ICMR LIBRARY BULLETIN

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CONTENT

CYBERMETRICS

INTRODUCTION

Library and information science (LIS) and related fields in the sociology of science and science and technology studies have developed a range of metric theories and methodologies – Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics or Cybermetrics. Historically, this development arose during the first half of the twentieth century from statistical studies of bibliographies and scientific journals (Hertzel, 1987). These early studies revealed bibliometric power laws like *Lotka's law* on productivity distribution among scientists (Lotka, 1926); *Bradford's law* on the scattering of literature on a particular topic over different journals (Bradford, 1934); and *Zipf's law* of word frequencies in texts (Zipf, 1949). Decisive for the development of bibliometrics and scientometrics was the arrival of citation indexes of scientific literature introduced by Garfield (1955) that enabled analyses of citation networks in science

The breakthrough of online citation analysis parallels the later avalanche of webometric studies enabled by access to large-scale Web data. In particular, the apparent yet ambiguous resemblance between citation networks and the hypertextual interdocument structures of the Web triggered much interest from the mid-1990s. Furthermore, the central bibliometric measures of cocitation (Small, 1973) and bibliographic coupling (Kessler, 1963) have been applied to studies of Web clustering, Web growth, and Web searching.

Since its advent, the Web has been widely used in both formal and informal scholarly communication and collaboration.Cybermetrics thus offers potentials for tracking aspects of scientific endeavor traditionally more hidden from bibliometric or scientometric studies, such as the use of research results in teaching and by the general public or the actual use of scientific Web pages.

BIBLIOMETRICS

Bibliometrics encompasses the measurement of 'properties of documents, and of document-related processes'. The range of bibliometric techniques includes word frequency analysis, citation analysis, co-word analysis and simple document counting, such as the number of publications by an author, research group or country. In practice, however, bibliometrics is primarily applied to science-related documents and hence has considerable overlap with scientometrics, the science measurement field.

SCIENTOMETRICS

Scientometrics is the study of the quantitative aspects of science as a discipline or economic activity. It is part of the sociology of science and has application to science policy-making. It involves quantitative studies of scientific activities, including, among others, publication, and so overlaps bibliometrics to some extent.

Much of scientometrics is indistinguishable from bibliometrics, and much bibliometric research is published in the journal, *Scientometrics*. After all, the immediate and tangible output of science and technology into the public domain *is* literature (papers, patents, etc). In contrast, the focus of bibliometrics, despite many wide-ambit definitions, has always been preponderantly on the literature per se of science and scholarship, while there is more to science and technology for scientometricians to measure and analyze than its literature output; e.g., the practices of researchers, the socio-organizational structures, research and development management, the role of science and technology in the national economy, governmental policies towards science and technology, and so on.

INFORMETRICS

Informetrics is the study of the quantitative aspects of information in any form, not just records or bibliographies, and in any social group, not just scientists. Thus it looks at the quantitative aspects of informal or spoken communication, as well as recorded, and of information needs and uses of the disadvantaged, not just the intellectual elite. It can incorporate, utilise, and extend the many studies of then measurement of information that lie outside the boundaries of both bibliometrics and scientometrics. … Two phenomena that have not, in the past, been seen as a part of bibliometrics or scientometrics, but fit comfortably within the scope of informetrics are: definition and measurement of information, and types and characteristics of retrieval performance measures.

WEBOMETRICS

Webometrics is the quantitative analysis of web phenomena, drawing upon informetric methods, and typically addressing problems related to bibliometrics. Webometrics was triggered by the realization that the web is an enormous document repository with many of these documents being academic-related.Moreover, the web has its own citation indexes in the form of commercial search engines, and so it is ready for researchers to exploit. In fact, several major search engines can also deliver their results automatically to investigators' computer programs, allowing large-scale investigations.One of the most visible outputs of webometrics is the ranking of world universities based upon their web sites and online impact.Webometrics includes link analysis, web citation analysis, search engine evaluation and purely descriptive studies of the web.

CYBERMETRICS

Two distinct parts in the word ‘Cybermetrics’ are ‘Cyber’ and ‘Metrics’. The combining form –metrics has been derived from the word metre, which in turn has been derived from the Latin word *metrum* and Greek word *metron* meaning ‘measure’. Basing the meaning of the two combining forms we can derive the meaning of cybermetrics as the science of measurement involving cyber objects. In bibliometrics, informetric, scientometrics etc. the application of mathematical and statistical methods are quite common. The same will be used in cybermetrics as well. This particular field will be related to bibliometrics, informetrics and scientometrics and will be quite close to them. In these three fields documents play a very big role. In Cybermetrics Web sites will play the same role as that of the documents in bibliometrics.

