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Message from the President

My time as 2014 President of SLA Asian Chapter (Chapter) has soon come to an end. First of all, I would like to thank all the members of the 2014 Board as well as the Chairs and Members of the several working committees, and all the Members of the Chapter who generously gave their continuous support and participation in organizing and attending the activities of the chapter.

For this year we were able to conduct a 3-country training concerning preservation and conservation in Vietnam, Lao, and the Philippines. Through the great effort of Dr. Tariq and Dr. Medha they were able to get a grant from Proquest for the 3-city seminar in India on web-scale discovery which was successfully held in Pune, Bangalore, and Chandigarh. We were also able to seal the agreement with our partners in South Korea for the conduct of the 4th Interna-

tional Conference of Asian Special Libraries or simply ICoASL2015. It was launched during the 2014 SLA Annual Conference in Vancouver, Canada, through the support of our partners in South Korea. Also, through the coordination of some members of the Board and the support of new members, most especially Ms. Julia Leggett, the Chapter will be very visible and will have active participation during the 2015 SLA Annual Conference in Boston. The Chapter will be hosting and co-hosting several activities other than the regular Chapter's annual meeting. These activities include No-Host Dinner, Open House Reception: Taste of Asia and 2 lecture series which the Chapter co-hosted with other SLA chapters and divisions. During the Chapter's annual meeting and awarding ceremony we incorporated a panel discussion with invited colleagues from China, India, Philippines,



Singapore, and South Korea confirming their participation. Also, because of the increased visibility and heightened awareness of the Chapter, several groups and associations have noticed and expressed their desire to associate with us for the conduct of several activities.

It was indeed a great challenge for me to be your 2014 President, considering our geographical locations. I may not be able to serve you as much as you may have expected, but I hope in my little capacity and in my short term as your President I was able to market our Chapter and make additional connections with our colleagues in the Asian region. I would say that the several invitations for co-hosting or partnering on various projects, and the show of

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>> [Message from the President... \(cont'd\)](#)

interest to host future ICoASL, could demonstrate that our Chapter has become more visible and interesting.

In my little ways, I can say that I was able to bridge the boundaries of our region by developing the interests of several groups and individuals in partnering with our Chapter. The 3-country project was a good start and I hope it will not end there. In this regard, I am hoping for your continuous support and active participation for future projects and activities of the Chapter. Hope to see you all at the ICoASL 2015 in Seoul and SLA 2015 in Boston.

Thank you.

Shirley Ingles-Cruz

International Meeting Workshop on Library Information Systems and Services: Challenges and Opportunities

By Dr. Nabi Hasan, Deputy Librarian, IIT Delhi

CSIR-NISTADS in collaboration with People to People (PTP) Ambassador Programs, USA organized a workshop on theme "Library Information Systems and Services" on 05 November 2014 at NISTADS, New Delhi. A visiting delegation of six professionals headed by Ms. Nancy M. Bolt, President of Nancy Bolt & Associates and Former chair of American Library Association's

International Relations Committee participated from People to People side of USA. From Indian side, stakeholders concerning different aspects of Library and Information services participated.



Dr. P. Banerjee, Director, NISTADS
honored by Ms. Nancy Bolt of USA



Group photograph of the delegates from both countries

The primary objective of this workshop was to exchange professional awareness and understanding of different types of libraries/Information Systems & Services (LISS) in India and the United States. The major issues discussed involve; Challenges and issues faced by the modern information systems and Discussion and presentations on possible future cooperation. The workshop is likely to open new avenues of mutual LIS cooperation between both the countries. The workshop was chaired by Dr. P. Banerjee (Director, NISTADS).

NEWS

An ISO Recertification of Central Library, Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM)

By Dr. Mahendra N. Jadhay, Librarian (i/c), jadhavm@iitm.ac.in

The Central Library participated in the ISO-9001 certification process along with other units of the Institute. The Central Library IITM was the first of its kind in the Country to get an ISO 9001:2000 in the year 2001. The process of recertification was started in 2013 for the new updated standard. The recertification of an ISO 9001:2008 has been awarded in June 2014 by TUV NORD of Germany for the establishment and maintenance of a quality library system, services and procedures.

Vision

IIT Madras is an academic institution in dynamic equilibrium with its social, ecological and economic environments, striving continuously for excellence in education, research and technological service to the nation.

Mission

- To create and sustain a community of learning in which students acquire knowledge and learn to apply it professionally with due consideration for ethical, ecological, and economic issues
- To pursue research and disseminate research findings
- To provide knowledge based technological services to satisfy the needs of society and the industry
- To help in building national capabilities

in science, technology, humanities, management, education and research.

Quality policy

To pursue global standards of excellence in all our endeavors, namely, teaching, research, and consultancy and continuing education, and to remain accountable in our core and support functions, through processes of self-evaluation and continuous improvement.

To achieve the institute vision and mission, the central library has set the objective; To provide and promote high quality information resources, services and products to the institute customer (Faculty, Researcher, Students and Staff) to achieve their goals in achieving academic excellence.

Difference between 9001:2000 & 2008

Not much difference has been noted between ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 9001:2000. The first relates to information systems, while ISO 2000 relates to software and utility, among others. ISO 2008 refers to control monitoring and measurement equipment, while ISO 2000 is customer satisfaction only.



An ISO Recertification... (Cont'd.)

Central library has its Quality Systems Manual (QMS) procedure manual prepared in accordance with the ISO 9001:2008 standard and is controlled and maintained by the Librarian. As per standards, all the functions in the library should have a process approach, which means that the inputs and outputs activities are clearly defined for each process running in the all the sections, i.e. Acquisition, Circulation and Periodicals, etc.

