Strategies for Promoting the Use of the Internet

6.1. INTRODUCTION

Internet use as an extension of the classroom or as a vehicle for higher education is becoming increasingly widespread. The Internet is now being used as a powerful supplement to the traditional ways that students study and learn in lecture halls, tutorials, laboratories and in the preparation of assignments. There is a very close fit between the structures and processes of the Internet and the structures and processes of teaching and learning in the University's traditional forms of education. The Internet provides access to unlimited sources of information and search engines are continuously being upgraded to provide efficient ways to help users find what they want. Libraries are using the Internet to create gateways to what has been termed a massive library system, where people can roam through the electronic equivalent of book stacks through a desktop. In this chapter some strategies have been discussed to promote use of Internet service in the libraries.

6.2. ROLE OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS

Library and Information Professionals are now playing a vital role in identifying, evaluating and making available quality electronic documents for the users. They can not
depend solely on the printed or off-line documents available within the four wall of the library to meet the users' information requirements. Library and Information Professionals must work like navigators or human search engines to find out relevant information for the user community from the Internet.

6.3. USERS' INFORMATION NEEDS AND INTERNET RESOURCES

The Internet contains a wealth of online course and research materials that are easily available to students from a remote terminal. Today's users can no longer depend on conventional information sources to cope with the latest developments in their respective fields. The Internet has emerged as a powerful educational tool to help them. With the increasing impact of information and communication technologies on higher education, all those concerned with higher education are attempting to grasp how Internet could help in the process of teaching, learning and research. So, in this era, teachers and students can carry forward their work on the Internet in ways that are similar to and tightly intertwined with the traditional ways that they learn, teach and study in libraries, classrooms, laboratories, seminars, conferences, etc. The Internet can provide access to essentially unlimited resources of information not conventionally obtainable through other means.

The oldest and most important form of education is the constant exchange of ideas and opinions between students and lecturers, and among researchers. Internet is open 24 hours of the day and communication can be carried on at all hours, and across distances. The Internet allows study groups to work online, and tutorials can be carried
out as electronic discussions. In all these ways, the Internet creates an environment where energetic discussion and debate, one of the most fundamental educational processes, can be carried out.

6.4. STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING USE OF INTERNET SERVICE

Innovative use of Internet technologies enable library and information professionals to reach both local and distant users much more easily and effectively. Document delivery service, Access to e-Journals and e-Books, Ask the Librarian, Virtual reference desk, New additions to Library, Journals of the Month, Electronic reference sources etc. are some of the web-based services that can be provided to the users. Professionals can make use of Blogs, Wikis, Social Networks, Free Websites to provide various web-based services. Few other important strategies to promote use of Internet have been discussed below:

6.4.1. Membership to E-Consortium of other Library Networks

One of the largest higher education systems in the world is Indian University system. As shown in Table 6.1 there is a large number of higher educational institutions in India. With 348 universities and 17625 affiliated colleges it is a great challenge to ensure effective coordination and communication amongst huge number of students and teachers with information resources. Fast changing curricula and frequent introduction of new subjects impose a great demand on the Indian University system
Table 6.1: Number of Higher Educational Institutions as on 31.03.2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Type of Institutions</th>
<th>Number of Institutions under Section 2(f) or Section 3</th>
<th>Number of Institutions not eligible for Central assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Universities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>State Universities</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Institutions established through State Legislation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Institutes of National importance</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Colleges</td>
<td>18064</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

University Grants Commission has launched an ambitious programme to bring about a qualitative change in the academic infrastructure especially for higher education.

Figure: 6.1. UGC InfoNet Mirror Sites

Source: http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/UGC-InfoNet/ugcinfonet.html
Under this initiative UGC is modernizing the university campuses with state-of-the-art campus wide networks and setting up its own nationwide communication network named UGC-InfoNet. ERNET India, a society under the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, in partnership with the University Grants Commission has set up UGC-InfoNet. Under this programme it is proposed to use ICT and Internet to make it boon to the higher education system. UGC-InfoNet is a tool to distribute educational material and journals to remotest of areas. It is a resource for researchers and scholars for tapping most up-to-date information. These journals will be available over UGC-InfoNet to all the universities.

