CHAPTER 3
CALIBER, NAICLIN & IASLIC:
A REVIEW

The aim of this chapter is to provide detail information about the conferences and seminars under study and the concerned organizations.

3.1 Introduction

There is a growth in the organization of seminar and conferences on different themes in Library and Information science since last decade. In India ILA, IASLIC, SALIS, INFLIBNET, DELNET and such other associations, institutions and universities organize seminars, conferences, and workshops regularly, to update knowledge of professionals.

3.2 INFLIBNET

Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Center is an autonomous Inter-University Center (IUC) of University Grants Commission (UGC) of India, involved in creating infrastructure for sharing information among academic, Research and Development Institutions. It is a major National Program initiated by the UGC in 1991 with its Head Quarters at Gujarat University Campus, Ahmedabad. Initially started as a project under the IUCAA, it became an independent Inter-University Center in 1996.

3.2.1 Objectives of INFLIBNET

The objectives of INFLIBNET as envisaged in Memorandum of Association, Hosmani & Cholin (2001), INFLIBNET brochure (2003) and INFLIBNET official website (2009) in consolidated form are,
1. To evolve a national network, interconnecting various libraries and information centers in universities, deemed to be universities, colleges, UGC information centers, institutions of national importance and R & D institutions, etc. in the country for efficient sharing of information resources available with them and to improve capability of information handling and services by avoiding duplication of efforts.

2. To provide reliable access to document collection of libraries by creating on-line union catalogue of serials, theses/dissertations, books, monographs and non-book materials (manuscripts, audio-visuals, computer data, multimedia, etc.) in various libraries in India, irrespective of location and distance.

3. To furnish better access to worldwide bibliographic information sources with citations and abstracts, such as periodical articles, conference papers, preprints, technical reports, standards, and specifications, patents, monographs etc. through indigenously created databases and by establishing gateways for online accessing of international databases held by international information networks and centers.

4. To confer document delivery service by establishing resource centers at libraries having rich collection of documents. To encourage co-operation among libraries, documentation centers and information centers in the country, so that the resources can be pooled for the benefit of helping the weaker resource centers by stronger ones.

5. To optimize information resource utilization through shared cataloguing, inter-library loan service, catalogue production, collection development and avoiding duplication in acquisition to the extent possible.

6. To Promote and implement computerization of operations and services in the libraries and information centers of the country, following a uniform standard. Evolve standards and uniform guidelines in techniques, methods, procedures, computer hardware and software, services and promote their adoption in actual practice by all libraries, in order to facilitate pooling, sharing and exchange of information towards optimal use of resources and facilities both for data capturing as well as hardware and software.

7. To facilitate academic communications amongst scientists, engineers, researchers, social scientists, faculties and students through electronic
Chapter 3: CALIBER, NACLIN & IASLIC: A Review

mail, Internet, bulletin board, file transfer, computer/audio/video conferencing etc. To promote and establish communication facilities to improve capability in information transfer and access, that provide support to scholarship, learning, research and academic pursuit through cooperation and involvement of agencies concerned.

8. To enable the users dispersed all over the country, irrespective of location and distance. To have access to information regarding books, monographs, serials and non-book materials by locating the sources from where available and to obtain it through the facilities of new communication technologies.

9. To create database of projects, institutions and specialists for providing online information service. Provide access to bibliographic information sources with citations, abstracts etc. through indigenously created databases of the Sectoral Information Centers of NISSAT, UGC Information Centers, City Networks and such others and by establishing gateways for on-line accessing of national and international databases held by national and international information networks and centers respectively. Develop new methods and techniques for archival of valuable information available as manuscripts and information documents in different Indian Languages, in the form of digital images using high-density storage media.

10. To train and develop human resources in the field of computerized library operations and networking to successfully participate in the establishment and regular operation of INFLIBNET.

11. To evolve standards and uniform guidelines in techniques, methods, procedures, hardware and software services and so on and to promote adoption in actual practice by all the libraries, in order to facilitate pooling, sharing and exchanging resources and facilities towards optimization.