The following documents are required to ensure effective planning, operation and control of the activities and processes.

Documentation Requirements:

- Quality Systems Manual (QSM)
- Procedure manuals;
- Master list of documents; and
- Records

Management Responsibility: The responsibilities of the committee to manage the policies and procedure.

Customer Focus: Quality policy planning provides and promotes high quality information resources, services and products. It also focuses on the proper utilization of human resources available and assigns appropriate responsibilities; the librarian is the authority. Internal audit review meetings are conducted by management representatives twice yearly to review the process, and address any non-conformity.

Resource Management: Includes qualified staff and trained technical, supporting manpower, the Dy. Librarian, Assistant librarian, Sr. library Information officer and other subordinate staff. As per their ability and competence the responsibilities have been allotted and are evaluated to measure the output.

Infrastructures: Adequate work environment is provided to ensure welfare of the personnel,

quality requirements and performance, e.g. library requires noise free environment, which is provided in the building.

Planning for Product Realization: Planning for renewal of journals, procurement of books, and other customer related processes, user oriented programmes, publishers' demos, etc.

Measurement, Analysis and improvements: The library measures the performance of staffs with defined parameters, e.g. DDS, Book procurements, processing, etc.

Customer Satisfaction: It is compulsory to conduct surveys or feedback from users about the services provided by the library, e.g. online access, RFID based circulation, email reminders, stack rectification, etc. After feedback is analyzed, any services deemed non-conforming are immediately addressed, as part of the process of continual improvement underlying the Quality system of IITM.

Corrective action: Steps will be taken against all non-conformities to prevent their recurrence. The nonconformity is brought out through audits, inspections and also from customer feedback.

Preventive Action: Based on customer feedback, annual maintenance of software and RFID hardware, building insurance, suggestions generated during management review meetings, etc.

The Central library IITM is always using technology very effectively and providing better quality services to the IITM users by identification and elimination of root causes and improving the overall QMS.

National Seminar on: Enhancing Access to Library Resources: “A Critical Discussion, Examination and Evaluation of Web-Scale Discovery Services”

A Report By Dr. Medha Joshi and Dr. Tariq Ashraf

A proposal was submitted for evaluating the need and requirements of E-discovery tools by Dr. T. Ashraf and Dr. Medha Joshi to SLA. It was selected by Proquest and the format was decided to be of a seminar series across India. The sites were selected by Proquest and the program format, subject coverage for Bangalore and Chandigarh was decided by Medha Joshi and Tariq Ashraf, on behalf of SLA Asian Chapter. However selection of speakers was left to the local organizers and local hosts – NMIMS Mumbai, Jain University Bangalore, and M C Joshi Library, Punjab University Chandigarh.

The entire expenses towards these seminars were supported by Proquest.

The objectives of the Seminar were:

- The seminars intended to be a platform for discussion, knowledge sharing and demonstration of this emerging technology by eminent panel experts, subject experts as well as information professionals from premium institutions, who are the early adopters of Discovery Services.
- To discover services effectively, we need to be able to measure and compare the similarity among services.
- Need to evaluate users past experience, to help Identify or understand the various parameters that may or may not guarantee good usability and good reliability.
- Will one -size-fits-all arena - e discovery tool help the needs of public and academic libraries. For example, differ enormously. Libraries can select from a variety of options to deliver the best user experience, but they must be well-equipped with data and per-



spective as they place their bets in this critical area.

The seminar format was a mix of talks, sharing of experiences, and panel discussion with lots of time for questions and interactions.

The Mumbai Event

13th October 2014, hosted by Narsee Monji Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS) Mumbai.

The event at Mumbai was organized at NMMINS Parle Mumbai and was attended by about 50 participants. Inaugural addresses was delivered by **Dr. M. N. Welling**, Pro Vice Chancellor, NMIMS. The keynote speaker **Dr. Rajendra Kumbhar** (Professor, Library and Information Science at University of Pune) delivered a talk on information services and role of librarians. He discussed in detail the reference service in libraries and also emphasized the need of the use of technology in delivery these services at end user desk with speed and quality. **Mr. Miles Stausfer** (Technical Head – ProQuest) presented the Sunmmon (**Discovery**) and **PIVOT**

The Dr. S K Savanur, briefly touched upon the aspects of specialized services and traced their

National Seminar... (Cont'd.)

changes impacted by technological development. **Dr. S. K. Savanur** is Sr. Faculty Department of Library and Information Science Joshi-Bedekar College, Thane.

Mr. Miles Stausfer demonstrated two products viz., SUMON and PIVOT by Proquest which addressed issues of discovery across Resources

Dr Tariq Ashraf presented the importance of e-discovery and the main objectives of the seminar series. He also highlighted the SLA Asian chapter activities and several awards initiated by the Chapter.

Post lunch session, Dr. Medha Joshi made a small presentation on SLA Asian Chapter and the ICOASL 2015.

The vote of thanks was presented by the Mr Shivanand, Librarian NI+MIMS, Mumbai. Dr Tariq thanked the organizers and the Host institutions for helping in organizing the event at short notice.

