. His talk included the introduction about the RSS feed and its importance in today's generation followed by how to implement RSS feed in education and career. He also mentioned about how RSS feed we can save our time & we can get all the information in less time. He briefly described the different types of RSS feed areas like Newsfeed, Blog, wiki, Podcast, social bookmarking, syndicated calendar etc.

He demonstrated live about how to install both Web based and Desktop based RSS Feed reader followed by step by step installation of software to adding the feeds to aggregator. He demonstrated that the same can also be used in the libraries as well to save the time of readers and self.

In addition to the RSS Feed, he discussed about two other Android Applications such as LibGuide and Job Search for self-learning contents related to library science and job search.

At the end of his talk, he advised the students to learn different technical skills and implement in libraries wherever they go for working to provide better services to patrons. He mentioned that these skills will be very beneficial at work place and in career too. He asked the students to come forward in using various open source software for the betterment of the services.

Thank you Mr. Tripathi for sharing with the students about the important tool for gathering information from various sites and aggregate in a single window which may be useful for everyone in the present environment.





DR. SARWESH PAREEK

Date:14/07/2021

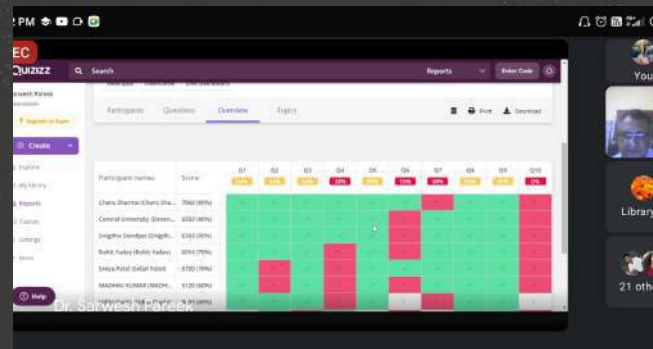
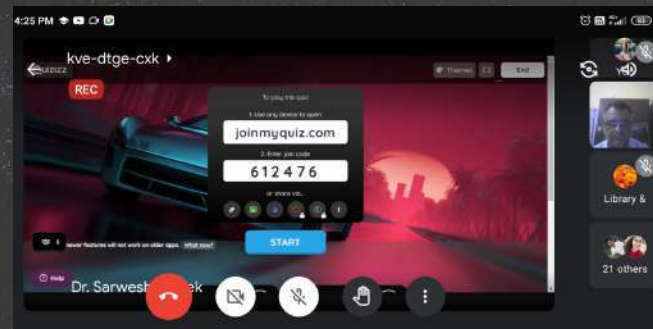
Dr sarwesh pareek who is presently librarian at Bhartiya vidya Bhawan vidhyashram, pratab Nagar, Jaipur and experience of 15 years as a librarian . He has about 6 research papers published in international and national journals and more than 10 articles especially on school libraries in IASL newsletter. He received Master Moti lal sanghi 'young librarian award in 2015. Feathered librarian honour for month of July 2016 by IASL. IASL Jean Lawrie leadership development award 2018 by international association of school librarianship in the international school librarianship conference held in Istanbul on 6-7 May 2018, He maintained several websites for the children. Like emagazine of bhartiya vidya Bhawan vidyashram pratab Nagar Jaipur named PITARA: a treasure of knowledge the original address of the website is www.apitara.wordpress.com.

Topic:

DEVELOPING CREATIVE INTERACTING GAMES USING WEB APPLICATIONS

Dr. Sarwesh Pareek had the session on “Developing Creative Interactive Games” started with the remark that gaming has become a popular way of involving and transferring knowledge in an interesting way. You can play these games with students, teachers, or even friends or family, he said. He mentioned about many such apps like www.learningApps.org, Quizizz, Kahot, Wordwall, Quizalize etc.

He asked everyone to switch on the camera to be interactive and involving the students in the games. He asked the students to download the Quizizz mobile app from the Play Store for live demonstration of the app. He asked them to give answers of a quizzes developed on the web applications. The students participated in games in this app and involved themselves in live learning through playing game. The students were shown the score and also detailed analytics of the participations and answers of the quiz.



Dr Sarwesh invited the students to be involved in creating the game. He clarified the different features of LearningApps.org by sharing his screen. He further added how different kind of questions can be added in creating games. He advised that while selecting question type it must be well understood that what knowledge is to be delivered and whether it is a right option. He clarified that even such games may be useful for conducting researches, surveys and opinion polls.

He talked about his own experiences and all activities that he is doing for students. He is always trying to do new creative things. He created a new school website and put all the necessary & required resources on the website under the Library menu. The website has been very useful for the students during the pandemic.

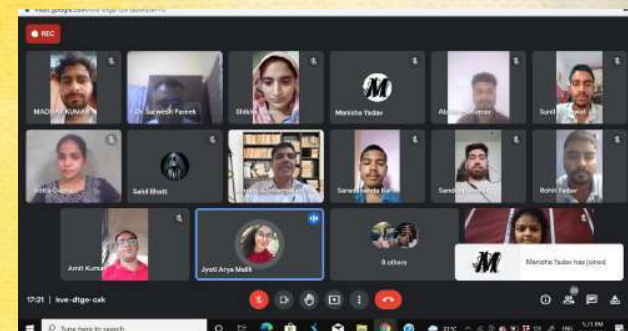
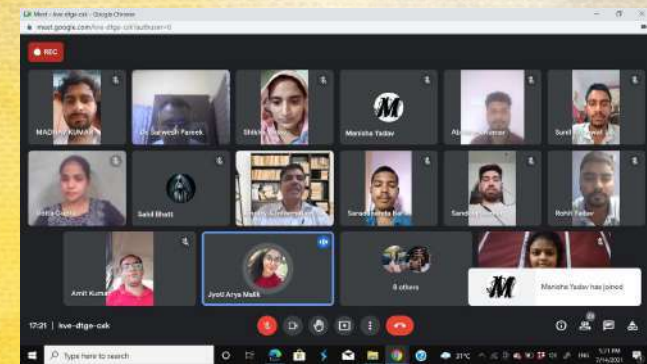


Dr. Sarwesh deeply inspired the students to always strive for learning something new and enhance their creativity in any kind of situation. He mentioned various activities in a school library through using various free tools and web resources.

He emphasized that duty of the librarian is not solely dealing with the books but they are part of interactions and communication process and technology is supporting us in a big way. You should always be ready to use newer technologies to support users, the institution and the teachers.

He advised that working in the present environment you should be familiar with the content management tools, digital library platforms, Google Scratch, web applications like Code.org, www.LearningApps.org and many more, so that you can disseminate and manage the new knowledge in more interesting ways.

Thank you Dr Sarwesh for sharing the knowledge of the activities you are undertaking being involved with student teaching learning process deeply and adopting new ways of involvements using new tools and technologies.



[Group Screenshots]





DR. VIMAL KUMAR

Date:15/07/2021

He Dr Vimal Kumar is a library professional who currently works with Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam district, Kerala state, India. He shows interest in observing changes in the scholarly communication, Open Access and Free Software movement. He Maintain many blogs to sharpen the skills of academic and library professionals. He has written about Free Software for several publications. Papers on Free Software and Open Access have been presented at many International and National conferences.

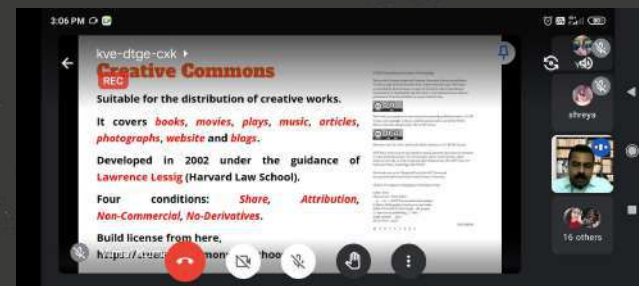
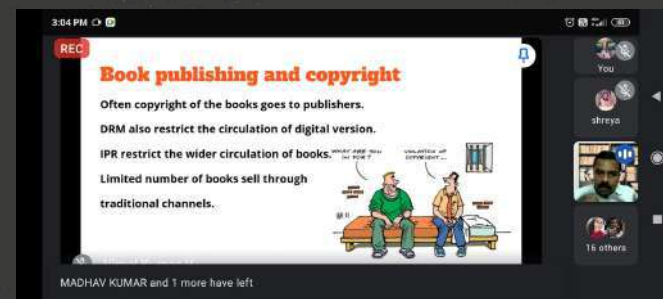
Topic:

Self-publishing: Tools and Techniques for Libraries and Library Professionals

Dr Vimal Kumar delivered his talk on "Self publishing: tools and techniques for libraries and library professionals" he interacted with the students during the ongoing summer (library) training program on 15-july-2021.