UGC-Infonet is one of the ambitious programmes of University Grants Commission for building high speed Nation wide Communication Network for Indian Universities. Till date 149 Universities across the country are connected under UGC-InfoNet Project. Now, all the Indian universities under the ambit of UGC are able to access E-journals. Universities in Assam are members of UGC-InfoNet programme. So, to avail the services and access to e-journals university libraries have to make adequate provisions for the users in the Internet centre.

Universities should also think of taking part other e-consortium like INDEST-AICTE Consortium which is also most ambitious initiative taken so far in the country. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set-up the "Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST) Consortium" on the recommendation made by the Expert Group appointed by the ministry under the
chairmanship of Prof. N. Balakrishnan. The Ministry provides funds required for subscription to electronic resources for (47) institutions including IISc, IITs, NITs, IIMs and a few other centrally-funded Government institutions through the consortium headquarters set-up at the IIT Delhi.

University libraries may seek for being member of other library networks in India and abroad. DELNET (Developing Library Network) of India is a very good example. DELNET was started at the India International Centre Library in January 1988 and was registered as a society in 1992. It was initially supported by the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. It was subsequently supported by the National Informatics Centre, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India and Ministry of Culture, Government of India. DELNET has been established with the prime objective of promoting resource sharing among almost all types of libraries through the development of a network of libraries. It aims to collect, store, and disseminate information besides offering computerised services to users, to coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and also to reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible. DELNET has been actively engaged with the compilation of various Union Catalogues of the resources available in more than 1417 member-libraries of seven countries. 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. 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 modernisation of libraries in India.

6.4.2. Techniques for Internet Search

Following search techniques are provided for the Internet users which may be useful during search of information from the web with use of Internet search engines:

* Users should read the help / suggestions before using the search engines, because every search engine has some unique features;

* If search fails to find out the information, try to use the synonyms, a related search item, and check the spellings and typographical errors of the search term entered in the search box;

* If the search engine is case sensitive then use the correct case of search term;

* Avoid using special characters and punctuation in the search,

* Always prefer phrases rather than the individual words;

* Users may put query in more than one search engines, if the relevant information not received. It depends on type of query, type of user, depth of information needs, etc;
* Users should know about the basic features of search engines and choose the search engines on the basis of information needs;

* To get best quality relevant output, users should use the standard keyword with Boolean operator and other search techniques;

* Use the directory features of search engines for highly authentic and relevant information. Directories are edited by human beings;

6.4.3. Web Development for the Users

By designing clearly organised, easily accessible and well published websites, the librarians can extend the services of the library within and outside of the four wall of the library. Blogs, Social Networks, free websites can be designed and services can be provided. Through these ready reference can be provided with greater speed in much shorter time. E-SDI services can be used for delivering information to the specific users

Librarians have to learn how to do a lot with just a little in order to promote awareness of their programs and services. They have seized the opportunities to market libraries in the real world via traditional media: newspapers, corporate newsletters, radio, and TV. Many libraries produce brochures, pathfinders, and their own newsletters.