The Bangalore Event

14th October 2014, Hosted and organized in association with SLA Asian Chapter, jointly by Jain University Bangalore, and Karnataka State Library Association (KALA)



The Inauguration

Attended by almost 125 participants and the program was well organized by Ms. Chaithra N, Librarian of Jain University and Dr. Nagappa from TCS. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. N Sundarajan, Vice Chancellor of Jain University. Dr S S Hosamani, x Director of Public Libraries and Vice President of KALA (Karnataka Library Association) was honored guest. The guests emphasized the importance of libraries and reading habit amongst readers / students. Dr Tariq briefed the SLA Asian Chapter and its activities and introduced the seminar theme.

The speakers discussed various aspects of the discovery tool and the need was well presented with clarity. The topics covered were technology, simplicity of tools, ROI, searching with ease and across re-

sources, library supplied data, Open Access and Public Domain, Licensed material and mutually licensed material, Discovery dilemma of volume vs relevance, etc. The talks also highlighted the challenges in various aspect, and their solutions. There were quite a few learning points, and take away ideas. The small sessions on quizzes inserted in between lectures were refreshing the audience, from the high dose of technical and academic discussions.

Some of the eminent speakers were Dr Ramesh, Bangalore University, Dr. Medha Joshi from TMH Mumbai, Mr. Anand Byrappa from GE, Prof Chandrashekar from University of Mysore, Dr Tariq Ashraf Delhi University, Mr. Miles Shoffer ProQuest and Mr Pratap from Proquest Asia Pacific Region India

Special mention of Mr. Anand Byrappa from GE, who spoke on the implementation of tools and ROI and how tools do directly help business houses / corporate, Prof B Ramesh's talk on Discovering information within and outsourced resources outlined the difficulties of search in such resources, talk by Medha Joshi, highlight practical challenges in selecting the e discovery tool, identifying the challenges and needs and talk by Prof R. Naik on Volume-to-vs-Relevance brought awareness in the requirement of such tools. Between such talks the e discovery tool from Proquest just perfectly fitted the program and their demonstration of product brought practical view of the same.



Mr. Anand Byrappa



Dr. Medha Joshi

Medha Joshi also made a small presentation on ICOASL 2015 and urged delegates to present papers and called for becoming a member to SLA Asian chapter for large benefits and advantage of professional networking.

The Valedictory Session was chaired by Prof. Asundi, Dr. Adhinarayanan, Deputy Librarian, VIT, Ms. Anandita from ProQuest. Prof. A.Y. Asundi, in his valedicto-

National Seminar... (Cont'd.)

ry address presented is perception of e discovery tools and re emphasized the challenges of technology, advising it is essential to address these while selecting. He also presented memento to all facilitators, organizer, supporter who made this seminar a great success.

The seminar ended with vote of thanks by Mr Narasanna Librarian, Jain University. Dr Tariq thanked the organizers and Dr Nagappa from TCS Bangalore.

The Chandigarh Event

16th October 2014, Hosted by M C Joshi Library, Punjab University, Chandigarh

The event was attended by more than 130 participants and had program similar to that of Bangalore, with many varied talks on different aspect of discovery tools. I was informed that this event too was a great success.

This last seminar of the series was hosted by M.C. Joshi Library, Punjab University, Chandigarh on October 16, 2014. A well attended programme sourced together several experts from both academia and industry who spoke on the need of enhancing access to e-resources by leveraging emerging tools and technologies like discovery services. The Proquest team made the presentation of its discovery product "Summon" and how it has the potential and capacity to integrate all resources and search them simultaneously in real time. Speaking on behalf of SLA-Asian chapter, Dr. Tariq Ashraf, emphasized the need for partnership between industry and academia to understand the user requirements more effectively. He elaborated on the activities of SLA-Asian Chapter in this direction and lengthily dwelt upon its activities for capacity building and competency development.

Prof. Jagtar Singh, Dr. D. V. Singh and several other speakers discussed and deliberated on the challenges posed by information explosion and its management.

The seminar concluded with a panel discussion moderated by Prof. R P Kumar. The panelists argued that discovery services have the power to revolutionize library systems and there are numerous alternative avenues

for discovery, and libraries are challenged to determine what role they should appropriately play. Basic scholarly information use practices have shifted rapidly in recent years, and as a result the academic library is increasingly being dis-intermediated from the discovery process, risking irrelevance in one of its core functional areas. It is our responsibility to assist our users in finding what they need without demanding that they acquire specialized knowledge or select among an array of systems whose distinctions seem arbitrary.

The seminar ended with vote of thanks by Dr. Raj Kumar, University Librarian, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

The seminar series - Outcomes/Thoughts:

1. With so many resources and with differ search platforms, E discovery tool is necessity
2. The present tools available do have several features that help in conducting effective search
3. The challenges are plenty, but most importantly are –
 - a. How it fits in to the organizational setup,
 - b. Closely working with in-house generated structured and unstructured data/information with right management, which can be complicated in case of biomedicine information where confidentiality and security is a major issue
 - c. Focused search especially needed in medical sciences and search analysis
 - d. Meeting and measuring satisfaction user needs,
 - e. Reflection of updates and changes in organizational setup on e– resources and E discovery tools. There is a need to identify these criteria of evaluation.
4. It is essential to address the ROI issues and evaluate the returns on investment

Overall the events were a discussed and the objective of studying/assessing the need of webscale e- discovery was met to large extent.

The feedback received from various delegates was overwhelming and encouraging to organize more of such events.



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2015 President Interview

By Editorial Committee

Every year the Chapter sees a new President who runs this group from Asia who work untiringly and lead the way forward. The Editorial Committee interviewed the 2015 President Elect, Dr. P. K. Jain to share his views and thoughts about the Chapter, its mission and his priorities in his new role.