12. To facilitate computerization of all the university libraries.

13. To undertake system design and studies in the field of communications, computer networking, and information handling and data management.

14. To establish appropriate control and monitoring system for the communication network and organize maintenance.
15. To create and promote R&D and other facilities and technical positions for realizing the objectives of the Center.

16. To generate revenue by providing consultancies and information services.

17. To do all other such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the above objectives.

3.2.2 Activities of INFLIBNET

The activities of INFLIBNET as interpreted in Memorandum of Association, Hosmani & Cholin (2001), INFLIBINET brochure (2003) and INFLIBNET official website (2009) in consolidated form are,

A) Library automation

The automation of university libraries is a major activity of INFLIBNET. It is also a pre-requisite for networking of libraries and resource sharing under the INFLIBNET program. Realizing the importance of this basic necessity, INFLIBNET center through university grants commission has been providing grants (initial and recurring) to the universities identified under the program. Every year 15-20 libraries are identified and initial grant to the tune of Rs. 6.5 lakhs is provided. This enabled the university libraries to purchase computers, modem, telephone, printer, air-conditioner, software’s (OS) etc. These selected universities are also provided with recurring grant for the first five years after the installation of systems. This helped them for expenditures relating to salary of Information Scientist (a position created specifically to assist librarians in implementation of the program), data entry operators, consumable, computer maintenance and telephone charges etc. The above support has given tremendous boost to automation activities at the participating universities.

B) SOUL Software

To facilitate automation functions of the participating libraries, soul software has been developed. This software works in Client/server mode in windows environment using MS-SQL server as back end tool. It also provides web access. SOUL software supports barcode technology to generate labels. It supports international standards such as MARC21, CCF, AACR2, ISO 2709 etc. The software
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is very economical as it is developed and distributed by non-profit organization INFLIBNET and the features of the software suit any type of library. SOUL version 2.0 has been released.

C) Human Resource Development and Consultancy

Training of manpower working in the universities and colleges, being one of the major objectives of INFLIBNET, has been given due priority. Many training courses of four-week duration for operational staff working in the university libraries and few workshops of one-week duration for senior staff, focusing on managing automation and networking have been conducted.

INFLIBNET Regional Training Program On Library Automation (IRTPLA), new series of training programs are conducted at different locations in collaboration with universities across the country to train college librarians at regional level with emphasis on regional languages. Center has also conducted specialized workshops on Network Management for Libraries. Apart from these courses several other collaborative training programs were conducted for All India Radio Libraries and ICSSR/NASSDOC. ICAR has also given the responsibility of training all ICAR institute’s librarians.

Though all the libraries in northeastern states have been covered under INFLIBNET program, in order to provide special attention to the problems and issues of these states, the center is conducting two days program called PLANNER for the benefit of northeast libraries.

D) Scientific and Technical activities

Database Management

Development of union database is one of the important activities of the center. These databases can be accessed online using Internet through INFLIBNET web page at URL http://www.inflibnet.ac.in. INFLIBNET has created different databases viz.

Books:

Consists of 10677998 records from 112 universities with around 38 lakhs unique records
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**Theses:**
Has 219078 records of doctoral theses submitted to Indian universities/institutions.

**Serials Holdings:**
Database: It has 50164 holding information of the serials of the participating university libraries including 14500 unique records.

**Current Serials:**
The database has 22471 journal titles currently subscribed by the participating university libraries including journals from the UGC-INFONET digital library consortia.

**Expert Database:**
Expert database provides useful data relating to the names of the experts in different disciplines. This database has 15880 records with profiles of the subjects experts serving in the universities.

**E) Bibliographic standards Formats and protocols**
Bibliographic standards and protocols are backbone of any bibliographic database and related software. The standards and protocols streamline the implementation of activities, provide utmost quality, consistency and most importantly facilitate interoperability, data transfer and exchange. Utmost efforts are being made to implement all recognized international standards such as Unicode, MARC21, AACR2, ISO2709, and NCIP etc in to the product and services of the center. The center participates in the activities of NISO, the National Information standards Organization, ISO (International Organization for standardization) and BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) as its member.