DEFINITION

It is that branch of knowledge whichemploys mathematical and statistical techniques to quantify Web sites or their components and concepts; measures their growth, stability, propagation, and use; examines the authenticity of the content; establishes laws governing these factors; studies the efficiency of cyber information systems, services, and products; as assesses the impact of cyber age on society.

SCOPE

Space (geographical area and the like), time, language, form of documents, subjects covered, etc. usually determine the scope. In this case of cybermetrics, by the space component, we mean cyberspace and the time ranges from the birth of Internet to the end of cyber world. Cybermetrics covers all languages in which Web sites are created, all forms of Web sites and all subjects that are covered by the web sites

Cyber concepts

With the emergence of internet and the World Wide Web, numerous concepts like cyberspace, cyber crime, cyber laws, e-book, e-commerce, e-government, e-journal, e-zine, and digital libraries have come into being. Quantitative study of the generation, assumption of meaning, changes in form (World Wide Web to only Web), rapidly of propagation, quantum of use, rate of obsolescenceetc. Of these concepts can also be a part of cybermetrics.

Web sites (Cyber documents)

Bibliometrics studies are document based, where as cybermetric studies are Web based. Every now and then new web sites are being created. Some of them are dynamic undergoing changes quite often, some stable, changing very little or not at all, and a few are vanishing sometimes without any prior notice. As different periodicals on the same subject differ in quality, in the same way different Web sites on the same topic differ in quality. Mechanisms are evolved and are also evolving to rank the Web sites, to calculate Web impact fectors, and to study sitations (cited sites). All these variegated phenomena bring Web sites, sitations, etc. within the jurisdiction of cybermetrics.

Co-sites and Cyber coupling

We are all familiar with co-citations and bibliographic coupling. The same type of phenomenon exist in cyber space as well.

Search Engines

Search engines play a vital role in surfing through cyberspace. Over the years the number of search engines has multiplied and their capabilities diversified. Different search engines have different capabilities and some provide options for search. The efficiency of search engines are measurable and therefore becomes a component of cybermetrics.

Cyber Information

Anyone can enter cyber space and look for information. But, it is also true that the information available here at times contain wrong spellings, inaccurate data and suffers from distortion. The available information in many cases can be used free of cost, and the rest at cost. The characteristics of cyber information can thus be enumerated, compared with printed information, and subjected to statistical analysis.

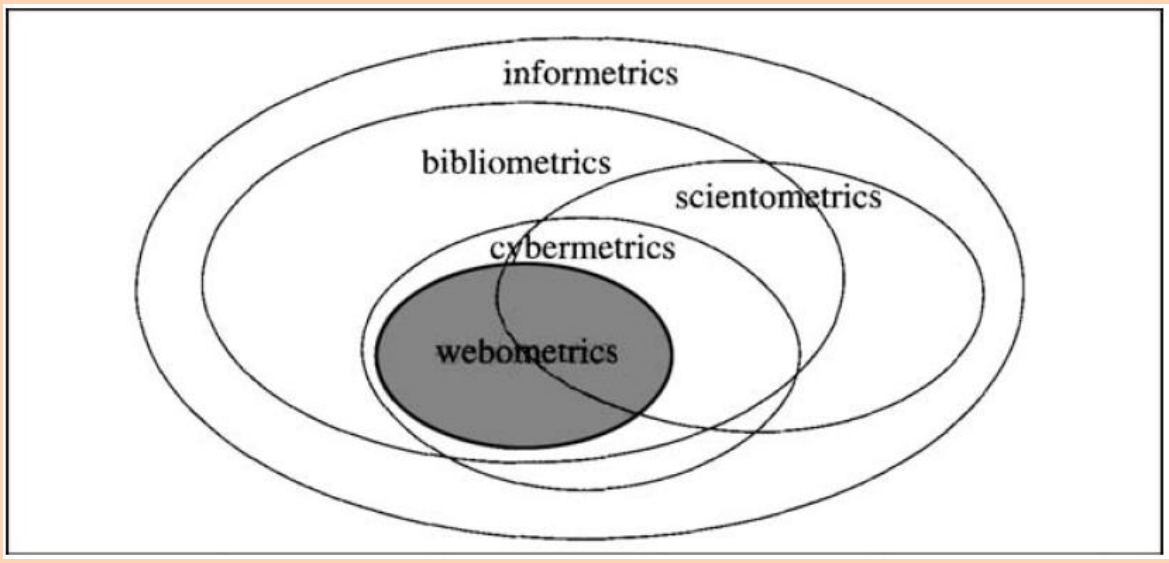
Cyber Information Systems, Services and products

All online Information systems, srevices and products belong to cyberspace. The way conventional information systems, services and products are studied bibliometrically, the same way they can also be studied cybermetrically. The parameters chosen for the study can include among others the structure of the system, organization of the matter, data security, frequency of updating, coverage, accessibility, retrieval efficiency and serving efficiency.