1. What would be your three top most priorities once you take up the new role as President?
 - A. With the priority of special libraries in mind, I wish to work closely with the other associations, societies and library institutions in Asia to improve and publicize the network of SLA available to connect library professionals of Asia and thus strengthen the Asian Chapter.
 - B. I would like to enhance members' capacity to address issues related to special libraries and other issues like ethics, professionalism and integrity in the Library Science Profession in Asia.
 - C. The SLA - Asian Chapter also has an overarching priority of engaging new professionals. As president of the Asian Chapter, I will make sure that we are continuously hearing young professionals' and students' thoughts and feedback (in person and via social media) and that we are able to take actionable steps to ensure that they become members of SLA and are having the best experience possible.
2. India has the largest number of SLA Asian Chapter members. What are your plans to increase the membership outside India?

The four key areas of a good leadership which give growth to an organization are marketing, differentiation, collaboration and transparency. I would use these four key areas to market the Asian Chapter by demonstrating the unique identity of SLA. I would collaborate with various library entities in Asia and provide transparency to the Asian Chapter. With these efforts, I am sure that membership will not only increase in India but in other areas we serve as well.

Further, the Asian Chapter has been very active since 2008, conducting various conferences, seminars, lectures and talks. Included in this series we have an important event, ICoASL 2015, in Korea which I feel will be a

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2015 President Interview... (Cont'd.)

good platform to engage with the professionals not only from Korea but from all over Asia. It is my best hope during ICoASL 2015 in Korea that membership for our Asian Chapter will be boosted further.

In addition to the above, during my tenure as President I will be working with my other board members to:

- Increase the networking and advocacy among the library professionals
- Introduce a Journal of Special Libraries focusing on Asia
- Introduce a forum where we can provide professional help, and other services which Library professionals seek
- Start a new series of events which will engage more professionals in the activities of the Asian Chapter around Asia.

3. One of the big challenges with our association is retention. How do you plan to tackle this challenge?

Yes, I completely agree that retention of the membership is one of the biggest challenges. Two years ago, the Asian Chapter had nearly 250 members, and at present about 140 members are in the Asian Chapter.

To me, the most important activity in membership is to manage the current/potential membership list. It is like a garden, pruning and weeding to keep things growing. Adding to this list, and strengthening relationships and services among those on it should be a constant activity of the chapter. Anyone the Chapter has contact with should be included, and people within the Chapter should be encouraged to think of others who could benefit by inclusion. Another route is to ask members to suggest names or to contact friends and invite them to join as well. The possibility of buying or borrowing mailing lists from other sources can be also thought of in the near future.

4. You travel worldwide meeting professional friends -- what's the state of Librarianship in India and what changes do you plan to bring via SLA?

That libraries in India have always held a special position in the development of a society is evident from the fact that rulers of India took a keen interest and are responsible for the origin of LIS education in the country. Library Science education in India celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2011; the history of librarianship in India is much older. LIS education in India is fortunate to have its torch bearer none other than the father of library science, the great Prof. S.R. Ranganathan. Of all his qualities, being a teacher was the greatest boon to library science

“Membership... is like a garden, pruning and weeding to keep things growing.”

2015 President Interview... (Cont'd.)

in India. The library profession and pace of technological enhancements in India is competitive with the western world. We need to increase the importance of librarianship which is diminishing in the modern world by using more technologies. Among my many plans to further strengthen the Library Profession in India through SLA, I intend to increase the use of social media as tool to communicate with my peers and members in the Chapter. I have plans to organize events and promote the benefits of SLA and will use our senior members' services to give new directions and guidelines to the profession through this unique platform.

“Asian countries are moving towards Sustainable Development, and are introducing innovations into the teaching, learning and libraries.”

5. How do you view the changing role of libraries in Asia? And how are you planning for SLA to contribute to the same?

The role of libraries is changing in Asia and the level of competency of the Asian Libraries and Professionals is also increasing. Asian countries are moving towards Sustainable Development, and are introducing innovations into the teaching, learning and libraries. My plans to bring changes via SLA will follow SLA guidelines:

- I will try to enhance professional credentials and skills of the members of SLA - Asian Chapter by organising and providing webinar recordings, events archives, white papers, etc;
- Will start a platform where one can ask a question and get an answer in a flash through Chapter's discussion lists;
- Organize an International Conference and other events across Asia;
- Evolve the environment to disseminate the information of latest industry trends and raise issues through SLA's-Asian Chapter online newsletter, upcoming new journal, and our social media channels; and
- Help the young, new members in developing leadership, marketing and technical skills by taking advantage of the Senior Professional Members in Asian Chapter.

6. You are well known in SLA circles. Can you tell us some of your accomplishments being a member of several Boards?

We started the first ICoASL in Delhi, India, in November 2008 and at that time there were only 70 members of Asian Chapter and there was no bank account for the SLA Asian Chapter. As membership Chair, I started to encourage new members to join. In 2009 the figure was double and Asian Chapter was declared SLA's "Fastest Growing Chapter" and I received its "Highest Member Recruitment" award. In 2011, the mem-

[Cont'd on Page 11 >>](#)

2015 President Interview... (Cont'd.)

bership increased up to 250. My goal is to reverse the decline and bring membership back up to 250 in the next two years.

I started the “Asian Chapter News” and created a website of the Asian Chapter. I also got many awards from SLA and its divisions. I initiated four awards for Asian Chapter professionals in 2009 to attend SLA conference in the US. Since then, about 20 professionals from Asia received awards and were able to attend international SLA conferences.