6.4.4. Taking Part in Open Access Initiatives

Gradually, there has been a realization of the usefulness of the open access initiatives. LIS professionals should play a pro-active role in the growth of collection in the institutional repositories. In India some institutions like IISc, IIM, ISI, IIT, Mysore
Table 6.2. Institutional Repositories in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Host Institution</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>No. of Items (as of 01/03/09)</th>
<th>Types of Documents</th>
<th>Software Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Librarian’s Digital Library (LDL)</td>
<td>Documentation Research &amp; Teaching Centre (DRTC)</td>
<td><a href="https://drtc.isibang.ac.in/">https://drtc.isibang.ac.in/</a></td>
<td>236</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSpace at GBPUAT University</td>
<td>G.B. Pant University of Agriculture &amp; Technology</td>
<td><a href="http://203.141.116.555/dspace">http://203.141.116.555/dspace</a></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, Thesis, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II A Repository</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Astrophysics</td>
<td><a href="http://pirsa.isi.tifr.in">http://pirsa.isi.tifr.in</a></td>
<td>725</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, Thesis, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPrints@IIITA</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad</td>
<td><a href="http://eprints.iiita.ac.in/">http://eprints.iiita.ac.in/</a></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>EPrints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSpace@IIMK</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Management &amp; Technology, Kolkata (IIMK)</td>
<td><a href="http://dspace.iitk.ac.in/">http://dspace.iitk.ac.in/</a></td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPrints@IISc</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Science (IISc)</td>
<td><a href="http://eprints.iisc.ernet.in/">http://eprints.iisc.ernet.in/</a></td>
<td>3645</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>EPrints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSF</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Science (IISC)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.insf.res.in/">http://www.insf.res.in/</a></td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Theses &amp; Dissertations</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPrints@IITD</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD)</td>
<td><a href="http://eprints.iitd.ac.in/dspace">http://eprints.iitd.ac.in/dspace</a></td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSpace at DNSA</td>
<td>Indian National Science Academy (INSA)</td>
<td><a href="http://dspace.dnsa.res.in/">http://dspace.dnsa.res.in/</a></td>
<td>818</td>
<td>Conference Papers, Articles, Reports, etc. (Mandatory only)</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISI Library, Bangalore</td>
<td>Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore</td>
<td><a href="http://library.libeng.iisc.ernet.in/">http://library.libeng.iisc.ernet.in/</a></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSpace at INFLIBNET</td>
<td>INFLIBNET</td>
<td><a href="http://dspace.inflibnet.iisc.ernet.in">http://dspace.inflibnet.iisc.ernet.in</a></td>
<td>428</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAL Astronomical Repository</td>
<td>National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL)</td>
<td><a href="http://nsl-rall.res.in/">http://nsl-rall.res.in/</a></td>
<td>418</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSpace at DRERA</td>
<td>National Centre for Radio Astrophysics</td>
<td><a href="http://nrara.acrr.res.in/dspace/">http://nrara.acrr.res.in/dspace/</a></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, Thesis, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPrints@ NCL</td>
<td>National Chemical Laboratory (NCL)</td>
<td><a href="http://dspace.ncl.res.in/">http://dspace.ncl.res.in/</a></td>
<td>280</td>
<td>Theses, Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenMED@NRC</td>
<td>National Informatics Centre (NRC)</td>
<td><a href="http://openmed.nrc.iisc.ernet.in/">http://openmed.nrc.iisc.ernet.in/</a></td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>EPrints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dspace@NTR</td>
<td>National Institute of Technology, Roorkee</td>
<td><a href="http://dspace.nitr.res.in/dspace/">http://dspace.nitr.res.in/dspace/</a></td>
<td>223</td>
<td>Theses, Research Papers, Articles, Reports, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Repository of ERI</td>
<td>Sansan Research Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://dspace.eri.res.in/">http://dspace.eri.res.in/</a></td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>Research Papers, Articles, Reports, Thesis, etc.</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vidyanidhi</td>
<td>University of Mysore</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vidyaniidhi.org.in/">http://www.vidyaniidhi.org.in/</a></td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Theses &amp; Dissertations</td>
<td>DSpace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


University, etc. have established open access institutional repositories (IRs) that disseminates research outputs of respective institution. Table 6.2 presents some of the examples of institutional repositories in India.
Vidyanidhi project taken up by Mysore University is one of the best examples. The vision of this project is to digitally enabled scholarship – promoting knowledge, creativity and scholarship through Digital Libraries. The mission is to build a digital archive of Indian Doctoral Theses. It aims to develop and build an Online Archive/repository of doctoral theses and dissertations submitted to Indian Universities by forming a consortium of select Indian universities. It is growing and continuously updated. Being Unicode compliant, it includes 1500 records in Kannada (for Kannada Theses) and 4000 records in Hindi Language (for theses in Hindi). It has access to 5000 full-text doctoral theses – to view, access and download (as per restrictions by the authors).

Figure 6.2: Homepage of Vidyanidhi

University libraries in Assam also can undertake some projects for institutional repositories.
For the development of institutional repositories, the available Open Source Softwares from the Internet are being used. Greenstone, DSpace, EPrints are some of the examples. Some of the Open Source Library Management Softwares which are being used in different library activities are Avanthi, Emilda, Evergreen, FireFly, GNUTeca, Koha, NewGenLib, OpenBiblio, OpenILS, PhpMyLibrary, WEBLIS etc. These are software solutions that are freely available to all libraries worldwide from Internet. KOHA and NewGenLib are two integrated library management softwares which have been successfully used and tested for all housekeeping operations of the library. These two have all the features of commercial software.