**F) UGC-Infonet Internet Connectivity Programme**
The UGC-Infonet Internet connectivity Programme was launched by Shri Atal Bihar Bajpai, the then Prime Minister of India for bringing qualitative changes in academic infrastructure of higher education during 2002, 157 universities are being provided Internet bandwidth ranging from 256kbps to 2Mbps using broadband
LL/SCPC/DAMA/FTDMA/ RF open network architecture, each participating university has signed a quadripartite agreement with UGC, INFLIBNET and ERNET. The INFLIBNET plays an important role of monitoring and liasioning between the ERNET and the universities.

G) UGC- INFONET Digital Library consortium

The then President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam launched the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium during December 2003. The UGC –INFONET digital library consortia provides current as well as archival access to more than 5000 core and peer-reviewed journals and nine bibliographic databases from 23 publishers and aggregators in different disciplines.

3.2.3 CALIBER

INFLIBNET Center has been organizing CALIBER [Convention on Automation of Libraries in Education and Research Institutions] every year in different parts of the country in collaboration with different universities, since 1993. This is the premier convention in India which provides a unique forum to the library and information professionals, teachers, IT professionals, consultants and users involved in automation and networking of libraries as well as information providers to come together and interact on the subjects of mutual interest.

The CALIBER aimed to discuss various issues on library automation and networking. The participation and deliberations in CALIBER shows that there is much enthusiasm, interest amongst the library professionals for such platform (Francis, 1997).

These conventions provide a common platform to the librarians to interact with each other, assess the progress made in computerization and plan for the future (Damodhar, 2001). So far, following conventions have been held in collaboration with different universities and institutions.
### Table 3.2.3 CALIBER themes and places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Place / Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Library automation</td>
<td>Ahmedabad, INFLIBNET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Information access through networks</td>
<td>Hyderabad, University of Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Library database Management</td>
<td>Baroda, M.S. University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>IT applications in academic libraries in India</td>
<td>Patiala, Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Information Management in academic and research libraries</td>
<td>Bhubaneswar, Utkal University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Academic libraries in INTERNET era</td>
<td>Nagpur, Nagpur University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Information services in networked environment in India</td>
<td>Chennai, University of Madras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Creation and management of digital resources</td>
<td>Pune, University of Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Internet engineering for libraries and people</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Mapping technology on libraries and people</td>
<td>Ahmedabad, INFLIBNET &amp; Nirma Education and Research Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Road Map to New Generation of Libraries using Emerging Technologies</td>
<td>New Delhi, Jamia Millia Islamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Multilingual computing and information management in networked digital environment</td>
<td>Kochi, Cochin University of Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Dynamic Interoperable Web based Information Systems</td>
<td>Gulbarga, Karnataka University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Information and knowledge management in networked world</td>
<td>Chandigarh, Panjab University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>From automation to transformation</td>
<td>Allahabad, Univeristy of Allahabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>E-content management: Challenges and Strategies.</td>
<td>Puducherry, Pondicherry University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Towards building a knowledge society: Library as catalyst for knowledge discovery and management</td>
<td>Goa, Gao University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Roman numbers in circular bracket shows the series of international level of conferences).

These conventions addressed the current trends in information technology applications and provide the forum for librarians to come together and discuss the issues and problems in automation and networking. In the beginning it was at national level since 2003 the convention has been organized at international level.
3.3 DELNET

DELNET was started at the India International Center Library in January 1988 and was registered as a society in 1992. The National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India initially supported the DELNET. The National Informatics Center, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, and The Ministry of Culture, Government of India subsequently supported it (DELNET, 2007).

DELNET was established in 1988 as a Metropolitan Area Network to serve the libraries in Delhi region. It has now become a major resource sharing Library Network in South Asia. DELNET has more than 1150 libraries as its institutional members in all states in India and six other countries outside India. Their number is expanding regularly. DELNET offers access to about three million books and other documents through a number of union catalogues, union lists and other databases that are accessible through the INTERNET. Membership of DELNET has been on the increase and the institutions are inspired by it as a major service center for information resources. The Digital Information Resources are easy to access over the network. Any library with INTERNET access anywhere in the world can access DELNET resources (Kaul & Anand, 2003; Kaul & Kaul, 2007).

