INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON
INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM FOR LIS AND ALLIED DISCIPLINES (IKS-LISAD: 2023)

Date: **24TH-26TH MARCH, 2023**

ABSTRACT BOOK

Organised by
**Department of Library & Information Science,
School of Professional Studies, NSOU, Kolkata**

With the financial assistance from
Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata

Three-Days International Seminar
on

IKS FOR LIS & ALLIED DISCIPLINES (IKS-LISAD:2023)

Date : 24TH-26TH MARCH, 2023

ABSTRACT BOOK

Date:24.03.2023

International Seminar on Indian Knowledge System on 24th March 2023

Swami Suparnananda

India develops two kinds of knowledge system: Apara Vidya and Para Vidya :

India developed from time immemorial the complete knowledge system in a most scientific way. This she did to address the problems facing humanity both in the **material front** and **spiritual area**.

The first kind of knowledge deals with the material world. This refers to the knowledge of the world around us (Apara Vidya).

The second kind of knowledge is the knowledge of the Self which helps us know ourselves (Ātmānam Viddhi).

In Simple Sanskrit : দ্বে বিদ্যে বেদিতব্যে পরাচৈবাপরাচ (Dve Vidye Veditavye parāchaivāparāche). Parā and Apara vidya are two kinds of knowledge we ought to know.

1. (a) Apara Vidya or Secular Knowledge : The West has stressed the secular knowledge of learning about the material world. There are so many departments of nature like earth, water, fire, air, sky (five elements of the external world). Likewise, we have different subjects of study in nature viz. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology and their various ramifications. In addition to these, tremendous development in the area of science and technology as an application of scientific knowledge including medicine—and all these have made our life secure in the sense we have conquered death. If our hearts, for example, are damaged we can repair them and enhance our life expectancy beyond imagination. Our diseases are addressed quite efficiently. That is we conquer death. This is one thing to say; but more important is to attain Immortality. That refers to the second class of Knowledge.

(b) There is another branch of scientific study of our mind. Psychology is a vast subject. We feed our mind with different kinds of food materials such as music, art, painting, literature. We have developed knack for literature, drama, acting; we study philosophy, we study our own history, we study the way to high economic development; we study also how to rule the country through acquiring knowledge of politics.

(c) We also study moral sciences, ethics, values and enrich our life by such surpluses of life as are known Ahimsa, Truth, Non-stealing, Cleanliness, Control of passion, Self-mortification, Humility, Purity and all that. That is, we educate ourselves with the full knowledge of mind and intellect. Here are we are in the area of Dharma or Righteousness. We enjoy life more by addition of those things in our consumption bundles which we do not have and also gradually learn how to grow in dispassion by curbing the unbridled desire to enjoy the things. We enjoy through Vairagya.

In the material plane, we have to address all the issues of gross matter and subtle matter including mind and intellect. The West usually stops here.

2. Now with Para Vidya : Knowledge of the Self. When in our life we have all the material affluences galore, we are at the doorsteps of the Spiritual Knowledge. Our Upanisads, the Bhagavad Gita, the Puranas, the Bhagavatam—all deal with the Knowledge of the Self. A big question may arise in all of us: Why this knowledge? Is it not sufficient to have the mastery over nature? No. We can go on plundering nature but not without the backlash. The more we have from Nature the less we are. It means less happy we are. We understand soon that we have to live and let others live, too. We shall deal with it at the end at some length.

(b) We have to establish and appreciate the facts of our life. We, in the **waking state** (Jagrat state) are conscious of our body. When someone hits us we feel pain and react immediately. We are conscious of our bodily existence. This is the state of Truth in us in the first stage. We cannot disregard our body and its wellbeing. But we must not stop there.

Next comes the **dream state**. In the waking state we exist in body. But in dream state we exist in mind only. In dream, we separate our mind from the body. Body is lying on the bed stead, but we, as mind, get out of the room and enjoy a world outside which we create in our mind. We are a creator there. We, in dream, see in our mind's eye and in the light of the Self also. Our physical eyes remain closed in the room, but we visualize everything in dream and see the persons, objects and vividly recall when we get up in the morning. We even see our own body in dream. That is, we, as subject see our body as an object. It is my body; not that I am the body. So, body and mind are two separate entities. Whatever we see in dream is true in dream state; and whatever we see in waking state, shall be true in that state only. But Truth seen in dream state are proved false in the waking state and vice versa. Now, the big question, which is true— events in waking state or events in dream state? Both are false since both do not exist in the Deep Sleep State. There is nothing to be experienced in deep sleep. Why? Because, there is no mind—the feeling faculty. So, in deep sleep we are all one with our real nature—Self. This Self was present even in the Waking and Dream states. In all the states of waking, dream and deep sleep, Atman or Self or Spirit is present. Hence, we must take care of this Spirit. To have this experience, we have to live a spiritual life each. This we can have if we undertake service and do help others in a spirit of sacrifice in the external world. This we need to purify our mind. And at the same time, we have to sit for meditation inwardly in both mornings and evenings to have perfect control over mind. It is our mind that has to be controlled so that it can lead us to the final state of illumination—mind itself being lost in Spirit.

But why service then? It is for the purification of profession or work. Our profession has to be made pure by linking it with service done in a sprit of sacrifice. We have to serve all since both matter and Spirit are one. How? Swami Vivekananda says, even if you want to know this chair, in its ultimate state it has a tendency to go out of space. Beyond space, it exists may mean nothing to the Scientists. Scientists now claim that they have discovered unity in matter since this big Universe (Macrocosm) in its subtle form has no element of matter in it as it goes beyond space and becomes indivisible (cannot be further divided). But Swamiji says beyond space there is Prana, Intelligence, Mind. The whole universe outside us in its reality enters the subject, the viewer—the individual. Thus, the full

knowledge of the external universe is not feasible unless you have knowledge of the Individual (Microcosm) as Spirit or Atman or Consciousness.

Thus the Indian system of Knowledge is broad-based and complete. The External Universe and the Internal Universe both are one and identical. It is Spirit. Consciousness is singular whose plural is not known. Matter and spirit are thus one and the same in their ultimate state. We cannot divide Knowledge as being Scientific or Spiritual. Knowledge is one and it is 'Power' only. We have this beautiful Knowledge of synthesis in Indian System of Knowledge.

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NETAJI SUBHAS OPEN UNIVERSITY

DD - 26, Sector - 1, Salt Lake City,
Kolkata - 700 064, Phone : (033) - 4066 3220 / 4066 3221
Website : www.wbnsou.ac.in

Date: 14.03.2023

To
Prof. Arun Chakraborty
HOD, Library and Information Science
Netaji Subhas Open University
Kolkata

Dear Prof. Chakraborty,

I am delighted to know that the Department of Library and Information Science, Netaji Subhas Open University is going to organize a Three-days International Seminar on 'Indian Knowledge System FOR Library and Information Science & Allied Discplines (IKS-LISAD:2023)' from 24 March to 26 March, 2023. We are looking forward to a lively exchange of new ideas in the various sessions and round tables of this seminar to be held at Netaji Subhas Open University.
I commend the endeavour and wish the seminar a grand success.

With best regards,

Sincerely

(Prof. Ranjan Chakrabarti)

Vice-Chancellor,

Netaji Subhas Open University

प्रो. अजय प्रताप सिंह
महानिदेशक, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, भारत एवं
राजा राममोहन राय पुस्तकालय प्रतिष्ठान
Prof. Ajay Pratap Singh
Director General, The National Library of India &
Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Department of Library and Information Science (DLIS), School of Professional Studies (SPS), Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata is organizing an international seminar on "Indian Knowledge System for LIS and Allied Disciplines (IKS – LISAD: 2023)."

It is laudable indeed that several useful themes and subthemes of the seminar have been set for discussion in respect of inculcating a sense of pride in our unique legacies that is sustainable and strives for the welfare of all. What is heartening to note is that the organizers have considered the prospects of various kinds of research activities, which will inspire the participants to discover Indian Culture in all its beautiful diversity.

I am sure that the international seminar would be successful and it also gives opportunity to showcase the information of the rich heritage and culture, customs and traditions of our country for enabling people to understand and appreciate the diversity that is India, thus fostering a sense of common identity.

A. P. Singh
(Ajay Pratap Singh)

23-03-2023

Date:24.03.2023

Remarks for the International Seminar on Indian Knowledge Systems for Library &
Information Science (IKSLISAD) at the Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU), Saltlake
Campus, Kolkata
24-03-2023, 3.00 pm to 5.00 pm

- Greetings everyone, I am honored to be participating in this event, as a former
  history teacher tuned diplomat, I am delighted to be reconnected to academia in this
  capacity (you can share some personal insights on your experiences as a teacher).

- Today, I would like to tell you more about our American Spaces at the American
  Center in Kolkata. The American Spaces are the U.S. government's primary public
  cultural and information centers abroad that provide free and open access for
  communities worldwide interested in learning more about the United States.

- We have a large library at the American Center which provides compelling and
  audience-appropriate information about the United States – its history, culture,
  society, values and foreign policies. We have over 12,000 books, journals, and DVDs
  on American English and literature, higher education, social sciences, U.S. culture,
  science, technology disciplines (STEM), environment, cybersecurity and other
  domains of knowledge.

- Our digital library, named eLibraryUSA, provides communities with access to real
  and fact-checked information written by experts. eLibraryUSA is a digital collection
  of trusted information resources from the United States with quality newspapers,
  magazines, journals, books, dissertations and award-winning documentary films. It is
  completely free of charge to use at American Spaces onsite. We are offering
  temporary remote access to this digital library on request basis (email:
  kolkataamlibrary@state.gov) to our individual members.

- Our institutional membership offers checking out of in-print resources. Subscription
  is Rs. 2000 for one year, and Rs. 3000 for two years. Individual members may borrow
  library resources as well as can access the digital library onsite. These membership
  cards valid in other American libraries in India as well.

- I look forward to learning more about how our two countries can work together in
  sharing important academic knowledge and invite all of you to form part of our
  American library community. Thank You !

Ref. No. :

Date : 23-03-2023

M E S S A G E

I am delighted to know that the Department of Library & Information Science (DLIS), School of Professional Studies (SPS), Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU), Kolkata is organizing a three-day International Seminar on "Indian Knowledge System for LIS and allied Disciplines (IKSLISAD-2023)" during March 24-26, 2023. The subject of the seminar appears to me very valuable in the context of the richness of our culture and civilization. I congratulate you and your entire team for having chosen such topically relevant academic issues both for its theoretical as well as pragmatic bearing. The detailed sub-themes of the seminar contain some long range perspectives for our understanding of the core of our cultural excellence and diversities.

I wish the discourse of this three-day International Seminar all success.

(Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti) 22/3/23
General Secretary

24.03.2023

Congratulations!

It is heartening to note the leadership role assumed by the Department of Library and Information Science (DLIS) of Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU) in not only organising the International Seminar on Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) for LIS and Allied Disciplines (IKS: LISAD – 2023), but also for its continued interest to see IKS embedded in the various curricula of Higher Education Institutions at both national and international levels. With hundreds of papers presented at IKS: LISAD 2023, NSOU has made a tremendous contribution to the ongoing efforts of strengthening IKS in India, in line with the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020).

As mentioned in NEP 2020, revitalising the ancient tradition of seeking Jnana, Pragyaa and Satya through education requires to be constantly reminded, and eventually internalised by every Indian, leading to becoming a life-long learner, and one who would accomplish self-realisation and self-liberation. Higher Education Institutions, especially, the Open and Distance Learning Institutions in India, have practised this over many centuries and their leadership role in promoting knowledge in a variety of subject fields from engineering, science, humanities to fine arts and Indian culture and philosophy shall have profound influence on the world, and on Indian learners in their path to become global citizens.

I congratulate Professor Arun Kumar Chakraborty and Professor Anirban Ghosh in rekindling the above passion among the LIS professionals in the State of West Bengal, and in the rest of the globe!

Regards

(B. Shadrach)
bshadrach@col.org

Department of Information Science
& Library Management
UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

তথ্যবিজ্ঞান ও গ্রন্থাগার ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

20 March 2023

Dear participants and organizers of IKS-LISAD-2023 conference,

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my warmest congratulations on the forthcoming IKSLISAD-2024 International conference. I am sure that the event would provide a valuable platform for scholars/faculties and practitioners from around the world across the disciplines including LIS to exchange ideas and discuss the latest developments in the field of library and information science and allied disciplines in regards to Indian Knowledge Systems its contribution.

I would also like to emphasize the importance of continued research cooperation between India and Bangladesh in the field of library and information science. The insights and discoveries that emerge from such collaborations are essential for advancing our understanding of the field and developing innovative solutions to the challenges we face.

Once again, I on my behalf and also my university department behalf congratulate Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, Seminar Director & HOD, DLIS, NSOU. I also congratulate each and every member of the organizing committee as well as DLIS of NSOU for organizing this program in an emerging area.

I look forward to seeing the fruits of your continued research collaborations in the future.

Best regards,

Muhammad Mezbah-ul-Islam, *PhD*
Professor and Ex-Chairman

Faculty of Arts, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh, PABX: 880-2-9661900-73, Ext: 6370 (Chairman), 6371 (Off.), Fax: 880-2-8615583
কলা অনুষদ, ঢাকা-১০০০, বাংলাদেশ । পিএবিএক্স: ৮৮০-২-৯৬৬১৯০০-৭৩, বর্ধিত: ৬৩৭০ (চেয়ারম্যান), ৬৩৭১ (অফিস), ফ্যাক্স: ৮৮০-২-৮৬১৫৫৮৩
E-mail : duregstr@bangla.net, islm@univdhaka.edu

Dr. Anirban Ghosh, M.Com, MBA, Ph.D
Professor of Commerce &
Director (i/c)
School of Professional Studies

Date: 20th March 2023

MESSAGE

Greetings from Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU)!!

It is a matter of great pleasure to convey my greetings and best wishes to the participants and delegates of the 3-Day International Seminar on *"Indian Knowledge System in Library and Information Science and Allied Disciplines"* organized by the Department of Library and Information Science from 24th to 26th March 2023 at the University Headquarters. I am glad that the Department under the School of Professional Studies has chosen a very important topic for the International Seminar, a topic that is both timely and relevant in view of the NEP2020.

The NEP 2020 document refers to the traditional knowledge of India that is both sustainable and strives for the welfare of all. We often say, knowledge is the power, so in order to become the Knowledge power in this century, it is imperative that we do understand our heritage, traditional knowledge and culture and ethical values.
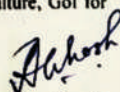
Ministry of Education, GOI has established Indian Knowledge System (IKS) Division in 2020 with a vision to promote interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary research on all aspects of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and preserve and disseminate IKS for societal applications. NSOU is not far behind, overcoming various challenges, the University has already constituted NEP cell to explore the possibilities of implementing the provisions of NEP 2020 including the integration of IKS in its curricula. This integration will help to achieve the main objective of holistic and outcome-based education as result, the graduate attributes like problem-solving, creative, and critical thinking, digitally skilled, and ethically sound, can be attained in the context of the 21st century learning.

Since the introduction of NEP 2020 in India, the 'Indian Knowledge System', has been a focal point of discussion. This international seminar is expected to identify the strength in the Indian Knowledge System and explore, how the same may be incorporated into different disciplines of study.

I congratulate Professor Arun Kumar Chakraborty, HOD, DLIS, NSOU and his team to take up this academic endeavor in the area of traditional Indian culture, customs etc.

We are thankful to the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Ministry of Culture, GoI for their financial support to organize this International Seminar in view of NEP 2020.

I wish the seminar a grand success.

(Anirban Ghosh)

Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty
HOD, DLIS, NSOU &
Seminar Director
E-mail: akchakraborty2009@gmail.com

Netaji Subhas Open University
DD-26, Sector-I, Salt Lake
Kolkata - 700 064, Ph- 033 4066 3210

Date: 24.03.2023

Distinguished Guests and Participants,

It is a matter of immense contentment for us to receive you all at the three days 1st International Seminar on *"Indian Knowledge System for LIS and Allied Disciplines (IKS-LISAD:2023)"* being organized by the Department of Library & Information Science (DLIS), School of Professional Studies (**SPS**), Netaji Subhas Open University (**NSOU**), West Bengal with the financial assistance from the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation **(RRRLF)**, Ministry of Culture (Moc), Government of India (GoI), Kolkata during **24-26th March 2023**. The Seminar would be inaugurated at the NSOU, Saltlake, Kolkata campus at 1.30 pm on Friday 24th March, 20223.

We are indeed awfully glad to have with us some of the most renowned scholars from a range of academics and organizations across the globe both physically and virtually. We express our heartfelt gratitude to you all. We particularly applaud all the paper presenters who have been chosen through the process of review to present their perspectives and bring out the major trends in this regard. The **"Book of Abstracts"** bears glimpses of the contributions to be made in the seminar.

We would like to take this occasion to mention that, given the dynamism of the society and world at large, the NSOU has emerged as one of the largest Open Universities in the eastern region of the country catering to the educational needs of more than five lakhs learners enrolled in the different programs of the study. It has been striving very hard not only to uphold the academic standard at par with conventional educational institutions but also to cope with the changing needs of the time. *From 2015 onwards UGC has made ODL with conventional regular universities.* The DLIS since 2005 is the most vibrant academic unit of the University in terms of the number of courses offered, the number of learners enrolled, and also in consideration of its day–to–day activities in promoting excellence in education. A perfect blend of its teaching-learning processes with varied research initiatives including the holding of such seminars, colloquiums, workshops, training programs, etc. coupled with standard publications bear testimony to the continuous academic endeavors of the University. The present international seminar is an important addition to the usual pursuits of the DLIS.

Looking at the very theme of the present International Seminar, it may be said that the very theme *"Indian Knowledge System for LIS and Allied Disciplines* (**IKSLISAD-2023**)" includes a set of various disciplines apart from Library & Information disciplines such as science, arts, commerce, sociology, history and other disciplines.

This IKS-LISAD-2023 aspires to focus on some of the recent trends in this regard with particular reference to the developments which are taking place in our country, The plenary lectures/ invited talks and technical sessions of the seminar are devoted to the purpose and we are looking forward to the significant contributions of our invited national and international speakers and paper presenters to take accrual of the current situation as well as lessons for future. We have selected around 92 papers for presentations both invited and contributed papers, out of which 40% of papers including invited talks etc. are from other than LIS fields which aptly contributed to the IKSLISAD-2023 theme of the seminar.

We are glad that the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor approved the proposal for organizing IKSLISAD-2023. We all organizing committee members sincerely pay our gratitude to the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Sir for his encouragement and wholehearted support to organize such a program.

We would like to convey our heartfelt gratitude to Prof. A.P. Singh, Director General RRRLF, and the National Library, India, Kolkata for his wholehearted support and guidance to organize such a program.

I sincerely convey my gratitude to Prof. Anirban Ghosh, Director, SPS for his constant encouragement and support to organize this program despite his extremely busy schedule.

We the organizing committee express our sincere thanks to others who have in any way, cooperated in the publication of this volume.

I admit that in spite of our sincere efforts, there may be some lacuna or mistakes, as we had to publish this "Abstract Book" within a very short time.

Once again, I convey my heartfelt gratitude to you all and wish the Seminar to be a grand success

Thank you all once again.

(PROF. ARUN KUMAR CHAKRABORTY)
HOD, DLIS, NSOU & SEMINAR DIRECTOR

The members of the Organizing Committee IKSLISAD-2023

Chief Patron

- Vice-Chancellor, NSOU, Kolkata

Patron

- Prof. Anirban Ghosh, Director (i/c), SPS, NSOU

- **Advisor**

- Dr. Atindra Nath Dey, Director, School of Education, NSOU
- Prof. Kajal De, Director, School of Sciences, NSOU
- Dr. Chandan Basu, Director, School of Social Sciences, NSOU
- Dr. Manan Kumar Mandal, Director, School of Humanities, NSOU
- Prof. Tridib Tripathi, Professor, DLIS, NSOU
- Dr. Ashit Baran Aich, Registrar (i/c), NSOU
- CA Sachindra Chandra Kar, Finance Officer, NSOU

- **Seminar Director**

- Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, HOD, DLIS, NSOU

- **Seminar Joint Organizing Secretaries**

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- Dr. Barnali Roy Choudhury, Assistant Professor, DLIS, NSOU

- **Treasurer(s)**

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- Dr. Sudarshan Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, NSOU

- **Rapporteur(s) General**

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- Smt. Priyanthi Bagchi, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, NSOU

- **Members**
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- Shri. Monojit Garai, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, NSOU
- Mr. Hillol Gosh, ITO, NSOU
- Mr. Gourab Barua, Assistant Registrar, NSOU
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- Prof. Tridib Tripathi, Professor, DLIS, NSOU
- Dr. Anamika Das, Assistant Professor, DLIS, NSOU
- Dr. Barnali Roy Choudhury, Assistant Professor, DLIS, NSOU
- Dr. Madhusri Ghosh Upadhyay, Deputy Librarian, NSOU

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- Dr. Anupam Ghosh, Assistant Librarian, NSOU
- Mr. Debashis Majumder, SPS, NSOU
- Mr. Saurav Ghoshal, Junior Library Assistant, NSOU
- Mr. Shubhajit Mondal, Junior Library Assistant, NSOU

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- Dr. Sudarshan Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, NSOU
- Shri. Monojit Garai, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, NSOU

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- Mr. Gourab Barua, Assistant Registrar, NSOU
- Mr. Nabarun Debnath, PA to Director, CIQA, NSOU
- Mr. Safiqul Islam, JA to Director, CIQA, NSOU

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Ghosh Upadhyay, Deputy Librarian, NSOU, and Dr. Sudarshan Roy, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, NSOU. We look forward to having an excellent report from our entrusted Rapporteur(s) Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work and Smt. Priyanthi Bagchi, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, NSOU, Kolkata. Contribution of the committee member Sh. Monojit Garai, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, NSOU is very noteworthy. We also acknowledge the contribution of Smt. Sayani Mukherjee, Research Scholar, DLIS, NSOU.