7. How do you plan to engage all the members of Asian Chapter considering their locations? What programs and activities do you have in mind to do it?

Seeing the diversity and distant locations in Asia I wish to use more social media and social networks, such as Twitter and Facebook, which are also great ways to keep members informed of new activities and content of the Chapter. For example, we will alert our followers when we add a new article in our Hub and/or blog post by Tweeting, and posting on Facebook, LinkedIn and Google+. We will find ways to leverage and promote new online content to get and keep members actively involved.

Similarly, as far as activities in relation to events are concerned, I will very actively get engaged and make the members of Asian Chapter get involved in the two International Events in 2015, i.e. ICoASL 2015 in Korea and COLLNET 2015 in New Delhi, India, for which I am Steering Committee Chair and SLA Asian Chapter is Associate Partner in the event. We are expecting huge participation not only from professionals in Asia, but from around the globe in these two mega events.

For the first time, at the June 2015 SLA Conference in Boston, USA, we are organizing many programs highlighting our Asian Chapter, including “Asian Chapter Open House Reception: Taste of Asia” and “Asian Chapter No Host Networking Dinner”. We are also co-sponsoring “International Science and Technology Librarianship (Asian Chapter co-sponsor)” during SLA 2015 in Boston, USA. Four Asian speakers will give the presentations during this session.

“For the first time, at the June 2015 SLA Conference in Boston, USA, we are organizing many programs highlighting our Asian Chapter...”

Open Knowledge: The Way to the Future

By Ms. Shirley Ingles-Cruz

The greatest dream of the Library of Alexandria is the **universal access to all knowledge**. The vast changing economy and technology dramatically affect access to information which helps mold the minds of the people in the evolving society.

Information, knowledge, and culture are central to human freedom and human development. How they are produce and exchange in our society critically affects the ways we see the state of the world as it is and might be ... In the past decade and a half, we have began to see a radical change in the organization of information production. (Benkler Yochai)

KEYWORDS

Open knowledge,

Open access,

Open source,

Open educational resources,

Creative commons,

Intellectual property

I. What does OPEN mean in the context of Open Knowledge?

“Open” means any users allowing access to use for any lawful purpose without barriers that are inseparable from those gaining access to the internet itself (Budapest Declaration). Open is commonly referred to as “open content” and “open access.”

“Open” means **anyone can freely access, use, modify, and share for any purpose** (subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness). Open data and content can be **freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose** (Open Definition). It is synonymous with “free” or “libre” as define in the [Definition of Free Cultural Works](#) which states that “free cultural works” are works or expressions which can be freely studied, applied, copied and/or modified, by anyone, for any purpose. The Open Definition was initially derived from the [Open Source Definition](#) (OSD), which was also derived from the [Debian Free Software Guidelines](#) (DFSG). “Open source” doesn't just mean access to the source code. The distribution terms of open source software must comply with the criteria set forth by the Open Source Initiative. The [DFSG](#) was initially designed as a set of commitments that has been adopted by the free software community.

The openness of the content could be best describe using the 4Rs Framework of David Wiley, which has also become the guiding principles for open educational resources (OER): (Wiley, D. 2009)

Reuse – the right to reuse the content in its unaltered / verbatim form

Revise – the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself

Remix – the right to combine the original or revised content with other content to create something new

Open Knowledge... (Cont'd.)

Redistribute – the right to make and share copies of the original content, one revisions, or one remixes with others

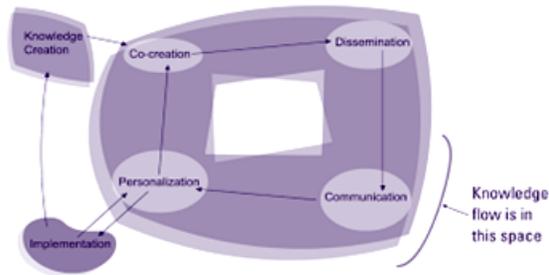
Initiatives and projects that qualify as “open access” are digital documentation, online access, public use/domain, archives/depositories, and cooperative initiatives.

II. What is knowledge?

George Siemens (2006) said that, **knowledge** is not static. It is a network of prejudices, opinions, innovations, self-corrections, presuppositions and exaggerations. Knowledge is organization, not structure. It is not intended to fill minds but rather to open them. He offered an illustrative diagram of knowledge flow cycle to best explain knowledge.

Knowledge flow cycle:

- 1.Co-creation
- 2.Dissemination
- 3.Communication
- 4.Personalization
- 5.Implementation



“Knowledge set free enables dynamic, adaptive and personalized experience.”

III. What is Open Knowledge then?

Open Knowledge Foundation defines “Open Knowledge” as any content, information that people are free to use, re-use and redistribute – without any legal, technological or social restriction. As George Siemens said, “*knowledge set free enables dynamic, adaptive, and personalized experience.*”

IV. What contributes to Open Knowledge?

IV.1 Technological change, digital identity and connected learning

The prevalence of open spaces creates participatory culture, encourages diversity and provides vast network possibilities. It is said that we shape our tools and our tools shape us. Dr. Alec Couros, an advocate of OER, illustrates a significant shift in media:

Atoms	↔	Bits
Scarcity	↔	Abundance
Consuming	↔	Creating
Standardization	↔	Personalization
Individuals	↔	Networks

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Stanford University Online Education: Open Knowledge Changing the Global Course of Learning, September 2, 2014 to December 2, 2014.

Open Knowledge... (Cont'd.)