He started his talk with the traditional method of publishing by describing the advantages and disadvantages of the traditional publishing. He described the royalty rates in India, self publishing and various other approaches in self publishing. He said self publishing has many benefits like publishing within a short period of time, e-book and print edition can be published simultaneously and make it available anywhere.

He mentioned copyright, copyleft and Creative Commons, which plays a significant role in publishing a book and explained the step-by-step procedure for how to & where to publish a book. It was discussed that there are different types of self-publishing companies in India by demonstrating how to publish a book.



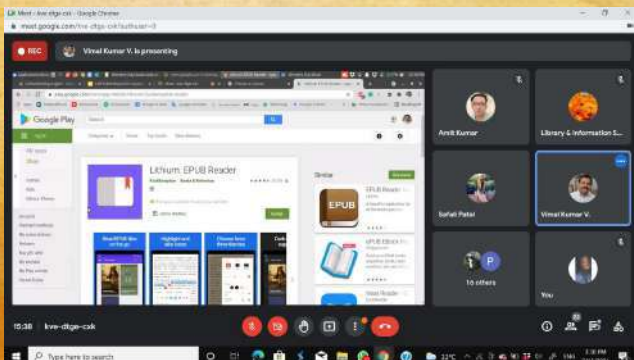
through amazon KDP, and how to get a free ISBN number through amazon KDP and how to earn from Amazon.

He further added that how an author select font and acquire ISBN No. From Raja Ram Mohan Roy ISBN agency and how we promote books using social media, webpages, friends circle, professional groups followed by publishing a book easily in India using Amazon Kindle Direct Publishing, pothi.com, Notion Press, Partridge etc.

Thank you, Dr Vimal Kumar, for sharing information related to tools and techniques used for self-publishing. The knowledge shared by you will be very helpful to the students on their professional carrier path.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]





DR. SHRIRAM PANDEY
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Date: 16/07/2021

He is currently Asst. Professor at Department of Library and Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Past nine years have been with MLS University, Udaipur (5.6 Years) and The LNMIIT, Jaipur (3.6 years). He is the recipient of the prestigious Commonwealth Professional Fellowship at the University Of East London, UK. He is an expert in designing and developing learner-centric Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and trained thousands on professionals and teachers of various institutions in India. He has published more than 30 research papers in UGC-CARE list/Scopus Index journals and Conference proceedings, guided 2 PhD students and undertaken one research project. He received several awards and fellowship for his career achievement including Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Award, UGC-Junior Research Fellowship, and BHU-Gold Medal.

Topic:

Developing search strategies and string for effective information retrieval

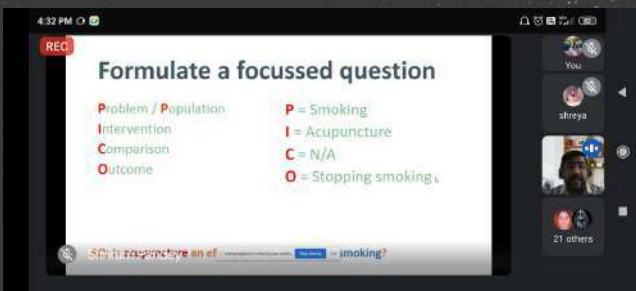
Dr. Shriram Pandey delivered his talk on 'Developing search strategies & strings for an effective Information Retrieval' and interacted with the students during the ongoing summer (library) training program on 16-July-2021. He began his talk setting the scenario of present information environment and storage of information and need for effective searching therein.

He demonstrated the students with simple examples step by step context setting, developing a search strategy, PICO framework, developing search string, search query, searching with live demonstrations

He enlisted the reasons as to why the Information retrieval system does not retrieve relevant results from any database or OPAC or a digital library, followed by describing the different parameters like Recall, Precision, search query and power of DBMS, which largely depends on the effectiveness of the Information retrieval system.

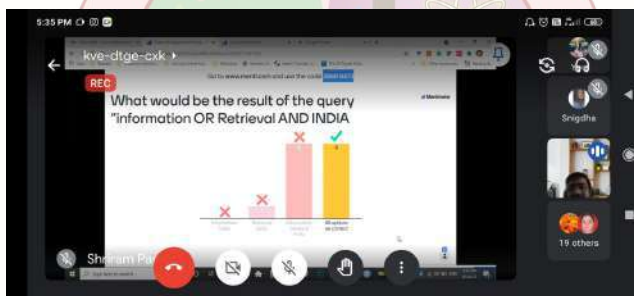
He pointed the literature search cycle in which we identify the concept and select library resources to search, review, and refine results and search resources. For developing a search strategy, he asked students to take up PICO and think about synonymous, using AND/OR/NOT, phrase, Truncation.

He explained PICO Framework in which PICO stands for P-Problem/Population, Intervention, C-Comparison, O-Outcome. In this theory, he mentioned that how to construct a search string using this framework.



He explained every concept in a lucid manner by taking many examples. He explained that search strategies offer a great help in identifying research problems and advanced search tips in his presentation. He further demonstrated building the search query and strings through Google Scholar practically.

While summarizing his talk, he gave a live quiz to the students. Through this quiz, he examined students how much the students could learn making a showcase of participative learning. Most of the students participated and well-tryed. He was impressed by the students' creativity and how students were coordinating the whole event.



Thanks a lot Dr. Shriram for sharing knowledge for retrieving effective results from a database, digital library or OPAC or through discovery based services using appropriate search strategies and strings.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]





MR. PRASHANT SHRIVASTAVA
AIIMS LIBRARY, NEW DELHI

Date: 17/07/2021

He is serving as health science librarian in B.B.Dikshit Library, AIIMS, New Delhi since last 17 years with various important responsibilities. Currently he is a PhD research scholar and he holds M.phil in library and information science, Master degree in Library and information science, Master of Computer application, Advanced diploma in computer application, Post graduate diploma in computer application and Computer H/W and Advanced Networking including Internet one year training. His Areas of proficiency are E-resources subscriptions, access and management, Health Knowledge Resources Development, Digital Libraries, Research Data Management, Research Data Literacy, Research Data Repositories. He has published various research articles in leading LIS publications and also reviewer in LIS journals.

Topic:

VIDEO JOURNALS, AR AND VR PRODUCTS: INTERACTIVE RESOURCES FOR LIBRARIES!

Mr. Prashant Srivastava delivered his talk on 'Video journals, AR and VR Products: Interactive Resources for Libraries' and interacted with the students during the ongoing Summer (Library) Training Program on 17 July 2021.

He started his talk by sharing his 17 years career professional experiences, journey at AIIMS New Delhi as Health Science Librarian. He narrated that, in the beginning of his career, library had printed books and journals which further shifted to e-journals with username password accessibility then shifted to IP based E journals. Presently, the library is dealing with interactive health science resources.

He added that, observation and perception lead to knowledge generation. Then he showed a 40000 years old painting carved on a cave pointing out that Visual communication is our native nature of learning. Visual communication as the practice of graphically representing information to efficiently, effectively create meaning. There are many types of content in the field of visual communication, for example including info graphics, interactive content, motion graphics and more.

Talking about augmented reality, he described it as an enhanced version of the real physical world that is achieved through the use of digital visual elements, sound, or other sensory stimuli delivered via technology. It is a growing trend among companies involved in mobile computing and business applications in particular.

He demonstrated a video as how Newton discovered the law of gravity through video that forming idea of interactive learning. The possibilities are endless. But no matter, all incorporate at least some of the following elements: interactivity, iconography, illustration, supporting text, graphs, data visualization, and animation. The majority of library resources available in the libraries of India are in the form of journals, books, articles, databases, e journals, graphs etc.

Mr Prashant emphasized that the reason for the prominence of interactive learning resources is the success of science and academia is driven by specialization but at the same time growing specialization are posing a challenge to science and society, as it makes information interchange among disciplines more complex, and with the society at large enormously more demanding. Global, Research is published in more than 50000 periodicals today. As a result of a study, only small group of people on average read research articles. The disadvantage of the growing specialization is that research and knowledge become more isolated from society and even within the same discipline. What is missing is an arena where research discoveries from specialized sub systems are systematically reconnected to the broader scientific community and the general public.