On behalf of the organizing committee, I sincerely acknowledge the entire library team led by the Deputy Librarian for their support to organize the program. My intense gratitude to each and every member of the organizing committee for their incessant support and facilitation to organize this program.

The organizing committee expresses our sincere thanks to others who have in any way cooperated for the IKSLISAD-2023.

I admit that in spite of our sincere efforts, there may be some lacuna or mistakes to organise this program within a short time. My sincere apology to all for any shortcomings to organize this program.

I am equally grateful to all the officials, scholars of DLIS, and the staff of NSOU including the School Guru of NSOU who worked together as a close-knit family and ensured the success of the program. Truly, without the unstinting support of everyone, it would not have been possible to organize this event within such a short span of time. for their persistent support to organize this program.

Once again, I convey my heartfelt gratitude to you all and wish the Seminar to be a grand success

Thank you all once again.

(PROF. ARUN KUMAR CHAKRABORTY)
HOD, DLIS, NSOU & SEMINAR DIRECTOR

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Three-Days International Seminar
on
IKS FOR LIS & ALLIED DISCIPLINES
(IKS-LISAD:2023)

Date : 24TH–26TH MARCH, 2023

Venue
Subhas Chandra Sabhaghar
Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU)
DD-26, Salt Lake, Sector-1, Kolkata-700064

Organised by
Department of Library & Information Science, School of Professional Studies, NSOU, Kolkata

With the financial assistance from
Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata

DAY – I

Friday March 24, 2023
Time: 2.00 p.m. –5:30 p.m. (IST)
Venue : Subhas Chandra Sabhaghar, NSOU, Kolkata

Inaugural Programme (2.00 pm – 3.30 pm)

Welcome Address	Prof. Anirban Ghosh, Director (i/c) SPS, NSOU, Patron of the Seminar
Inauguration and Presiding the Inaugural Programme	Professor Ranjan Chakraborti, Dept. of History, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Vice-Chancellor (Former), NSOU, Kolkata and Vidyasagar University, Midnapur
Introducing Theme	Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, HOD, DLIS, NSOU, Kolkata, Seminar Director
Key Note Address	Swami Suparnananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Golpark, Kolkata
Speech of the Chief Guest	Prof. Ajay Pratap Singh, Director General, National Library & RRRLF, Govt. of India, Kolkata
Speech of the Guest of Honour	Mr. Jason Froio, Acting Consul General, U.S. Consulate General Kolkata
Speech of the Guest of Honour	Dr. Swarup Ghosh, Director, MAKAIS, Kolkata

Vote of Thanks	Dr. Anamika Das, Asst. Professor, DLIS, NSOU, Jt. Organizing Secretary
Session Rapporteur	Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, NSOU
3.45 pm -5.30 pm	**Plenary Lecture(s)**
Moderator	Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary, The Asiatic Society, Ministry of Culture, GOI, Kolkats
Plenary Lecture-1	Prof. Achin Chakraborty, Director, IDSK, Kolkata
Plenary Lecture-2	Dr. Amit Krishna De, Former Advisor & Executive Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association (Funded by DST, GOI), Kolkata,
Plenary Lecture 3	Dr. Manas Pratim Das, Programme Executive, All India Radio, Kolkata
	DISCUSSIONS
Session Convenor	Dr. Sudarshan Roy, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, NSOU
Session Rapporteur	Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, NSOU

PLENARY LECTURES (Papers) Day-I : 24-03-2023 (3.45 pm-5.00 pm)

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
	085-IKSP-085	Knowledge for Development *(Invited)*	Prof. Achin Chakraborty, Director, IDSK, Kolkata
2.	010-IKSI-044	Traditional Uses of Spices :(IKS-ITKS) *(Invited)*	Dr. Amit Krishn De, Former Advisor and Executive Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association; Hony Secretary Indian Science News Association, Kolkata 700009
3.	019-IKSI-054	IKS on AIR: A Recount of a Radio Series :(IKS-ITKS)*(Invited)*	Dr. Manas Pratim Das, Programme Executive at All India Radio, Kolkata

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DAY -II
Saturday March 25, 2023
Venue : Subhas Chandra Sabhaghar
Technical Session– I-A (SCS)
Time: 10:30 a.m. -12:00 p.m.

Theme: IKS–LIS Issues and Community Information System and Services reinforcing IKS
Jt. Moderator(s) :
Dr. Kishor Chandra Satpathy, Chief Librarian, ISI, Kolkata
Prof. Susmita Chakraborty, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata.

Invited Speaker(s) : (10 minutes x2)
Prof. Sudip Ranjan Hatua, DLIS, RBU, Kolkata Dr. Vijay Raghav Tiwari, Librarian, IISER, Kalyani, West Bengal

Session Convenor	Sh. Monojit Garai, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, NSOU, Kolkata
Session Rapporteur	Ms. Priyanthi Bagchi, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, NSOU, Kolkata

Paper presentation: (6 minutes x 11)and discussions 15minutes

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	IKSI-A	Knowledge management in LIS	Prof. Susmita Chakraborty, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata.
2.	021-IKSI-051	Role of Libraries in Indian Knowledge and Cultural Tradition – a Journey; :(IKS-ITKS)	Dr. Sudip Ranjan Hatua, Associate Professor, DLIS, Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata

3.	028-IKSI-055	The Role of the Librarian in Promoting Digital Information Literacy :(IKS-ILIT) *(Invited)*	Dr. Vijay Raghav Tiwari Librarian, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) Kolkata Dist. Mohanpur- 741246
4.	079-IKSP-079	Documenting the intangible heritage: a case study of Jagadhatri Puja	Dr. Kishor Chandra Satpathy, Chief Librarian, Library, Documentation and Information Science Division, ISI, Kolkata& Ms. Supretha Das, Department of Museology, University of Calcutta
5..	080-IKSP-080	Collection of manuscripts in different libraries in India: a case study of selected libraries	Dr. Kishor Chandra Satpathy, Chief Librarian, Library, Documentation and Information Science Division, Indian Statistica Institute Kolkata & Sanjita Sardar, DLIS, University of Calcutta
6.	081-IKSP-081	Content creation and collection development in a library	Dr. Kishor Chandra Satpathy, Chief Librarian, Library, Documentation and Information Science Division, Indian Statistical Institute Kolkata & Diyasha Das, Intern, Central Library, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
7.	002-IKSP-056	Indigenization of the profession of helping : (IKS-CISCR)	Ms. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst Prof. in Social Work, NSOU
8.	001-IKSP-013	Eco-Cultural Knowledge of Tribal communities of India: An important component for the Construction of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS-CISCR)	Mr. Souren Bhattacharya, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan
9.	003-IKSP-027	A Study of Library Services for Students with Special needs: Barriers and Future Directions : (IKS-CISCR)	Dr. Abhedananda Panigrahi & Swapna Deb, NSOU
10.	004-IKSP-042	Current Research Trends on Indian Traditional Knowledge System: a study from Indian Universities (IKS-GEN)	Dr. Sourav Chatterjee, Librarian, Syamaprasad College, Kolkata
11.	005-IKSP-022	Indian Knowledge system with special reference to Digitization & Management of Library Resources at CNCI Library, Kolkata : IKS-LIS	Mr. Sanmoy Chakraborty, Assistant Library and Information Officer, Chittaranjan National, Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata

DAY - II
Saturday March 25, 2023
Venue :Board Room (BLENDED MODE)
Technical Session – I-B (BR)
Time: 10:30 a.m. -12:00 p.m.

Theme: IKS –General and LIS Education
Jt. Moderator(s) :
Prof. Durga Sankar Rath, DLIS, Vidyasagar University, Medinipore
Professor (Dr.) Sabuj Kumar Chaudhuri, Professor & Head, Dept. of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta

Invited Speaker(s) :: (10 minutes x5) *(Online)*

Prof. M. P. Singh, HOD, BBAU. Lucknow
Prof. M. Krishnamurthy, Head, DRTC. ISI, Bangalore
Prof. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Dean, Swami Vivekananda School of LIS, Assam University, Silchar, Guwahati
Prof. Manoj Kumar Verma, DLIS, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram – 796004
Prof. Sanjay Singh, DLIS, Guwahati University, Guwahati

Session Convenor	Dr. Anamika Das, Asst. Professor, DLIS, NSOU, Jt. Organizing Secretary
Session Rapporteur	Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, NSOU

Paper presentation : (6x7) and discussions 15minutes

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	052-IKSP-052	Role of the Libraries in Promoting Moral Education in Indian Education\System : (IKS-LIS-RES) *(Invited)*(online)	Prof. M. P. Singh, DLIS, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow and Shraddha Dixit, Ph.D. Research Scholar, DLIS, BBAU, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
2.	031-IKSP-046	Collection and Preservation of Manuscripts and Indigenous Knowledge Resources available at Manuscript Resource and Conservation Centre of Tripura University: An Exploratory Study :(IKS-ILIT-KC)*(Invited)*(online)	Prof. Manoj Kr. Sinha, Dean, Swami Vivekananda School of Library Sciences, DLISc, Assam University, Silchar-788011
3.	006-IKSP-003	Research in Indian Traditional Knowledge: Indigenous Wisdom of India :(IKS-ITKS)(online-presentation)	Shiva Kanaujia Sukula*, Mamta Rani*,. Deepak Singh* and Mr. Rishabh Kumar Jain* * Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Central Library, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
4.	007-IKSP-012	Need for Incorporation of Indigenous Values in Modern Education System : (IKS-ITKS)	Subhasree Pal and Dr. Parimal Sarkar, 1.Research Scholar, School of Education, **NSOU**, 2. Assistant Professor, School of Education, **NSOU**
5.	013-IKSP-006	Institutes and Centres engaged in Indian Knowledge Systems : A Study : :(IKS-ITKS)	Dr. Bairam Khan, Librarian, Bolpur College, Bolpur, Birbhum,
6	015-IKSP-036	Integrating Indian Knowledge System in Education in the Light of National Education: Policy—2020 :(IKS-ITKS)	Ambika Thapa, Assistant Teacher, Binapani Balika Vidyalaya (H.S.), Berachampa, West Bengal,
7.	082-IKSP-082	Information Society: In sync with the indigenous knowledge system?	Dr. Srabanti Choudhuri, Assistant Professor in Sociology, School of Social Sciences, NSOUsrabantichoudhuri@gmail.com

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DAY - II
Saturday March 25, 2023
Venue : Subhas Chandra Sabhaghar
Technical Session – II-A (SCS) (PARALLEL SESSION)

Time: 12.10pm. -1:30 p.m.

Theme: IKS -- Social science, Arts, Commerce, Science and LIS Allied Field

Jt. Moderator(s) :
Prof. Subir Nag, Principal, Satyapriya Roy College of Education, Saltlake, Kolkata
Professor (Dr.) Subarna Kumar Das, Professor, DLIS, Jadavpur University, Kolkata

Invited Speaker(s) :(10 minutes x2) = 20 minutes
Prof. Saibal Kar, Bank of India, Chair Professor of Economics, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta and, Institute of Labor Economics, Bonn
Dr. Susanta Bannerjee, Director, Museum, West Bengal State University, West Bengal

Session Convenor	Dr. Sudarshan Roy, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, NSOU
Session Rapporteur	Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, NSOU

Paper presentation : (6x7) = 42 minutes: Discussions – 15 minutes

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	008-IKSI-031	Robotic Challenge of Artificial Intelligence over the Hierarchy of Metacognitive Indian Knowledge System *(Invited)*	Dr. Subir Nag, Principal, Satyapriya Roy College of Education
2.	012-IKSI-025	Data and Economic Analysis in India: Better Policies Need Better Information: :(IKS-ITKS) *(Invited)*	Prof. Saibal Kar, Bank of India Chair Professor of Economics, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta and, Institute of Labor Economics, Bonn
3.	016-IKSP-040	Intangible cultural heritage in India :(IKS-ITKS)	Sk Nausad Kabir and Ms. Sompita Das, Librarian, Dum Dum Motijheel Rabindra Mahavidyalaya, Dum Dum, Kolkata, West Bengal 700074 and Assistant University Librarian, University of Calcutta, Kolkata
4.	091-IKSP-091	Traditional medical knowledge system in India: a study	Ms. Sompita Das and Sk Nausad Kabir, Librarian, Dum Dum Motijheel Rabindra Mahavidyalaya, Dum Dum, Kolkata, West Bengal 700074 and Assistant University Librarian, University of Calcutta, Kolkata
5.	017-IKSP-041	Strengthening Indian Knowledge System: Exploring the Possibilities of Application of Robotics in Libraries :(IKS-ITKS)	Dr. Tanmay De Sarkar & Dr. Soumitra Sarkar, Assistant University Librarian, University of Calcutta and University Librarian, University of Calcutta
6.	018-IKSP-053	Relevance of Vedanta Principles on Contemporary Education : (IKS-ITKS)	Dr. Papiya Upadhyay, Santanu Patra and Subrata Naskar, Assistant Professor of Education, School of Education, NSOU, b Research Scholar, School of Education, c Research Scholar, School of Education, NSOU.
7.	022-IKSP-006	Study on Information Usage and Feudalism: A New Social Division in New Normal :(IKS-ITKS)	Partha Sarathi Sarkar, Kalyani University (MPhil in Folklore), Email ID: ps999495@gmail.com

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DAY - II
Saturday March 25, 2023
Venue : Board Room
Technical Session – II-B (BR) (PARALLEL SESSION)

(BLENDED MODE)

Time: 12.10pm. -1:30 p.m
Theme: IKS — Social Science, Arts, Commerce, Science and Medicine

Moderator (s):
Prof. Udayan Bhattacharya, DLIS, Jadavpur University, Kolkata

Invited Speaker(s) :(10 minutes x2) = 20 minutes
Prof. Sukhendu Samajdar, PhD (Michigan, Nehru-Cambridge Scholar, Professor & Director, School of Applied Science& Technology, Professor-in-Charge, Language Laboratory, MAKAUT, WB
Prof. Manas Chakrabarty, Honorary Secretaries, Indian Science News Association, Former, Chairman, Dept. of Chemistry, Bose Institute, Kolkata

Session Convenor	Dr. Anupam Ghosh, Assistant Librarian, NSOU
Session Rapporteur	Dr. Anamika Das, Asst. Professor, DLIS, NSOU, Jt. Organizing Secretary

Paper Presentation

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	014-IKSI-026	Indian stalwarts of statistics: the contribution of Bengal:(IKS-ITKS) *(Invited)*	Prof. Sukhendu Samajdar, Professor & Director, School of Applied Science & Technology, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology (MAKAUT), West Bengal

2.	020-IKSP-047	Contribution of Two Legendary Chemists In Indian Knowledge System: (IKS-ITKS) *(Invited)*	Professor Manas Chakrabarty, Ph.D., FRSC (UK), Formerly, Chairman, Dept. of Chemistry, Bose Institute, Kolkata & Currently, Hony. Secretary, Indian Science News Association, Kolkata
3.	051--IKSI-035	Indian Companies Share Price Movement and Cost Inflation Index: A Comparative Study : (IKS-COMMERCE)	Dr. Sudarshan Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, SPS, NSOU and Professor (Dr.) J. K. Das, Professor and Dean, Department of Commerce, University of Calcutta
4.	057-IKSP-057	Digital Information Literacy of CBSE School Teachers in Howrah District: Status and Perceptions. (IKS-ILIT)	Mr. Saptarshi Khanra, VILL AND P.O-Rudrapur, p.s-domjur, Dist-Howrah, PIN-711411
6.	058-IKSP-058	Capturing and managing Indigenous Knowledge in Libraries: Technology trends (IKS-LIS)	1. Sumita Dey, Research Scholar, DLIS, CU, Kolkata and 2. Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, Professor & Head, DLIS, NSOU, Kolkata
7.	072-IKSP-072	Role of different library services to support the indigenous knowledge system in our society : a case study	Chandana Paul (Research Scholar of JU) and Prof. Udayan Bhattacharyya
8.	073-IKSP-073	Knowledge Resources of Social Sciences and their accessibility to the scholars, learners, policy makers in India: an assessment	Dr. Madhusri Ghosh Upadhyay, Deputy Librarian, NSOU, Kolkata
9.	075-IKSP-075	A Framework For Critical Evaluation of Academic library (IKS-LIS-RES)	Gopal Ji a , Shubham Kumar Saurav a* , and a Shubham Mishraa Documentation Research and Training Centre, Indian Statistical Institute Bangalore
10.	053-IKSP-053	Role of Libraries in Preserving Indigenous Knowledge and Culture: A Study: (IKS-LIS-RES) (ONLINE)	Shilpi Verma, PhD., Professor, DLIS, BBAU, Lucknow and Pratibha Kumari, Ph.D. Research Scholar, DLIS, BBAU, Lucknow-226025,
11.	009-IKSI-030	Tagore and Library *(Invited)*	Sudhendu Mandal, Ph.D. Advisor (Academic and Administration), Central University of Odisha, Koraput, Former HOD& Professor Botany & amp; Dean, Faculty of Science, Visva-Bharati , Santiniketan & amp; Director, National Library (Govt. of India), Kolkata

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DAY - II
Saturday March 25, 2023
Venue : Board Room
Technical Session –III-A (PARALLEL SESSION)

(BLENDED MODE)
Time: 02:30 P.m. - 5:30 P.m
Theme: IKS : Public Library Management and Related Issues

Session Chair :
Prof. Kajal De, Vice Chancellor, Diamond Harbour Women's University, Kolkata

Jt. Moderator(s) :
Prof. Anirban Ghosh, Director (i/c), SPS, NSOU, Kolkata
Prof. Swapna Bannerjee, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal
Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, HOD, DLIS, NSOU, Kolkata

Invited Speaker(s) : (Blended mode)
Prof. Uma Kanjilal, Pro-Vice Chancellor, IGNOU, Delhi
Dr. P.R. Goswami, Former Director, CSL, Delhi and former Dy. Director, ICSSR Delhi
Dr. Rajesh Sing, University Librarian, University of Delhi, Delhi
Dr. Nabi Hassan, Librarian, IIT Delhi, Delhi
Dr. Seema Rampersad, Senior Research & Service Manager - Research Service, Business & IP Centre, British Library, U.K and , President, SLA Elect (2023)
Dr. Heather Brown, Course Moderator, University of South Australia
Dr. M.M. Rifaudeen, University Librarian, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvi, Srilanka
Prof. Md. Mezbah-ul-Islam, DLIS, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
Prof. Md. Shariful Islam, DLIS, University of Rajsahi, Bangladesh
Prof. Shilpi Verma, DLIS, BBAU, Lucknow *(Online)*

Dr. Nimai Chand Saha, Library, Visva Bharati University, Shantiniketan, West Bengal

Session Convenor	Dr. Madhusri Ghosh Upadhyay, Deputy Librarian, NSOU
Session Rapporteur	Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, NSOU

Paper presentation

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	077-IKSP-077	Indian Knowledge System (IKS) and Library and Information Science (LIS) Education: Towards a Symbiosis. (Invited)	Dr. P R Goswami, Former Director , Libraries (Ministry of Culture) and NASSDOC, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi - 110001
2.	063-IKSP-063	Indian Knowledge System as reflected through Children's Literature: a study of comics (Invited)	Swapna Banerjee, Ph.D., Professor, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata
3.	089-IKSP-089	Rethinking the Library and Information Science Education and Services through the essence of Indian Knowledge Systems	[1]Arun Kumar Chakraborty, Ph.D. and [2]Tridib Tripathi, Ph.D., [1]*Professor & HOD, DLIIS, SPS, NSOU, Former: DG, RRRLF; DG, National Library, India; and Addl. MD, NML; MoC, GoI. E-Mail : akchakraborty2009@gmail.com, ORCiD,* [2]*Professor, DLIS, SPS, NSOU l Former: HOD, DLIS, Burdwan University, Burdwan, E-Mail:tridibtripathi@gmail.com*
4.	060-IKSI-060	IKS: International collaboration libraries – The British Library Exchange with the Indian Subcontinent (Invited)	Ms. Seema Rampersad, Senior Research & Service Manager, Business &; IP Centre, The British Library, U.K. and President SLA
5.	074-IKSI-074	Interconnectedness as a lifecycle framework for digitization (Invited))	Dr. Heather Brown Assistant Director, Artlab Australia and Librarian, Education and Sector, Standards Australian, Library and Information Association (ALIA)
6.	088-IKSP-088	Contribution of NML Model Libraries of Western Zone towards Indian Knowledge System (IKS)	Prof. Ajay Pratap Singh, Director General, National Library & RRRLF, Govt. of India Dipanjan Chatterjee, dchatterjee44@gmail.com
7.	076-IKSP-076	Changing trends of Indian National Bibliography and its new approach: Challenges for standardization.	Dr. Siva Prasad Senapathi, Principal Library & Information Officer, National Library & Librarian, Central Reference Library, Ministry of Culture, Government of India

DAY - II
Saturday March 25, 2023
Venue : Subhas Chandra Sabhaghar
Technical Session –III-B (PARALLEL SESSION)

Time: 02:30 P.m. - 4:00. p.m
Theme: IKS : Public Library Management and Related Issues

Jt. Moderator(s):
Prof. Biplab Chakraborty, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal
Prof. Aurabindo Maity, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal

Invited Speaker(s):
Ms. Rupa Majumdar, Publisher, Educationist, Essayist, Director of Dev Sahitya Kutir Pvt. Ltd.
Advisor of Intellectual content in Techno India Group.