Examples of new learning media and adaptation to technological changes

- Learning commons MOOC, CMS, LMS, LCMS VLE
- YouTube Education 3.0
- Mobile devices Social media – FB, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.
- Learning commons Anything beyond all traditional stuff

IV.2 Participatory Culture, Citizen Journalism and Citizen Science

Technological advances made the civil society become more engaged in creating more media as compared in the past. What is dominant among the civil society today are blogging, re-posting, commenting, rating, and tagging that encourage citizens to participate and be more involved in online discussions and discourses. Because of the involvement of the civil society to the cyberspace, social media in particular, it gives rise to what they called “cyberutopianism” – those who use technology to propagate their political views and beliefs. Citizen journalism is reshaping the world – even ordinary citizens become involved in journalism, reporting issues that were overlooked by professional media/reporters. Citizen science, on the other hand, encourages volunteers to be involved in assisting to some scientific researches and studies.

Examples of citizen journalism	Examples of citizen science projects
Guerilla News Network	Polymath
Newsvine	Foldit
Digg.com	Hummingbird Wild
SEO	Light Pollution
Makerspace	Marine Debris
Affinity spaces	Shark Finder, etc.
	Galaxy Zoo

IV.3 Intellectual Property and License

The history of Intellectual Property (IP) began in 1710 through the passing of “The Statute of Anne in the British Parliament.” It recognizes that the author has a right to his work “forever.” The idea that an “idea” can be owned is a child of the European Enlightenment. IP encompasses the three (3) complex strands of jurisprudence: copyright, patent, and trademark. Often, than not, IP restricts collaborative sharing and free use of resources. In this regard, several groups and initiatives were formed to resolve restrictions:

- Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)
- Open Policy Network
- Open Science – e.g. NIH PubMed, Public Library of Science, SCOAP3
- Internet Archive (greatest digital libraries in the world)

IP in terms of Open Knowledge initiative looks at the issues of “public domain” – free for anyone to use, and “fair use.” The basic purpose of Open knowledge is for learning and re-

Open Knowledge... (Cont'd.)

search as a means to widen the reach of open educational resources (OER). Creative Commons advocated for OER as teaching, learning, and research materials that are in the public domain or have been released under an open license that allows free use and repurposing by others.

Open Publication and Creative Commons licenses are two of the known licenses granted for works to facilitate free use of OER.

Open Publication License: *The Open Publication works may be reproduced and distributed in whole or in part, in any medium physical or electronic, provided that the terms of this license are adhered to, and that this license or an incorporation of it by reference (with any options elected by the author(s) and/or publisher) is displayed in the reproduction.*

Creative Commons: It is the commonly used license in the OER community. *Creative Commons helps you share your knowledge and creativity with the world. Creative Commons develops, supports, and stewards legal and technical infrastructure that maximizes digital creativity, sharing, and innovation.*

“Openness is seen as an effective vehicle for achieving scholarly goals...”



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Some initiatives licensed under Creative Commons:

- CK-12 Foundation
- KHAN Academy
- MIT-OCW
- OER Commons
- OER Africa
- ConneXion
- Curriki
- P2PU (Peer to Peer University)

IV.4 Open access

Open Access Africa 2012 states that “Open-access” should be free for re-use immediate research articles which are available online. Veletsianos, G. and Kimmons, R. assumed that openness is seen as an effective vehicle for achieving scholarly goals due to its affordability, accuracy, accessibility, sustainability, dissemination and effective pedagogy. There comparisons:

Open Access	Toll Access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting new ideas by sharing • Collaboration • Publish for impact • Focus on quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of losing ideas • Competition • Publish or perish • Focus on quantity

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Open Knowledge... (Cont'd.)

Some examples:

- Open Society Foundation
- Wellcome Trust
- Arcadia
- Earlham College
- Public Knowledge
- SPARC
- University of Maine
- Data Conversion Laboratory
- Information Society project at Yale
- Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard
- Harvard Law School Library
- Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication

IV.5 Open Educational Resources (OER) & Open Textbooks

UNESCO Forum chose the term “open educational resources” to describe their efforts to develop a universal educational resource available for the whole humanity. The goal of OER advocates is to increase access to knowledge in order to improve the quality of and reduce costs of education through a collaborative efforts and cooperation among individuals, groups, or institutions. Nicole Allen offers three campus advocacies to solve textbook crisis such as Students advocacy, Libraries advocacy, and Institutions advocacy. Some of these advocacies and initiatives are:

- UMass Amherst Libraries
- Oregon State University Libraries
- University of Minnesota Open Textbook Library
- Tidewater Community College Textbook-Free Degree
- Cape Town Open Education Declaration
- EDUCAUSE
- Khan Academy
- MIT OpenCourseWare
- Washington’s Open Course Library

IV.6 Archives and Depositories

With the over abundance of information via the Internet, how are these vast information being managed and available to the humanity? Keepers of information are faced with archiving, and metadata indexing and harvesting concerns. The Open archive Initiative (OAI) had developed a protocol metadata harvesting, known as OAI-PMH, as an interoperability standard for content dissemination for easy access and uniformity for data exchange.

Some examples of these depositories are:

- Internet Archive
- The Directory of Open Journal
- eIFL – Electronic Info. Library
- arXiv – pronounced as “archive”
- Knowledge Unlatched
- Open Book Publishers
- Europeana
- Hathi Trust
- Digital Public Library of America
- Google Book Search
- HOPE – Harvard Open-Access Publishing Equity
- COPE – Compact for Open-Access Publishing Equity
- DASH – Digital Access to Scholarship at Harvard
- Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy
- Wikipedia

Open Knowledge... (Cont'd.)