3.3.1 Objectives of DELNET

DELNET has been established with the prime objective of promoting resource sharing among the libraries through the development of a network of libraries. It aims to collect, store, and disseminate information besides offering computerized services to users, to coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and also to reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible (DELNET, 2007). The specific objectives of DELNET are,

- To promote sharing of resources among the libraries by developing a network of libraries, by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering computerized services to the users;
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- To undertake scientific research in the area of Information Science and Technology, create new systems in the field, apply the results of research and publish them;

- To offer technical guidance to the member-libraries on collecting, storing, sharing and disseminating information;

- To coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible;

- To establish /facilitate the establishment of referral and /or research centres, and maintain a central online union catalogue of books, serials and non-book materials of all the participating libraries;

- To facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or mechanically;

- To develop specialized bibliographic database of books, serials and non-book materials;

- To develop databases of projects, specialists and institutions;

- To possess and maintain electronic and mechanical equipment for speedy communication of information and delivery of electronic mail;

- To coordinate with other regional, national and international networks and libraries for exchange of information and documents ;( DELNET, 2010).

3.3.2 Activities of DELNET

DELNET has been actively engaged with the compilation of various Union Catalogues of the resources available in member-libraries. It has already created the Union Catalogue of Books, Union List of Current Periodicals, Union Catalogue of Periodicals, CD-ROM Database, Database of Indian Specialists, Database of Periodical Articles, Union List of Video Recordings, Urdu Manuscripts' Database, Database of Theses and Dissertations, sample databases of language publications using GIST technology and several other databases. The data is being updated in each of these databases and is growing rapidly. All the DELNET databases have been resident on DELSIS, an in-house software developed on BASIS Plus, an RDBMS, the
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product of Information Dimensions Inc. of USA which has been provided to DELNET courtesy National Informatics Center, New Delhi (DELNET, 2009).

DELNET provides an array of facilities including E-mail to its member-libraries including both institutional and associate institutional members. DELNET’S relentless efforts in resource sharing have proved extremely effective. It has indeed been a big leap towards the modernization of libraries in India (DELNET, 2009).

The specific activities of DELNET are,

a) Union Catalogue of Books

DELNET maintains an online union catalogue of books available in its member-libraries. This union catalogue is continuously updated and is growing in size. The information can be retrieved by author, title, subject, conference, series, etc. It has 62,36,888 bibliographic records. The request for inter-library loan can be placed through the online system.

b) Union List of Current Periodicals

DELNET has created union lists of current periodicals in science and technology, social sciences and humanities. This database is available online to DELNET users. It now lists 31,358 periodicals and is regularly updated and new titles are added annually. It is a major resource for Document Delivery Services.

c) Union Catalogue of Periodicals

DELNET maintains a union catalogue of periodicals, which contains full holdings data of the libraries. At present, the database contains 20,235 records.

d) Database of Periodical Articles

The database has details of articles, which can be searched under the title, author, compiler, name of the periodical and subject. The researchers and scholars are extensively utilizing the database. At present the database contains 8,88,342 records.

e) CD-ROM Database

A bibliographic database of CD-ROMs available with the member-libraries is being compiled. It has 2,281 records.
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f) Union List of Video Recordings

This is a database of videocassettes available in DELNET member-libraries and has about 5,000 listings.

g) Union List of Sound Recordings

This union list consists of audiocassette records available in member-libraries. This database has 748 records.

h) Database of Theses and Dissertations

A database of Theses and Dissertations submitted to Indian Universities has been started, which covers various subjects. The database has 44,304 records.

i) Union List of Newspapers

The database has 70 records and contains information about the newspapers including title, name of the editor, published from, E-mail address and also the Web address of the INTERNET edition if available on the WWW.

j) DEVINSA Database

DEVINSA (Development Information Network for South Asia) is a special database on socio-economic issues. It has nearly 20,000 records of periodical articles, books and unpublished material on socio-economic issues.

k) Profile of Member-Libraries

A directory of member-libraries is available and contains information about them.