WEBOMETRICS Vs CYBERMETRICS

Webometrics covers quantitative aspects of both the construction side and the usage side of the Web embracing four main areas of presenr webometric research: (1) Webpage content analysis; (2) Web link structure analysis; (3) Web usage analysis; and (4) Web technology analysis.

Cybermetrics encompasses statistical studies of discussion group, mailing lists, and other computer mediated communication on the Internet including the Web. Besides covering all computer-mediated communication using Internet applications, it also covers quantitative measures of the Internet backbone technology, topology, and traffic.



The above diagram shows the field of Webometrics entirely encompassed by Bibliometrics, because Web documents, whether text or multimedia, are *recorded* information stored on Web servers. This recording may be temporary only, just as not all paper documents are properly archived. Webometrics is partially covered by Scientometrics, as many scholarly activities today are Webbased, while other such activities are even beyond Bibliometrics, i.e., nonrecorded, like person-to-person conversation. Furthermore, Webometrics is totally included within the field of Cybermetrics.

Again, in the above diagram, the field of Cybermetrics exceeds the boundaries of Bibliometrics, because some activities in cyberspace normally are not recorded but rather communicated synchronously, as in chat rooms. Cybermetric studies of such activities still fit in the generic field of informetrics as the study of the quantitative aspects of information "in any form" and "in any social group" as stated by Tague-Sutcliffe (1992).

CONCLUSION

The blending of computer and communication technologies has given rise to a very fast expanding field called information and communication technology that has transformed our once big world into a tiny village increasing the awarness level of each and every individual. The impact has given birth to a complete new culture called cyber culture.The 21st century has given birth to many virtual communities.The members of theses communities chat with each other disregarding geographical boundaries, exchange ideas, without ever feeling the physical presence of anybody. Many of these impacts are quantifiable using suitable parameters and brought within the realms of cybermetrics. Cybermetrics can delve into them and bring forth many useful indicators for people's awarness, policy formulation and decision-making.

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VIRTUAL LIBBRARY

INTRODUCTION

With the accelerated development and use of the Internet and Web-based technologies in organisations and in homes by individuals, publishing and distribution of information resources in digital format has also become more wide spread. It is now possible for individuals in their homes to have access to full-text journal articles, conference papers, research reports, technical documents, statistical information, data sets, and much more. A great number of new tools and a more generalised access to computer networks are revolutionising learning systems, teaching models and research, and as a consequence, libraries and documentation centres too.

A new type of library emerges from this situation altering the traditional notion of library. From now on, libraries will cease to be located in a specific place and will no longer act as compilers and storers of mainly physical content, and will become spaces devoid of physical location or content. The new library-documentary model being generated from these premises has been named differently: electronic library, digital library, hybrid library, library without walls, or simply virtual library.

WHAT IS IT?

Virtual libraries are organized collections of digital information. They are constructed collections organized for a particular community of users, and they are designed to support the information needs of that community (Saracevic, 2000). Virtual libraries can offer resources from many sources and in many formats, including audio and video. The items in these virtual collections do not have to reside on one server, but they share a common interface to assist the user in accessing the collection. The emphasis in virtual libraries is on organization and access, not on physical collections.

VIRTUAL LIBBRARY Vs. DIGITAL LIBRARY

The characteristics that make interactive multimedia attractive for teaching purposes and reference tools are also what help to make them accessible and easy to use by a variety of users. Virtual libraries rely on interactivity to allow patrons to explore sites and to use resources. While the terms Virtual library and Digital library are used interchangeably, they are in fact not the same thing. A digital library consists of a networked collection of multimedia information typically available in one location, while a virtual library comprises a set of links to various resources on the Internet, such as documents, software or databases. The links in a virtual library are transparent to users and it provides them with one interface to information.

FEATURES

• Provides speedy and wide access to updated information in a global manner.
• It has changed the traditional library system of cataloguing only book materials. Cataloguing of NBM (Non Book Materials) includes not only databases but also websites.
• Greater emphasis is on access and not on collection.
• Time saving
• It results in a creation of digital divide because only developed countries with strong funds for automation and fulfilling infrastructural requirements for VL can afford to support VL services.