6.5. INTERNET FOR LIBRARY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Libraries have the major responsibility of managing information resources enabling their users quick and convenient access to these resources and to provide variety of on-demand and in-anticipation information services. The Internet and the WWW have enabled seamless access to these sources from any corner of the globe. No library today can remain untouched by the ongoing network information revolution brought about by the Internet and WWW.

In a networked environment, the challenges and opportunities for the information professional are manifold.

Firstly, Internet needs to be exploited as an information source. Information sources residing on the Internet need to be taken into account in the collection development strategy and in rendering information services. These sources also need to
be reflected in the catalogues and indices prepared by the library. Users need to be trained in using effective Internet information access strategies.

Secondly, the collection and services of the library need to be made available on the Internet (and intranets), through the library web site. Information may be delivered using e-mail and web browsers, which have emerged as the preferred information access mechanisms. Internet can also be used for information resource sharing among libraries in a city or region.

Thirdly, Internet can be used to improve the productivity of operations in different library units, by virtue of being able to quickly reach people, publishers and vendors; carry out business transactions; and access related information sources.

Finally, Internet offers a great opportunity for professional development and skills upgrading of the library staff through discussion forms, courseware and tutorials, professional journals and newsletters and current awareness services.

Here an attempt has been made to indicate how the Internet can be used to improve functioning of different library activities:

6.5.1. Library Homepage

Key to the effective use of Internet in Libraries is the Library Home Page. The home page has to be designed keeping in view the needs of the library users and also the library staff. Library professionals need to keep themselves up-to-date with new developments in Internet applications.
6.5.2. Use of Internet in Acquisitions

Following are some of the acquisition activities that can be carried out through internet:

- Book order requests can be placed through web by faculty and students;
- Use online catalogue for searching to identify duplicates before placing order;
- Web-based ordering for books by Acquisition staff with vendors;
- Lists of booksellers, publishers and booksellers indexes, lists of libraries and book fair, reviews, awards;
- Users can enquire about ordering status or availability of a title in the Online Catalogue, or to be notified when the title has been received, to suggest other titles by filling out the Request Form;
- Maintain and provide Web access to On-order and In-process files,
- Exchange information, ideas, and to find solutions to any problem pertaining to Acquisition

6.5.3. Use of Internet in Technical Processing

Following are some of the activities of technical processing that can be carried out through internet:

- Web access to the latest authoritative tools related to classification and cataloguing help in better processing of the documents;
- Providing web access to union catalogue of books subscribed by leading libraries help in better resource sharing;
Lists of books received can be sent to all users by e-mail or maintained on the library web sites;

Links to Authoritative tools used for cataloguing and classification - LC Classification Schedules, Library of Congress subject headings, USMARC documentation, OCLC user documentation, Local manuals;

Training software - multimedia training package for descriptive cataloguing;

Access to remote library catalogues;

6.5.4. Use of Internet in Serial Section

Following are some of the activities in Serial Section that can be carried out through internet:

- Journal procurement recommendations can be placed through web by faculty and students;

- Web-based ordering for Journals;

- Lists of publishers and their indexes, which are available on the Web help in journal selection process;

- Web access to journals subscribed will increase better usage among staff and students;

- Web access to Weekly lists of New Journals will keep the entire staff and students up-to-date;

- Providing web access to union catalogue of journals subscribed by leading libraries help in better resource sharing;
6.5.5. Use of Internet in Reference and Information Services

There is a tremendous increase in the number of reference sources on the Web, making Internet a suitable media for libraries to provide a timely, convenient and direct way to get answers to users' queries. Reference queries related to current events, business, government, medicine, directory-type, general can all be answered from Web. Following are some of the reference activities that can be carried out through internet.