According to National Education Policy 2020, libraries have to prepare for library 4.0 by using interactive learning resources from very initial level of secondary education. To support his point, he used a video of interactive simulation learning resources based on the PhET Interactive Simulations project at the University of Colorado Boulder, founded in 2002 by Nobel Laureate Carl Wieman. PhET simulation models are based on extensive education research and engage students through an intuitive, game-like environment where students learn through exploration and discovery.

He showed simulation resources on physics, color vision, under pressure flow of water, state of matter, Brownian motion of particles, etc. that how interactive learning can affect and enhance the teaching learning process.

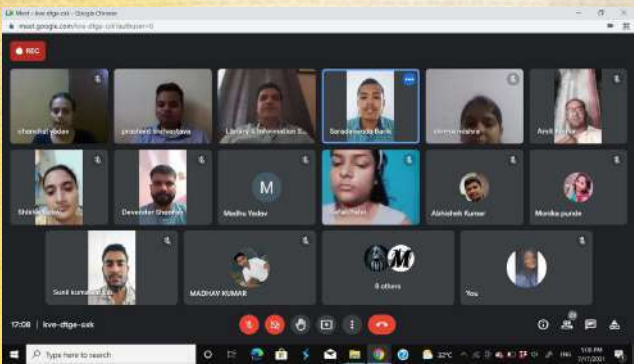
He further added that libraries are frontline supporters of readers. User searches in a particular domain only, but librarian knows that which resources are available in the library & relevant for those users and provides right knowledge at the right time to the right user. Discussing about video journals, journals in video format, may further broadly grouped into scientific video journals, medical video journals, technical video journals, and arts humanity and management video journals and many more. Then He showed a video on how video journals work. He showed a video of interactive resource with sound which impact more on learning process. He mentioned 10- 15 years back, in specialized libraries, the only resources cared about were books and journals but now a day's interactive applications are playing vital role.



He explained term Virtual reality as a computer-generated stimulation in which a person can interact within an artificial three-dimensional environment using electronic devices, such as special goggles with a screen or gloves filled with sensors. In this stimulated artificial environment, the user is able to have a realistic feeling experience. Then he showed AR/VR learning resources video. He pointed out the skills set required for LIS professionals to understand new form resources: Technology savvy, Innovative, User oriented, sensitive to ROI (Return of Investment), VOI (Value of Investment), and Cognitive skills.

He concluded his talk stating that knowledge managers of the future should be aware of Artificial Intelligence, Data Savvy, and augmented reality, image analytics, research data literacy, machine learning, virtual reality, knowledge mapping, and natural language application like skill sets.

Thank you Mr Prashant for sharing new forms of library resources to the students demonstrating their effectivity and applications in transferring knowledge in improved ways.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]





Prof. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay

19th July, 2021

Time: 4:00pm

Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay is a Professor in Library and Information Science and former Head, Department of Library and Information Science, Kalyani University. Prof. Mukhopadhyay, a recipient of Best Young LIS Teacher award (IASLIC), is an open source enthusiast and worked as a developer and promoter of many open source projects. He has more than 100 papers in journals and conference volumes, and five books in his beeline. His recent book on Interoperability and Retrieval is published by UNESCO, Paris. Prof. Mukhopadhyay acted as a metadata consultant for the project NDL (National Digital Library) hosted by IIT, Kharagpur. He is presently a member of the Advisory Committee for National Virtual Library Project of Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India. He developed VidyaOnline as e-learning portal for Vidyasagar University in 2006 and presently running three online courses in SWAYAM platform.

Topic:

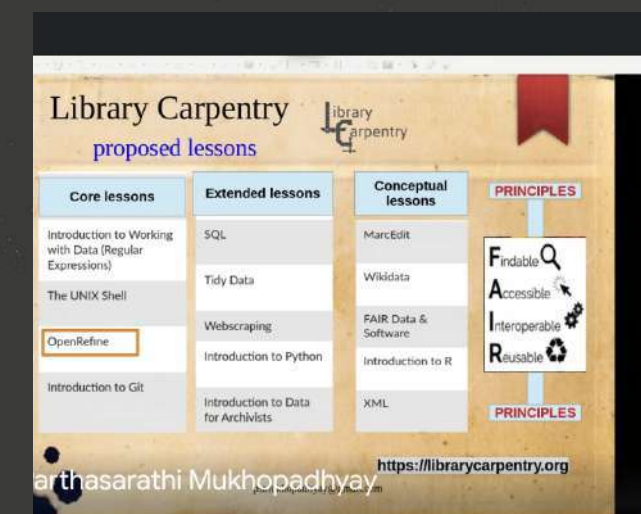
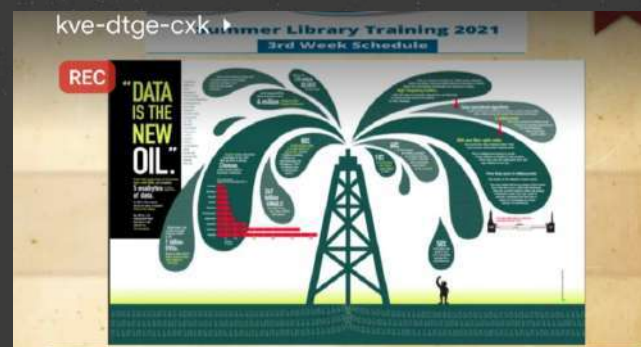
Data Carpentry for Library Services :- The Open Way

Prof. Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay delivered his talk on Data Carpentry for library services: the open way on 19th July 2021. He started his talk with a phrase "data is the new oil" and went on explaining the concept of data carpentry that is originated from software carpentry.

Prof. Mukhopadhyay added that data carpentry started in January 2018 as a new lesson project within the board concept of carpentries. He discussed the genesis of carpentries and its routes of origin from software carpentry to data carpentry to library carpentry. He very nicely established relationship between two. He added a catch line before making a jump inside the core part of discussion that data is "बिंदु में सिंधु दर्शन".

He emphasized that data carpentry techniques are domain specific, and it is important that researchers should learn the skills most relevant to their respective domains and real-life training programmes must be conducted by using examples from their own areas of activities.

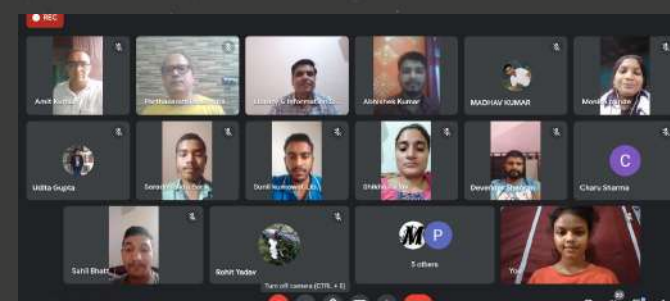
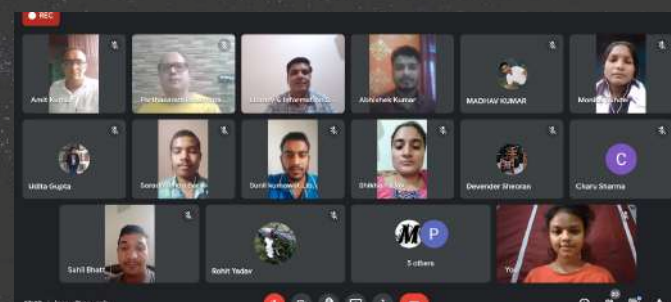
He mentioned that now it is the time for changing the direction again from tech-savvy librarians to data-savvy librarians. He pointed out that the skills requirements for library carpentry and requirements may be distributed in three layers - core level (regex, shell scripting, Openrefine), standards (SQL, NoSQL, Python) and advanced (MARCEdit, data reconciliation, named entity extraction, sentiment analysis and so on).



All the above skills must be based on FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) principles, as opined by Prof. Mukhopadhyay. He also provided a list of tools & services related to data discovery (Kaggle, Google Data search, Zenodo, re3data); data repositories (Dataverse, Dryad, Zenodo); and governmental data portals including data.gov.in. He specially mentioned data sources related to the bibliographic universe like crossref, unpaywall, open citation corpus, dimensins.ai, name-to-gender inference services, geospatial data sources required for developing India-specific geographic name authority file, socio-academic webspace data and so on. Then the core technical part of the lecture-cum-demonstration started with the explanation of the data wrangling processes through REST/API based data fetching and GREL based data extraction in the open source data wrangling software called Openrefine.