ELEMENTS

Many are the elements facilitating the creation of virtual libraries. Among them:

- The communications networks which are improving telematic access in two senses: in the speed of access, and in capacity, all of which favours the inclusion of multimedia materials (text, image, sound, video, etc.).

- The appearance of information management programs, facilitating the creation of databases of documentary resources and the retrieval of information.

- Technology becomes more and more user-friendly.

- The standards and protocols facilitating simultaneous access to databases.

- The information digitalisation and creation systems.

- The continuous appearance of more and more powerful languages for the creation of information.

ADVANTAGES

- Virtual libraries offer opportunities for learning that are not possible in their physical counterparts. Whereas physical libraries operate with designated hours, virtual libraries are available any time and anywhere there is an Internet connection.

- Virtual libraries, especially those with customized collections, facilitate just-in-time learning. Riel (1998) described just-in-time learning as learning

- Virtual libraries provide immediate access to a range of resources not available in physical collections. Virtual libraries often contain more up-to-date information than physical collections. Their sources can be searched more efficiently than those in physical libraries, and the information they contain can be updated more frequently. Well-designed virtual library collections are organized and managed to increase the productivity and efficiency of the user.

- Virtual libraries can empower the user and promote informal learning. Virtual libraries can be customized as per learning needs of a particular user i.e. just-for-me-learning.

Just-for-me-learning can be tailored to individual learning styles, preferences and other characteristics of the learner or community of learners.

- Any library must have a range of resources to meet the information needs of different users. The variety of formats and methods of navigation that can be used in virtual library are one of it great streangth. Resources in a virtual library can be organized so that sources for a particular group of users are easily identified.

- Virtual libraries tailored for specific communities of interest can create global communities of learners.

- Visually impaired users face a number of access issues in physical libraries not faced by others. There are limited materials available in a format they can read.Through the use of audio and video, virtual libraries can also make resources available to users who are visually impaired, and virtual libraries can also make resources available in their homes. Technology exists to make virtual libraries more accessible for the visually impaired: refreshable Braille displays, screen readers with a synthesized voice output, and large buttons on keyboards. An adaptive technology that enlarges text size on computer screens can make some visually impaired users independent learners in virtual libraries.

DISADVANTAGES

- Without Internet connection, Virtual Library is inaccessible. There should be 24×7 internet availability, with continuous power back up. To set up a Virtual Library System is costlier than setting up a traditional library system.
- In order to access and utilize Virtual Library effectively the users have to possess certain skills. Some Virtual Libraries require the knowledge of Boolean logic and advanced searching skills to realize the potential of the database. Therefore, Virtual Libraries require skilled professionals to organize, maintain and help users to reap the benefit of the virtual learning environment.
- Storage of digital information is relatively new. There are many issues such as storage and archiving of digital information, long-term maintainance costs of information in digital form.

SOME EXAMPLES OF VIRTUAL LIBRARY

A brief listing of some of the Virtual libraries has also been given for reference. This list is only indicative.

1. *Virtual library (http://vlib.org)*

- Agriculture http://vlib.org/Agriculture
- The Arts http://vlib.org/Art
- Business and Economics http://vlib.org/BusinessEconomics

- Communications and Media http://vlib.org/Communication
- Computing and Computer Science http://vlib.org/Computing
- Education http://vlib.org/Education
- Engineering http://vlib.org/Engineering
- Humanities and Humanistic Studies http://vlib.org/Humanities
- Information and Libraries http://vlib.org/InformationManagement
- International Affairs http://vlib.org/InternationalAffairs
- Law http://vlib.org/Law
- Natural Sciences and Mathematics http://vlib.org/Science
- Recreation http://vlib.org/Recreation
- Regional Studies http://vlib.org/Regional
- Social & Behavioral Sciences http://vlib.org/SocialSciences
- Society http://vlib.org/Society

2. *Intute (http://www.intute.ac.uk):*

Intute is a free online service providing resources on Science & Technology, Arts & Humanities, Social Sciences and Health & Life Sciences). Formerly it was EEVL (Internet Guide to Engineering, Mathematics and Computing http://www.eevl.ac.uk/)

3.*National Institute of Science & Technology (NIST) Virtual library (http://nvl.nist.gov/index.cfm):*

The database offers General Research and Search by Subject features. . NIST's Engineering areas of research include: chemical, manufacturing, electrical, and civil engineering.