Session Convenor	Dr. Anamika Das,Asst. Professor, DLIS, NSOU, Jt. Organizing Secretary
Session Rapporteur	Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, NSOU

Paper Presentation : 10x6 = 60 minutes

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	050-IKSI-032	Role of literature in propagating science (IKS-STEM-RES) ((Invited)	Rupa Majumdar, Educationist, Essayist. Director of Dev Sahitya Kutir Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata

2	045-IKSP-007	Role of public libraries in promoting the cultivation of Indigenous knowledge for upholding the cultural tradition in West Bengal :(IKS-LIS-PUB-LIB)	Debabrata Manna, Deputy University Librarian, Central Library, University of Calcutta, Kolkata
3	086-IKSP-086	Managing manuscripts in Library and information science	Dr. Anupam Ghosh, Assistant Librarian, NSOU, Subhajit Mondal, NSOU, Junior Library Assistant, NSOU, Sourav Ghosal, Junior Library Assistant, NSOU
4	047-IKSP-019	Public Library Services: an approach for its Reengineering and Rejuvenation or sustainable development of Knowledge Society : (IKS-LIS-PUB-LIB)	Sh. Kazi Kajal Hossen, Librarian-Rajarhat High Madrasah (HS), South 24 Parganas, West Bengal and Sh. S B Banerjee, Former Deputy Manager (Information), Hindusthan Paper Corporation Ltd., Kolkata, Former Guest Faculty, DLIS, VU, CU, KU, & amp; B-Schools, Former Vice President, IASLIC, Kolkata
5.	054-IKSP-054	Conservation and Restoration of Indian Culture and Heritage: Role of Library and Information Science Professionals. : (IKS-LIS-RES)	Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Librarian, Sister Nibedita Government General Degree College for Girls and Apala Chatterjee, Librarian, P.R. Thakur Government College.
6.	056-IKSP-056	Role of Public Libraries in User Awareness and Community Information Service: A Study (IKS-PUB-LIB)	Dr. Debasis Bera, Librarian, Prabhat Kumar College, Contai. Contai, Purba Medinipur.
7	040-IKSP-002	Village Knowledge Center –Developing a Pathway of Public Health Communication for Sustainable Rural Healthcare Development: A Study of Rural Inhabitants in the Balasore District of Odisha	Chittaranjan Nayak, Research Scholar, DLIS, CU, Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, HOD, DLIS, NSOU and Prof. Biplab Chakrabarti, DLIS, CU, Kolkata
8.	069-IKSP-069	Indigenous Knowledge in Pali Language and Literature: a theoretical study (IKS-GEN)	Dr. Subal Kumar Barui, Deputy University Librarian, University of Calcutta, Rajib Roy, Assistant University Librarian, University of Calcutta and Abhijit Chakraborty, Library Professional University North Bengal
9.	070-IKSP-070	Use of Indigenous Knowledge System in Patua Trade: an experience at Naya village, Pingla of Paschim Medinipur District. (IKC-ILIT)	Debalina Mukherjee, Ph.D. Research Scholar* and Librarian*DLIS, University of Calcutta and Loreto College, Kolkata, Prof. Arabinda Maity, Professor, DLIS, University of Calcutta and Prof. Biplab Chakrabarti, Professor, DLIS, CU
10..	071-IKSP-071	Empowering Tribal Farmers through Agricultural Information towards Poverty Alleviation: Evidence from Indian Sundarban. (IKC-ILIT)	Ananya Sarkar and Prof. Sabuj Kumar Chaudhuri Research Scholar, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Professor, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata

DAY - II

Saturday March 25, 2023
Venue : Subhas Chandra Sabhaghar

Technical Session –III-C (PARALLEL SESSION)

Time: 04:15 P.m. – 5.45p.m
Theme: IKS :Public Library Management and Related Issues

Jt. Moderator(s) :
Prof. Biplab Chakraborty, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal
Prof. Aurabindo Maity, DLIS, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal

Session Convenor	Dr. Madhusri Ghosh Upadhyay, Deputy Librarian, NSOU
Session Rapporteur	Sh. Monojit Garai, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, NSOU, Kolkata

Paper Presentation 12x6 = 72 minutes
Discussions : 18 minutes

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	064-IKSI-064	Library in Restoration and Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge: Problems and Prospects(IKS-LIS-RES)*(Invited)*	Dr. Nimai Chand Saha, Librarian, Central Library, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal
2.	039-IKSP-036	A Framework for Re-envisioning LIS Education :(IKS-LIS-RES)	Shubham Mishraa, Chitra Ghosh, Ram Vishwas Chourasiyaa, DRTC, ISI, Bangalore,
3.	041-IKSP-005	Medical informatics on hospitalized covid -19 patients during 2020-2022 in kolkata: a case study : :(IKS-STM-RES)	Santanu Mishra, Santanu Mishra, Librarian, Central Library Peerless Hospital, Kolkata – 700094
4.	042-IKSP-010	Industrial Pollution: Health hazards : A case study of Durgapur Industrial Area :(IKS-STM-RES)	Rajeshree Dutta, Assistant Professor, Dept. of History, ABN Seal. College, Cooch Behar
5.	043-IKSP-024	Medical Information Needs and Availability of Resources of Rural: Government Physicians in the Nadia District of West Bengal :(IKS-STM-RES)	1 Dr. Bipul Chandra Mondal* and 2 Dr. Tapati Bhadra Banerjee*Assistant Librarian, The West Bengal University of Health Sciences,
6.	044--IKSP-034	Effect of Regular Exercise on Immunity Development :(IKS-STM-RES)	Dr. Aloke Sen Barman 1 and Dr. Atindranath Dey Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, Seva Bharati Mahavidyalaya, Kapgari, Jhargram, 2 Director, School of Education, NSOU
6.	048--IKSP-009	Citation Analysis of Articles submitted to The Journal of Indian Library: Association in 2021 : (IKS-LIS-RES)	Ms. Suchandra Sarkar Adak1. *, Student of MLIS, DLIS, NSOU and Mr. Kalipada Jana2., Librarian, Basanti Devi College, Kolkata
7.	049-IKSP-018	LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE LIGHT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TRANSFORMATION: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS : (IKS-LIS-RES)	Dr. Dipak Kumar Kundu, Librarian, Satyapriya Roy College of Education and Dr. Subir Nag, Principal, Satyapriya Roy College of Education, Kolkata
8.	038-IKSP-039	Ph.D. Research in Information Science and Library Management at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. :(IKS-LIS-RES)	Md. Abdul Hakim Shah, Deputy Librarian, BUBT Central Library, Bangladesh University of Business and Technology (BUBT), Mirpur-2, Dhaka-1216, Khairun Nesa Poly, Research Associate, Center for Information Studies, Bangladesh (CIS,B), Dhaka University, Dhaka-1000,Bangladesh,
9.	065-IKSP-065	Development of union catalogue to promote Indian Knowledge System (IKS-PIK)	Dr. Joydeep Chanda, Librarian, Gurudas College, Kolkata
10.	066-IKSP-066	Role of Library for Accessing and Preserving Indigenous) Knowledge (IKS-PIK)	Aarti Pandey, Research Scholar, Ravindra Nath Tagore University, Bhopal (M.P.)
11.	068-IKSP-068	Effect of Education on the Formation of Self and Identity of the Muslim Girls Living in the Slums of Kolkata: A Sociological Study. (IKS-PIK)	Keshab Chandra Dey, A Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, NSOU
12.	062-IKSP-062	A Robotic Smart Library Management System	Jayabrata Goswami1., Arun Kumar Chakraborty2, Ph.D. 1. System Analyst 2. Professor, DLIS NSOU

DAY - III
Sunday March 26, 2023
Venue : Subhas Chandra Sabhaghar
Technical Session – IV-A
Time: 10:30 a.m. -12:00 p.m.

Theme: IKS :Information Literacy and Information literacy on Indigenous Knowledge Conservation and Preservation

Moderator
Dr. Anamika Das, Asst. Professor, DLIS, NSOU, Jt. Organizing Secretary

Invited Speaker(s) :

Paper presentation

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	023- IKSP-001	Indigenous knowledge pertaining to health information seeking behaviour among Lepcha tribe in Dooars region of West Bengal: (IKS-ILIT)	Panchatapa Lepcha, Research Scholar, DLIS, University of Gour Banga, Malda & Dr. Prabin Karkee, Assistant Professor, DLIS, University of Gour Banga, Malda
2.	024-IKSP-020	Users' Information needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of the Department of Chemistry, The University of Burdwan : A Critical Analysis :(IKS-ILIT)	Amit Kumar Das,, Librarian, Mankar College, Mankar, Purba Bardhaman, PIN-713144.
3.	027-IKSP-038	Information Literacy Skills of the Secondary School Level Students in Bangladesh: An Exploratory Study :(IKS-ILIT)	Md. Jahangir Alam, Md. Samin Yasar, Research Associate, FREPD, Polashi Crossing, Dhaka University Campus, Dhaka University, Librarian, International Islamic University Chittagong, Kumira,
4.	029-IKSP-004	Visit the vestiges of a glorious past: A case study from Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Memorial Museum & Archives (PCMMM&A) :(IKS-ILIT-KC)	Monali Mitra Paladhi 1 , SangitaKar 2 Sangita Mukherjee 3Library, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
5.	030-IKSP-043	Local History Collection in Public Libraries is a Process of Preserving and Organising: Indigenous Knowledge: A Study :(IKS-ILIT-KC)	Dr. Animesh Bhattacharyya, Librarian, Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya
6.	055-IKSP-055	Role of information literacy competency: towards knowledge society (IKS-ILIT)	Dr. Sanat Kumar Biswas, Librarian, Sudhiranjan Lahiri Mahavidyalaya, Nadia,, West Bengal
7.	046--IKSP-014	Managing Indigenous Knowledge: Describing the Role of Public Libraries in Hooghly District, West Bengal : (IKS-LIS-PUB-LIB)	Ms. Pronobi Porel, Librarian, Rabindra Mahavidyalaya, Hooghly & Dr. Swapan Khan, Librarian, Narasingha Dutta College, Howrah
8.	087-IKSP-087	A Study on Information Seeking Behaviour and Digital Divide of Garo Community at Dewanhat, Cooch Behar, West Bengal.	Somenath Saha, Jadavpur University, Souvik Koner, Assistant Librarian, Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University souvik.cbpbulib@gmail.com
9.	090-IKSP-090	Information seeking behavior & amp; Dissemination of Visual Impairment user with special reference National Accessible Library, NIEPVD Dehradun	Md. Eshop Nobi, Documentation Assistant, NIEPVD, Dehradun
10.	093-IKSP-093	Preserving Our Voices: The Role of Community Information Centres in Safeguarding Endangered Languages in India	Sanjoy Kar, IDSK, Kolkata

Special Session :
Chairperson :
Prof. Marmar Mukhopadhyay, Chairman, Educational Technology and Management Academy, Gurgaon

1.	083-IKSP-083	Traditional Culture in Indian Mythology: Understanding the Significance of Classic Tales in Modern-day Society	Dr. Anamika Das, Assistant Professor, DLIS, NSOU

Session Convenor	Ms. Priyanthi Bagchi, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, NSOU, Kolkata
Session Rapporteur	Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, NSOU

DAY - III
Sunday March 26, 2023
Venue : Board Room
Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU)
DD-26, Salt Lake, Sector-1, Kolkata-700064
Technical Session – IV-B
Time: 10:30 a.m. -12:30 p.m.

Theme: IKS :LGBTQIA+

Moderator
Dr. Barnali Roy Choudhury, Assistant Professor, DLIS, NSOU, Jt. Organizing Secretary

Session Convenor	Sh. Monojit Garai, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, NSOU, Kolkata
Session Rapporteur	Smt. Kasturi Sinha Ghosh, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, NSOU

Paper presentation

Sr. No	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	033-IKSP-029	Dignifying and Empowering the Transgender Community in India: A situation analysis of initiatives of Govt. of India: (IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Mr. Monojit Garai, Assistant Professor of Social Work, NSOU
2.	035-IKSP-045	Understanding the Representations of LGBTQIA+ Community in the Indian Knowledge System :(IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Dr. Ritu Mathur Mitra, Associate Professor, Department of History, School of Social Sciences, NSOU
3.	036-IKSP-057	Evolution of LGBTQIA related literature: the neglected part in Indian Knowledge System :(IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Dr. Avijit Chakrabarti, Librarian, Maharaja Srischandra College
4.	037-IKSP-058	India's research contribution to world LGBTQIA literature: a bibliometric study :(IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Dr. Subal Kumar Barui, Deputy University Librarian, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, & Dr. Avijit Chakrabarti, Librarian, Maharaja Srischandra College, Kolkata
5.	034-IKSP-033	Impact of LGBTQIA+ related literature in the Indian Knowledge system after the amendment of Section 377 of IPC: (IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Sayani Mukherjee, Research Scholar, DLIS, NSOU
8.	067-IKSP-067	Unlearning Kamasutra: An exploration of Indian homosexuality (IKS-LGBT)	Sanjucta Bandyopadhyay, Research Associate, Dept. of Public Administration, SOSS, NSOU and Dr. Debajit Goswami, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Public Administration, SOSS, NSOU, Kolkata
10.		Gopeshwar Mahadeva: Depicting Gender Fluidity Through Shiva	Debajit Goswami, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Public Administration, School of Social Sciences, NSOU and Minakshi Paul, Assistant Professor, Dept. of English, Kandra Radhakanta Kundu Mahavidyalaya.
4.	026-IKS-P028	Role of libraries in promoting information literacy in an ICT-driven knowledge society :(IKS-ILIT)	Mr. Dhruba Jyoti Borgohain, Librarian, Nanda Nath Saikia College, Titabar, Jorhat and Research Scholar, DLIS, Mizoram University

Special Session :IKS :LGBTQIA+

Moderator :
Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, Ph.D. HOD, DLIS, NSOU

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	084-IKSP-084	Ontology-driven Personalized Information Retrieval for LGBTQIA+ community	Dr. Barnali Roy Choudhury, Assistant Professor, DLIS, NSOU
2.	078-IKSP-078	Protecting and promoting Indian heritage: A special reference to heritage tourism	Madhurya May Das, Dr. Barnali Roychoudhuri, DLIS, NSOU
3.	011-IKSP-015	Role of Joint libraries of restoring Indian Knowledge system: A study : :(IKS-ITKS)	Ashis Kumar Some, Ph.D. Scholar, SPS, DLIS, NSOU and Dr. Barnali Roy Choudhury, Asst. Prof., SPS, DLIS, NSOU

Special Lecture : 12.45 pm – 1.30 pm
Jt. Moderator(s):
Prof. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, Ph.D. HOD, DLIS, NSOU
Dr. Mriganka Mondal, University Librarian, NBU, West Bengal
Dr. Siva Prasad Senapathi, Principal Library & Information Officer, National Library & Librarian, Central Reference Library, Ministry of Culture, Government of India

Plenary Lecture / Invited Speaker(s) :
Dr. Shantanu Ganguly, Director, HOD, DLIS, NIMS University, Jaipur. *(Online)*
Title : Can Open Knowledge create an Impact on SDGs?

Dr. Smita Sengupta, Head of the cataloguing sector, Oriental Centre, Russian State Library, Moscow, Mohovaya (Online)

Sr. No,	Paper-ID	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)
1.	061-IKSIP-061	Role of the Russian state library in restoring ITKS *(Invited) (Online)*	Dr. Smita Sengupta, Head of the cataloguing sector, Oriental Centre, Russian State Library, Moscow, Mohovaya Str., 6-8

DAY - III

Sunday March 26, 2023
Venue : Subhas Chandra Sabhaghar
Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU)
DD-26, Salt Lake, Sector-1, Kolkata-700064

Valedictory Session – IV-A
Time: 1.30p.m. -2:15 p.m.

Session Convenor	Dr. Barnali Roy Choudhury, Assistant Professor, DLIS, NSOU, Jt. Organizing Secretary
Session Rapporteur	Ms. Priyanthi Bagchi, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, NSOU, Kolkata

Concluding Address	Prof. (Dr.). Anirban Ghosh, Director (i/c) SPS, NSOU, *Patron of the Seminar*
Seminar Director's report	Prof. (Dr.) Arun Kumar Chakraborty, HOD, DLIS, SPS, NSOU, Seminar Director
Presiding Valedictory Address	Prof. Marmar Mukhopadhyay, Chairman, Educational Technology and Management Academy, Gurgaon
Valedictory Address	Dr. B. Shadrach, Director: CEMCA, Commonwealth of Learning, Canada
VOTE OF THANKS	Dr. Madhusri Ghosh Upadhyay, Dy. Librarian, NSOU & Treasurer

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12.	054-IKSP-054	Conservation and Restoration of Indian Culture and Heritage: Role of Library and Information Science Professionals. : (IKS-LIS-RES)	Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Librarian, Sister Nibedita Government General Degree College for Girls and Apala Chatterjee, Librarian, P.R. Thakur Government College.	15
13.	081-IKSP-081	Content creation and collection development in a library	Kishor Chandra Satpathy, Ph.D, Chief Librarian, Library, Documentation and Information Science Division, Indian Statistical Institute Kolkata & Diyasha Das, Intern, Central Library, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	16
14.	088-IKSP-088	Contribution of NML Model Libraries of Western Zone towards Indian Knowledge System (IKS)	Ajay Pratap Singh, Ph.D, Professor, DLIS-BHU, UP. Director General, National Library & RRRLF, Govt. of India Dipanjan Chatterjee, RRRLF, E-mail : dchatterjee44@gmail.com	17
15.	020-IKSP-047	Contribution of Two Legendary Chemists In Indian Knowledge System :(IKS-ITKS) *Invited*	Manas Chakrabarty, Ph.D., FRSC (UK). Formerly Chairman and Professor Department of Chemistry, Bose Institute, Kolkata, & Currently, Hony. Secretary, Indian Science News Association, Kolkata	18
16.	004-IKSP-042	Current Research Trends on Indian Traditional Knowledge System: a study from Indian Universities (IKS-GEN)	Sourav Chatterjee, Ph.D, Librarian, Syamaprasad College, Kolkata	19-20
17.	012-IKSI-025	Data and Economic Analysis in India: Better Policies Need Better Information: :(IKS-ITKS) *Invited*	Saibal Kar, Ph.D., Bank of India Chair Professor of Economics, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta and, Institute of Labor Economics, Bonn	21
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19.	057-IKSP-057	Digital Information Literacy of CBSE School Teachers in Howrah District: Status and Perceptions. (IKS-ILIT)	Saptarshi Khanra, VILL AND P.O-Rudrapur, p.s-domjur, Dist-Howrah, PIN-711411	23
20.	033-IKSP-029	Dignifying and Empowering the Transgender Community in India: A situation analysis of initiatives of Govt. of India :(IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Monojit Garai, Assistant Professor of Social Work, NSOU	24

21.	079-IKSP-079	Documenting the intangible heritage: a case study of Jagadhatri puja	Kishor Chandra Satpathy, Ph.D, Chief Librarian, Library, Documentation and Information Science Division, ISI, Kolkata & Supretha Das, Department of Museology, University of Calcutta	25
22.	001-IKSP-013	Eco-Cultural Knowledge of Tribal communities of India: An important component for the Construction of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS-CISCR)	Souren Bhattacharya, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan	26-27
23.	068-IKSP-068	Effect of Education on the Formation of Self and Identity of the Muslim Girls Living in the Slums of Kolkata: A Sociological Study. (IKS-PIK)	Keshab Chandra Dey, A Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, NSOU	28
24.	044-IKSP-034	Effect of Regular Exercise on Immunity Development :(IKS-STM-RES)	Aloke Sen Barman, Ph.D 1 and Atindranath Dey, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, Seva Bharati Mahavidyalaya, Kapgari, Jhargram, 2 Director, School of Education, NSOU	29
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26.	036-IKSP-057	Evolution of LGBTQIA related literature: the neglected part in Indian Knowledge System :(IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Avijit Chakrabarti, Ph.D, Librarian, Maharaja Srischandra College	32
27.	059-IKSP-059	Gopeshwar Mahadeva: Depicting Gender Fluidity Through Shiva	Debajit Goswami, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Public Administration, School of Social Sciences, NSOU and Minakshi Paul, Assistant Professor, Dept. of English, Kandra Radhakanta Kundu Mahavidyalaya.	33
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30.	034-IKSP-033	Impact of LGBTQIA+ related literature in the Indian Knowledge system after the amendment of Section 377 of IPC: (IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Sayani Mukherjee, Research Scholar, DLIS, NSOU	37