The live demonstration part in the last ten minutes of the invited talk was quite interesting where Prof. Mukhopadhyay exhibited how to retrieve data through REST/API call added with different query parameters from crossref.org in JSON format, how the JSON formatted file can be converted into csv file, how the csv file created in that fashion can be utilized to create a project in Openrefine. Then he demonstrated how additional datasets can be fetched from Unpaywall to gather open access scenario data on the basis of DOI based REST/API call, from open citation corpus to gather citations related data, from almetric.com to gather altmetrics datasets. Finally, he explained how GREL can be used to extract information from the fetched datasets.

It was a great opportunity to hear Prof. Mukhopadhyay and we sincerely acknowledge his contribution to the new area of research and practice presented to our students in a very simple way. Hope, his efforts of introducing this concept would prove a milestone not only for CUH students but for the whole country for entering new phase of library services.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]





DR. ABHISHEK KUMAR

Date: 20/07/2021

Dr. Abhishek Kumar is currently working as Scientist-E (Computer Science) at INFLIBNET Centre. Dr. Abhishek Kumar, a president awardee for his technical contribution towards national educational projects in 2017, is currently working as a Scientist-E (Computer Science) at INFLIBNET Centre. He has more than 15 years of experience in IT inclusive of two Year stint with Tech Mahindra, Mumbai as a Software Engineer. His current engagements include activities of Database Management Group, Software R & D, e-Learning (MoE projects) and e-Content Development, automation of UGC Schemes, etc. along with several national project from INFLIBNET Centre such as NIRF, UGC-MOOCs / SWAYAM, SWAYAM-PRABHA, National Testing Agency, Study in India.

Topic

Education innovation E-learning: MOOC & OER movement in India

Dr. Abhishek Kumar delivered his talk on “Educational Innovation in E-Learning: MOOCs and OER Movement in India” on 20th July 2021. In the beginning he mentioned that this is an area which requires attention of everyone teachers and learners. The teaching learning could be continued during COVID-19 pandemic only due to the efforts made by the MOE, UGC and the INFLIBNET Centre.

He began his talk with explaining the concept of e-learning. He established its relationship with the web-based learning and narrated instances of growing importance of e-learning particularly after the COVID-19 pandemic. ICT is becoming a powerful tool for delivery of education. It encourages interactions and collaborations among students, teachers regardless of time and space.

He described that e-learning can take place the synchronous and asynchronous, both:

1. Synchronous learning is a type of learning and teaching that takes place in real time (same time) while the learner and trainer are physically separated from each other (place shift). Ex: listening to live radio broadcast, watching live television broadcast, etc.

2. Asynchronous learning is a fact that the trainer prepares the courseware material before the course takes place. And the learner is free to decide when he wants to study. Examples includes videotaped classes, recorded audio tapes etc.

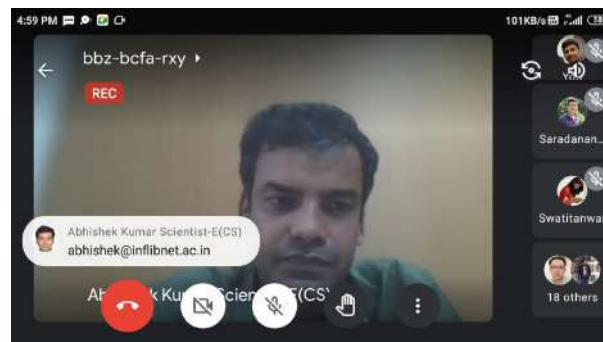
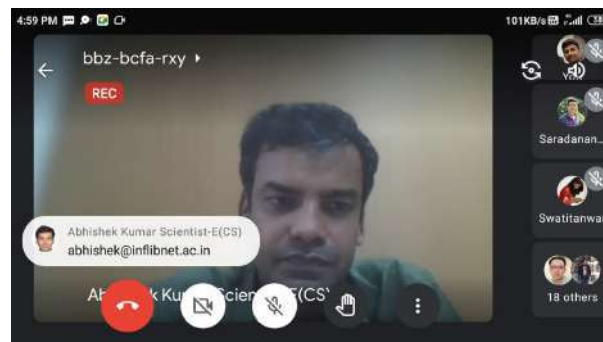
He also briefly explained the 4 quadrants approach used for developing MOOCs available and offered on SWAYAM platform of Government of India, consisting of e-text material, self-learn video content, learning through activities and assignments, and continuous communication both with the peer group and the teacher. Additional readings, web resources, “do you know?” are also part of the content. The content is available under Creative Commons licensing. The credit transfer feature is unique feature of SWAYAM resulting into low drop rate of the students during the course

He detailed out the whole process of content creation and the points to be kept while preparation of the content for the courses. He mentioned the students must know this process. When the content is ready, a platform is required for the delivery and in this context, he mentioned the need for Learning Management Systems or a platform.

There are various platforms like, edX, MOODLE, UDACITY, COURSERA, WIZIQ, BLACKBOARD. He elaborated about the details of working on the SWAYAM platform. In order to maintain quality of the content and delivery nine National Coordinators have been appointed by the SWAYAM. These include: AICTE, NPTEL, UGC, CEC, NCERT, NIOS, IGNOU, IIMB, and NITTTR. He briefly described UGC Regulation 2016 for SWAYAM Courses which allows the students to take SWAYAM courses up to 20 percent which has been extended to 40 percent now.

There are various other platforms funded under the NMICT like e-PGPathshala Vidya Mitra, SWAYAM Prabha, etc. and detailed out about the type of content available on each of the above platform. He also responded to the questions raised by the students during question answer session. Dr. Abhishek, your talk had a significant impact on every student.

Thank you so much for inspiring our students with your extraordinary experiences working on many national level projects on e-learning. We truly appreciate your efforts for being with us in this training programme.



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Abhishek Kumar Scientist-E(CS)

19 other

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Abhishek Kumar Scientist-E(CS)
abhishek@inflibnet.ac.in

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Abhishek Kumar Scientist-E(CS)

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Ms Michela Vignoli

Date: 22/07/2021

Michela Vignoli is Open Science expert at AIT Austrian Institute of Technology and Community Manager at the charitable non-profit organisation Open Knowledge Maps. Her focus of interest lies in knowledge management in the digital era and on how to foster the transition of the current science system to a more Open Science. In 2016 she was nominated member of the EU high-level advisory group Open Science Policy Platform.

Topic:

Open Knowledge Maps

Ms. Michela Vignoli delivered her talk on 'Open Knowledge Maps' and interacted with the students during the ongoing one-month Summer (Library) Training program on 22 July 2021. She narrated that the volume of information on any niche area is enormous and a researcher finds himself alone and he is unknown to the knowledge available in the area illustrated with the example using the term 'COVID' in Google Scholar which has above two lacs results. She described that abundance of open knowledge made it complex to observe cognitive domain. Further she elaborated her explanation by presenting that Nicolaisen & Frandsen (2019) identified that 7% to 63% of publications are never cited (uncitedness).

Ms. Michela informed that Peters et al. (2016) gauged that 85% data faces uncitedness. Further, this uncitedness of research develops difficulty to transfer research into practice as Balas (1998) identified as it took 17 years to transfer only 14% research to practice.

She emphasized that "It's time to change the way we discover research" with the help of a self-explanatory infographics. She introduced about the initiative of Open Knowledge Maps which brings highly cited papers visually easy to understand. She offered an example of heart disease and visualized that how research papers categorize in Risk factors, Type of Diseases and Preventions and other related areas are represented through Open Knowledge Maps.