- Identify and collect Internet sources, which are likely to be of interest to users, providing links to the same;
- Extensive Internet sources with subject guides and search engines help in locating the right information for the queries posted by users;
- Reference staff can access these sources to answer reference queries posted by the users;

6.5.6. Use of Internet in Library Management

Following are some of the management activities that can be carried out through internet:

- Defining policies to be adhered to, for better library functioning;
- Co-ordination of all activities between units within the section and with other sections of the library;
- Computerized information services - CD-ROM, Online, Internet services;
- Budget allocation for books, journals, staff, building and other library resources;
- Job allocation among the library staff;
- Maintenance library resources, including preservation of books and journals;
- Maintaining standards in providing efficient library services to users;
- Dealing with the day-to-day administration of the library.

6.5.7. Use of Internet in Resource Sharing

A key requirement for the success of library resource sharing efforts is the availability of appropriate communication technology and delivery systems. Internet and Web technologies can be effectively used in resource sharing efforts with several additional benefits.

- Internet connectivity possessed by individual libraries can be utilised for resource sharing efforts;
- We have several examples of web-based systems supporting resource sharing, collection development and professional enhancement.
- Applications include union catalogues, cataloguing, cooperative acquisition, inter-library loan, reference and referral services, retrospective conversion and so on.

6.5.8. Keeping Up-to-date With Internet Applications

Internet is evolving very rapidly in terms of new techniques and tools related to information publishing, access and delivery, and new web-based information sources. It
becomes imperative for an information professional to keep up-to-date with these developments. Some selected websites have been listed below for the benefits of library and information professionals and library users.

### 6.6. SELECTED WEBSITES FOR REFERENCE

Library and information professionals have to evaluate the web resources taking some criteria such as accuracy, comprehensiveness, balanced and accurate presentation and currency as well as style and functionality for their users. A list has been prepared with some outstanding reference websites on the Web. The list is not a comprehensive one but it provides some of the selected websites for academic use.

1. **About.Com** (http://www.about.com/)

   *Owner:* About.Com.

   ![About.Com](http://www.about.com/)

2. **Africana.com** (http://www.africana.com/)

   *Owner:* Africana.com Inc.
3. AF: Acronym Finder (http://www.acronymfinder.com/)
   Owner: Mountain Data Systems, LLC

4. AJR Newslink (http://www.newsl ink.org/) and (http://ajr.org/)
   Owner: AJR and NewsLink Associates.

5. All Conferences (http://www.allconferences.com)
   Owner: AllConferences.com

6. All Indian Newspapers (http://www.allindianewspapers.com/)
   Owner: AllIndiannewspapers Inc., India
7. All-Music Guide (http://www.allmusic.com/)

*Owner:* Matrix Software, Inc.

8. All Recipes (http://allrecipes.com/)

*Owner:* Allrecipes.com

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9. AltaVista’s Babel Fish (http://babelfish.altavista.com/)

*Owner:* Overture Services, Inc.

10. Amazon.com (http://www.amazon.com/)

*Owner:* Amazon.com, Inc.
11. AMDOCS: Documents for the Study of American History
(http://www.vlib.us/amdocs/).

Owner: Lynn Nelson and Kendall Simmons.


Owner: National Cable Satellite Corporation.


Owner: GuruNet Corporation.

14. Art & Architecture Thesaurus
(http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/aat)

Owner: Paul Getty Trust


Owner: John Malyon, Artcyclopedia, Inc.

16. AskART (http://askart.com/)

Owner: AskART.com.
17. **AskERIC (http://askeric.org/).**

*Owner:* Information Institute of Syracuse, ERIC Clearinghouse on Information & Technology.

18. **AskOxford.com (http://www.askoxford.com/)**

*Owner:* Oxford University Press.

19. **Atlapedia Online (http://atlapedia.com)**

*Owner:* Latimer Clarke Corporation Pty Ltd
   **Owner:** Steven H. van Leeuwen.

   **Owner:** Marvin Terry.

   **Owner:** Baseball Think Factory.

23. BBC News (http://news.bbc.co.uk/)
   **Owner:** BBC News

24. Best of History Web Sites (http://www.besthistorysites.net/).
   **Owner:** Thomas Daacord, with Sumita Chakraborty.

25. The Big Cartoon Database (http://www.bcdb.com)
   **Owner:** Dave Koch, The Big Cartoon Database (bcdb.com)

26. Big Charts (http://www.bigcharts.com/)
   **Owner:** A service of MarketWatch.com, Inc.
27. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774 - Present
   (http://bioguide.congress.gov/).
   Owner: United States Congress. Senate Historical Office and the Legislative
   Resource Center of the House of Representatives.