31.	037-IKSP-058	India's research contribution to world LGBTQIA literature: a bibliometric study :(IKS-LGBTQIA+)	Subal Kumar Barui, Ph.D, Deputy University Librarian, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, & Avijit Chakrabarti, Ph.D, Librarian, Maharaja Srischandra College, Kolkata	38
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33.	077-IKSP-077	Indian Knowledge System (IKS) and Library and Information Science (LIS) Education: Towards a Symbiosis. (Invited)	P R Goswami, Ph.D, Former Director, Libraries (Ministry of Culture) and NASSDOC, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi	40
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40.	023-IKSP-001	Indigenous knowledge pertaining to health information seeking behaviour among Lepcha tribe in Dooars region of West Bengal: (IKS-ILIT)	Panchatapa Lepcha, Research Scholar, DLIS, University of Gour Banga, Malda & Prabin Karkee, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, DLIS, University of Gour Banga, Malda	49

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49.	090-IKSI-090	Knowledge for Development (Invited)	Achin Chakraborty, Ph.D., Director, IDSK, Kolkata	59
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54.	046-IKSP-014	Managing Indigenous Knowledge: Describing the Role of Public Libraries in Hooghly District, West Bengal : (IKS-LIS-PUB-LIB)	Pronobi Porel, Librarian, Rabindra Mahavidyalaya, Hooghly & Swapan Khan, Ph.D, Librarian, Narasingha Dutta College, Howrah	65
55.	086-IKSP-086	Managing manuscripts in Library and information science	Anupam Ghosh, Ph.D, Assistant Librarian, NSOU, Subhajit Mondal, NSOU, Junior Library Assistant, NSOU, Sourav Ghosal, Junior Library Assistant, NSOU	66
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60.	038-IKSP-039	Ph.D. Research in Information Science and Library Management at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. :(IKS-LIS-RES)	Md. Abdul Hakim Shah, Deputy Librarian, BUBT Central Library, Bangladesh University of Business and Technology (BUBT), Mirpur-2, Dhaka-1216, Khairun Nesa Poly, Research Associate, Center for Information Studies, Bangladesh (CIS,B), Dhaka University, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh	73-74
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62.	078-IKSP-078	Protecting and promoting Indian heritage: A special reference to heritage tourism	Madhurya May Das, Barnali Roychoudhuri, Ph.D, DLIS, NSOU	76

63.	047-IKSP-019	Public Library Services: an approach for its Reengineering and Rejuvenation or sustainable development of Knowledge Society : (IKS-LIS-PUB-LIB)	Kazi Kajal Hossen, Librarian-Rajarhat High Madrasah (HS), South 24 Parganas, West Bengal and S B Banerjee, Former Deputy Manager (Information), Hindusthan Paper Corporation Ltd., Kolkata, Former Guest Faculty, DLIS, VU, CU, KU & B-Schools, Former Vice President, IASLIC, Kolkata	77-78
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65.	006-IKSP-003	Research in Indian Traditional Knowledge: Indigenous Wisdom of India :(IKS-ITKS) (Online-presentation)	Shiva Kanaujia Sukula*, Mamta Rani*,. Deepak Singh* and Rishabh Kumar Jain*, * Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Central Library, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	81
66.	089-IKSP-089	Rethinking the Library and Information Science Education and Services through the essence of Indian Knowledge Systems	[1]Arun Kumar Chakraborty, Ph.D. and [2]Tridib Tripathi, Ph.D., [1]Professor & HOD, DLIIS, SPS, NSOU, **Former:** DG, RRRLF; DG, National Library, India; and Addl. MD, NML; MoC, GoI. E-Mail : akchakraborty2009@gmail.com ORCiD, [2]Professor, DLIS, SPS, NSOU l Former : HOD, DLIS, Burdwan University, Burdwan, E-Mail: tridibtripathi@gmail.com	82
67.	008-IKSI-031	Robotic Challenge of Artificial Intelligence over the Hierarchy of Metacognitive Indian Knowledge System *Invited*	Subir Nag, Ph.D., Principal, Satyapriya Roy College of Education	83
68.	072-IKSP-072	Role of different library services to support the indigenous knowledge system in our society : a case study	Chandana Paul (Research Scholar of JU) and Prof. Udayan Bhattacharyya, DLIS, Jadavpur University, Kolkata	84
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70.	011-IKSP-015	Role of Joint libraries of restoring Indian Knowledge system: A study :(IKS-ITKS)	Ashis Kumar Some, Ph.D. Scholar, SPS, DLIS, NSOU and Barnali Roy Choudhury, Ph.D., Asst. Prof., SPS, DLIS, NSOU	87-88
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72.	053-IKSP-053	Role of Libraries in Preserving Indigenous Knowledge and Culture: A Study: (IKS-LIS-RES) (ONLINE)	Shilpi Verma, PhD., Professor, DLIS, BBAU, Lucknow and Pratibha Kumari, Ph.D. Research Scholar, DLIS, BBAU, Lucknow-226025,	90
73.	026-IKS-P028	Role of libraries in promoting information literacy in an ICT-driven knowledge society : (IKS-ILIT)	Dhruba Jyoti Borgohain, Librarian, Nanda Nath Saikia College, Titabar, Jorhat and Research Scholar, DLIS, Mizoram University	91
74.	066-IKSP-066	Role of Library for Accessing and Preserving Indigenous Knowledge (IKS-PIK)	Aarti Pandey, Research Scholar, RavindraNath Tagore University, Bhopal (M.P.)	92
75.	050-IKSI-032	Role of literature in propagating science (IKS-STEM-RES) *(Invited)*	Rupa Majumdar, Educationist, Essayist. Director of Dev Sahitya Kutir Pvt Ltd. Kolkata	93-94
76.	045-IKSP-007	Role of public libraries in promoting the cultivation of Indigenous knowledge for upholding the cultural tradition in West Bengal :(IKS-LIS-PUB-LIB)	Debabrata Manna, Deputy University Librarian, Central Library, University of Calcutta	95-96
77.	055-IKSP-055	Role of Public Libraries in User Awareness and Community Information Service: A Study (IKS-PUB-LIB)	Debasis Bera, Ph.D., Librarian, Prabhat Kumar College, Contai. Contai, PurbaMedinipur.	97
78.	052-IKSP-052	Role of the Libraries in Promoting Moral Education in Indian Education System : (IKS-LIS-RES) (ONLINE)	M. P. Singh, Ph.D., DLIS, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, and Shraddha Dixit, Ph.D. Research Scholar, DLIS, BBAU, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	98
79.	061-IKSIP-061	Role of the Russian state library in restoring ITKS *(Invited) (Online)*	Smita Sengupta, Ph.D., Head of the cataloguing sector, Oriental Centre, Russian State Library, Moscow, Mohovaya Str., 6-8	99
80.	017-IKSP-041	Strengthening Indian Knowledge System: Exploring the Possibilities of Application of Robotics in Libraries :(IKS-ITKS)	Tanmay De Sarkar, Ph.D., & Soumitra Sarkar, Ph.D., Assistant University Librarian, University of Calcutta and University Librarian, University of Calcutta	100-101
81.	022-IKSP-006	Study on Information Usage and Feudalism: A New Social Division in New Normal :(IKS-ITKS)	Partha Sarathi Sarkar, Kalyani University (MPhil in Folklore), Email ID: ps999495@gmail.com	102
82.	009-IKSI-030	Tagore and Library *Invited*	Sudhendu Mandal, Ph.D. Advisor (Academic and Administration), Central University of Odisha, Koraput, Former HOD & Professor Botany & Dean, Faculty of Science, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan & Director, National Library (Govt. of India), Kolkata	103

83.	028-IKSI-055	The Role of the Librarian in Promoting Digital Information Literacy : (IKS-ILIT) *Invited*	Vijay Raghav Tiwari, Ph.D., Librarian, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) Kolkata Dist. Mohanpur- 741246	105
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85.	091-IKSP-091	Traditional medical knowledge system in India: a study	Sk Nausad Kabir and Ms. Sompita Das, Librarian, Dum Dum Motijheel Rabindra Mahavidyalaya, Dum Dum, Kolkata, West Bengal 700074 and Assistant University Librarian, University of Calcutta, Kolkata	107
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A Framework For Critical Evaluation of Academic Library (IKS-LIS-RES)

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Abstract:

Academic libraries play a critical role in supporting the educational and research activities of academic institutions, but they face challenges in meeting the changing needs of users. This research proposes a framework to evaluate academic libraries critically, identifying areas of improvement to enhance their services. A systematic review of literature identified six distinct elements, Mission, Collection, Services, Technology & Infrastructure, User Experience, and Overall impact. This framework can be used to evaluate academic libraries and gather qualitative data through different methods as per user convenience. Findings suggest that academic library administrators should standardize services and resources, leverage technology and ensure accessible infrastructure to improve library quality. Adopting a proactive approach to address challenges can ensure academic institutions remain competitive and provide high-quality services to users.

Keyword: Library Services; Critical evaluation; User centric behaviour; Performance sync with library.

A Framework for Re-envisioning LIS Education: (IKS-LIS-RES)

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Abstract:

There is an increasing need for re-envisioning Library and Information Sciences (LIS) education in response to the changing technological landscape and the increasing demand for innovative thinking in the field of LIS. The paper analyzed how the traditional way of memorization and information retrieval is no longer sufficient due to information explosion and the availability of information on the fingertips of users.

The paper highlights the important of teaching technical skills, alongside critical thinking and problem-solving techniques. The paper also emphasizes the role of innovative learning methods, such as project-based learning and collaborative group work, in cultivating creativity and encouraging students to think outside the box. this paper contains a comparative analysis of syllabus of Indian and overseas universities. With that it suggests what is the current and future needs of this domain and with what changes it can help to grow corporates, India and the whole society. The analysis can inform the development of new LIS courses or help in re-improvising the existing ones.

Hence, LIS education must to meet the need of a rapidly changing world and that the integration of technical education and innovative learning approaches is essential to empower the professionals to tackle the ever changing user needs in the digital era.

Keywords: LIS education, Information Explosion, Technical Skills, Critical Thinking, Information Seeking Behavior.

A Robotic Smart Library Management System

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Abstract:

This paper overwhelmingly center to reduce the utilization of control and manual work. The model framework employments the robot to distinguish the book. The input will be given to the robot. The client can look the book by giving the book title and name of the author. This usefulness can be aggrandizing utilizing android application, which helps quick ease of use, inaccessible accessibility. LED within the robot will flicker on the off chance that the looked book is recognized. This can be accomplished utilizing RFID tag and RFID reader. Control effectiveness is accomplished by giving light as it were to the region where the book is recognized. In case of any modification of books, the method of searching a book will ended up tedious. Observing whether the understudies is setting the book within the suitable put is additionally not possible. For this prepare it is simple to put a robot to check whether all the books are in right arrange.

Keywords: *Robot, RFID, library management*

A Study of Library Services for Students with Special needs: Barriers and Future Directions: (IKS-CISCR)

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Abstract:

Libraries are an essential component of any civilization and foster its intellectual and academic development. They are regarded as the centres of knowledge and are required to disseminate knowledge to all without bias. Yet, students with special needs make up a vulnerable minority that encounters prejudice and limitations when using the library services. Researchers have concentrated on a few of the difficulties that students with special needs encounter when trying to use the library's services in the present paper, a) Inaccessible Formats, Resources, and Web Sites have been named as these, b) Absence of Qualified Workers in the Library, c) Inaccessible Libraries. A set of suggestions for making libraries inclusive and accessible for everyone have been made after this.

Keywords: *Libraries, Inaccessible formats, and Students with Special Needs.*

A Study on Information Seeking Behaviour and Digital Divide of Garo Community at Dewanhat, Cooch Behar, West Bengal

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&

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Abstract:

Garo community is one of the major tribes in Indian subcontinent. They call them shelves A-Chiks. This means 'Hill People.' They live in mostly in Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland and some parts of North Bengal. Actually they come from Tibet and they have a strong cultural tradition which is far different from normal Indian culture. According to their ancestors the they were inhabited of 'Torus' which is a inhabited of Tibet. Now it is the second largest tribe in Meghalaya. They found themselves under the leadership of two leaders of chief named 'Jappa-Jalima' and 'Sukpa-Bongipa'. As they call themselves A-Chiks but also the word Garo is more famous in India. Mainly Garo word has been used for the people who live in the southern bank of Bramhaputra River. Only Khasi tribe is larger than Garo community in Meghalaya.

As the Garo belongs to Tibeto-Burman ethnic group so they speaks Sino-Tibetan language in India and mainly in Garo Hills in Meghalaya, in Assam, in Tripura, in Bangladesh and some parts of North Bengal speaks this language. Near about in India 889,000 Garo speakers live and in Bangladesh near about 130,000 Garo speakers live.

Garo community has an ancient religion which is near Hinduism but there are also some differences. The ancient religion of Garo community is known as 'Songsarek'. But in end of 19th century American Baptist and later catholic missionaries opened schools and hospitals in Garo hills so they Garo community people started to convert their religion in Christianity.

The majority was Garo Baptist Convention and smaller under Roman Catholics. The ancient religion of Garo community was the mixture of Hinduism and Pantheism. Many believes like believe in spirit in man are taken from Hinduism. The believed in 'Supreme God' are known as 'Tatara Rubuga stura Pantura' which means the creator. Beside Tatara Rubuga Stura Pantura there are some other gods or goddess like God of Fertility 'Misi Saljong, Protector of Crops 'Chrabudi', Goddess of Wealth 'Goera' etc.

In Garo community sacrifices were essential for the release of the spirits. Garo used to show worship to the ancestors by offering food to the lost souls and by erection of memorial stones like Hinduism.

A Study on the role of Libraries in Preserving Information Literacy on Indigenous Knowledge of Tribal PG Students of Bankura University

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Abstract:

Indigenous knowledge of the communities has been a key to solve many serious global issues. Different studies reveal that many a times the modern education system does not take proper care to preserve the indigenous culture and traditions. However there have been some serious initiatives from the Government of India like the genesis of a dedicated Indian Knowledge System (IKS) division of Ministry of Education to smoothen and harmonize IKS based/related inter and transdisciplinary work done by various institutions in India and abroad including universities, institutions of national importance, R&D laboratories and different ministries and encourage private sector organizations to engage with it. Information Literacy is the ability to use information for the good or benefit of others. In modern age students are not only depending on information provided by library or information centers but also they are expected to navigate through huge amount of information through the online/ digital way. Due to dramatic and rapid technological advancement and incredible growth of digital information, libraries are acting at a crucial point. Slowly Digital Library and Institutional Repository are becoming the focus of many libraries. Due to inclusion of technology there is a need to learn, unlearn and relearn in the digital environment. So to have dedicated databases which preserves the indigenous knowledge is the need of the hour.

The purpose of this paper is to understand the role the University

library is playing in a district where there is tribal predominance in preserving the information literacy on indigenous knowledge of Tribal PG Students of Bankura University. It highlights the importance of preserving the indigenous culture, traditions and customs. The paper also describes different standards of IL, various stages and channels by which information literacy can be analyzed to create awareness of library services at the University level. Tribals have their own specific ways of livelihood and they use their indigenous knowledge in their day-to-day lives but their tacit knowledge is often not documented and the modern ways of living have transformed their lives to a great extent. The paper also looks to what extent the University library has a collection of tribal literature and its usage and how the literature influences in preserving the indigenous knowledge of the tribal students.

Capturing and managing Indigenous Knowledge in Libraries: Technology trends (IKS-LIS)

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Abstract:

Indigenous knowledge means traditional local knowledge. These are the unrecorded, non-printed and tacit form of knowledge that is mainly in community practice and generally transmitted orally in a word of mouth from generation to generation. Libraries have long tradition of capturing, storing, and disseminating of recorded or printed form of knowledge. The tools used for manage and preservation of documentary resources can also be used for preservation of non-documentary materials of indigenous knowledge which is based on oral traditions. There are many ways that the library can use the technology tools that are used for traditional digitization in libraries to fulfill this goal of societal mission of digitization of indigenous Knowledge.

In sustainable development of knowledge economy, knowledge is an integral part of everyday life. Everyone is a user and provider of information in a broader sense. The need for information arises at all levels, from the grass-root and individual levels especially for decision making of local community. Indigenous Knowledge reflects the traditions, life styles, ritual, cultural diversity of society in different languages, and its values system.

To achieve the free flow of knowledge, it is necessary to implement the following two programs, bridging the data gap and improving information availability. The issue of local content development is a very complex and involves selection of data, information, information analysis, consolidation, repackaging, organization, preservation and dissemination of locally produced cultural and heritage resources such as folklores, festivals, traditional medical practices, music, crafts and art productions.

The use of social media and mobile technology made it easy to capture indigenous knowledge among Indigenous people who face social disadvantage. This paper aims to deliberate the tools used for capturing, presenting, and disseminating indigenous knowledge and the challenges associated with the capturing of indigenous knowledge and their documentation, preservation and made them accessible using ICT.

Changing trends of Indian National Bibliography and its new approach: Challenges for standardization

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Abstract:

The Indian National Bibliography (INB), an authoritative classified record of current Indian publications in all the fourteen languages recognized by the Constitution of India and in also English, consisting all types of publications except (a) musical scores, (b) maps, (c) periodicals and newspapers (except the first issue of a periodical and first issue of a periodical under a new title) (d) key to text books, (e) ephemeral material, such as trade catalogues, telephone directories, 'comics', report of statutory companies and financial statements, etc published since 1958 annually and monthly volumes. It is observed from the experience, the Central Reference Library, an organization under Ministry of Culture, Government of India is publishing INB with an outdated concept and vision till yester years and the requirement of change in approach and adoption of current technological developments in Library and Information System is very essential to fulfill concept of Indian National Bibliography. The Central Reference Library should focus on resource sharing with the National Library, other depository libraries and State Central libraries in India, cooperation with publishers and authors, technological up-gradation, quality control, production and delivery schedule in order to achieve accurate, current, timely, comprehensive, authoritative national bibliography of India. The article is an attempt for recommending adoption and utilization of technology to receipt its goal.

Citation Analysis of Articles submitted to The Journal of Indian Library: Association in 2021: (IKS-LIS-RES)

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Abstract:

Citation analysis of all the journal articles published in the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) in 2021 is carried out. 61 articles were published in the journal Volume 57 of JILA. The highest number of (17) articles were published in the fourth issue. A total of 1075 references were covered by the journal, indicating that 17.62 average citations per article. The result shows that journals were the most cited materials as they accounted for 70.70 % of the total citations, followed by the web with 10.88 %. The individual articles that had the highest citation had 251 references. Library Philosophy and Practice has the highest citation (9.87%) followed by Scientometrics (5.92%), and DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (4.74%) in this volume. The US ranks first among foreign countries with 92 (33.42 %), followed by 80 of the journals, covering 187 (24.61 %) citations from India. The articles published during 2015-2021 were the highest citation of 432 no. (56.84%) followed by the time period 2014-2010, 174 (22.89%) and the time range 2009-2005, 73 (9.61%). All were published in English language except one article. Citations from library science are the highest covering 362 (47.63%) articles, followed by 102 (13.42%) in information technology, 83 (10.92%) in science, 48 (6.32%) in computer science, and 31 (4.08%) citations in management.

Keywords: *Citation Analysis; Bibliometrics Studies; Library Science; Information Science.*

Collection and Preservation of Manuscripts and Indigenous Knowledge Resources available at Manuscript Resource and Conservation Centre of Tripura University: An Exploratory Study

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Abstract:

Manuscripts are the primary sources of Indigenous Knowledge which deals with history, culture, religions, medicines, agriculture etc. These are very rare and old in nature. Manuscripts were great interests for king, priests, scholars in recent past and these were kept only under their custody. Libraries and museums are the repository institutes those are always showing interests to keep manuscripts as an important library collection. These manuscripts are an important indigenous knowledge resources of Tripura which deals with a wide variety of people belongs to different religions, castes and communities, tribes & sub-tribes having with different cultural, historical, political, agricultural, medicinal activities from long tradition. But due to proper maintenance and the death of old people these resources preserved by the locals in the form of manuscript has either been kept by the small group of people of this region or gradually left subside. So that there is a strong need to archive those manuscripts by the libraries, manuscripts centre or museums of the state, so that it can be carried forward for generation to generation. The present study has been carried out to explore the collection and preservation of manuscripts available in the Manuscripts resource and conservation centre of Tripura University. It also has been carried out to explore the preservation policy and technique they adopted for archiving of those resources and finally has given some suggestions and recommendations for the future development of these knowledge resources.

Keywords: *Indigenous Knowledge, Manuscript, Tripura University, Preservation, Conservation, Library, Museums.*

Collection of manuscripts in different libraries in India: a case study of selected libraries

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Abstract:

The largest manuscripts in the world are from India. The richest collection of written records, texts, and scripts are Indian Manuscripts. These written materials describe the existence of several civilizations and underline the significance of their survival. According to the Ministry of Culture of the Government of India, India has an estimated five million manuscripts, making it the country with the greatest collection. They encompass a wide range of subjects, textures, aesthetics, scripts, languages, calligraphies, illuminations, and drawings. Together, they represent the "memory" of India's history, tradition, and thought." The manuscripts are essential sources for the study of India's history.The Indian manuscripts found in India are of various types including palm leaf manuscripts and paper manuscripts. Indian manuscripts were written in a mixture of languages and scripts that have survived till today. These are in the 'Grantha', 'Devanagiri', 'Nandinagiri', and 'Telegu' scripts and multiple languages. The major manuscripts are written in the Sanskrit language.