DELNET also provides access to

a. Cambridge Dictionaries online
b. Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations
c. GISTNIC Databases
d. MEDLINE & other databases of NLM
e. U.S. Patents: Full Text
f. Full Text Medical Journals
g. Engineering & Technology E-Journals. (DELNET, 2009)
DELNET Loan and Document Delivery Service

DELNET is offering inter-library loan (ILL) & document delivery services (DDS) to its member libraries. ILL requests can be registered online for books. DELNET has also prepared ILL guidelines for use by the member libraries. The services are quite popular among the member libraries.

Professional Service/Training

DELNET arranges tutorials, workshops, lectures and trainings. This provides inputs to library and information professional for improving their talent and professional expertise.

DELNET adopts the latest dependable technologies in information science. This helps librarians to get advice from DELNET to adopt technologies that emerge periodically. This saves expenses and time of member-institutions.

DELNET offers technical support to member institutions in the selection of hardware, software, communication links, database creation and technical problems faced by member-libraries from time to time.

3.3.2 NACLIN

DELNET (Developing Library Network), New Delhi has been organizing national convention NACLIN (National Convention on Knowledge, Library and Information Networking) every year in different parts of the country in collaboration with different universities and deemed institutions. This is the premier convention in India which provides a unique forum to the library and information professionals, teachers, IT professionals and users involved in database creation and networking of libraries as well as information providers to come together and interact on the subjects of mutual interest (Jammu University website, 2007).
## Table 3.3.2 NACLIN themes and places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Institution /Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Delhi Library &amp; Information Network</td>
<td>New Delhi, India International center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Delhi Library &amp; Information Network</td>
<td>New Delhi, India International center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Delhi Library &amp; Information Network</td>
<td>Madras, IIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Networking of digital resources for national development</td>
<td>Hyderabad, University of Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Bridging the digital divide</td>
<td>Cochin, Cochin university of science and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Managing Knowledge Resources in the Digital Era</td>
<td>Kolkata, Jadavpur University,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Library and Information Networking</td>
<td>Pune, University of Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Strategies for managing knowledge resources: Promoting research, education and skills</td>
<td>Bangalore, PES Institute of technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Knowledge, library and information networking</td>
<td>Jammu, University of Jammu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Libraries without boundaries: Reaching the unreachable in the knowledge era</td>
<td>New Delhi, India International Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Web 2.0: tools and technologies and Koha: Open source library management software</td>
<td>Coimbatore, Karunya University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Managing Knowledge, technology &amp; change in libraries</td>
<td>Chandigarh, Punjabi University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Revitalizing libraries in a global village: High end technologies and resource management June 15-18</td>
<td>Goa, BITS, Pilani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conventions are regularly conducted in the various parts of the country. DELNET through its different activities contributing in the development of academic excellence in general and library community in particular.
3.4 IASLIC

Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers (IASLIC) came into existence on 3rd September 1955. For the last 50 years, it has made a remarkable and stellar contribution in its mission to promote library movement to improve professional competencies of library and information science workers and to foster coordination and cooperation among the professional associations and organizations. IASLIC is a premier association, which held annual conferences on different themes in various cities of the country and publishes conference proceedings.

In the post independent India, the five-year plans, socio-economic development, rapid industrialization, advancement in science and technology resulted the establishment of a large number of special libraries and Information centers in different parts of the country. A handful of farsighted librarians realized the importance to harness the huge specialized information generated in the country, which called for special techniques, skills, services and products. It was felt that a forum was required where professionals working in the newly established special libraries and Information centers could exchange views, share experiences and skills, foster mutual cooperation and assistance; and improve technical efficiency and professional competency. All these factors promoted the idea of floating an association for special libraries in India. Thus Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers (IASLIC) came into existence on 3rd September 1955.

The Association started with 125 members, which has now risen to over 2500 spreading all states and union territories of India.