4. *Virtual Information Centre (http://www.vic-ikp.info/vic_new/index.asp):*

ICICI Knowledge Park, Bangalore has set up a VIC to provide access to digital resources of member partners. K-Library is a part of VIC. It covers four domains namely Biotechnology, Networking and Telecommunication, Pharmaceutical Sciences and Material Science. Resource coverage includes Electronic Journals and Newsletters, Books, Discussion Forum, Conferences, Portals, Preprints and e-prints, Science and Research News etc.

5. *SunSite India (http://sunsite.serc.iisc.ernet.in/virlib):*

The SunSITE India is a joint initiative of the Indian Institute of Science and Sun Microsystems. A large public software archive is maintained on SunSITE India server.

6. e-Gate (http://www.drdo.org/egate/index.html):

It is a part of Defense Research and Development Organization, a Government of India undertaking. The e-Gate provides links on resources for Aerospace, Chemistry, Computers, Electronics, Academic, Defense, Research and General. It also has a listing of various search engines, newspapers and patents.

7. *IUCAA (http://www.iucaa.ernet.in/~library/):*

IUCAA library is one of the most advanced modern libraries specializing in Astronomy and Astrophysics in India.

8. *Project Gutenberg (http://www.projectgutenberg.org):*

Project Gutenberg is the first and largest single collection of free electronic books, or eBooks. Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg, invented eBooks in 1971 and continues to inspire the creation of eBooks and related technologies today.

9.*The Virtual Library of Resources Abo Engineering(http://ace-mentor-dc.org/VirtualLibrary):*

The Virtual Library of Resources about Engineering contains a wealth of Internet links to resources of interest to engineering students. The resources are divided into the following categories:

- Organizational Resources
- Diversity/Minorities/Women Resources
- Federal Government Resources
- Educational Organizations and University Resources and Courses

10. *Digital Book Index (http://www.digitalbookindex.org/about.htm):*

Digital Book Index provides links to more than 130,000 title records from more than 1800 commercial and non-commercial publishers, universities, and various private sites. About 90,000 of these books, texts, and documents are available free, while many others are available at very modest cost.

CONCLUSION

The possibilities offered by virtual libraries have a great importance in the educational sphere and in all aspects relating to it. Virtual libraries break down the physical barriers between users and information sources. It becomes a uniform interface, understandable to the user, with access to one's own resources and to remote ones. Users obtain access to a great variety of local or remote information, which they can access immediately, whenever they decide they want it. Also Virtual libraries offered the potential for users to become authors and publishers as well as readers in this online environment, blurring the line between reader and author. This opportunity rarely presents itself in physical libraries.