The Sanskrit collection of the Sarasvati Mahal Library at Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu, has the largest collection of rare manuscripts in the World. The library has 36,326 manuscripts in the Sanskrit section alone beginning with the Vedas. These manuscripts are available in palm leaf and paper form. There are different types of manuscripts. The manuscripts are in different scripts and different languages, which throws light on the past rich culture of our country. Based on the said background, the paper defines manuscprit and enumurates it's varoius types and also explores various manuscript collections available in different librarieas of India.

Keywords: Indian manuscripts, National Mission for Manuscripts.

Conservation and Restoration of Indian Culture And Heritage: Role of Library and Information Science Professionals

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Abstract:

If we talk about the term heritage it basically covers a large area covering both the tangible as well as the intangible resources. There are examples such as rural artifacts, folk song, folk dance, folklore, religious customs and practices. So in that sense the term heritage includes history of a country as well as culture, civics, trade and commerce, language, lifestyle, food habits, religion, philosophy, moral behavior and geography of a country. In the last ten years there has been growing discussion about the need to manage cultural heritage information effectively and efficiently. So it is one of the important things to preserve our culture and heritage. But it is very unfortunate that over the ages India has observed a negligence attitude towards its heritage and culture. Some of the heritage has been damaged. We cannot see proper documentation in this regard. There are various standards and formats to maintain the cultural heritage information. Basic objective of this paper is to give an idea of the cultural heritage management process in the libraries and information centres. Library and information Science Professionals can play an pivotal role to manage these cultural resources. In this paper the authors have expressed the importance of cultural heritage management. The role of the library and information science professionals are discussed to manage the cultural data in the Indian context.

Keywords: Culture, Resource Management, Heritage.

Content Creation And Collection Development in a Library

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Abstract:

User interaction is the key to libraries' success. In this dynamic modern world, libraries must look for methods that encourage greater user interaction. It's crucial for libraries to ensure active use of their resources including their facilities and services to win over users. With the use of technology, libraries can improve their services, user access, and public perception by strengthening their content and developing their collection.

Keywords: content, collection development, library, web 2.0, library 2.0

Contribution of NML Model Libraries of Western Zone Towards Indian Knowledge System (IKS)

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Abstract:

Libraries are the integral part of knowledge. In India, to protect the indigenous traditional and local knowledge, in order to ensure its continuing preservation, access and elaboration and afterwards disseminating that information among the citizens, libraries have become the part and parcel of the civilization to flourish our diversity, enriched cultural glory in a true sense. National Mission on Libraries (NML) was established in 2014 on the recommendation of the National Knowledge Commission to attain Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG 2030) in our country.

Contribution of Two Legendary Chemists in Indian Knowledge System

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Abstract:

In Arthasastra, the great philosopher Chanakya or Kautilya classified knowledge into four types. One of these is 'Anviksiki' which means investigative reflective science. The investigation of all the branches of science deals with or needs to use matters of various kinds. 'Matter' of whatever kind is made of chemicals. Admittedly, therefore, chemistry assumes special importance amongst all the branches of science. The pursuit of the application of chemistry, or more correctly, chemical techniques, in India dates back to Indus Valley or Harappan civilization. Passing through the Historic and Medieval periods, the pursuit of chemistry entered the modern era by Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray (1861-1944), the Father of Modern Chemistry who became a globally acclaimed chemist mainly through his discovery of mercurous nitrite, establishment of the first Indian pharmaceutical factory in Calcutta, authoring the History of Hindu Chemistry and many more. His legacy continues to be well maintained by his tree of students, grand students, great grand students and great great grand students who reigned the domain of teaching and research in chemistry across India for generations. In the present Talk, the contributions of Acharaya P.C. Ray and one of his grand students, illustrious Professor (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee of Calcutta University in chemistry teaching and research would be briefly projected. They are, amongst others, two invaluable contributors to the Indian Knowledge System.

Current Research Trends on Indian Traditional Knowledge System: a study from Indian Universities

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Abstract:

Knowledge is an important resource for development of any country. Development of society is based on the knowledge created in the past. One of the basic components of knowledge system is Indigenous Knowledge (IK). This is mainly the traditional knowledge which is based on the skills and experiences of people. Over generations different people have generated their own knowledge through experiences. This is very much significant because it forms the basis for decision making in different aspects of our life like in food preparations, agriculture, medicine, education etc to improve our livelihood. Institutional Repository like Shodhganga is a database which mainly capture, store, preserve the theses of scholars from Indian Universities and make it accessible as a free and open source to the academic community of the world. Several research works have been done so far in India which is based on Traditional Knowledge System in different parts of the country. This article is mainly analyses of 106 theses and dissertations which were uploaded in the Shodhganga database which are based on Indian Traditional Knowledge System. Research data were analyzed on seven different parameters (Year of uploading of theses, Year of completion of research, Language wise distribution, Number of supervisor or guides, Number of pages for each thesis, Contribution by different departments, area or state-wise distribution of various Universities from which the theses were contributed.). This work is a unique work and will highlight the areas on which research work has been done so far based on Indian Traditional Knowledge System in India. Data were captured from the year 2010-2023 (February).Theses were analyzed to locate the gaps and author tried to find the opportunity for future research. It is now seen that the number of conferences, workshops, seminars are increasing every year on traditional

knowledge. With tremendous impact of ICT and enormous changes that occur around us the acceptance and legitimacy of this knowledge is widely accepted. This work is very much significant in that aspect because no prior work has been conducted so far to understand the trends of research on that topic.

Data and Economic Analysis in India: Better Policies Need Better Information

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Abstract:

Collection and dissemination of statistical information for economic decision making and broadly economic policies for a country play the most important role in comprehending the economic conditions. Unbridled flow of information can often help to subdue uncertainties about future changes. For example, FOMC (Federal Open Market Committee, 2009) and IMF (2012 and 2013) claimed that uncertainty about tax, spending, regulatory, and monetary policies were factors leading to a larger drop in activity at the beginning of the recession and a slower subsequent recovery in the US. The dearth of credible information from public sources leaves common decision makers at the mercy of interpretations by interest groups. The partial blackout of official nation-wide information on consumption, savings, employment-unemployment patterns, income distribution at the household level, etc. affect investment by firms and steering of monetary and fiscal policies by authorities. Information on variables capable of analyzing poverty, inequality, expenditure on health, educational attainments, basic necessities, etc are provided from time to time by non-public agencies - both sporadic and incomplete in nature. Apart from questions about methods, coverage and transparency of these databases, the pricing schemes can also be prohibitively high for academic institutions surviving on (inadequate) public funding. More importantly, repositories in the country and points of access are neither adequately informed nor have the expertise to understand the depth and coverage of these survey-based data sources as compared to the traditional suppliers of large databases in the country. All of these could be a direct source of how academic institutions and research located in these could be segregated by prosperity and achievements, also fueled by the degree to which newer information appeals for the policymaking community. This is indeed a challenging time when the information repositories and those who would be the prime custodians and users at the institutional level need to work together closely to make the best of limited information flows. Most countries that offer better economic and social policies benefit from these associations.

Development of union catalogue to promote Indian knowledge system (IKS-PIK)

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Abstract:

Not only discussing every time about Indian Knowledge System (IKS) thoroughly by different channels, by different sources, etc., emphasis should be given to access these knowledge generated at the grass root level of every corners of the country. The promotion of IKS plays very vital role. To promote IKS, its accessibility should be ensured first. Otherwise, we have knowledge but we can not access it and not even informed about its existence. For the purpose of accessibility, a project of developing Union Catalogue of libraries may be taken into consideration. One such project has been discussed here in details. Together with describing some important union catalogues in the country and abroad, different issues those should be considered for this project have been pointed out. The role of Bengal Library Association and major policies to be taken in this regard have been mentioned. To run this project, systems requirement, process, search strategy, etc. have also been discussed in details together with some practical examples.

Digital Information Literacy of CBSE School Teachers in Howrah District: Status and Perceptions

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Abstract:

This study uncovers and helps to identify teachers' perceptions of digital information literacy (DIL), as well as their capabilities and key competencies, in CBSE schools. The study primarily focuses on the CBSE school teachers in West Bengal's Howrah district. This study has shed more light on the different DIL abilities and skills needed by teachers in the field of information communication technology, the limitations impacting these competencies and skills, and viable solutions to problems faced by school libraries. By adopting creative solutions and using evidence-based approaches, the study has provided librarian's guidance on how to satisfy the expectations and problems of the information needs of the teachers from the CBSE Schools.

Keywords: *Digital Information Literacy, CBSE, CBSE School Teachers, School Library, Librarian, Howrah District.*

Dignifying and Empowering the Transgender Community in India: A situation analysis of initiatives of Govt. of India

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Transgender have always been considered as the isolated, indifferent, excluded gender and are often marginalized in society. They are deprived of dignity, worth as a human being and not given fair treatment by the society because they cannot identify themselves in terms of gender. Gender non-confirmed persons or people who identify their gender role other than male or female have experienced many difficulties from times past and their social acceptance, status in the society and role has varied from one place to another and from one culture to another. The social stigma associated with them leads to a vicious circle of emotional, social and economic stress, as they are rejected by society and are unable to get a decent education or proper job even not able to live a dignified life. Several of these transgender individuals have managed to fight the challenges of society and have made a mark for themselves, inspiring the community as a whole. They had to deal with a lot of difficulties in order to live there, but they eventually learned to be self-sufficient. Such individuals have become the inspiration for others in their like community and have made phenomenal achievements for the community by excelling in their respective careers. This paper try to highlight and analyses the rights and provisions for this community as ensured by the government with contemporary analysis.

Keywords: *Transgender, Empowerment, Social Exclusion, Transgender Policy.*

Documenting the intangible heritage: a case study of Jagadhatri Puja

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Abstract:

A festival is an event ordinarily staged by a community. Festivals often serve to meet specific purposes, especially regarding commemoration and thanksgiving. Before the widespread availability of entertainment options, local communities relied heavily on events like festivals to celebrate and pass the time. Festivals are unique occasions marked by food and celebration, frequently with a religious overtone. Agriculture is a major source, alongside religion and even folklore. Many celebrations have deep religious roots and weave together religious and cultural observances. The most important religious festivals such as Christmas, Hanukkah, Diwali and Eid al Adha, Durga Puja serve to mark out the year. Among many religions, a feast is a set of celebrations in honor of God or gods. The Jagadhatri Puja festival is such a manifestation of a sacred Public Event. With its layered cultural imagination, the concept of Jagadhatri Puja is woven into myth, mythology, and cultural practices. Devotees worship and celebrate Goddess Jagadhatri and create a splendid ambiance with high festive spirits. The two cities of West Bengal are famous for worshiping this goddess, namely, Krishnanagar and Chandannagar are very special in terms of their grandeur and popularity. Though nowadays, Chandannagar displays much more opulence during this Puja, Krishnanagar has a special historical significance in the advent of Jagadhatri Puja. In this paper, the authors tried to capture/document the Story of Goddess Jagadhatri along with the history and relevance of Jagadhatri Puja and finally how to preserve this Intangible Heritage is enumerated.

Keywords: *Intangible Heritage, Jagadhatri Puja.*

Eco-Cultural Knowledge of Tribal communities of India: An important component for the Construction of the Indian Knowledge System

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Abstracts:

India is the melting of several races. Different races came to this country at different times and ultimately assimilated into the existing mainstream society. Sociocultural assimilation is reflected through Art, Literature, Language, Architecture, crafts, Customs and Traditions which form Indian Knowledge System (IKS). But the tribal communities of the country who are kept aloof from the mainstream society had developed a rich cultural heritage which is based on their unique worldview. Since time immemorial, the indigenous communities of the country are living in the lap of nature. Thus, their livelihood, culture, traditions, religions and festivals are greatly influenced by the principles of nature. As they are guided by community-based wise use of natural resources like forest and forest products, water bodies and land so they emphasize the conservation of these resources and the surrounding environment while exploiting it for their livelihood. Their ecological wisdom is reflected through their festivals, customs, norms and traditions. They have rich knowledge of ethnobotanical plants for food and medicines. For example, the Maria tribes of the Bastar region use some plants belonging to the fern and fungus group are promising future food for modern civilization with high nutritional values. Around 7500 plants are used for preparing medicines by the indigenous communities of the country. But in the name of development, assimilation and mainstreaming, these ill-fated tribal people are evicted from their natural habitat. Land alienation, cultural loss, loss of traditions, customs, and socioeconomic deprivation have made them expatriate on their own land. Unfortunately, this tribal oral knowledge is fading away from the waves of modernization and globalization. Their ecocultural knowledge may be helpful to attain the

goals of sustainable development. For the last few decades, environmental degradation is a matter of global concern. To combat the multifaceted problems of loss of biodiversity, climate change, reduction in food production, and attacks of diseases attract scientists at the global level to investigate indigenous eco-friendly practices. India is worst hit by the wrath of modernization. 90 per cent area of four biodiversity hotspots is lost. Twelve per cent of the Indian animal species in IUCN Red Book is now endangered. According to the Global Food Policy Report, 2022 by 2030 India may face the worst famine due to a drastic fall in food production. Their ecocultural knowledge may be helpful to attain the goals of sustainable development. There is an urgent need that this knowledge needs to be properly documented and incorporated into IKS. The present research paper spotlights the importance of incorporation of ecocultural knowledge in IKS, and how it is to be incorporated while keeping in mind the issue of intellectual property rights of the tribes and how the Indians as well as world communities may be greatly benefited by their knowledge on environmental conservation, foods, and medicines to attain goals of sustainable development.

Effect of Education on the Formation of Self and Identity of the Muslim Girls Living in the Slums of Kolkata: A Sociological Study

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Abstract:

This empirical study aims to find out the effect of education on the formation of self and identity of the young Muslim girls who live in the slum area of Metiabruz, Kolkata and belong to the age group between 14 – 21 years. This study also aims to understand how education status impacted their lifestyle. For the study the researcher employed 'triangulation' or 'mixed' methodology. The data were collected by face-to-face interviews, using semi-structured interview schedules, with 79 girls, their parents and/or in-laws and 6 community mentors residing in New Panchur Mollapara Slum in Metiabruz, Kolkata. Through these interviews, socioeconomic and cultural information about the girls and their families was collected. The findings of the study reveal that the educational attainments of the girls have significant effects on their lifestyle and the formation of their self and identity. Based on the findings, this study recommends speeding up the provisions of education for all, awareness-building through social mobilization, reform initiatives concerning Islamic beliefs and strengthening poverty-reduction strategies to gear up the process of eliminating early marriage.

Effect of Regular Exercise on Immunity Development

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Abstract:

Regular exercise may develop our immunity or not it is big question to us. Scientifically physical exercise may help to flush bacteria out of the lungs and airways which may reduce chance of getting a cold, flu, or other illness. Not only that regular exercise causes change in antibodies and white blood cells and due to this we could detect illnesses earlier than they might have before. On the other hand during regular exercise rise in body temperature may prevent bacteria from growing. Regular exercise slows down the release of stress hormones for this reason body may protect against illness. People, who follow a moderately energetic lifestyle, get benefit most from a regular exercise program. Such as: bicycling, taking daily 30 minute walks, going to the gym and swimming every other day and playing recreational regularly etc. Regular exercise makes you feel healthier and healthy immune system can defeat invading pathogens. Regular exercise is one of the pillars of healthy living. It improves cardiovascular health, lowers blood pressure, helps control body weight, and protects against a variety of diseases. But does it help to boost your immune system naturally and keep it healthy? Just like a healthy diet, exercise can contribute to general good health and therefore to a healthy immune system. It may contribute even more directly by promoting good circulation, which allows the cells and substances of the immune system to move through the body freely and do their job efficiently.

Keywords: *Regular **-** Exercise - Immunity - Development.*

Empowering Tribal Farmers through Agricultural Information towards Poverty Alleviation: Evidence from Indian Sundarban

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Abstract:

Introduction: Agriculture is the main economic activity of Sundarban. It enhances food security, coastal development and eradicates poverty by creating employment. But frequent climatic variability and occurrence of extreme climatic events over the Bay of Bengal has been hampering the agricultural system directly and indirectly. For consistent and sustainable agricultural development and to improve economic conditions, there is continual need for timely and credible information from multiple sources and channels which can play an important role in agricultural growth and productivity.

Purpose: The aim of the study was to determine information need, sources used as well as problem encountered by the tribal farmers of Indian Sundarban in a bid to obtain information, specifically from Gosaba Community Development Block.

Methodology: Survey technique was carried out as a principal data collection method for collecting primary data from rural tribal farming community of Sundarban. In depth interviews with close ended questionnaire, personal observation and examination of Secondary Sources were used for collecting required information. Purposive sampling was applied to select the sample.

Finding: This study finds that 80 per cent tribal farmers required information on weather and climate forecast. Other priority areas on which they seek information include ameliorating agricultural activity, seeds availability, application of fertilizer, market information and quality

crop cultivation procedure etc. Farmers of Sundarban mainly relied on personal experience for getting information. Besides that friends/ relatives/ neighbors, fertilizer and pesticides shop, village meeting are the most available and assessable sources when their personal knowledge failed. Lack of education, poor communication facility, lack of access to credit and market, unavailability of extension agent are the significant barriers that the farming community faced while getting the required information. The involvement of local government for protecting livelihood of farmer is very disappointing.

Originality: This study identifies how improve access of agricultural information provides an opportunity to enhance productivity and eradicate poverty. Not only context specific information, capacity building of farmers via awareness and education would be helpful for strengthening local agriculture. It helps the agricultural policymakers and managers to design need-based, people centric information delivery system which can be useful to empower rural tribal farmers of Sundarban.

Keywords: Climate change, Information Need, Information Sources, Tribal Farmers, Poverty eradication, Sundarban.

Evolution of LGBTQIA related literature: the neglected part in Indian Knowledge System

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Abstract:

In India, adopting a LGBTQIA identity is a personal decision that rejects the hegemony of heterosexuality as the sole acceptable gender behaviour. LGBTQIA spaces in Indian literature have historically been marginalised in its rich culture and have been subject to censorship and taboo. The homophobic demography, whose conception of queerness has been shaped by colonial norms and its understanding of gender spaces, has made it challenging for Indian queers to be visible in the literary arena. In India, queer writing has been disguising itself under the feminism flag while maintaining its own boundaries. It has come out of its own closet today with the development of activism, but the general consensus has not granted it the literary freedom or inclusivity. With autonomous publishing rights and the ability to distribute content on social media and digital platforms, LGBT literature is currently expanding across the nation. The aim of this paper to examine how these literatures has consistently been outspoken and prominent as a catalyst for relief for the country's suppressed sexual minority.

Gopeshwar Mahadeva: Depicting Gender Fluidity Through Shiva

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Harvard Medical School's Professor Sabra L. Katz-Wise defines Gender Fluidity as the "change over time in a person's gender expression or gender identity, or both. That change might be in expression, but not identity, or in identity, but not expression. Or both expression and identity might change together." Such a transition of one's gender identity or expression of gender may result from shifts in sexual, physical, psychological or even social conditions, as evolving with time and situations. To most laymen and even among some academics and scholars, such conceptions of gender fluidity is often deemed to be a product of the western world and perhaps not part of the traditional Indian culture and knowledge systems. In recent times, with the emphasis on the revival of IKS or Indian Knowledge Systems in curriculum, lies a novel opportunity to dispel such parochial and even misguided notions of traditional Indian knowledge, values, customs and help incorporate an evolved contemporary lens of analysis at the liberal traditions in Indian knowledge and culture, which existed much before the advent of modernity, and highlighted issues of sexual rights and orientations,LGBTQIA, gender fluidity and such themesthrough music, art, literature and even religion.

To this end the present paper attempts to draw parallels of the modern notion of Gender fluidity with IKS by examining the story of Gopeshwar Shiva or Gopisvara Mahadevaas enunciated in the Vaishanavite literature – The Garga-Samhita. In making such an attempt, this paper accentuates the need to celebrate the diversity in sexual traditions, identity, orientations and liberties, which have been an inherent part of Indian culture and its traditional knowledge systems.

IKS on AIR: A Recount of a Radio Series

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Abstract:

All India Radio (AIR) has a national mandate of infotainment utilising the rich heritage of the country. Unlike commercial radio AIR invests time and resources in showcasing the traditional wisdom of the country, in bringing forth the vibrant colours of its culture. In keeping with the current mood of rediscovering the richness of our past, AIR mounted a series of programmes titled *The Power of Listening*. This series, comprising fifty episodes, was broadcast from 27 August 2021 to 9 September 2022. All the major disciplines of scientific study were discussed by scholars specialising not only in their particular discipline like chemistry, mathematics etc. but also having a profound understanding of India's past contribution in these fields. AIR has, in the past, produced and broadcast several programmes that highlighted the strong foundations of our civilization. Yet the series *The Power of Listening* stands apart in its exclusive approach and focussed treatment. Comparison can be drawn with two television series in this respect. One was titled *Bharat Ki Chhap*, a thirteen part series that was telecast in 1989. It was produced by the National Council of Science and Technology (NCSTC) in a documentary format. The other one, the fifty-three episode *Bharat Ek Khoj*, was telecast at almost the same time. It was produced and directed by Shyam Benegal. Docu-drama format was used in this production. Both the series were telecast on Doordarshan. *The Power of Listening*, in contrast, used talks and interviews to communicate the content. All these series used English and Hindi to gain a national footprint. Language, format and the form of media determine the strength of the audience as well as the penetration of the delivered message. Success of *The Power of Listening* is sought to be analysed using these parameters.