Uncitedness (publications):

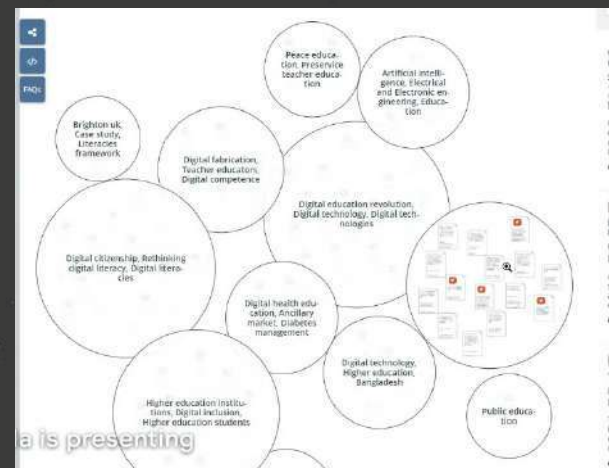
7% - 63% (Nicolaisen & Frandsen 2019)

Uncitedness (data):

85% (Peters et al. 2016)

Transfer to practice (medicine):

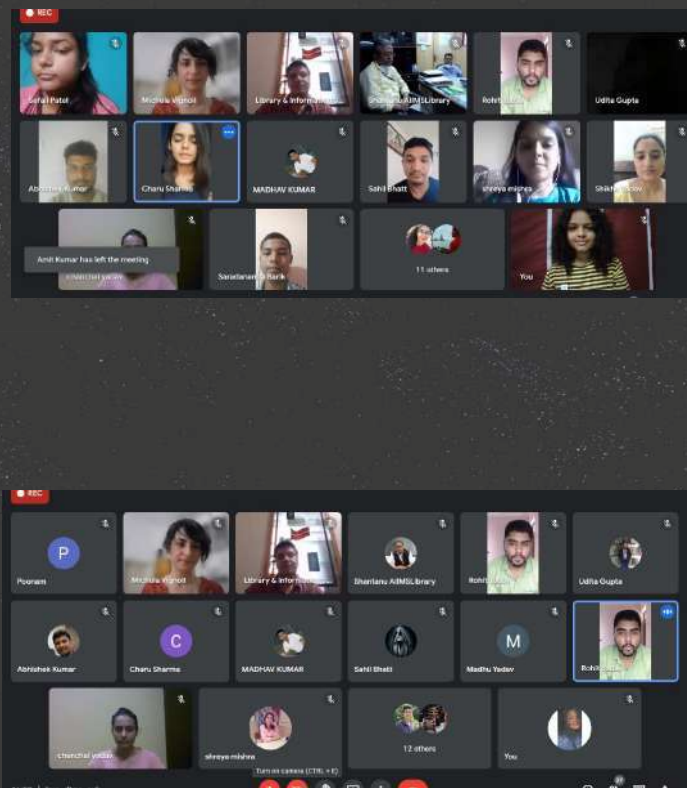
14%, taking 17 years (Balas 1998)



She pointed out that Open Knowledge Maps as largest visual search engine for research presently is using PubMed for Life Sciences and BASE search engine for all disciplines for first top 100 relevant papers on the topics. Ms. Michela showed useful videos about Open Knowledge Maps functionality and the future possibilities. At the end question and answers sessions started with very interesting questions like, Is there any possibilities to index search results by language or country wise and How may be interested students or researchers may collaborate with OKMs initiate. She concluded her talk with the unlimited possibilities in this field. She also explained possibilities with the students' involvement in this project.



Thank you Ms Michela for very informative talk on this new tool to discover scientific information with our students. We hope your experience shared with our students will help our them to understand the changing dimensions of information representations through infographics... the work undertaken through Open Knowledge Maps is highly appropriated.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]





Mr. Durga Prasad Mishra

Date: 23/07/2021

He is currently working as Senior Technical Director at National Informatics Centre (under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology), Government of India. He has over 30 years of experience in the field of Information & Communication Technology. He has worked on various assignments during his career right from Software Design, Software Development, Software Engineering to Interface Design and Open-Source Tools and Technologies. Expertise in Development, Implementation and Management of large-scale projects as well as Content Management Systems. His area of interest is in the area of social inclusion through various citizen engagement models towards good Governance initiatives.

Topic:

OPEN DATA FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Mr. Durga Prasad Misra, Senior Technical Director at NIC delivered his talk on 'Open Data for Teaching and Research' and interacted with the students during the ongoing summer (library) training program on 23 July 2021.

Mr Mishra in his talk shared the experiences of Open Government Data of the Government of India portal in detail and elaborated the possibilities of its use by the faculty and researchers. The platform was launched in 2012 taking experience from countries like US and UK on the concept of public data on consumption. So, there are two aspects of it one is contribution of datasets by government departments and organizations on the Platform and consumption by the public and everyone who is interested in using the available data for any purpose.

So open data can be attributed to the data is available in machine readable formats and that can be used, reused and redistributed freely by anyone to anyone. Meaning thereby the user gets the data elements in the form of rows and columns along with its metadata. He explained about the machine-readable files and flat files and emphasized that the available data may be used without any kind of restrictions as all datasets are available in the platform are in machine readable formats.

Mr Mishra compared the open data and closed data and mentioned that open data is freely accessible, machine readable, no cost to obtain, unlimited rights to use and redistribute. Using an infographic he explained the abbreviation of Open data that it gives ample opportunities, participation, empowerment, no restriction, digitally available, easy access, transparency and availability. He elaborated the benefits of open data for the researchers, funders, general public, organizations, and governments.



He made aware of the Government Open Data License and mentioned that the data in this portal is royalty free, non-exclusive license to use, adapt, publish, translate, display, add value, create derivative works for all lawful commercial and non-commercial purposes. He thereafter introduced the working of Open Data portal of Government of India that how data is contributed at the level of state government and agencies and then the APIs are created so people use and consume these things. Even the consumers can also request for any data sets for creating APIs for consumption.

On the data.gov.in portal, there are more than 5 lac datasets are available and around 25 percent datasets are APIs from 29 Departments. Metadata are based on Dublin Core metadata standards for all the datasets those are released. Users can reach to datasets and APIs using a powerful search engine customizing searches according to needs. The flow of the work was visualized with interesting infographic.



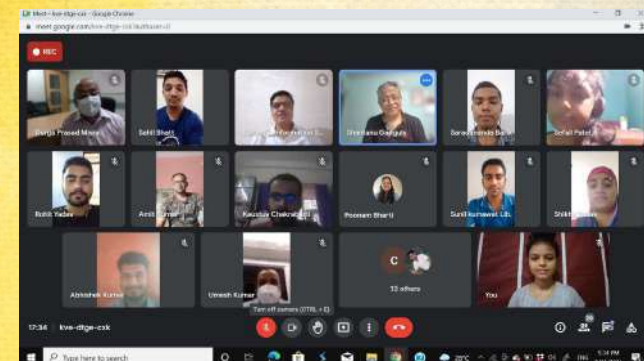
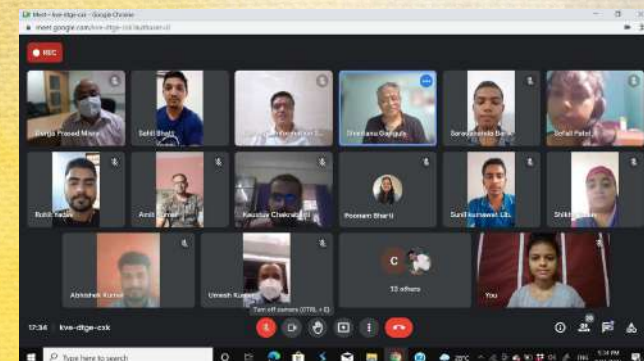
At the end students raised many questions like:

1. What may be expected roles of libraries to support their user community through Open Data?
2. What may be useful skills for LIS professionals to deal Open Data as a resource for libraries?
3. What are your recommendations for LIS students to start understanding of Open Data?
4. Is open data authentic for research studies?
5. Where LIS students may explore learning resources for Open Data?

Mr. Mishra elaborately answer each question and tried to connect librarianship with the data management. He also enquired about the part the Department is having in its syllabus regarding data management technologies, AI and Big Data Analytics and emphasized that these areas must be integrated in the syllabi because Library and Information Science subject has proximity with the data management and there should be much scope for such combinations in the coming years when the government is emphasizing more on these areas.

Our students could certainly benefitted the talk Open Data and they actively interacted with Mr. Mishra and learnt lot many new things. We whole heartedly express our gratitude for the your talk Mr. Mishra Ji. Thanks a lot!!