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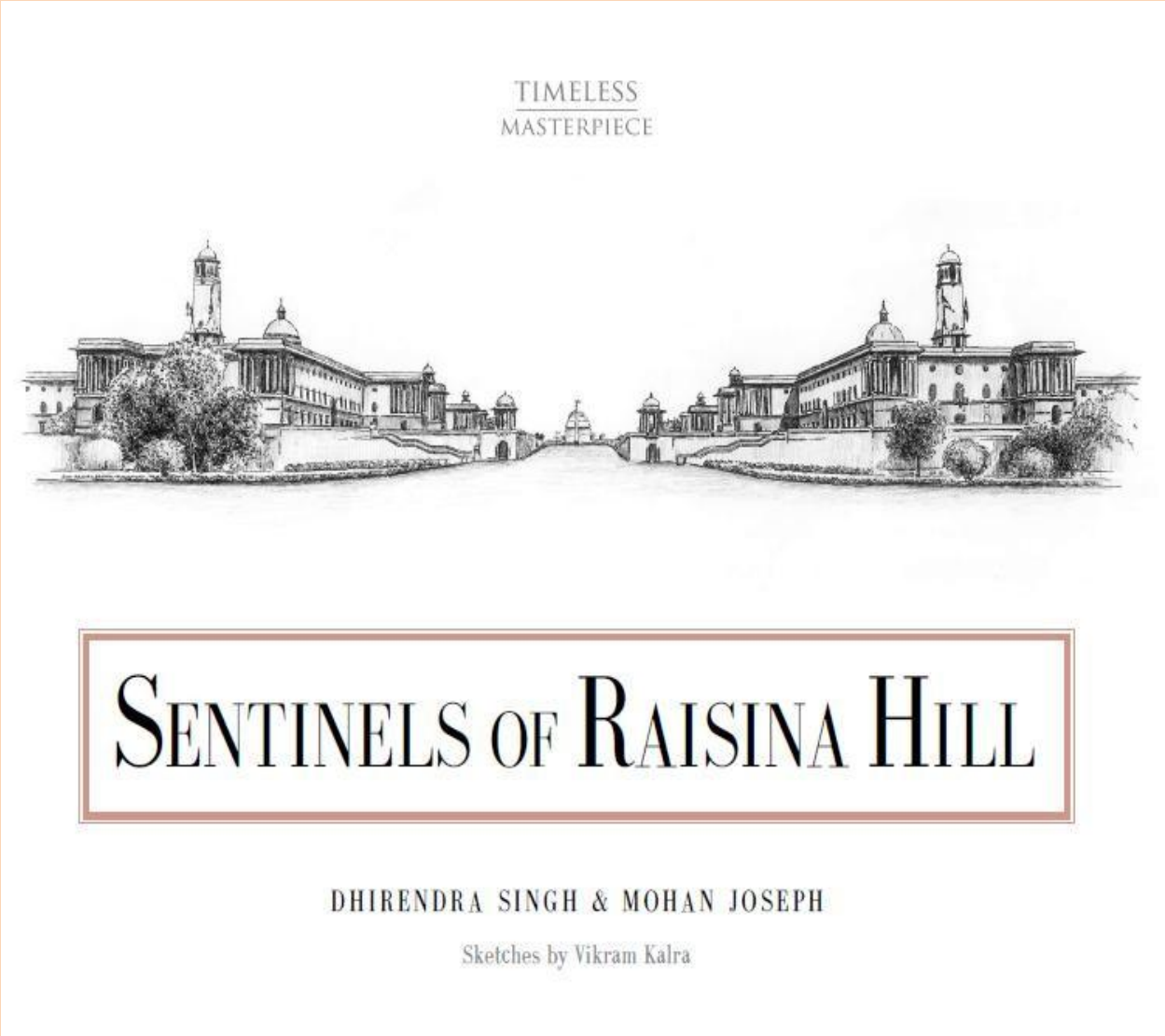
NEW ARRIVALS

SENTINELS OF RAISINA HILL



This is the story of North and South Blocks that stand as sentinels guarding the Rashtrapati Bhavan, earlier called the Viceroy House. The story begins in 1911 when in August of that year a decision was taken to transfer the Imperial capital from Calcutta to India. This did not happen overnight. In fact it would take 20 years – a city had to be created that would symbolise the British empire's jewel in the crown. The announcement was made by the King on a winter morning at the time of the Delhi Durbar, in December 1911 and he laid the foundation stone for the new capital at the site of his Durbar – on December 15, 2011. Viceroy Hardinge, involved in planning and building the new city right from its inception, wanted to establish a first-rate and a well-planned city. Raisina Hill was the site chosen for Viceroy's House, now known as the Rashtrapati Bhavan., and the Secretariat Blocks. The former would be designed by Lutyens and the latter by his senior assistant Herbert Baker. Sentinels of Raisina Hill is a riveting account of how the North and South Blocks came to be - it reveals untold stories and shatters myths about the two imposing structures. The inscriptions on the entrance archways of both the Blocks – one in English, and the other in Persian – do not carry the same message – as it was commonly believed. The authors have exposed that the Persian inscription is not a translation of the English. In fact the two are entirely dissimilar in their sensitivity.

Chapter Six of the book – is the story as told by the two sentinels – in first person. The soul of the stately and grand structures speaks out.

Within the walls of these buildings are the foundation stones laid by the then King and Queen of England at the Durbar of 1911. The foundation stones of a new 'Delhi' were not always here. They were brought here from another site where they were originally laid. Now they are in special chambers – the King's stone in the South Block and the Queen's in the North Block.

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

The principles for excellence in scientific research are many-fold. Chief among them is that scientific research must have a purpose. Further, research must follow standard processes and norms. These processes must involve the development of a testable hypothesis, vigorous testing of this hypothesis, paying particular attention to the variables, and rigorous conduct of the