IKS: International collaboration libraries – The British Library Exchange with the Indian Subcontinent

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Abstract:

The British Library is one of the largest national libraries in the work. Our library's mission are to "work with partners around the world to advance knowledge and understanding". The international community of libraries serve and collaborate to share values, missions, expertise and projects. With the advancement of the digital revolutions, new tools and platforms have brought our work closer together and libraries are able to collaborate and share content much more easily.

Our collection is vast, historic and international with significant impact on the Asia continent. The British Library holds collection of prints, drawings and photographs from the Indian subcontinent and its surrounding territories is one of the world's greatest visual records of the cultural history of South Asia from the late-18th to the mid-20th century. There are numerous aspects of the collection for research – from family history for record of births, deaths and marriages – to visuals and prints. The library's cultural and art programmes includes talks and events such as literary festivals, film festivals to Ram Leela and dance.

On a human level, libraries are at the heart of knowledge creation, reuse, capture and exchange - digitisation projects have opened up content to audiences near and far, and there is a new age of scholarly research and storytelling. As a national library, international collaboration with other libraries have enable us to provide content across borders in various languages, politics, faith and geography. This is important for international business, as well as for cultural, artistic and educational programmes.

At the core of international collaborations are the knowledge exchange programmes and meeting of library and information professionals.

Exchanges and meeting enable collaboration for learning from each other, sharing best practices and showcasing what are successes. In the recent years, events have become more online and audiences are now boarder – webcasts and online programming have enable events to be streamed online or recorded for re-use. International collaboration fosters development programmes for leaders and library personnel for now and the future, as well as leverage library and information services.

- https://www.bl.uk/about-us/our-vision/international
- https://www.bl.uk/collection-guides/india-office-prints-and-drawings
- https://www.bl.uk/collection-guides/india-office-records

Impact of LGBTQIA+ related literature in the Indian Knowledge system after the amendment of Section 377 of IPC

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The key theme of the United Nations Sustainable Development goal towards 2030 is "Leaving No-one Behind." In the recent past, IFLA joined the United Nations Human Rights Council consultation and the aim is to focus on the role of libraries and Information centers access to information in facilitating minorities within the sustainable development context. Libraries can support gender minors facing multiple forms of discrimination by providing access to learning opportunities and promoting their social inclusion. This paper aims to look at these inequalities in the academic libraries of India through the lens of a sustainable society.

Homosexuality was treated as a crime as per Sec. 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), later on, 6th September 2018, the Supreme Court of India announced its landmark humanistic declaration by removing that portion of section 377 of the IPC, and now homosexuality among adults is not regarded as criminal offense anymore. And here the question arises after this humanistic adaptation of sec 377 of IPC "Are the academic libraries of India multiculturally sensitive?". This paper focuses on that part where clear discrimination can easily be noticed to date. Libraries and LIS services are the key role players in Human rights protection and social justice, as the first law of S.R.Ranganathan says that the 'library is for all', in which he talks about the equality of each individual of the society.

Academic libraries are regarded as knowledge hubs in the Indian knowledge system. Therefore, fifteen top terms of LGBTQIA+ related literature have been searched in the actively available and remotely accessible web OPAC links of fifty-four central universities all over India for the partial fulfillment of this study. This study aims to represent the impact of LGBTQIA+-related literature in the Indian knowledge system after the amendment of Section 377 of the IPC.

Key Words: *LGBTQIA+ literature, Indian knowledge system, Section 377, Web OPAC, Central university.*

India's research contribution to world LGBTQIA literature: a bibliometric study

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&
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Abstract:

With its rich history, LGBTQIA areas in Indian literature have always been marginalised and subject to taboo. This study aims to find out the India's research contribution to world LGBTQIA literature from 1st January 1966 to 1st March 2023. Attempt has been made to reflect the number of research articles published by the Indian researchers during that period. Attempt has also been made to reflect the 10 leading LGBTQIA researchers from India, 10 leading journals in which Indian researchers mostly prefer to publish their research results and leading LGBTQIA research institutions and more. The scope of the study is limited to LGBTQIA research undertaken across India. To undertake the present study, data were retrieved from SCOPUS data source. The data were retrieved keeping in view the objectives of the study; accordingly, key words were framed and used to search the relevant data. Overall 562 research articles were published in the subject discipline of LGBTQIA across the world during the above mentioned period by Indian authors. It has been widely noted that Indian LGBT literature is underrepresented compared to that of other countries. The institutional "othering" of members of this community on an outdated and entrenched basis is one of the main causes of this.

Indian Companies Share Price Movement and Cost Inflation Index: A Comparative Study

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Abstract:

We faced the changes of gold price (in 1964 Rs.63.25; 2023 Rs.57,310/10 gm/24 karat/February) over the year. We faced the appreciation of the price of Indian Land, Share Price, etc over the year where we Indians usually put our surplus amounts. Here, in this endeavour an attempt has been taken to reveal the movement of Indian Share price in the recent times. For these purposes, the study intends to cover a period of fifteen years (2006-2020), a period that roughly consists of more liberalization, more globalization, make in India and stock market reforms at the same time. As the liberalization, globalization and privatization take place in the business environment, the day-to-day Indian Capital Market has undergone a radical change. At this place, the dividend policy plays an essential role in capital market which is a type of payment towards the investors or shareholders out of concerned earnings of an organization. Here, the study which is an exploratory and empirical in nature. The study is depended upon the available literatures on the relevant field in the form of books, research publications, company annual reports, important journals and so on. The data has been taken from the list of the firms incorporated in the leading stock exchanges of India such as the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Calcutta Stock Exchange (CSE) to find a well-diversified index that closely estimates the market signals. Practically, the choices of the exchanges are depended on the fact that they are the most liquid stock exchanges over the country. The initial objective of this study is to evaluate Indian companies share price movement. Yet, the study will specifically consider the profitability of Indian Companies; and to measure the association between the share price and the Cost Inflation Index (CII).

Keywords: Indian Companies, Paying Companies, Share Price Movement, Cost Price Index, Indian Investors.

Indian Knowledge System (IKS) and Library and Information Science (LIS) Education: Towards a Symbiosis

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Abstract:

Indian knowledge system (IKS) is based on oral tradition as well as ancient and early modern texts written in the form of handwritten manuscripts. Indigenous or community based knowledge is a part of IKS. The paper explores the possibility of incorporating IKS into LIS courses by citing suitable examples. The LIS curricula of 1978-79 of a premier university has been compared with the present day curricula. Universe of knowledge which formed a part of the old curricula can be revived to familiarise the students with the IKS. LIS faculty members are required to encourage their doctoral candidates to take up new IKS related areas for research.The humanities discipline which is intertwined with the IKS needs support from the funding agencies so that IKS related source material are documented and disseminated properly. The information and communication technology (ICT) has a dominant role in the LIS education. To stay relevant, the LIS fraternity must learn how and where to apply new technology. Commercial agencies should not be allowed to dictate their terms.

Indian Knowledge System as reflected through Children's Literature: a study of comics

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Abstract:

The traditional knowledge of India is precious and mentionworthy. Traditional knowledge in the fields of chemistry, biology, fine arts, perfumery, cooking are all very important and rare. The ministry of Education (MOE) has taken a very important step to document and revive this IKS. But often the literary aspect of Indian Knowledge System is not paid much attention. This paper tries to focus on the Indian Knowledge System, as reflected through Children's literature in India, and special reference has been given to the Comics. Indian folklore is very rich and imaginative, and is the most important and interesting source for children's literature. Indian mythology is probably the most popular aspect with children. The historical stories, brave deeds of warriors mixed with humor, satire, common sense, all profusely illustrated and complemented with colours and figures give the children a glimpse of the history and mythology of India. Comics or graphic novels are a very good medium to develop the emotional response, emotional satisfaction and mental development of the children. We have all grown up reading comics, and our next generation too have a fond of comics. The details of the great Indian knowledge, the treasure trove of history, depicting the wars & splendours of the Maharajas, the flora and fauna of India, the brave deeds of our warriors have all been depicted well through comics, and the children have grown, stepping on the knowledge base of India. Therefore, the Indian Knowledge System is truly reflected through comics, and has been very well documented. Through these comics, the budding spirits and the future prospects of our country will be enlightened, and will step forward towards a better future. This is all the more true when in the recent Central budget, focus has been given on the establishment of children's libraries, and equipping these well with adequate resources.

Indian Knowledge system with special reference to Digitization & Management of Library Resources at CNCI Library, Kolkata

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Abstract:

ICT is important for knowledge management and knowledge management is combination of two words i.e. Knowledge and Management. This study describes the management of knowledge in the CNCI library. At the present time the process of digitization is the most effective way to manage all kinds of knowledge materials in the library. Digitization is an important part of a library, especially the Digital Library in the 21st century. It is an essential task in current era libraries. The arrival of information and ultramodern technology has made it pivotal that library effects must be both in digital format and traditional format. Converting the traditional format or analog resource to digital format is a heavy task. This study reviews the concept of digitization, the need for digitization, the digitizing process, the stages of digitizing resource materials, and the different challenges of this process, it states that digitization will ensure CNCI libraries to preserve library documents, improve the efficiency of information retrieval process and increase speedy access to rare library documents among alternatives through digital library access. In the global context, preservation is trending to management of knowledge resource materials and content, especially rare resource materials using the digitization process. This paper describes the CNCI library within this digital context; Identifies requirements, methods and processes for digitizing rare library documents; and explores the usage patterns of digital collections at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute Library (CNCI Library).

Keywords: Digitization, Library materials, Open Source Software, DSpace, Digital Library, Metadata

Indian stalwarts of statistics:
the contribution of Bengal

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Abstract:

The Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai was on a state visit to India in the winter of 1956 and the destination carved in stone in his official itinerary was the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata. ISI was then developing the National Sample Survey (NSS) – a nationally representative household survey – under the stewardship of PC Mahalanobis. This ambitious statistical project was the first-of-its-kind in the world. "We want to learn from you ...," Zhou said to Mahalanobis. By the middle of the twentieth century, India was a statistical powerhouse and Kolkata its center. No wonder Angus Deaton (who was later to be awarded the Nobel memorial prize in economics in 2015) commented, "Where Mahalanobis and India led, the rest of the world followed."

However flattering, the tragedy of most historical accounts of India's – and Bengal's – contribution to world statistics is that they begin – and end – with PC Mahalanobis. For a change, this paper breaks away from that commonplace practice and throws some light of appreciation on the lives and works of notable statisticians from Bengal *other than* the great Mahalanobis.

We begin by statistically establishing the significance of Bengal's contribution to the corpus of statistical knowledge of Indian origin by means of search data. A Google search using the query 'top Indian statisticians' yielded thirty names out which twelve were from Bengal. A similar search of Wikipedia reveals that there are sixty-one 'pages' (entries) corresponding to Indian statisticians. Out of that sixty-one, twenty-seven are from Bengal.

This paper highlights the contribution of a man born in a poor Bengali family but ending up as a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society as

well as a Fellow of Cambridge Philosophical Society and making significant contribution to Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, together with his colleague Ronald Fisher, in the field of applied statistics. He later went on to found Vidyasagar University, naming it after the famous social reformer of the Bengali Renaissance. We discuss the life and work of another notable Bengali statistician best known for his contribution in design theory, finite geometry, and the theory of error-correcting codes, and whose name is immortalized in the 'B' of the eponymous BCH Codes familiar to applied statisticians. This paper also recognizes the work of Padmashree Jayanta K. Ghosh, a Fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and a Bhatnagar awardee, best known for his discoveries of the Bahadur-Ghosh-Kiefer representation and the Ghosh-Pratt identity. The son of an Indian freedom fighter and the Chief Editor of the newspaper The Tribune, SN Roy – himself a Fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics – is also noted, among others, for his contribution to multivariate analysis.

We conclude by recognizing an unsung Bengali who literally gave his life, life's work and his entire life's savings to the cause of mathematics. This Fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics died in harness as professor emeritus at Bowling Green State University, Ohio in 1996. However, the American Mathematical Society immortalized him by building the Radha G Laha gardens in the premises of its headquarters in the year 2001.

Indigenization of the profession of helping

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Abstract:

The field of social work is very diverse. Over time, a variety of definitions for social work have emerged. The majority of them have the dual objectives of improving how people interact with their environment and altering it to make it better for people. The social work profession fosters social change, resolving conflicts in interpersonal interactions, and empowering and liberating individuals to promote wellbeing. For a very long time, social work has been practiced as a profession in many developed nations. It combines theories of social systems and human behavior to implement changes where individuals interact with their surroundings. Social workers are professionals who advocate for those who are vulnerable and in distress. They support those who are having social and emotional challenges. Social workers assist individuals with daily issues that have an impact on their emotional and physical wellbeing.

Since its inception in 1936, social work education in India has mostly remained American and European centric. The way social work is taught and done in India makes it challenging for social workers to fulfill their duty effectively. New intervention techniques that are distinct from those employed in Western nations and take into account the realities and difficulties of social development in the nation must be developed in social work education and practice. The term "indigenization of social work,", can mean various things to different people. Hence, Osie-Hwedie urges the indigenization of social work practice with the notion to incorporate the theories, beliefs, and philosophies that are impacted by local aspects, such as regional cultures, suit regional settings. This paper would make attempt to explore various ways to include Indian values, principles, models, methods, and practices in the helping profession thereby integrating the indigenous themes in the curriculum thus aiding the helping profession of Social Work address local challenges and realities in a much scientific and pragmatic way and liberating its curriculum from borrowed from different context.

Key Words: Social Work, Indigenous practice, Helping Profession

Indigenous Knowledge in Pali Language and Literature: a theoretical study

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Abstract:

The Pali manuscripts are the important source of information in the Indian system of knowledge, especially in the Buddhist religion. These manuscripts are covering a wide area of Knowledge including philosophy, ethics, meditation, and the rituals of the human life. The Buddhist literatures consist of Tipitaka. The canonical collection of Buddhist scriptures is the most important Pali document, consisting of three sections: the Vinaya Pitaka, the Sutta Pitaka, and the Abhidhamma Pitaka. In addition, Visuddhimagga and Milindapanha are other important Pali manuscripts. The study of Pali manuscripts not only contributes to the understanding of Buddhism, but also provides a vision of the larger Indian knowledge system in Buddhist philosophy, Ethics, medicine and etc. This article deals with the above mentioned knowledge describe in the different text of Buddhist Literature.

Keywords: *Pali Text**, Buddhist Literature, Buddhist Philosophy, meditation, medicine etc.*

Indigenous Knowledge of Zari Workers in Panchla District in Howrah, West Bengal and their Information Seeking Behaviour

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Abstract:

India is rich in its customs, culture and traditions. From time immemorial, Indian handicrafts have shown their popularity among people all over the world. Among some of the most popular handicrafts, zardousi embroidery finds a prominent place both in Indian and foreign markets. This work involves making intricate designs using silver, copper or golden threads along with decorated pearls and precious stones. The state of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its zardousi work and in addition it has been the speciality of Lucknow, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Delhi, Agra, Kashmir, Mumbai, Ajmer and Chennai. Though it has been unknown to many, in West Bengal, it is practised in Howrah district. This zariwork needs good skill and eyesight.

The study focuses on the zari workers' from Panchla district in Howrah, West Bengal. A sample population of 267 zari workers have been selected by random sampling out of the total population of 12650 zari workers in the district. Out of the 11 Gram Panchayats (G.P.) in Panchla block, most of the Zari workers are found in Subharah G.P and Gangadharpur G.P. Number of male workers are more than the numbers of female workers. Near about 25% of population are illiterate and most number of literate persons belong to the age group of 28-38 years. Their monthly income ranges between Rs 4000- 6000. Most of the zari workers belong to the Muslim community. The respondents are found satisfied with their occupation. Findings reveal that the zari workers are seeking

information mostly from electronic media and social platform (i.e YouTube, Facebook and Google). Their ancestors have been a great inspiration towards driving them into this profession. Most of the respondents are aware of the different Govt. Schemes meant for their aid but few are still unaware. The respondents are unaware mostly about library as an information centre. So the study suggests that the public libraries in the district can act as community centres and they can organise camps and exhibitions which can help to disseminate information about the availability of this popular handicraft in this area and also help the workers with their required information as and when needed.

Indigenous knowledge pertaining to health information seeking behaviour among Lepcha tribe in Dooars region of West Bengal

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Abstract:

This article explores the traditional knowledge or indigenous knowledge of Lepcha tribal people relating to their health seeking behavior residing in the Dooars region of West Bengal. The indigenous knowledge developed with necessity for survival and sustainable developments, it has been passed onto several generations and are still being used widely by majority of the tribal in India. Lepchas are generally nature worshippers and believe strongly in nature and natural superpowers, their health seeking behavior techniques vary widely from use of traditional medicinal plants along with traditional beliefs and rituals for treatment. Bongthing & Moan-doak play an important role in health seeking behavior of the native Lepcha community.

The study involves the field survey, investigations, interviews and group discussions as a tool for collecting data. Systematic anthropological survey helped in identification of many traditional plants, their parts of use, their cultivation and their application in various health issues has also been investigated. The diminishing indigenous knowledge urgently demands documentation of the resource rich information. Hence, this article deals with the collection, review and authentication of health seeking behavior of indigenous Lepcha people and contextualization of all relevant data that may also be helpful for scientific purpose. The diverse ways of health seeking behavior of Lepcha tribe provides a clear considerable indigenous knowledge of Lepcha people.

Keywords: *Tribal people, Indigenous knowledge, Traditional medicines, Dooars, Nature worshippers, Bongthing, Moan-doak, Lepcha people*.

Industrial Pollution: Health hazards: A case study of Durgapur Industrial Area

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Abstract:

The history of Durgapur as an Industrial belt is nearly fifty years old. Durgapur has emerged as a prosperous township owing to the growth of several industries. We know that development brings prosperity and the economists chat the time of development according to statistics. However no one measures the decline in human lifespan caused by uncontrolled pollution from these industries. The light of industrialisation darkness the environment and endangers the basis of social life and human values. This will be the focus of this article. I have selected as the period for this article 1995-2015.

In the Burdwan district of west Bengal some new factories have been established, especially in the iron and steel sector. It is still on, especially sponge and ferro alloy manufacturing industry. It is also discussed in this article how pollution from these industries is creating an impediment in the nearly locality. Environment of pollution is vitiating the social atmosphere. The poison in water and the air is being absorbed by body and the mind. The polluted air is darkening the future generation. This generation is growing up with physical and mental illness. It is also discussed in this article whether the district magistrate, Durgapur pollution control board, industrialist and factory labours are of the same opinion. How far has the administration been actively able to take steps against pollution and what do the government reports say about this.

This article seeks answer to this questions a part of which I know because of my residence there since childhood. Some acquired through interviews of local people and some collected from various government documents and magazines- I had to depend on direct evidence to evaluate the effect of factories on the environment. The study is based on secondary data which have been collected from various books, different journal, article, website Etc.

Key word: industrial belt, Environment, pollution, development.

Information Literacy Skills of the Secondary School Level Students in Bangladesh: An Exploratory Study

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The study aims to discuss the current state of Information Literacy (IL) in Bangladesh. It mentions that although it is a relatively new field of study in the country, several professionals have already gained knowledge and experience in IL from domestic and international sources. It argues that IL is a critical 21st-century skill that enables individuals to make informed decisions, solve problems, and engage in lifelong learning. It highlights the high dropout and low completion rates, especially among females in rural areas, and emphasizes the need to measure IL Literacy skills among them. Comprehensive research has not been conducted in Bangladesh so far. The study aims *to measure the level of Information Literacy skills of high school students in Bangladesh; identify the relationship between IL skills in secondary school level education; develop a course module on Information literacy; and suggest recommendations for implementing IL programs in Bangladesh.* The study has been conducted on a distinct sample and population of high school students studying in class nine (IX) as the participants of this investigation. Nine hundred students, both male and female high schools of 5 districts in the country. The research is an empirical study. This study employed a survey based on a closed-ended questionnaire. Several actions have been followed to outline the questionnaire. Each of the constructs that will be evaluated in the study has its own set of questions. This methodology has reduced the time required to collect data from an excessive number of students. Thus, data were collected, processed, and evaluated using the Statistical Package. The data was collated and analyzed using frequency distributions and

percentage scores, presented in tables. The findings of the study revealed that the capacity level of IL and ICT literacy is 66.39%, there is only 52.80% of students have the ability to locate information; the evaluation capacity of the respondents is very poor, i.e., only 29.72% and only 23.85% of students know the use of information and ICT devices correctly. Further research could expand on the preliminary study by including all districts in Bangladesh to provide a more comprehensive picture of the IL skills of secondary school students. Additionally, future studies could investigate the effectiveness of IL initiatives and interventions aimed at improving student outcomes in Bangladesh. The study results are expected to provide a baseline for future research on IL skills in Bangladesh and will inform policies and initiatives aimed at promoting and enhancing IL in the country. The study is also expected to provide insights into the role of IL in promoting quality education and improving student outcomes. The study was a preliminary exploration of the IL skills of students, and the researchers recognized the need for a comprehensive study to cover all districts in Bangladesh to provide a comprehensive picture of the skills of secondary school students. In conclusion, the study on IL skills of high school students in Bangladesh is a significant step towards understanding the state of IL in the country and its relationship with quality education. The results of the study will have important implications for the development of education policies and programs in Bangladesh and may inspire similar studies in other countries.