   Owner: A&E Television Networks.

   Owner: Britannica.com, Inc.

30. The British Library (http://www.bl.uk)
   Owner: British Library, Uk

31. BUBL Link Catalogue of Internet Resources (http://bubl.ac.in)
   Owner: BUBL Information Service, Centre for Digital Library Research,
   Strathclyde University, Glasgow

33. Calendars through the Ages (http://webexhibits.org/calendars/index.html).
   Owner: Institute for Dynamic Educational Advancement (IDEA) by WebExhibits.

34. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention (http://www.cdc.gov/).

35. CEO Express (http://www.ceoexpress.com/).
   Owner: CEO Express Company.

36. CI: Corporate Information (http://www.corporateinformation.com).
   Owner: George Matthew Regnery (Winthrop Corporation)/distributed by Wright Investor's Service.

37. CILIP (http://www.cilip.org.uk/default.cilip)
   Owner: CILIP, London
38. CNET.com (http://www.cnet.com/).

Owner: CNET, Inc.


Owner: Cable News Network.

40. College and University Rankings (http://www.library.uiuc.edu/edx/rankings.htm).

Owner: Education and Social Science Library, University of Illinois.

41. ConsumerSearch (http://www.consumersearch.com/).

Owner: ConsumerSearch, Inc.


43. Crash Course in Copyright

(http://www.utsystem.edu/ogc/Intellectualproperty/cprtindx.htm)

Owner: University of Texas System, Georgia Harper

44. Digital History (http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/).

Owner: Professor Steven Mintz, University of Houston.

*Owner:* Lund University Libraries.

46. Download.com (http://www.download.com/).

*Owner:* CNET Networks, Inc.

47. DRTC (http://drtc.isibang.ac.in/DRTC/index.html)

*Owner:* DRTC, Bangalore


*Owner:* World Resources Institute.


*Owner:* Economist Newspaper, Ltd.

50. Edmunds.com (http://www.edmunds.com/).

*Owner:* Edmunds.com, Inc.

51. E-how (http://www.ehow.com)

*Owner:* E-how, Inc.
52. Encyclopaedia Britannica (http://britanica.com)

Owner: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., Illinois

53. The Encyclopedia Mythica (http://www.pantheon.org/).

Owner: M.F. Lindemans, sponsored by Ultimum-IT.

54. Encyclopedia of Chicago (http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/)

Owner: The Chicago Historical Society, The Newberry Library and Northwestern University

55. Eric Weisstein's World of Science: A Wolfram Web Resource (http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/)


56. ESPN.com (http://espn.go.com/).

Owner: ESPN, Inc.

57. Fact Monster™ (http://www.factmonster.com/).

Owner: Family Education Network Inc.
58. Family Search Internet Genealogy Service (http://www.familysearch.org/).
    *Owner:* The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

59. Farmers Almanac (http://www.farmersalmanac.com/).
    *Owner:* Almanac Publishing Co.

60. 50 States and Capitals (http://www.50states.com/).
    *Owner:* Ray Weber; Weber Publications.

61. Findarticles.com (http://www.findarticles.com/).
    *Owner:* Gale Group and LookSmart.

62. Findlaw (http://www.findlaw.com/).
    *Owner:* FindLaw (Tim Stanley and Stacy Stern).

63. FirstGov.gov (http://www.firstgov.gov/).
    *Owner:* U.S. General Services Administration

64. *Owner:* U.S. General Services Administration.

65. Foundation Center Online (http://fdncenter.org/).
    *Owner:* The Foundation Center.

    *Owner:* AmedeoGroup.

67. Geographic Names Information System
68. Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names Online.
   (http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/).
   
   **Owner:** Getty Research Institute, Getty Vocabulary Program.

69. **Owner:** Claude J. Summers, General Editor / glbtq, Inc.

70. globalEDGE (http://globaledge.msu.edu)

   **Owner:** Center for International Business Education and Research, Michigan State University


   **Owner:** Columbia University's Health Education Program.

72. Google News (http://news.google.com/)

   **Owner:** Google.com.

73. Guide to Philosophy on the Internet

   (http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/philinks.htm).