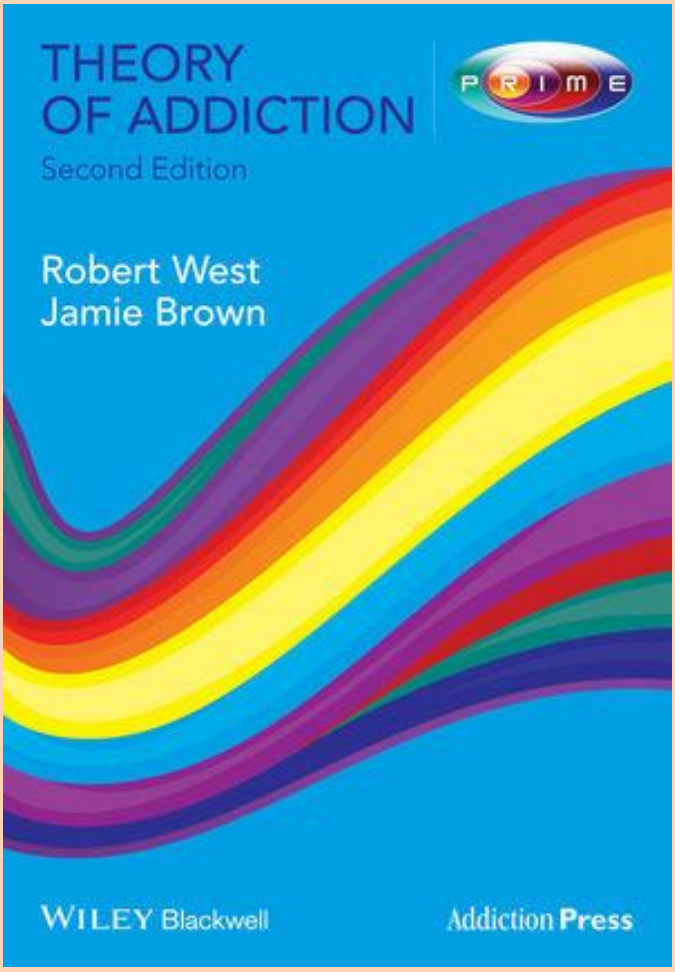
investigation using appropriate and contemporary methodologies. The research must be accurate and reproducible and researchers must have the ability to view things objectively by taking a broad view of research accomplishments. Finally, the research findings must be communicated to peers and the wider society in an accurate, succinct and clear manner.

This book is an attempt to provide this guidance to aspiring researchers. It addresses the required core competencies by covering the following topics: creativity, clinical thinking, passion to discover, research protocol and proposal development, statistical analysis, ethical and responsible conduct of research, publication ethics, pathways to publication and finally commercialisation of research innovations. These areas are often unfamiliar to young investigators and our intent is to provide accurate information, succinct explanations and useful advice.

For ease of use, the book is divided into number of distinct groups of chapters. Many chapter authors and contributors have provided examples of research methodologies, including statistical approaches for the analysis of data. We have included pertinent chapters that discuss the actual writing of a scientifically and intellectually sound research manuscript and publication etiquette on how to respond to journal editor's and reviewer's queries.

Finally, yet importantly, researchers and research institutions are in the midst of substantial change and are becoming entrepreneurial. This book addresses those needs and outlines steps to be taken to become a successful entrepreneur.

THEORY OF ADDICTION



The word ‘addiction’ these days is used to refer to a chronic condition where there is an unhealthily powerful motivation to engage in a particular behaviour. This can be driven by many different factors – physiological, psychological, environmental and social. If we say that it is all about X, we miss V, W, Y and Z. So, some people think addicts are using drugs to escape from unhappy lives, feelings of anxiety and so on; many are. Some people think drugs become addictive because they alter the brain chemistry to create powerful urges; that is often true. Others think that drug taking is about seeking after pleasure; often it is. Some take the view that addiction is a choice – addicts weigh up the pros and cons of doing what they do and decide the former outweigh the latter. Yet others believe that addicts suffer from poor impulse control; that is often true… And so it goes on.

When you look at the evidence, you see that all these positions capture important aspects of the problem – but they are not complete explanations. Neuroscience can help us delve more deeply into some of these explanations, while the behavioural and social sciences are better at exploring others. We need a model that puts all this together in a way that can help us decide what to do in different cases. Should we prescribe a drug, give the person some 'tender loving care', put them in prison or what? *Theory of Addiction* provides this synthesis.