Information seeking behaviour & amp; Dissemination of Visual Impairment user with special reference National Accessible Library, NIEPVD Dehradun

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Library is the Temple of Learning. It also known as the Peoples University. National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (NIEPVD) hosts **National Accessible Library** that are capable of accommodating reading interest of visually impaired persons, scholars, researchers & professionals working in the field of visual disability **.**It is online & offline library services for the VI Students / user. It is the India's first and largest collection of accessible books. It aggregate of accessible versions of documents available in India (Print, Large print, Braille and Talking/ Audio). It established January 1963 as name of National Library for the print Handicapped (NLPH). Total Number of collection 1, 53,890 (Approx). Total member and beneficiaries 31,510.

Keywords: NAL, NTBL, Braille Unit, EPUB, Sugamya Pustakalaya, Braille Press Scheme.

Information Society: In sync with the indigenous knowledge system?

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The paper intends to throw light on the modern information society and draw its difference from the indigenous knowledge system. Now the question is, what is information society? Various theorists have tried bringing out various dimensions of the society, but the key features are almost the same. These are the technological, economic, occupational, spatial and the cultural aspects which have been distinguished from the rest (Webster 1995). These dimensions are important for it is thought that these will beset the system with a jet of social change not witnessed before. Of these dimensions, the most important is the technological conceptions of information society that signalled to an array of innovative measures since the late 1970s. New technological changes had been the most visible indicators of the new era descending over the modern society. The coming of the information society was profusely evident through the massive use of the cable and satellite television, computer to computer communications, personal computers, new office technologies etc. this iota of technological change by all measures was monumental in reconstituting and impacting the social world (Webster 1995). These changes crept in from the late 1970s to the early 1980s and revolutionized our ways of life. But the question we are asking is how important had such changes been? Had such an Information society or digital knowledge system been in sync with the indigenous form of knowledge or are there gaping divisions between the two. The paper shall highlight on these issues?

Keywords: *Information society, digital knowledge system, technological challenge.*

Institutes and Centres engaged in Indian Knowledge Systems : A Study

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Abstract:

Introduction: This paper highlights the study of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and different institutes and centres working in Indian Knowledge Systems. IKS is an innovative cell under Ministry of Education (MoE) at AICTE, New Delhi.It is established to promote interdisciplinary research on all aspects of IKS, preserve and disseminate IKS for further research and societal applications. It will actively engage for spreading the rich heritage of our country and traditional knowledge in the field of Arts and literature, Agriculture, Basic Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Architecture, Management, Economics, etc.

Traditional Indigenous knowledge can be defined as a network of knowledges, beliefs, and traditions intended to preserve, communicate, and contextualize Indigenous relationships with culture and landscape over time.

Objectives: The goal of this paper is to discuss the importance of traditional knowledge among the people of India. To know the different institutes and centressituated in India working on traditional knowledge systems and to find out their different types of activities.

Methodology: For the purpose of this study, the website of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) has been studied. The names of the institutes and centres have been enlisted under the "Knowledge Repository" of the home page of IKS. Thenwebsite of each institute and centres have been further checked for its activities.

Findings: From the study, it is found that 34 institutes & centres are engaged now to create awareness and promote Indian traditional knowledge systems to the people of India. Two IITs have recently established Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems to conduct interdisciplinary research on various branches of the IKS. Some institutes offer different type of courses i.e. certificate, diploma, masters, Ph. D. courses and also offer research facilities to scholars pursuing pre-doctoral or post-doctoral research to promote Indological study and traditional knowledge in India.

Keywords: *Traditional Knowledge, Indigenous Knowledge, Indian Knowledge Systems, Interdisciplinary Research.*

Intangible cultural heritage in India

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Abstract:

Traditional medicinal practice is an ancient practice in India, has played a vital role in human health care system. As well, all traditional medicines have it own regional effects. A long running debates has raised between modern medicinal system and traditional medicinal systems based on their therapeutic activity, side effects, etc. This article provides a preliminary outline of the development of traditional Indian medicine by discussing various Indian traditional medicinal systems and their importance based on recent reviews.

Keywords: *Traditional medicine, Traditional medicinal practice, India, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homeopathy, Yoga.*

Integrating Indian Knowledge System in Education in the Light of National Education: Policy—2020

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Abstract:

Indian Knowledge System refers to the indigenous knowledge of art, language, culture, medicine, and agriculture etc. of the people of India. Indigenous knowledge is the traditional knowledge, skills, insights and experience that people applied to maintain their livelihood. It is evolving through many generations. Indigenous knowledge (IK) is unique to a particular community, society or culture (S.Subba Rao, 2020). To take a step forward in the modern era, to progress in the global society, people first need to learn from their own culture, art and tradition. We need to respect our local tradition and knowledge in order to be honoured in the global platform. National Education Policy, 2020 emphasises the significance of integrating Indian Art, Culture and Language in Education in chapter 22. 'Promotion of Indian Language, Arts and Culture' is included in chapter 22, Part III of this Policy as the key focus area since traditional knowledge brings about social and cultural uplift. Moreover Indian traditional knowledge system along with digital tools and techniques will definitely help India become global knowledge economy in near future. This paper aims to elucidate the Indian Knowledge System and its significance. It further discusses the importance of integrating Indian knowledge of art, culture and languages not only in higher education but in school education also. The objective of the study is to explore the various means of conservation and dissemination Indian knowledge system by integrating it in education at all level in the light of NEP 2020.

Keywords: *Indian Knowledge System, Indigenous Knowledge, knowledge economy, NEP 2020.*

Interconnectedness as a lifecycle framework for digitization

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Abstract:

The concept of interconnectedness has underpinned the development of an interconnected *Lifecycle Framework* that enables digitisation to be managed strategically and holistically. The framework has shaped the thinking for the South Australian Arts and Culture digital access plan raising awareness of the benefits of a lifecycle connected approach to digitisation, while also later informing the training resources. It provides a connected pathway for all the key features of a digitising project or program and can also be adapted to the management of 'born digital' collections.

Linking the steps for physical and digital materials, the framework integrates requirements for the conservation and stabilisation of the original objects, leading to efficient and effective workflows and practices. Digital access and community engagement are likewise included, along with preservation requirements, supporting the need to sustain valuable digitised assets into the future.

The key stages of the *Digitisation Lifecycle Framework* include the following key areas. Selecting objects or sub-groups for digitising, which requires prioritising according to selection criteria. Stabilising, conserving, and carefully handling of the originals, and preparing re-housing, as appropriate. Digitisation to quality and technical standards. Providing metadata of standardised descriptions about what the content is, where it came from and who can use it. Delivery: making the content accessible to users via a range of delivery platforms and networks. Finally, digital preservation Involves sustaining the digitised items into the future, including planning for technology changes, as well as backups and having a long-term storage plan.

Knowledge for Development

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This is not about the so-called 'Indian Knowledge System' (IKS), whatever that means. As Wittgenstein said, "Whereof one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent". Since I know nothing of IKS, I would rather share a few ideas about knowledge in general and how it relates to development issues. In particular, I discuss how an economist's perspective on knowledge production and dissemination can help us approach certain public policy questions in a meaningful way. To the extent IKS eulogises and takes pride in the past as a substitute for pursuit of knowledge in the present, there is good reason to be critical about it. In the scholarly understanding of knowledge, heterodoxy takes the centre stage. Non-recognition of that heterodoxy prevents us from understanding the contributions of the Indians to the global pool of knowledge. Since knowledge does matter, understanding how people and societies acquire and use knowledge – and why they sometimes fail to do so – is essential to improving people's lives, especially the lives of the poorest.

Knowledge Resources of Social Sciences and their accessibility to the scholars, learners, policy makers in India: an assessment

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Abstract:

Knowledge resources of the social sciences and their accessibility are key for researchers, students, and academicians to have in order to understand the complexities of social issues and generate actual research output or decisions. Access to knowledge resources in the social sciences are not smooth to the researchers in India yet. To understand the difficulties of access to these resources social sciences knowledge system, infrastructure various policies and regulations that promote the availability and use of such resources needed to explore. In this paper, a virtual visit to the research institutions was carried on to assess the availability and access to knowledge resources of social sciences in India, as well as the difficulties associated with making use of these resources and the implications for public policy.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study is to understand the social sciences knowledge system in India, availability and accessibility of knowledge resource, and also to identify the factors that hinder their accessibility. The study seeks to identify the challenges faced by social science researchers, learners, and academicians while accessing these resources, and to explore the consequences of limited access to such resources.

Methodology:

Mixed methodology was applied whilesurveysconducted on social science research institutions as well asscholars, learners, and academicians for the purpose of this study in order to gain a better understanding of the factors that determine access to knowledge resources. A representative sample ofin-depth interviews with stakeholders were conducted.Observation of

activities of some research institutions and scholars, learners and academicians was also done. In addition to this, the study investigated the policies and infrastructure those are already in place in order to determine where there are gaps for accessibility of knowledge resources pertaining to the social sciences.

Originality:

This study identified the difficulties of getting access to social scientific knowledge resources in India, adding to the existing body of literature on the subject. The study uses a mixture of qualitative and quantitative techniques to create a holistic picture. In addition to examining the effects of restricted access to these resources, the study also pinpoints policy and infrastructure shortcomings.

Research Limitations:

Researchers, students, academicians in the social sciences are the only target audiences for this study; librarians and publishers' perspectives are not taken into account. However, the research was conducted on institutions funded and recognized by ICSSR; therefore the results may not be generalizable to the field of social science in India as a whole. Furthermore, the paper is restricted to web resources of various research institutions due to time and location and economic constraints.

Implications:

Important policy and practice implications stem from the research. The research emphasizes the need of governmental initiatives that promote the accessibility and availability of social scienceknowledge resources. The study suggests building a national infrastructure to facilitate access to knowledge resources and adopting open access regulations that promote the sharing of research. This research highlights the importance of training researchers, students, and academicians for better utilization these resourcess.

Keywords: ICSSR, Knowledge Resources, Accessibility, Knowledge System, Information Infrastructure, Open Access, Policies.

Learning management system in the light of artificial intelligence transformation: a critical analysis

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Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in higher education sector can bring personalized, adaptive, and intelligent services to both students, educators, parents, and policy makers. The objective of the study was to analyse critically on the effect of artificial intelligence on Learning Management System and administrative activities in higher education institutions. The research work was based on critically analysis of research papers on Artificial intelligence related to education published in peer review journals in English language. The 147 papers out of primary consideration of 1927 published in peer-reviewed journals strictly related to the topic on artificial intelligence within education at any level, and indexed in three international databases; EBSCO Education Source, Web of Science and Scopus were considered. The search was initiated during the month of March, 2021 and ended on November, 2021. The study revealed that application of AI in Learning Management System in India and developed countries is changing day by day. It creates personalised learning for every student in creation of their required study materials with the aid of the modern tools and technologies by way of machine learning. The study also found that modern tools of AI reduce the language barriers throughout the global environment and makes global classrooms accessible to all irrespective of their disabilities and languages. AI proves to be an effective technique to make learning management systems a wonder by creating a diverse ecosystem of learning, development, and performance evaluation.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, adaptive technology, learning management system, machine learning, personalised learning.

Library in Restoration and Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge: Problems and Prospects

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Abstract:

At present, the library is regarded as a social agency. Therefore, the library may act on behalf of society for its transformation to confirm development. To develop a community, the stakeholders must take care of many initiatives. Restoring and preserving the Traditional Knowledge (TK) is a significant component of sustaining the development of society. Taking assistance from modern technology is inevitable to protect or restore TK. The mission may still need to be finished by transforming the TK with technology in a preservable shape. The same is to be made ready to disseminate, transmit, and pass on among the stakeholders to maintain the balance of biodiversity.

On the other hand, the indigenous community requires this traditional knowledge to have a bridge between the past and the future. In the restoration process, libraries (particularly public library) have ample potential to contribute in many folds. But, in reality, considering the actual conditions of the public library, it isn't easy to expect minimum contributions /involvements from the public library. Regarding the fundamental need of times to restore the TK, it is pertinent to pay necessary attention to the development of the public library as a primary step that may help indirectly in the process of restoration and proper distribution/dissemination of TK.

Given the above, the present paper attempts to point out the problems of restoration process of TK and suggest the possible ways to prepare the libraries / public libraries so that public libraries, and libraries, in general, will be able to play the lead role. Finally, the paper may focus on the process of restoration with the help of ICTs and highlight the different initiatives to be taken for the skill development of the librarian and library professionals to make them compatible in compliance with the need of the process as well as to ensure effective dissemination of the restored TK.

Keywords: *Traditional Knowledge, ICTs in restoration, Problems of restoration, Role of libraries, Dissemination of TK.*

Local History Collection in Public Libraries is a Process of Preserving and Organising: Indigenous Knowledge: A Study

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Abstract:

Local history deals with information on events, ideas, stories and memories of a community in a small geographical area rather than a country or dynasty. Local history collection is a source of knowledge that refers to written and oral documents on the community of those nano-entities. Generally, books, magazines, local newspapers, maps, illustrations and leaflets and other documents carry information and indigenous or traditional knowledge of the local community and their needs. These locally generated vital documents would remain veiled if it is not preserved by some social organisation. Public libraries are social organisations where organised knowledge is displayed for dissemination to the public as well as researchers. In this regard the role of public libraries is important. In this paper, the author tries to identify the role of public libraries in preserving the local history as well as traditional knowledge of the community and identify the materials and policies for organising local history collections in libraries. The authors also examine the research trend on indigenous knowledge and the role of public libraries in connection with local history collection. Based on these objectives, the author studied different journal articles, research papers and electronic theses to clear the perception of the subject and previous studies. Further to identify the research trend, the author discussed different related theses from Shodhganga. The result shows that most of the research on indigenous knowledge is based on agriculture, water conservation and medicinal plants and historical perspective of the matter. A few papers also deal with role of public libraries in connection with local history and indigenous knowledge. In this paper total 112 research papers were analysed to identify the research trend on the subjects. In this part, analysis is based on subjects, states, year of submission and nature of authorship etc. This paper also suggests some measures for collecting local history materials and finally highlights the limitations of the study and scope of the further research.

Keywords: *Traditional knowledge, indigenous knowledge, local history collection, public libraries.*

Managing Indigenous Knowledge: Describing the Role of Public Libraries in Hooghly District, West Bengal

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Abstract:

The study focuses the role of public libraries for capturing, managing and sharing indigenous knowledge. Indigenous knowledge in district of Hooghly is an integral part of the daily life. It influences directly or indirectly on various socio-economic and cultural activities of the people of this district. Many social organisations, especially the public libraries play significant roles in this regard. This is a quantitative study with data from interviews and telephonic conversations with 15 librarians of public libraries in Hooghly District. The results highlight methods of capturing and managing indigenous knowledge by those libraries. It also explores various issues regarding dissemination and awareness of indigenous knowledge. Few recommendations have also been made for all the stakeholders in this regard.

Keywords: *Indigenous knowledge, public library, indigenous knowledge system, heritage, archive, Hooghly, West Bengal*

Managing manuscripts in Library and Information Science

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Background:

Manuscripts are very old mrdium of storing and communication knowledge. materials used in manuscripts are handmade paper, bark, palm leaves, etc. From library poin of view manuscripts have two aspects-processing and preservation. the processing aspect includes the cataloguing and classification of manuscriots for their easy identification.

Objectives:

The objective of the study is to explore treatment of the

- To explore the treatment of the concept in LIS controlled vocabulary like subject heading lists, classification schemes, etc.
- To discuss the cataloguing rules for manuscripts in AACR2R and CCC.

Methodology:

- The definitions of the concept "manuscript" were consulted from different vocabularies and the major characteristics were identified.
- Location of the term manuscripts in different classification schemes were discussed.
- tratment of the term in subject heading lists were explored.
- Cataloguing rules in AACR2R and CCC were explored.

Findings:

- Two varieties of definitions of the concept "manuscript" have been found one as "document" and another as "form."
- The classification schemes also included the concept under various nain classes.
- Subject heading lists like SLSH, LCSH have also included the term at their entries.
- AACR2R have described the rules for cataloguing of manuscriots in an elaborate way whwreas CCC have mentioned the importace of the rules to be framed for describing manuscripts.

Medical informatics on hospitalized covid -19 patients during 2020-2022 in kolkata: a case study

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Abstract:

Now a day's importance of information is infinite. Being a member of the society, we can't survive without information infect information itself has been recognized as a valuable material. Information has established its prestige in different parts of the society. Information ruling our society alone from the very ancient time. One of the most researched research areas is artificial intelligence and its applications. We have witnessed AI upending a variety of clinical imaging techniques in recent years, including chest X-ray, ultrasound, CT, MRI, PET, and SPECT. It is necessary to update clinical picture evaluation and develop robotized picture interpretation using various AI-based devices. Health informatics played a critical role in managing patients and populations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Health care and public health organizations both leveraged available information systems and standards to rapidly identify cases, triage infected individuals, and monitor population trends. The global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) disease has highlighted the importance of disease monitoring, diagnosing, treating, and screening. Technology-based instruments could efficiently assist healthcare systems during pandemics by allowing rapid and widespread transfer of information, real-time tracking of data transfer, and virtualization of meetings and patient visits. The goal of study across the board is to discover the early COVID-19 detection suggested by feature extraction and decision support systems. This study focuses on over all senecio of difficult COVID-19 virus and its major impact on human body. For this particular research work I have used for data collection purpose in Peerless Hospital MRD Department, Department of General Medicine, Department of Emergency Medicine, Department of Radiology. For conducting this study I have used observational case study method and taking random sampling from the covid-19 patients population from Medical Record Department, Peerless hospital.

Keyword: COVID 19, Medical Informatics, Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare organization.

Medical Information Needs and Availability of Resources of Rural: Government Physicians in the Nadia District of West Bengal

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Abstract:

Introduction: Health is an indicator of development. A sound health system of society suggests a proper health infrastructure and proper information systems among the physicians attached to the medical institutions. In India, healthcare services are guided by the principle as laid down in the recommendations of Sir Joseph Bhore Committee (1946). The Committee recommended a three-tier healthcare delivery system i.e. Sub-center (SC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), and Community Health Center (CHC) in rural areas. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 has also recognized the importance of the healthcare delivery system. At present rural health care is one of the biggest challenges in our country. The doctors who are working in rural areas are facing problems to provide quality treatment to patients due to the lack of infrastructure and availability of information resources for their work. This particular study in changed perspective presents the findings of the 'Information Needs and Availability of Resources of Rural Physicians in the Nadia, a predominantly rural district in West Bengal, India.

Methodology: In Nadia there are 17 blocks. 14 blocks contain 1 RH and other 3 blocks cover 1 BPHC each. The study considers all 17 RH and BPHC. Out of 47, one PHC has been selected from each block by simple random sampling. Thus total coverage of this study is 34 (53.12%) state government medical institutions of entire district of Nadia.

Data Analysis and observation: The physicians, as such work is a combination of administrative work and check-ups of the attending patients. Both jobs are crucial for the proper functioning of the health centres. It has been observed that for a better understanding of the administrative work the majority of the physicians are harping on some standard sources such as - guidebooks, annual reports, contact with higher officials, attending workshops/seminars etc. As against this, for their

prime task i.e. for clinical work, the physicians have to depend on patient data, case report, books and journals, internet etc. Apart from these two things the dependencies of the physicians on the alternative sources of information for their self-up-gradation have also been analyzed. The dependency on internet among the physicians of CHC and PHC for their self-up-gradation is as high as 94.12 per cent in CHC.

Suggestion and Conclusion: The majority of the physicians have expressed the information needs for self-up gradation. However, in the absence of proper infrastructure such as libraries etc., they depend on electronic media. As the objective of the study is to generate a realistic overview, it has been suggested that a well-equipped, well-resourceful modern medical library be in every public health centre in Nadia and over India. This has not been included in the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) 2012 guidelines for the health center.

Keywords: Information needs, Available resources, Rural Healthcare, Government Physicians.