   **Owner:** Peter Suber (Philosophy Department, Earlham College).

74. Healthfinder (http://www.healthfinder.gov/).

   **Owner:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

75. Household Products Database (http://householdproducts.nlm.nih.gov/)

   **Owner:** National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Dept. of Health & Human Services

76. How Products are Made (http://www.madehow.com/)

   **Owner:** Thomson Gale
77. How Stuff Works (http://www.howstuffworks.com/).
   
   Owner: BYG Publishing, Inc.

78. International Federation of Library Associations (http://www.ifla.org/)
   
   Owner: IFLA

79. Industry Research Desk (http://www.virtualpet.com/industry)
   
   Owner: Poison Enterprises.

80. Information Please (http://www.infoplease.com/).
   
   Owner: Information Please LLC.

81. Intelihealth (http://www.intelihealth.com/).
   
   Owner: Intelihealth, a subsidiary of Aetna, Inc.

82. The Internet Archive (http://www.archive.org/)
   
   Owner: The Internet Archive with Prelinger Archives.

83. Internet Broadway Database (http://www.ibdb.com/)
   
   Owner: League of American Theaters and Producers, Inc.
84. The Internet Movie Database (http://www.imdb.com/).

Owner: The Internet Movie Database Ltd.

85. Internet Public Library (http://www.ipl.org/)

Owner: Internet Public Library, Drexel University

86. In the first person: An index to letters, diaries, oral histories, and other personal narratives (http://www.inthefirstperson.com)

Owner: Alexander Street Press

87. Kelley Blue Book (http://www.kbb.com/).

Owner: KBB.

88. Latin American Network Information Center (http://www.lanic.utexas.edu/)

Owner: Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin.

89. Learn2.com (http://www.learn2.com/).

Owner: Learn 2 Corp.
90. Librarians' Index to the Internet (http://www.lii.org/).

*Owner:* Librarians Internet Index.

91. The Library of Congress (http://www.loc.gov)

*Owner:* The Library of Congress

92. Library and Information Research

(http://www.lirg.org.uk/lir/ojs/index.php/lir/index)

*Owner:* CILIP, London
93. Lives, the Biography Resource (http://amillionlives.com/).

Owner: Kenneth P. Lanxner.

94. MapQuest (http://www.mapquest.com/).

Owner: MapQuest.com, Inc.

95. MEDLINEplus (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/).

Owner: National Library of Medicine.

96. Movie Review Query Engine (http://www.mrqe.com/).

Owner: Stewart M. Cline.

97. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (http://naacindia.org/)

Owner: NAAC, India

98. NASA (http://www.nasa.gov/).

Owner: U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.


Owner: Office of the Federal Register.
100. National Atlas (http://www.nationalatlas.gov/)
    Owner: United States Department of the Interior

101. NATIONALGEOGRAPHIC.COM (http://www.nationalgeographic.com/)
    Owner: National Geographic Society.

    Owner: National Institutes of Health (NIH), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

    Owner: NDLTD, OCLC, VTLS.

104. News365 (http://www.news365.com/)
    Owner: News365.

105. American Newspapers(http://www.newslibrary.com)
    Owner: NewsLibrary
(http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/nytimes/advancedsearch.html).

Owner: The New York Times Company; hosted by ProQuest Archiver.


108. NISCAIR (http://www.niscair.res.in/)
Owner: NISCAIR, India

109. Nobel Foundation (http://www.nobel.se/).
Owner: The Nobel Foundation.

Owner: Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History.

111. NSSN National Resource for Global Standards (http://www.nssn.org/).

   Owner: National Agricultural Library, Food and Nutrition Information Center.

113. The NYPL Picture Collection Online (http://digital.nypl.org/mmpco/)

   Owner: The New York Public Library.

114. Online Computer Library Centre(http://www.oclc.org/)

   Owner: OCLC

115. OAIster (http://www.oaister.org/).

   Owner: University of Michigan Digital Library Production Service (DLPS).

116. OneLook Dictionaries (http://www.onelook.com/).

   Owner: Bob Ware, Study Technologies.

117. The Online Books Page (http://digital.library.upenn.edu/books/).

   Owner: John Mark Ockerbloom, University of Pennsylvania.