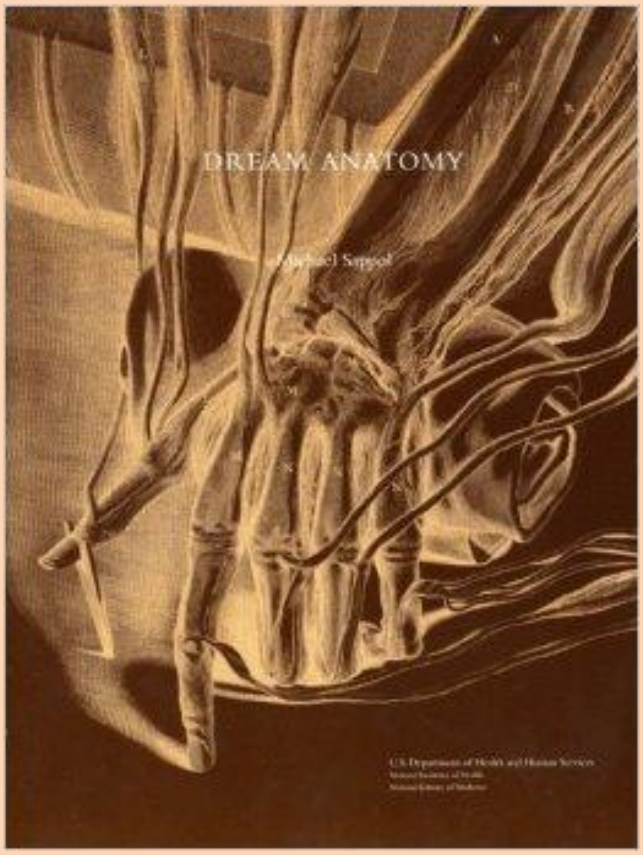
The first edition was well received:

'Throughout the book the reader is exposed to a vast number of useful observations...The theoretical aims are timely, refreshing, ambitious and above all challenging. It opens up a new way of looking at addiction and has the potential to move the field of addiction a considerable leap forward. Thus we wholeheartedly would like to recommend the book for students as well as scholars. Read and learn!' *Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*

'The book provides a comprehensive review of existing theories - over 30 in all - and this synthesis of theories constitutes an important contribution in and of itself... West is to be commended for his synthesis of addiction theories that span neurobiology, psychology and social science and for his insights into what remains unexplained.' *Addiction*

This new edition of *Theory of Addiction* builds on the first, including additional theories in the field, a more developed specification of PRIME theory and analysis of the expanding evidence base.

DREAM ANATOMY



Dream Anatomy is derived from an exhibition of the same name, held at the National Library of Medicine from October 2002 to July 2003. The curator, Michael Sappol, had long wanted to use the Library's extraordinary collection of historical anatomical works as the basis of an exhibition. A hiatus in the Library's regular exhibition schedule allowed him and exhibition coordinator Elizabeth Mullen, along with other members of the exhibition program team, to develop-in considerable haste- an exhibition on the history of anatomical representation, using materials from the Library's rich collections. As soon as *Dream Anatomy* opened ,it was evident that it had struck a chord with the public. Visitors, the press, and professional journals were warmly appreciative. After the close of the physical exhibition, the *Dream Anatomy* web site www.nlm.nih.gov/dreamanatomy has continued to attract visitors, more than 2,000,000 at last count.

Because of the short lead time for the exhibition, it was impossible to prepare an exhibition catalog at the time. When visitors asked how they could obtain a book version of *Dream Anatomy*, we had to tell them there wasn't one, but that we hoped to have something in the future. Now, that future has arrived.

This history explain some unusual aspects of this *Dream Anatomy* book. Unlike most exhibition catalogs, it comes well after the close of the exhibition. For curator Michael Sappol, a cultural historian of anatomy, the time lag provided a chance for reflection. The making of an exhibition is always a learning process. At the end of *Dream Anatomy's* run after many fruitful discussions with visitors and colleagues, Sappol had developed a deeper understanding of the history of anatomical representation.

UPCOMMING PROGRAMMES

Seminars/Conferences/Workshops

1. Bilingual International Conference Information Technology: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

Date : Febtuary 19, 2015 to February 21, 2015
Location : DESIDOC, DRDO, DELHI

For more details, please visit : http://itytt.drdo.res.in

2. 10th International CALIBER, 2015

Date : March 12-14, 2015
Location : Himachal Pradesh University Summer Hill, Shimla-171005 and Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla 171005

For more details, please check the link: http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/caliber2015

3. National Mission on Libraries: Disseminating Knowledge for the Developing Societies

Date : March 12-13, 2015
Location : The Department of Library and Information Science, Vidyasagar University, Midnapore – West Bengal
E – Mail : vudlisseminar2015@gmail.com

4. One Day National Seminar on IT, Library science and Management

Date **:** February 22, 2015
Location **:** Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior.

For more details, please visit: http://www.prestigegwl.org

5. National Workshop on Content Management Systems – JOOMLA

Date **:** December 20 – 21, 2014.
Location **:** Birla Institute of Management Technology (BIMTECH), Greater Noida.

For more details, please visit: www.bmtech.ac.in