5. What are challenges facing Open Knowledge?

V.1 Information Overload

Technological advancement made publishing, either online or in print, faster as compared in the past. The rise of the Internet has brought about the rise of abundance of information made available online virtually free for anyone and access to these information are virtually possible instantaneously. However, people are now faced with the dilemma of choosing which information can best serve their research needs. Dr. David Levy, a computer scientist and professor at the University of Washington, said that “the problem with information overload is actually focusing or concentrating to certain thing in order for it to be fully understood and effectively engage with others.” The reliability to control and filter the flow of information has become a major concern. Stanford University has suggested alternative filters which include:

- **Using technological tools as filters**
 - ◇ **Specialized databases** – Google Scholar, which attempt to filter out non-scholarly content from web searches
 - ◇ Subject-specific indexes – PubMed for medical research or ERIC for education research,
- **Relying on the community as a filter**
- **Developing one’s own information literacy skills**

V.2 Global Perspective of Open Knowledge

1. International Initiatives for Open Access:
2. Budapest Open Access Initiative 2002 – supports the creation of open repositories of scientific documents and the edition of electronic journals
3. Bethesda Declaration – statement on open access publishing
4. Berlin Declaration 2003 – Open access paradigm as a mechanism for having scientific knowledge and cultural heritage accessible worldwide
5. IFLA Declaration in Library Science – favors open access for academic research publications
6. Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development – acknowledged that access to information, and the skills to use it effectively, are required for sustainable development

V.3 Future for Open Knowledge

A very good example to say that Open Knowledge has a great future ahead is the Knowledge Unlatched.



Winner: 2014 IFLA / BRILL
Open Access Award



Knowledge Unlatched is a not-for-profit collaboration of libraries from around the world to share the costs of making books open access. Its vision is a healthy market that includes free access for end users. Its mission is centered on “opening access to scholarly books.” KU is helping stakeholders to work together for a sustainable open future for specialist scholarly books.

“People are now faced with the dilemma of choosing which information can best serve their research needs...”

Future Traits of Librarians

By Dr. Jay Bhatt

Future Traits of librarians

As new information technologies are integrated in the libraries, new research initiatives implemented among universities and research institutions, and new digital information platforms developed, it becomes all the more important for librarians worldwide to think about new emerging roles and visionary traits that will inspire them to succeed in the new evolving world of information. These attributes will allow them to develop new connections, encourage informative dialogue and interactions, and increase awareness of new research areas in the process.

What are those important traits that librarians need to develop? What are some ways that they can acquire them? This article focuses on some of these traits.

Inquisitive

Librarians will need to continuously ask questions about new initiatives, new projects or new ways of collaborating with colleagues. They will need to monitor different channels through which information on new initiatives is made available. Being inquisitive allows librarians to continuously obtain, absorb and use new information that would help their community of users meet research and information needs.

Flexible and adaptable

Innovative projects and new knowledge requirements are bound to bring situations where librarians will need to make decisions on how best to help researchers locate essential information. For this to happen, they may need to develop an understanding of a subject with which they are not familiar. They must be flexible and adaptable to learn and acquire new subject knowledge to effectively assist researchers in their quest to locate required research articles or other information.

Connector

With interdisciplinary research becoming a key factor within the institution and globally, it becomes important for future librarians to be able to assist their respective constituencies to identify possible research collaborators. This will require them to become expert searchers in databases such as Engineering Village or Web of Science, and this expertise gained will be of immense help to provide teaching and training environments to faculty and students. In the process, librarians will be able to provide a bridge to connect a local researcher with an expert at other institutions or organizations.

“Librarians will need to continuously ask questions about new initiatives, new projects or new ways of collaborating with colleagues.”

Future Traits... (Cont'd.)

Collaborator

With this increased emphasis on interdisciplinary collaborations, a future librarian will also need to effectively work in a team setting to provide enhanced subject based services to various departments. For example, a business librarian and an engineering librarian can partner to provide a joint instructional session to assist students in learning both entrepreneurial and engineering resources. This enhanced teaching and learning environment can help groups to participate in business plan competitions.

Proactive initiator

Future librarians will need to proactively envision projects both within the libraries and with their respective departments, to show and demonstrate the value to departments in partnering with the libraries. To be able to take initiative, constant monitoring of new programs and new research initiatives, new course offerings, and new departments will be required. This knowledge will inspire a new librarian to proactively approach those departments and develop programs, connections and partnerships in which libraries will contribute creatively to their community's educational and research mission.

Sensitive to the needs of clients

The librarian will need to be sensitive and keenly observant regarding what faculty and students require to succeed in research activities or in courses. This does not imply that the clients will be "spoon fed", but rather, librarians will create processes and learning environments that will enable end users to efficiently and effectively meet their own information needs.

Outcomes

Application of these traits will help librarians to manage both print and electronic collection development, develop information literacy programs, create and implement engaging workshops with active learning focus, and enhance outreach programs to various constituencies. Partnerships among faculty, students, departments and libraries will allow creating information sharing programs with a focus on the new knowledge creation that would enhance their institution's reputations while bringing local and global benefits. An assessment program can be developed to measure the success of these initiatives and receive feedback for further improvement and implementation.

"Future librarians will need to proactively envision projects both within the libraries and with their respective departments, to show and demonstrate the value..."