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[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]





DR. SHANTANU GANGULY

Date:23/07/2021

Dr. Shantanu Ganguly is currently working as the Chief Librarian, AIIMS, New Delhi. He has served some of the leading organizations of this country in responsible position. To name a few are University of Delhi, Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, National Productivity Council, Voluntary Health Association of India, IILM and TERI. He is also Editor of reputed journals and newsletters such as: World Digital Library, eNREE (Electronic Newsletter on Renewable Energy and Environment). He conducted some of the leading capacity development programmes in the country such as: International Conference on Digital Libraries (6 Editions), Professional Development Programme (PDP). He also works as an adviser to leading organisations like Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Topic:

SDG AND OPEN KNOWLEDGE

Dr. Shantanu Ganguly, Chief Librarian, AIIMS, New Delhi delivered his talk on 'SDGs and Open Knowledge' and interacted with the students during the ongoing summer (library) training program on 23 July 2021.

He introduced this topic covering the issues like, what is exactly SDG is all about, what are its goals and examples, highlighting case studies-based on SDG such as Climate Information Service, SCCKMC, WEF Nexus. He opened his talk with the concept of open knowledge, which is an integration of three major areas of it, Open Science, Open Data and Open Access.

Dr. Shantanu screened a short video clip from a film SWADESH stressing the importance of SDG 1 (poverty), 7 (sustainable livelihood) and 13 (clean energy) nexuses of the 17 SDGs. When we look at SDG there are 17 Goals with 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. He narrated the 17 SDGs and emphasized that it's not one man or one country's job. Everyone has to come forward and join this movement and then only these goals can be achieved. The uniqueness of the Goals is the applicability of the goals is universality as at every level may it be country level or state level or university level of institutional level these have to be achieved. Each of the 17 goals is important and each one of them are interconnected.

He gave some examples that how an individual can contribute to SDGs using ICT like reaping the harvest of real-time data, mobile phone on best babysitter, personal library having about 40,000 books on a device which are some classical examples and that have made impact on their lives addressing to SDGs. There is a need to expand the model for small village knowledge resources centers at the village level. There is always a need to minimize the gap between research and practice.

He mentioned that Henry Chesbrough, who coined the term "open innovation," is educational director of the Garwood Center for Corporate Innovation at Berkeley Haas., "a famous author of has impacted my thinking when I came across his work on open innovation, open service innovation" he mentioned. There is a need to go beyond the single organizational collaboration, network and ecosystem must work on collaborating platforms. Even today's context, all kind of businesses trying to look at the business models which are relevant to SDG and which will give fruitful business in long term. In present time, a person is developing some platform and others are using and adding further so there is no need to multiplicity of efforts rather move on the existing efforts made by others for the benefit of everyone is the need of the hour. Open innovation is the central aspect of open knowledge. So, unless and until people are educated and know to work with such mind set.

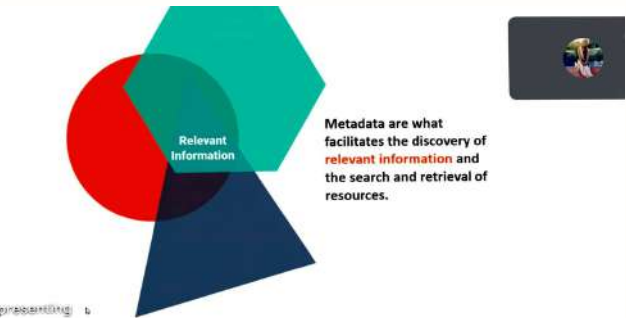
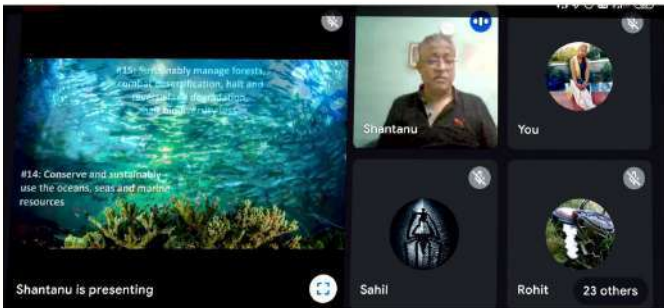
Dr. Shantanu explained that open knowledge as open data available in public domain. He talked about various implementation of data management plan. It is very important to manage data properly. He emphasized on metadata design and given example of TERI projects. He talked about linked data, semantic metadata, research data, taxonomy platform etc.

He explained about data standardization, smart data formation, enterprise data formation and mapping of data. Further he explained open access models such as , green and gold access. He emphasized on data visualization and explained that knowledge management division may play good role to implement SDGs.

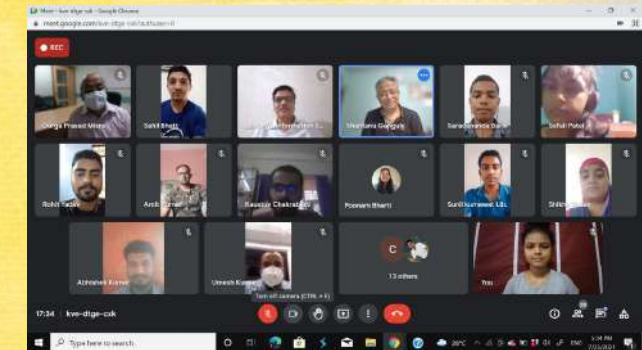
Dr. Shantanu further explained how may be SDGs important for agriculture, energy and water. He addressed his project on SCCKMC and others to improve SDGs implementation. He shared various photographs and project highlights.



He showed a useful video about Open Knowledge functionality. After that question and answers sessions started with very interesting questions like, what type of security approach should be taken, is open data a threat for libraries, if not they how. He concluded his talk with the enormous possibilities for LIS students in future.



Thank you Dr. Shantanu for sharing a vast knowledge about the SDGs and the open knowledge can contribute in achieving them for the benefit of the community at large. We firmly believe that the concepts, case studies, and theories you elaborated during your talk would boost the interest and open up mental horizon of our students to understand librarianship more open during their student days and work further in this direction when they enter into the profession.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]



Dr. G Mahesh

Date:24/07/2021

Dr. G. Mahesh, Sr. Principal Scientist, NIScPR, presently associated with the Science Communication and Dissemination Directorate at the CSIR Headquarters, delivered his talk on "Open Science during COVID-19 Pandemic" on 24th July 2021.

Dr. Mahesh began his talk by noting that the other lectures of the week on open data, open educational resources, and open knowledge have provided the context and considerable background on his talk on 'Open Science during COVID-19 Pandemic'. He began the topic by raising questions such as, was science always closed? When did it become closed? And what is triggering to make it open?

Topic:

Open Science during COVID-19 Pandemic

Mankind, ever since time immemorial, has been in the quest to understand natural phenomena around them and gain knowledge.

Such knowledge gained was shared, and cultures evolved. However, along the way, there were conflicts between belief systems and empirical knowledge. There have been instances of philosophers, thinkers and scientists who have been persecuted at different points in time who attempted to empirically show and contradicted deep-rooted belief systems. Galileo's heliocentric theory of the sun being at the centre of the planetary system was opposed by the church, and such theories were banned. Galileo found the ring of Saturn, but he did not disclose it upfront but codified the information and shared it with his contemporaries so that he can be a claimant of the discovery even others observed it later.

Dr Mahesh stated there were different reasons at different points in history for not freely sharing knowledge. With the arrival of scholarly journals in the 1650s, scientists began to communicate their research freely and openly. However, in the middle of the last century, especially after the second world war, commercial publishers in the domain of scholarly publishing began to restrict the free circulation of knowledge, especially by pricing journals that became out of reach of the readers.

With the advent of the digital era, the possibility of a larger collaboration and the benefits of an open approach began to be increasingly realized. Open source, open access, open data, open education, open knowledge, open science, etc., came into being. However, despite the phenomenal potential, opportunities and benefits that openness bring about, we have been slow to move to an open culture.

Dr. Mahesh said that COVID gave a boost of openness, and all the stakeholders, including scientists, policymakers, publishers, clinicians, pharmaceutical industries, and others, realized and recognized the need to collaborate, share, and make it openly accessible all the information related to COVID.

Even in India, the S&T community rose to the COVID-19 challenge and extensively collaborated on developing COVID-19 technologies. He added that the 37 CSIR laboratories, each of which works in very different or specific areas, collaborated to develop over 100 COVID-19 technologies in 100 days and transferred many of these technologies to large and small companies, including Tata, Cipla and many others. We see open science being practiced in almost all areas of COVID research, he added. He concluded by adding that open science holds immense potential, and it would be the way of doing science. He said that information and knowledge professionals, including LIS professionals, will have a vital role to play.