3.4.1 Objectives of IASLIC

Ramaiah (2007), enumerated objectives of the IASLIC as follows,

a) To encourage and promote the systematic acquisition, organization, and dissemination of knowledge.

b) To improve the quality of library and information service and documentation work.

c) To co-ordinate the activities and to foster mutual co-operation and assistance among the special libraries – scientific, technological and research institutions, learned societies, commercial organizations, industrial research
establishments, as well as other information and documentation centers to the maximum extent.

d) To serve as a field of active contact for libraries, information bureaus, documentation centers, scientists, research workers, specialists and others having common interests.

e) To improve the technical efficiency of workers in special libraries and information and documentation centers and to look after their professional welfares.

f) To act as a center of research in special library and documentation techniques.

g) To act as a center of information in scientific, technical and other fields.

h) To take such actions as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the association or any of them.

3.4.2 Activities of IASLIC

The activities of IASLIC are,

1) Publishing IASLIC Bulletin (Quarterly), IASLIC Newsletter (Monthly), and Indian Library Science Abstracts (Annual);

2) Organization of professional Conferences/Seminars – so far 45 Seminars/Conferences have been organized in different parts of the country;

3) Professional Education – so far 35 short term training courses / workshops have been conducted on different aspects of library science in collaboration with UGC, DSIR, CSIR and Library and Information Science departments of various universities;

4) Library Consultancy Services; and

5) Special interest group Activities – annual meetings are held on i) Social sciences information, ii) Computer application, iii) Humanities information, iv) Informetrics, v) Industrial information, and vi) Library and Information Science education.

IASLIC also organizes Annual Lectures,

a) Annual Special Lecture series was introduced in 1987 in which eminent personalities from various professions (such as renowned scientists, vice chancellors, chief justice, media personalities, etc) have
been invited to deliver lectures on topics of interest to library profession;

b) Ranganathan Memorial Lecture series was started in 1993 in which lectures are delivered by leading library professionals. Besides, ‘Librarian of the Year’ award is given every year to deserving library professional.

IASLIC, for the last 50 years, has made a remarkable and stellar contribution in its mission to promote library movement to improve professional competencies of library and information science workers and to foster coordination and cooperation among the professional association and organizations. The Association has earned recognition and national level acceptance which is extremely heartening and a source of great pride to its members.

In spite of all financial and organizational difficulties, IASLIC has been expanding its activities in different dimensions. The essential role of IASLIC has been that of a leader-coordinator, who seeks to bring about a harmonious development in the entire field of special librarianship in India through development and coordination of professional thinking and effective performance of the persons in the profession. (Nag, 2005).

The association, over a period, made a remarkable and stellar contribution in its mission to promote library and information science movement, to improve professional competencies, to foster coordination and cooperation among professional associations and organizations (Nag, 2003).