FEATURES

A single search on library collection, library subscribed databases and open access databases

By Mr. Emmanuel Ebnazar

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The present day corporate libraries, especially in developing countries like India, face various challenges and one among them is reduced or under utilization of library resources and services. The solution to this problem lies with the Librarian/Library team. Usage can be improved by campaigning, advertising about library resources and services, conducting user education, and orientations programmes.

Contributing to this problem is the difficulty users experiences figuring out “what is where?” with regard to library resources. The time and effort involved in searching for the right piece of information among the various resources of a library, dispersed in different locations, databases or tools, also often discourages end users.

To overcome this problem, libraries have started using metasearch tools, federated search tools, and recent additions to this category, discovery tools like EDS, Vufind, etc. However it is challenging for a library team to integrate these search tools with the library database or OPAC, as it involves time, cost and upgraded technical skills which are not easily available.

The ideal solution for this problem would be incorporating discovery features in Integrated Library Management Systems (ILMS). The benefits of discovery features in ILMS include the large number of librarians in the community who already know how to use the ILMS and thus need less training. Further, by using ILMS, the cost involved will be less or more

affordable.

One such ILMS being used in India with a basic discovery feature is NewGenLib (NGL), an open source ILMS. Now with NGL, ILMS libraries can integrate their library collection with internal repositories, library subscribed databases, and open access resources on their OPAC and provide a single platform for the library users.

This feature in NGL ILMS provides filters to refine/narrow search and saves the time of users and library teams’. It saves the cost that would have been spent on buying a commercial discovery tool or integrating/customizing an open source discovery tool.

Another advantage of the discovery feature in NGL ILMS is how libraries can now make available the bibliographic or abstract level information of some of the peer reviewed publications like “IEEE” and “Springer” to their users without subscribing to these databases. It also provides access to full text documents of Open databases like “Springer Open Access Documents”, “IEEE Open Access Documents” and “Google books”. It plans to integrate more databases in future, mainly those databases which share their API publicly.

Currently, this feature of NGL is being used in some of the corporate and academic libraries in India. To know more about NGL ILMS and its discovery feature readers can visit to: <http://wiki.ngl-ils.com/doku.php?id=ngldiscover>

UPCOMING EVENTS 2015

Asian Chapter, SLA

Compilation by Dr. P K Jain, 2015 President and Dr. S K Pathak, Editorial Committee, SLA Asian Chapter

JANUARY

January 02 - 03, 2015

International Conference on Knowledge Organization in Academic Libraries (I-KOAL-2015) on "Digital India-Digital Libraries" on 02 - 03 January, 2015, being organized by Library Professional Association and Manipal University Jaipur (MUJ) at Manipal University (MUJ), Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

http://jaipur.manipal.edu/content/dam/manipal/muj/documents/I-KOAL-2015_FINAL.pdf

January 5, 2015

Lecture on "Libraries, innovative spaces and future roles of librarians" by Mr. Jay Bhatt, Past Treasurer, Asian Chapter and Librarian, Drexel University, USA at Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, Delhi, India.

January 21-23, 2015

International Conference on "What's Next in Libraries? Trends, Space, and Partnerships" during January 21-23, 2015 being organized by National Institute of Technology (NIT) Silchar and Mortenson Center for International Library Programs, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign at NIT Silchar, Assam, India.

<http://librarynits.wix.com/whatnextinlibraries>

January 23-24, 2015

Library and Information Profes-

sionals Summit (LIPS- 2015) on "Transforming Dimension of IPR: Challenges for the New Age Libraries" during Friday-Saturday, 23-24 January 2015, New Delhi, India being organized by Society for Library Professionals (SLP) & National Law University, Delhi at National Law University Delhi, India.

www.lips-nlu.webs.com

FEBRUARY

February 13-14, 2015

National conference on "Emerging Trends and Techniques for Electronics Resources Management in Libraries: issues & challenges" being organized by National Institute of Technology (NIT) Rourkela during 13-14th February, 2015 at NIT Rourkela, Orissa, India.

<http://library.nitrkl.ac.in/events/elpes2/>

APRIL

April 22-24, 2015

4th International Conference of Asian Special Libraries (ICoASL 2015) on Creating the New Values beyond Library being organized by Special Libraries Association, Asian Chapter (SLA-Asia) in partnership with Korea Special Library Association (KSLA), Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI) and National Assembly Library (NAL) to be held on 22-24 April 2015 at the National Assembly Library, Seoul, Korea.

<http://www.icoasl2015.com>

JUNE

June 14-16, 2015

During SLA 2015 Conference in Boston, USA

- i. Asian Chapter Meeting and Award Ceremony
- ii. Sunday, June 14, 2015 (7:30 to 9:30 pm)
Asian Chapter Open House Reception- Taste of Asia
- iii. Monday June 15th, 2015 (10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.):
Educational Program session: Cultural Diversity and Working in a Global Information Environment: Keys to Success for the Information Professional (Co-host- Asian Chapter)
- iv. Tuesday 16th June 2016 (2:00pm-3:30pm):
International Science and Technology Librarianship (Co-sponsor- Asian Chapter)
- v. Tuesday, June 16, 2015 (6:30 to 8:00 pm)
Asian Chapter No Host Dinner
www.sla.org

NOVEMBER

November 26-28, 2015

COLLNET 2015: 11th International Conference on Webometrics, Informetrics and Scientometrics (WIS) & 16th COLLNET Meeting being organized by Society for Library Professionals in association with Asian Chapter, Special Libraries Association & COLLNET during November 26-28, 2015 at Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi Enclave, Delhi-110007, India

<http://www.slp.org/in/collnet2015/>

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