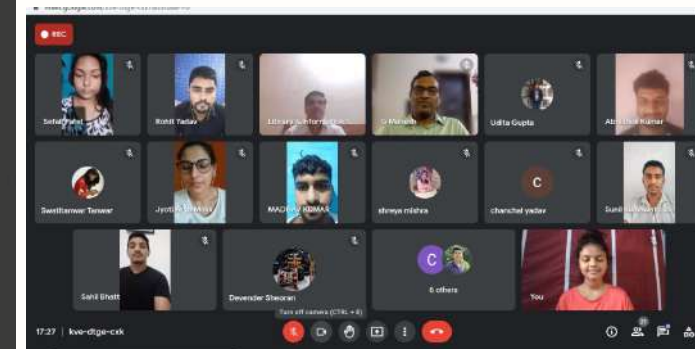
Following the talk, the students raised the following questions, which were discussed in detail:

1. What are the obstacles to making open science popular?
2. What is the future of information professionals in open science?
3. What is the status of openness in scholarly communication in India?
4. How can we contribute to open science?
5. What kind of challenges are there for making science sustainable and open to society?

Earlier, welcoming the speaker, Prof. Dinesh Kumar Gupta, HoD, Department of Library and Information Science, gave a brief outline of the programme. Prof Gupta added that the students were actively involved in the programme's conduct, management, and logistics. A short video on MOOCs prepared by the last year's students was played.

Dr Mahesh complimented the students for the well-brought out a short video on MOOCs. He said that the video that included animation, scripting, content, background music etc., was a nice effort that showcased the students' creative skills and provided an opportunity for holistic learning.

Dr. Mahesh added that CUH had put together a well-structured programme for the students that included many contemporary topics addressed by some renowned speakers from India and abroad. He opined that the programme's structure was no less than that of an international level of the conference delivered in a very personalized way. He believed that the students would benefit from the focused approach topics beyond the syllabus from the best of speakers from India and abroad. Dr. Mahesh added that many topics that go beyond syllabus and examinations might be beneficial from a career point of view. The session ended with a vote of thanks.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]



Dr. Ranjit Kumar Das

Date:26/07/2021

Dr. Ranjit Kumar Das of IIT Bombay delivered a talk on “Developing a QR Code based library system: sharing of experience” on 26 July 2021 as part of Summer Library Training 2021, being conducted during 1 to 31 July 2021.

After the introduction of the training programme, the session was proceeded with the today's topic i.e., Development of QR Code with the introduction in which he added QR code is quick response code is a type of matrix code or two-dimensional barcode.

Developing a QR code based library system: Sharing experience

. Barcode is a machine-readable optical label that contains the information about the item to which it is attached. He also mentioned that QR code often contain data for a locator, identifier or tracker that points to website or application. QR code was developed by a Japanese company namely Denso-Wave in 1994. QR code has a capability to store data including 4,296 alphanumeric, 7,089 numeric character, 1,817 kanji character (Japanese character) and 2,953 binary bytes. Compared to other two-dimensional codes such as PDF417, Data Matrix and Maxi codes, QR code has bigger data capacity. QR code has been used widely in many areas. Eventually he mentioned the difference between Barcode and QR code, Barcode was patented in US in 1951, whereas QR code was developed in 1994. Barcode was invented by Norman Joseph and Bernard Silver whereas QR code was developed by Masahiro Hara. Barcode is of two types: 1 dimensional and 2 dimensional whereas QR code is only of one type. Barcode has lesser data storage whereas QR code has more data storage than the barcodes. Barcode stores less information than QR code whereas, QR code stores more information than the barcode, Consecutively he emphasized on the the usages of QR codes in Library services, Information Retrieval Systems and library management system in details.

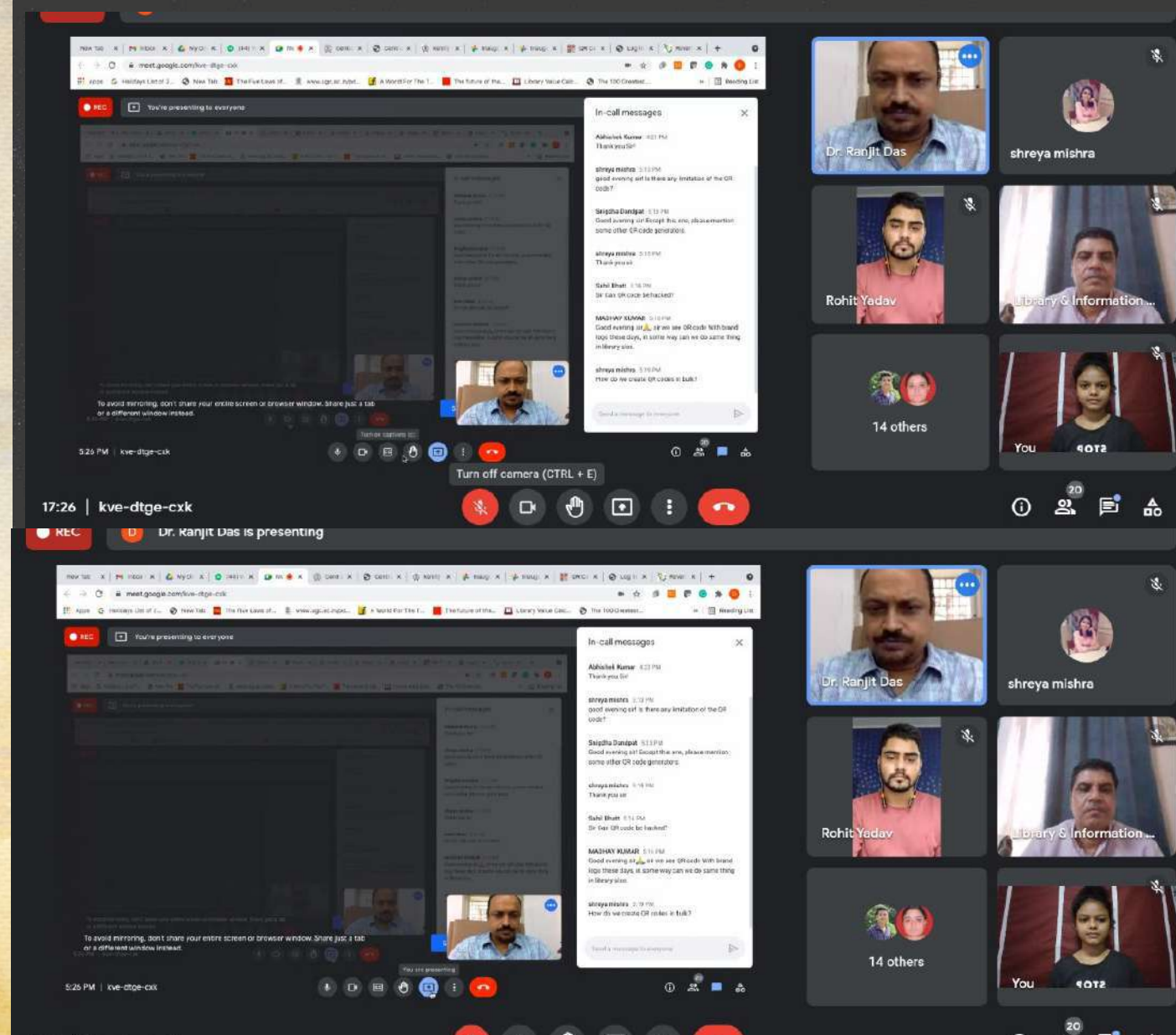
In his talk, Dr. Das also emphasized that IIT Bombay is first of its kind pertaining to the establishment of a special facility for visual-impaired students , which was inaugurated on January 4, 2017.

Therefore in a nutshell Dr Das during his talk has covered what , why and How of QR codes and their applications in Libraries.

On enquiring about the described the work nature of Nodal Officer IITBombay for the creation of Common Research Scholar Database of IITs, IIMs and IISERs, which will be accessed by the Ministry of Education Officials.

IIT Hyderabad with the instructions of the Ministry of Education has started a common database for research scholars across all the IITs. IIT Bombay has already shared the basic profile information to IIT Hyderabad.

Thank you Dr. Das for sharing your experience of Developing QR Code based Library System with our students. Your experience with the prestigious institution would help the students to understand the kind of work being undertaken by you in its library.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]



**Dr. Christie Koontz, formerly with
Florida State University, USA**

Date:27/07/2021

Dr. Koontz delivered her talk on GIS and Public Libraries on 27th July 2021 as part of the one month Summer Library Training 2021 for MLISc students of CUH.