118. Online! Citation Styles (http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/online/citex.html).

   Owner: Bedford/St. Martin’s.
119. **Online Newspapers** (http://www.onlinenewspapers.com/)

*Owner:* Web Wombat Pvt. Ltd.

120. **Open Course Ware** (http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/web/home/home/index.htm)

*Owner:* MIT

121. **Open Source Initiative** (http://www.opensource.org/)

*Owner:* Open Source inc.
122. Open Source Software (http://sourceforge.net/)

*Owner:* SourceForge, Inc.

123. Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection

(http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/index.html).

*Owner:* General Libraries, University of Texas at Austin.


*Owner:* Perseus Project, Department of the Classics, Tufts University.

125. Picture History (http://www.picturehistory.com/)

*Owner:* Kunhardt Productions.
126. Plants Database (http://plants.usda.gov/)


127. Project Gutenberg (www.promo.net/pg/).

Owner: Michael Hart.


Owner: National Library of Medicine.

129. The Pulitzer Prizes (http://www.pulitzer.org/)

Owner: Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism

130. Radio-Locator (http://www.radio-locator.com/)

Owner: Theodric Technologies LLC

131. Refdesk.com (http://www.refdesk.com/).

Owner: Refdesk.com, Inc.

132. Research and Documentation Online (http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/)

Owner: Bedford/St. Martin's Press

133. Resource Discovery Network (http://www.rdn.ac.uk/).

Owner: RDNC, coordinated by staff from UKOLN (University of Bath) and Kings College London.

134. SchoolMatters (http://www.schoolmatters.com)

Owner: Standard and Poors, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.


Owner: Dan Hogan, Editor.
136. Search Engine Watch (searchenginewatch.com).

*Owner:* Danny Sullivan and Chris Sherman.

137. Statistical Resources on the Web
(http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/statsnew.html).

*Owner:* Grace York, University of Michigan Library Documents Center.


*Owner:* TechWeb Network, CMP Media LLC.

139. Topozone.com (http://www.topozone.com/).

*Owner:* Maps a la Carte, Inc. & US Geological Survey.

140. TV.com (http://www.tv.com/).

*Owner:* John Nestoriak, Collaborative Content LLC; CNET Networks.

141. University Grants Commission (http://www.ugc.ac.in/)

*Owner:* UGC, India
142. The Universal Currency Converter (http://www.xe.com/ucc/).
   Owner: XE Corporation.

143. University of Michigan Documents Center (http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/).
   Owner: Grace York, University of Michigan.

144. U.S. Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov/).
   Owner: United States Department of Commerce.

145. U.S. Copyright Office (http://www.copyright.gov/).
   Owner: United States Copyright Office.

   Owner: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

147. Virtual Library of Anthropology (http://vlib.anthrotech.com)
   Owner: Anthro TECK L.L.C.

148. Virtual Garden Time/Life Plant Encyclopedia (http://www.vg.com/).
   Owner: Time/Life Inc.
149. Weather.Com (http://www.weather.com/).

Owner: Weather Channel Enterprises, Inc.

150. Webopedia (http://www.pcwebopedia.com/).

Owner: INT Media Group, Inc.


Owner: Nupedia.Com.


Owner: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

153. World-newspapers.com (http://world-newspapers.com/).

Owner: Marius Kazokaitis, Vilnius, Lithuania.

154. The WWW Virtual Library (http://vlib.org)

Owner: VLIB.Org, UK

155. yourDictionary.com (http://www.yourdictionary.com/).

Owner: Dr. Robert Beard, and an Advisory Council of Experts.
6.7. CONCLUSION

The Internet is playing a significant role in the emerging theories of education, where the academics act as facilitators, providing guidance, drawing students and steering discussions. The positive charge will come from the academic community becoming the active agents and leaders for further educational development and change. Universities have a responsibility to exert leadership in the imaginative and thoughtful uses of the best of the new technology particularly the Internet for the purposes of better teaching and learning. With all these factors in mind, some strategies and a list of selected websites have been presented in this chapter. Not only the university libraries in Assam but also in other states should also make a conscious decision to take the teaching-learning role in preparing our academics for the challenge. The Internet has given information professionals a great opportunity to demonstrate that they can add value to an organisation or service by developing an expert knowledge of the invisible web.