3.4.2 IASLIC Seminars and Conferences

The seminars and conferences are organized to serve as a forum to exchange and share expertise, ideas, skills and new techniques required to develop and maintain modern library system. It was found that the IASLIC organizes seminar and conferences in alternate year. In general it was also observed that in even year it organizes seminar and in the odd year it organizes conference. So far till the year 2009 it had organized 27 conferences and 22 seminars at national level.
## Table 3.4.2.1  IASLIC Conferences and their main theme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S N</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | 1956 | I Mechanization of library service  
II Documentation problems in India | Calcutta (west Bengal) |
| 2   | 1957 | Industrial planning and information services  
Training for special librarianship in India | Calcutta (west Bengal) |
| 3   | 1960 | Development of libraries in India under the third five year plan, with particular reference to special libraries  
Bibliographic control in special libraries | Calcutta (west Bengal) |
| 4   | 1962 | Methods of scientific communication  
National central science library  
Centralization of library and information services | Dhanbad (Bihar) |
| 5   | 1963 | Documentation and data processing in academic, research and special libraries in India  
Problems and prospects of library associations in India | Poona (Maharashtra) |
| 6   | 1965 | Colon classification: a review of its use in India and abroad  
Local documentation lists and their usefulness at national level  
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Scientific and technical information: users’ needs and services | Calcutta (west Bengal) |
| 10  | 1975 | Library documents: aspects of utilization  
Procurement of periodicals: current problems in India | Lucknow (UP) |
| 11  | 1977 | Planning of national network | Dharwar (Karnataka) |
| 12  | 1979 | Application of management techniques to library and information systems | Roorkee (UP) |
| 13  | 1981 | Organization of data services in India  
Users education and training programmes | Waltair (AP) |
| 14  | 1983 | Information flow in non-R&D context  
Grey literature: generation, organizational sources, bibliographical control and information dissemination | New Delhi (Delhi) |
| 15  | 1985 | Bibliometric studies  
Current information | Bangalore (Karnataka) |
<p>| 16  | 1987 | Education for special library and information work | Tirupati (AD) |
| 17  | 1989 | Manpower planning for library and information system in India | Jaipur (Rajasthan) |
| 18  | 1991 | Information management in library and information centers in India | Kurukshetra (Haryana) |
| 19  | 1993 | Collection development in the context of economic recession | Ranchi (Bihar) |
| 20  | 1995 | Information technology products of 1990s and library and information centers | Lucknow (UP) |
| 21  | 1997 | Information superhighway: its impact on library and information services in India | Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) |
| 22  | 1999 | Information management in the context of fast emerging information society | Agra (UP) |
| 23  | 2001 | Content management in India in digital environment | Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) |
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| 26  | 2007 | Digital media and library information services | New Delhi Jamia Milia Islamiya |
| 27  | 2009 | Library &amp; Information users in digital era | Bhubaneswar, KIIT/KISS |</p>
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<td>1960-61</td>
<td>Rendering of Indic names</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>Users and library and information service</td>
<td>Chandigarh (Chandigarh)</td>
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<td>General vs. special classification schemes</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>Procurement of Govt. publications and technical reports</td>
<td>Hyderabad (AP)</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>Selective dissemination of information for India</td>
<td>Durgapur (West Bengal)</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>Reference service in action</td>
<td>Bangalore (Karnataka)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>DDC. Its contribution to the development of libraries</td>
<td>Burdwan (West Bengal)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Standardization of techniques and procedures for information handling</td>
<td>Madras (Tamil Nadu)</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Role of information centers in technology transfer</td>
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<td>Towards a code of professional ethics</td>
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<td>Financial management of libraries and information centers</td>
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<td>Status and authority of library</td>
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<td>Information retrieval: models and techniques</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>Library and information profession at the cross-roads</td>
<td>Bhopal (MP)</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Digital information systems and services</td>
<td>Patiala (Punjab)</td>
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<td>2004-05</td>
<td>Information support for rural development</td>
<td>Jadavpur, Kolkata</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>Open source movement – Asian perspective</td>
<td>Roorkee, IIT</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Library profession in search of new paradigm</td>
<td>Kolkata, Bose Institute</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Reading habits in changing scenario and LIS education: Emerging paradigm challenges and vision</td>
<td>DDUG university Gorakhpur</td>
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Chapter 3: CALIBER, NACLIN & IASLIC: A Review

It can be revealed from table 3.4.2.1 & 3.4.2.2 that the IASLIC conferences began since 1956 but in the years 1958 & 1959 conferences were not held. These two years and the years 1971, 1973 and 1974 the conferences were not organized. Interestingly, it can be seen that first three conferences were held in the then Calcutta only. IASLIC seminar started in the year 1960-61. The year 1962 had both seminar and conference.

IASLIC seminar and conferences are the old platform as compared to the CALIBER and NACLIN. CALIBER and NACLIN proceedings mainly focus on the technology part whereas IASLIC covered many topics related to library from mechanization, documentation to open source movement. Classification, cataloguing, indexing, reference service, selective dissemination of information, finance, marketing of information, library professional problems, networking, right to information and many more topics had been discussed in the IASLIC seminar and conferences. The IASLIC proceedings are the eyewitness of the development of library profession in India and the world.

3.5 Conclusion

This chapter includes the detail information about the conferences, seminars under study and the introduction of the concerned organizations. The study covers three types of conferences since 2003 to 2009. An overview of all these conferences/seminars under study has been presented in the chapter-4.
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