Dr Koontz started her talk with explaining the tools from major geolib project:2002&2013 US Public Library DB and iMap- Libraries GIS technology for identifying and estimating customer market area. She shared the developments in during the last 20 years of Geo-Library projects. She mentioned how did 'geolib' begin in which she mentioned that one day her professor Dr. Persis Rockwood asked a question that "do you know how libraries locate their facility? And she said "no" and then there began her dissertation and research. She also mentioned her research questions.

Topic:- GIS and Public Libraries

Dr. Koontz added the future plans includes discussion with IMLS administrative relationships to sponsor PLGDB, Discussion with IMLS regarding mapping of museums and developing a data collection model, world map of libraries for IFLA and Gates Library Foundation to maintain IT projects to map the level of IT capabilities at public libraries.

While relating to marketing, public library managers are mandate to identify customer markets which is an essential process for delivering targeted cost effective programs and services. Location of facilities is an important issue as the location of facility affects market area distribution. Library facilities often sought on gifts of land, leftover property, need some location theory to guide manager and other public agencies using GIS for locating facilities.

Dr. Koontz put forth the question that why libraries offering digital services? and why does geography matter? Responding to these questions, she mentioned that US public libraries are largely funded by local government or people who live in area they pay property taxes and often library and other public services extracted or digital users also live somewhere and someone can know a great deal about someone from US Census.

She explained that a model is a representation of relevant properties of reality and models are usually mathematical. Variables are identified, defined and measured. Models can trace various alternatives in the decision-making process. Also, she added the types of reviews relevant to the public library. She mentioned some points such as: 1 public sector facility location, 2 retail facility location and 3. library facility location.

After that she added the public and retail facility location models goals and it includes preferred decentralization, assigning people to central facilities, easy access of life indication, minimum no. of service sites etc.

After that she added the public and retail facility location models goals and it includes preferred decentralization, assigning people to central facilities, easy access of life indication, minimum no. of service sites etc.

Briefly she described how librarian estimates market area. She added the map layers and features which include public libraries, geographic boundaries, population characteristics, political boundaries-based information. She gave an example of public libraries layers with the help of map demonstration. She briefly explained the need of public library planning data in which it was mentioned that quick access to national data at three levels over the internet, public librarians at the local level need knowledge of changing customers characteristics available from US census for optical development. She explained the GEO- MARKETING is application of tried-and-true marketing principles includes customer research, segmentation, the mix strategy, evaluation. She also mentioned each library is similar to a franchise- each has its own customer market area. She added some steps includes:

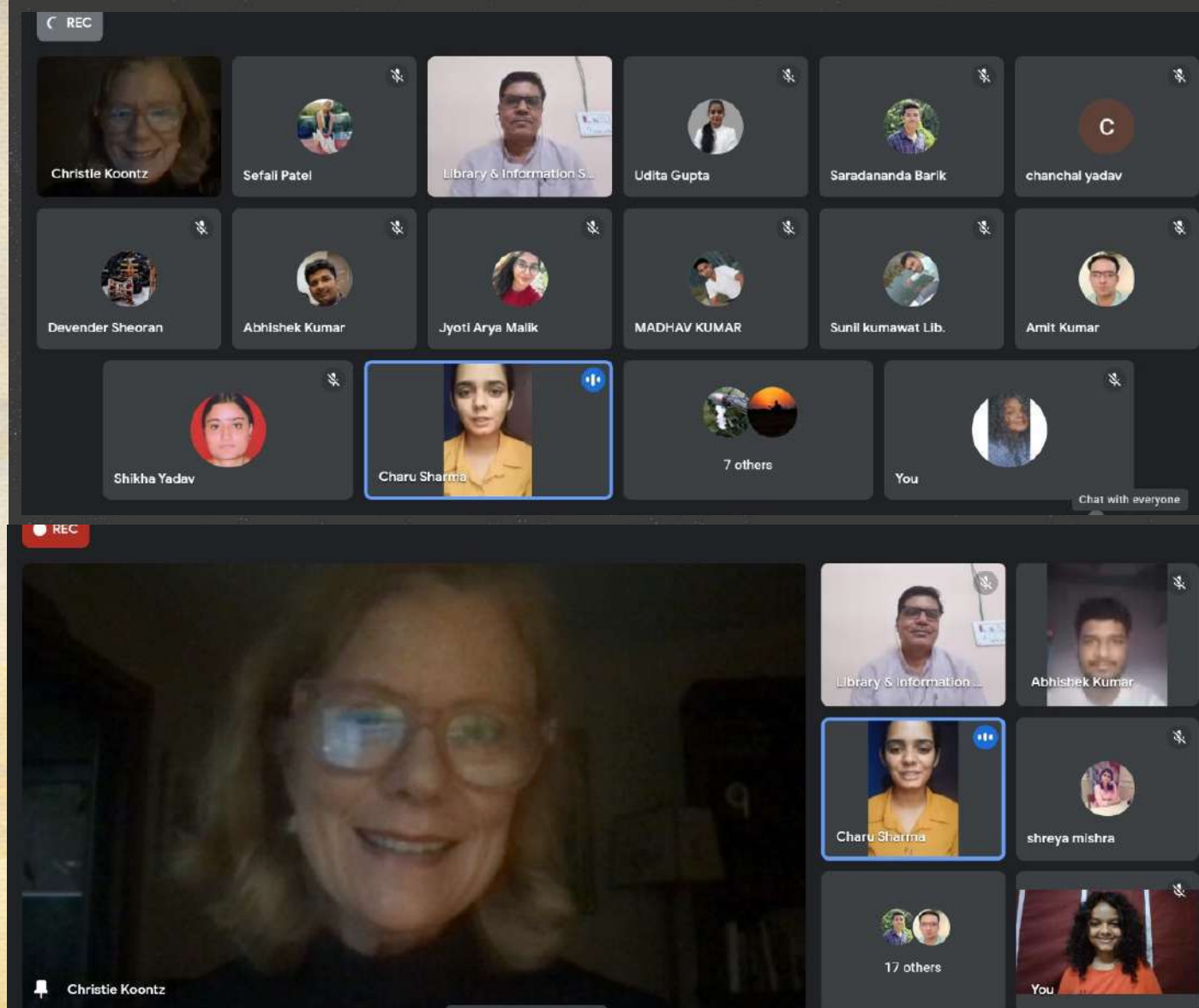
- 1 Gathering internal library information through library cross street- square footage, annual circulation, hours open/ per week, holdings.
- 2 Gathering external data for estimating library market area- in this step, you can use the US public library geographic database.
3. Gathering additional data sources review the goal, why you are conducting this step and the information sources, like zip code information- she explained this step with example of map demonstration.
4. best market area range which include you choose best estimate for library estimated market area range. Arrangement of library from largest estimated to smallest.
5. drawing the geographic market area.

Christie explained what can you find out if you determine a customer market area? You can have information about that poverty and population, race of neighborhood African American, Hispanic/Latino, no education, measure distance with the help of maps, etc. Then she described library use variables in which she explained the circulation, program attendance, reference transaction, visits and in library use. Quality and attractive variables which includes hours of access, holdings, square feet and registration and population trends.

She also shared her experiences of international librarianship in particular about her long involvement in IFLA starting from presenting poster in Copenhagen IFLA conference. She described how the Management and Marketing Section was brought out and her deep involvement in the Marketing Glossary, IFLA International Marketing Award, Marketing workshops around the globe.

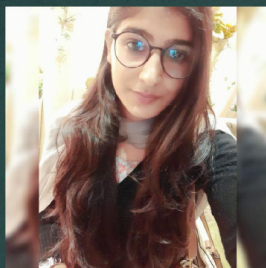
She frankly opinioned that it doesn't matter where and what position you are working while involved in such works only thing is that you need to have your commitment and hard work which matters a lot. When you work so you enjoy and can serve the community with the potentials you have.

Thank you Dr. Christie Koontz for wonderful talk delivered for our students who could understand how GIS is important for libraries and the role can be played for optimum use of resources and services of libraries, particularly public libraries.



[GROUP SCREENSHOTS]

Our Department



Miss Jyoti
Guest
Faculty



Dr. Dinesh Kumar Gupta
HOD LIS



Mr. Amit Kumar
Asst. Prof.



Miss Udita
Guest
Faculty

4th Sem



2nd Sem