Need for Incorporation of Indigenous Values in Modern Education System

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Abstract:

The vision of education is to inculcate life skills and employability skills among students. In the holistic approach to education, the emphasis is given for making future cosmopolitan citizen. Global citizenship is nothing but a collective approach for addressing all the problems that our Earth is now facing. Preserving natural heritage is now a prime concern to make human civilization sustainable in this world. Indigenous knowledge system flourishes based on a particular territory comprising all elements of that particular place through age-old practices, whereas the Western Education system establishes ignoring the local fragrance, Worldview of original habitats. Indigenous value system gives emphasis about the mutual-co existence of every species. The present education system based on Western culture and values fails to provide sustainable consistency to civilization. Greediness, the self-centred approach, materialistic behaviour, material culture, ego-centric approach is the gift of Euro-centric pedagogy. Reckless and break-less development using natural resources indiscriminately is nothing but a mere projection of colonial industrial philosophy. Where the ideology of Education talks about turning humans into resources, there Euro-centric pedagogy makes them mere copy-paste of Frankenstein who destroys the very genre of life within the blink of an eye. Sustainable Development Goals ask for Quality Education, with which other goals of sustainable development are interlinked. Either alone the employability skills or life skills cannot serve the purpose of the enrichment of humanity. The intermingling of both is a basic requirement of the Modern Education system. In this very context where the Euro-centric pedagogy fails to address the values of humanity in the Education system, the indigenous values of tribes are the preserver, protector, and builder of humanity. Indigenous values give due emphasis communitarian

resource management, wise use of resources and its conservation. Where in our civilized society, we fight with our counterparts to snatch their rights, those indigenous counterparts fight unitedly with each other for their survival. In an advanced society, where we rush behind self-identity, there tribes settle with belongingness with every stakeholder of nature, be it living or non-living, be it with animals or plants. The goal of present education lies in achieving the aims of Sustainable Development Goals where indigenous value systems are necessary to incorporate to achieve desired success. Employability skills also should not be confined to those skills about how to use them, rather, it is now necessary to incorporate indigenous values in the mere concept of using by extending them to use and sustain them for the future. When employability skills of progressed World induce the concept of Superiority among us, the indigenous value system respects the omnipotence of Nature for our survival. The present paper will analyse importance of the indigenous values and how it should be incorporated into the modern education system to make it a holistic one in a real sense and to inculcate sense of cosmopolitanism.

Ontology-driven Personalized Information Retrieval for LGBTQIA+ community

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In present days we all are talking about the freedom of information Which causes a big problem like information overload. It has two sides, 1. we can have any information on and from "pen to pin" on the web at our fingertips. Another, one is finding the required information is similar to finding a needle in a haystack. Therefore, users became frustrated with the thousands of 'hits' from keyword searches. With the massive increase in the availability of recorded information, it becomes more and more evident that keyword searching alone will not suffice.

Virtually every word in any language especially in the English language has more than one meaning/ sense; many words can be used as nouns, verbs, adjectives or adverbs. In addition, there is evidence from our day-to-day life that people writing about the same concept often do not use the same words to express them. And people searching for the same concept do not think of the same words to search for it. Therefore, subject indexing is what very little here. The clear implication is that in the presence scenario on the control vocabulary is needed to reconcile all the various possible words that can be used to express a concept and to differentiate among all the possible meanings That can be attached to certain words. Control vocabulary fall broadly three categories. 1. Subject heading lists. 2. Thesauri 3. Ontology. All these have certain similarities but they are different.

This research work focuses on questions that how ontologies assist in finding subject contents. And how systematized searching may trigger a sophisticated search for finding subject content by using free and Open source-based ontology software dedicated to personalised retrieval of documents/ information based on and around LGBTQIA+ community.

Keywords: *personalised Retrieval, Controlled vocabulary, LGBTQIA+ community, Ontology.*

Ph.D. Research in Information Science and Library Management at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Abstract:

Bangladesh has explored the importance of research in a variety of sectors for continuous development and problem-solving. To keep up with social change and professional competition, Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals need to conduct more and more research in various fields. The department of information science and library management has been providing PhD degrees since 1985. This study was conducted to explicate the present status, research fields, origin, and growth of the doctoral program in Bangladesh at the department of Information Science and Library Management (ISLM) at the University of Dhaka. The first library conference was held in 1853, marking the beginning of library education. It was initiated with the formation of the Library School at Columbia University in 1887 and the publication of the first issue of 'Library Journal' in 1876. Eleanor Upton received the first PhD in Library Science from the University of Chicago in 1930 for her dissertation, "A Guide to 17th Century Materials in the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of Great Britain to Date." The need for research in Library and Information Science (LIS) has become even more critical because of the integration of information science into the field of library science. Bangladesh gained independence from Pakistan in 1971, and more trained library professionals were needed to manage and run the libraries effectively and efficiently. In 1957, Mrs. Willa Boysworth

conducted a short course on "Reference and public relations in libraries" in cooperation with Dhaka University. Miss Letitia G. Willet was deputed to the Dhaka University library in 1958 and conducted a short course in "School Librarianship". The Department of Library and Information Science at the University of Dhaka came into being in 1959 with 12 students and 5 teachers. After independence, new colleges, universities, educational institutions, and learned societies emerged, and the need for professionally qualified personnel was realized. Library Association has begun to offer training courses. The objectives are to explicate the present status of Ph.D. degrees in the department of ISLM at the University of Dhaka, identify the PhD degree awarded research fields under the department of ISLM and know the origin and growth of the doctoral program in ISLM in Bangladesh. The study area was only the PhD research at the Department of Information Science and Library Management, University of Dhaka, from 1986 to 2022.A total enumeration sampling technique is used for collecting quantitative data in which the whole population is considered the sample. The total population was 22 with PhDs awarded, and the sample was the same. A total enumeration sampling technique is used for collecting quantitative data in which the whole population is considered the sample. The result shows that the research output was mainly comprised of (9) categories of (22) PhD degrees awarded. The data was collected during the field visit. The PhD awarded list was collected from the library register, and then the required data was collected. The data was analyzed by Microsoft Excel. Data were interpreted and presented in tables, figures, and charts. The results show that there were (9) categories of 22 PhD degrees awarded in the last 36 years. There has been positive growth in PhD awards. The study provided details of PhD research activities in ISLM at the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh and recommended that emphasis should be given to developing students' analytical and problem-solving skills, research-based master programs should be endorsed, private and public sectors should provide a sustained record of scholarship, and the area of research should be increased. The limitation was the time boundary; the research area was only the ISLM Department at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Social Impact on ISLM Research, Technology-based ISLM Research, and a Stable Area of ISLM PhD Awards at Bangladeshi Universities. ISLM, University of Dhaka, should focus on technology-based sustainable research to meet the challenges of the fourth industrial revolution and meet the government's initiative to build "Digital Bangladesh."

Preserving Our Voices: The Role of Community Information Centres in Safeguarding Endangered Languages in India

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Endangered language (or dying language) is language that is at risk of becoming extinct due to a variety of factors such as lack of support for their use in education and media, declining numbers of speakers, globalization and language shift to dominant languages. UNESCO reports that out of the 7000- odd languages spoken worldwide, nearly 2,500 are endangered, with India having the highest number of endangered languages, including many tribal languages. This can lead to a loss of cultural heritage and knowledge, as well as biodiversity in the linguistic landscape. Smaller, marginalized communities are more vulnerable to the loss of their language.

The preservation of endangered languages is important for cultural and linguistic diversity, and there are global efforts to support their maintenance and revitalization. The Indian government has launched the Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India (SPPEL) in 2013 to revive endangered languages and promote language diversity. Central Universities are documenting potentially endangered languages spoken by less than 10,000 people. While critiquing the current strategies of SPPEL, this paper argues that community involvement is crucial for the long-term preservation and promotion of endangered languages. The paper suggests that community and information centres can play a crucial role in promoting endangered languages and protecting them from disappearing.

Keywords: *Endangered Languages; Vanishing Voices; Cultural heritage; Linguistic Diversity; SPPEL; Community Involvement*

Protecting and promoting Indian heritage: A special reference to heritage tourism

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Abstract:

India has one of the broadest geopolitical areas as well as the most extensive and diversified cultural heritage. India's rich historical collection is acknowledged on a global scale as an important component of its distinct cultural identity. At several levels, including the international, national, and local, it is necessary to recognise the impact of safeguarding, conserving, interpreting, and presenting India's built heritage. The procedures that may be implemented include employing a PPP-based revenue generation model, focused marketing campaign using promotion and with help of information technology. Revenues as generated by Archeological Survey of India would have to be invested back into as if they were an independent profit centre. The National Cultural Fund (NCF) has to be made independent. The visitor experiences would have to be targeted along with community driven crowdsourcing. Definitive models of Corporate-Social-Responsibilities (CSR) to be built to serve all societal groups, including schoolchildren, families, tour guides, drivers, and other stake-holders. Each heritage site to be utilised to its full potential, marketing strategies for domestic as well as international tourists must be created and put into action, linking both tangible and intangible benefits, events, activities, and performances in addition to the built heritage experience of the site. This research-work is aimed to identify the possibilities of generating revenue as well as protecting the Indian heritage tourism for better implementation of the Indigenous Knowledge System. To achieve the same, the researchers have identified Working Group Report on Improving Heritage Management in India by NITI Aayog, Govt. of India for providing supportive data/ documentation which is much more pertinent in all aspects.

Keywords: *Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS), Indian Heritage, Heritage Tourism, National Cultural Fund (NCF), Corporate-Social-Responsibilities (CSR).*

Public Library Services: an approach for its Reengineering and Rejuvenation or sustainable development of Knowledge Society

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Abstract:

The society grew in different ages so also the Libraries. Human thoughts and longs for value development attributed this growth. The Libraries, namely the public libraries (Pls), have been sharply sustaining to serve the society. The Public Library Services (PLS) varied in ages. The talks and discussions on the PLS today are incessant and rampant. Unesco Manifesto 1994 clearly embodies that the public libraries are the local gateways to knowledge. They provide a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development of the individuals and social groups. Public Libraries (PLs) are practically the living forces for creation, education, information and knowledge to the people of all castes, creeds, communities of all ages and genders. Undeniably, the PLs are the significant weapons for healthy growth of the knowledge society (KS) in which knowledge and information are to effectively play the key roles to shape the economy.

Libraries are fundamentally social organizations. They are indispensable for the social well beings. As a social organization a library is concerned with the man's activities and behavior in the society. It has to satisfy the need, demand and requirement of the people. As a corollary, it has to adapt itself with the social and economical behavior of the society.

Knowledge economy is the expression of state of the society which embraces all phases of development. Productivity of knowledge, handling and using knowledge almost in all phases of social activities are the primary elements of knowledge economy. Sustainable growth, development and enrichment of this knowledge economy are incumbent on the vibrant efforts, endeavours and performances of the human resources, endowed with the knowledge and expertise in the relevant fields. Libraries are the chief organs for creating and developing the human resources for the steadfast growth of the knowledge economy, the epithet of knowledge society.

But a disquieting situation has been prevailing. Productivity and operational efficiency of the PLs are not in merited sight even when induction of automation, digitization, and even disrupting technologies, AI etc. are there. The picture of unorganized and uncouth libraries also exist.

This paper aims to identify the parameters for reengineering of the PLs to make them viable and vibrant to meet the need, demand and requirement of the people by studding as well its behavioral economics and also building up a consumer behavior model to meet the need, demand and requirement of the people of all communities and sects of the society in the manner it should.

Relevance of Vedanta Principles on Contemporary Education

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Abstract:

Vedanta is one of the most significant and progressive schools of Indian philosophies. The philosophy is rooted in Upanishad. It forms an amassed base of Indian culture, heritage, and knowledge. The four cardinal principles of Vedanta are non-duality of the ultimate reality, divinity of the soul, oneness of existence and harmony of religions. The aim of modern education is not only cognitive development but also social, intellectual, ethical, and emotional development holistically. It also transpires on preservation and development of culture, moral, spiritual and character development. Against these rooted and thoughtful transcripts, the present review explores the relevance of various principles of Vedanta philosophy and its influence in the contemporary education. The study identified various aspects of contemporary education i.e., holistic education, ethics and values, self-learning, interconnectedness, curriculum, critical thinking, discipline, and development of good teaching method based on the principles of Vedanta philosophy. Academic integrity offers freedom to the learners and teachers to build new ideas, knowledge, and creative works. Ethical consideration, value inculcation is the most relevant issue in education and research which is supported by Vedantic principles. Vedanta philosophy follows the principles of education for self-sufficiency. Modern education system also emphasizes on self-directedness, self-determination, mutual respect, and learners' autonomy. Interconnectedness and interdependence among all things and facts are the core idea of Vedanta philosophy. It is highly related to the globalization, collaboration, social connections in the context of present education system. Character building

was one of the aims of education in Vedic period. In the curricula of modern education system various aspects such as moral and value education have been included. The Vedanta philosophy encourages critical thinking to discover new knowledge and truth. Modern education also emphasizes on building community of enquiry, critical thinking skills, innovation, and creativity. The fundamentals of Vedanta principles stretch its relevance spur the Open and Distance Learning milieu as well. The National Education Policy, 2020 also reflected the principles of Vedanta throughout its future planning. The present review-based study has been conducted purely on secondary data. All information to re-establish and connect the objectives of the review have been mobilized from the existing research papers, books, and online resources.

Research in Indian Traditional Knowledge: Indigenous Wisdom of India

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Abstract:

Tremendous development in knowledge organization and indigenous practices have compared various nations to focus on reserving traditional knowledge and carrying forward search practices. Whereas knowledge systems and libraries come into the picture, their roles are new marvels. The present study highlights the conceptual Knowledge of indigenous Knowledge, proliferation, growth, and development from the perspective of information technology and global diversity. A significant purpose of this study also indicates the combination of various activities in India through the tribal community practices and academic libraries efforts with the example of JNU Library, New Delhi.

Keywords: *Indigenous, Knowledge, Traditional Knowledge, Community, Library, OPAC, JNU, New Delhi, India.*

Rethinking the Library and Information Science Education and Services through the essence of Indian Knowledge Systems

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Abstract:

The paper discusses the various facets of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) since vedic period. The main objectives of universe of knowledge dissemination and its prolonged effect in every sphere of human society are analysed. The motto of professional domain is also explicitly evaluated through the essence of IKS. In this Information Society era, the information identification, collection, organization as well as its dissemination are equally to be enhanced by the application of generous ideas of IKS.

The authors comparatively evaluate the school of thought and principles of library and information science education and services as designed by our father of library science S.R. Ranganathan and the western school of library and information principles. After thorough evaluation the authors comment that the esteemed efficiency and essence of IKS are to be applied in the domain of LIS education and services towards developing the ideal of LIS principles for holistic social development and its survival in this new techno based society.

Keywords: Vedic Period, Universe of Knowledge, IKS applied in LIS disciplines

Robotic Challenge of Artificial Intelligence over the Hierarchy of Metacognitive Indian Knowledge System

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Abstract:

Two ancient civilizations in Greece and India saw the exemplary growth in development of knowledge system. In India, we experienced evolutionary transformation from impressionism during Gurukul to Phlebotomism during early ages of industrial revolution. A parallel stream of Naturalism was evident in France by Rousseau and in India by Rabindranath Tagore. Gandhiji also experimented with his Basic Education in Tolstoy Farm as followed by Tagore in Sriniketan highlighting rural reconstruction. With the advent of technology in Teaching- Learning and the concept of project based Learning, John Dewey in USA pioneered pragmatism. Since then the entire knowledge system was dominated by Techno-Pedagogues with various tools like virtual learning, ICT, digitalization, flipped classroom, online class which ultimately has reached the transformation of human teacher into robotics with artificial intelligence with everything dictated and designed by technocrats in Silicon Valley aspiring for global control of human learning and knowledge through purely mechanized robotic teaching where Teachers' role will be minimized to content developer. Entire learning and knowledge system is at the cross roads of conflict between robotic artificial intelligence and humane metacognitive wisdom development. The future seems to be unclear and gloomy, thus making the educators apprehensive about the human values of the generation next.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Digitalization, I.C.T, Flipped Classroom, Impressionism, Phlebotomism, Robotics, Techno-Pedagogues

Role of different library services to support the indigenous knowledge system in our society: a case study

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Abstract :

The purpose of the study was to identify the importance of the contemporary library services in the modern use of indigenous knowledge system in order to determine how it can best be managed in order to contribute progressively to the society. The importance of libraries in preserving and disseminating the indigenous knowledge was also discussed. The paper highlighted the support of library services towards indigenous knowledge. It also established that with the indigenous knowledge stored in human mind, the knowledge is susceptible to be lost because when a person possessing that knowledge dies, she or he dies with the entire knowledge in abundance. The paper further examined that Indigenous knowledge is mostly needed in rural areas and that most of that knowledge is not documented. As a result, the libraries should device a means to collect, store and disseminate Indigenous Knowledge (IK) as well as provide user oriented library services. The study recommends that libraries should take full responsibility of collecting and developing Indigenous Knowledge for ease of storage and dissemination as well as provide services.

Keywords: *Indigenous Knowledge. Libraries. Oral Tradition. Oral Knowledge. Society. Disseminate. Application.*

Role of information literacy competency: towards knowledge society

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Abstract:

According to UNESCO, knowledge societies are about capabilities to identify, produce, process, transform, disseminate and use the information to build and apply knowledge for human development. They require an empowering social vision that encompasses plurality, inclusion, solidarity and participation (UNESCO, 2005b). The need for continuous learning is a general characteristic of the Knowledge Society, and the capacity for each individual to learn throughout life is a lifelong learner that makes man information literate and knowledgeable. So, individuals who can find, evaluate, analyze, integrate, manage, and convey information to others efficiently and effectively are called knowledgeable people. On the other hand, Information Literacy is the ability to identify what information is needed, understand how the information is organized, identify the best sources of information for a given need, locate those sources, evaluate the sources critically, and share that information with others efficiently and effectively. So, an Information Literate person must have the ability to recognize, locate, analyze, integrate, manage, evaluate, use and disseminate information effectively and efficiently when needed. Hence, an information-literate person is the most knowledgeable in society. Therefore, knowledge skills and information literacy skills are the same things that make a man information rich knowledgeable person, and only knowledgeable persons can make society knowledgeable. But while moving forward people are confronted with the fact that their knowledge is not enough to go on with their activity, make decisions or start a new activity. There is a knowledge gap and an information need. Such a situation can arise because something changes in a person or his or her surroundings. Depending on the importance of the situation and the degree of

uncertainty, a person will search for information to satisfy an information need, reduce uncertainty and update his or her knowledge. In this way, people can survive, develop themselves, perform tasks and relax. In this context, the purpose of this paper is to present a broader analytical insight into the Information Literacy concept to achieve a Knowledge Society. The concept of Information Literacy and its practical approach towards achieving a Knowledge Society will be discussed in detail in this paper.

Keywords: *Information Literacy, Information Skills, Knowledge Society, Knowledge Skills.*

Role of Joint libraries of restoring Indian Knowledge system: A study

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Abstract:

The restoration of India's knowledge system is an important subject of research, and Joint libraries play an important role in this process. The Indian knowledge system is extensive and diversified, encompassing fields such as philosophy, physics, mathematics, medicine, architecture, and literature, to name a few. Nevertheless, much of this knowledge has been lost or forgotten over the years as a result of historical circumstances such as colonialism, invasion, and socioeconomic shifts. The primary role of joint libraries in reconstructing the Indian knowledge system is to maintain and make available to scholars and researchers existing Indian knowledge resources. These joint libraries could be the result of a collaborative effort involving diverse institutions, such as universities, research groups, and government agencies, with the goal of combining resources and expertise in order to restore the Indian knowledge system. One of the most important advantages of joint libraries is that they serve as a centralised repository for Indian knowledge resources such as manuscripts, rare books, and artefacts. This helps to preserve and conserve these vital resources, which would otherwise be lost or harmed. Joint libraries can also assist in the digitization of these resources, making them more available to a wider audience and conserving them for future generations. Joint libraries can serve an important role in encouraging research and scholarship in the Indian knowledge system, in addition to preservation. Researchers and scholars can investigate and analyse the Indian knowledge system in a more comprehensive and nuanced manner if they have access to these resources. This can lead to new insights and discoveries, which can help restore and revitalise the Indian knowledge system. Another important function of joint libraries is to foster collaboration and multidisciplinary research. The Indian knowledge system is interdisciplinary by nature, with several domains of knowledge

interrelated and interdependent. Cross-disciplinary research can be facilitated by bringing together scholars and researchers from other domains to interact and exchange ideas. Finally, by preserving and making available existing resources, supporting study and scholarship, and facilitating collaboration and interdisciplinary research, joint libraries play an important role in repairing the Indian knowledge system. As a result, continuing to invest in cooperative libraries and other programmes that encourage the restoration and regeneration of the Indian knowledge system is critical.

Key Words: Knowledge system, Joint Libraries, Resources, Research, Collaborative.

Role of Libraries in Indian Knowledge and Cultural Tradition – a Journey

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Abstract:

This article takes us on a journey of 'Ghana Parampara'- a knowledge tradition from ancient to medieval to the modern era focusing on our very own Golden land- India. Unique was this journey, starting from aural transmission to the manuscripts to the invention of libraries and yet developing digital libraries. India, the land of wisdom, has played a leading contribution in imparting knowledge around the world through ages. Inspite of the several attacks on this land and the attempt to destroy its knowledge system by various invaders at various times India still sustains with pride for its excellent knowledge base. Worth mentoring our rulers- be it our Indian Kings or others who ruled this land, made this possible. The exchange of ideas from different parts of the continent with India has strengthened Indian knowledge and culture. There was renaissance in Indian epistemology and education quite a few times in different centuries strengthening it yet more. Decades of practice and research proved effective. However, the most interesting part is the preservation of these diverse of knowledge and information in a vast country like India. Libraries play the most important role for this but there were other sources as well at different times. Libraries itself is so huge and interesting a subject that every single ruler of India- kings, emperors, or even later the landlords patronised libraries and added to the Indian knowledge system until the establishment of Public libraries under the later part of British regime. Public libraries proved to be so effective that the Govt of India has continuously been working on its development. Introduction of NKC, NML, RRRLF, NDLI are the few examples of recent past. However, in today's world of digitization, objectives are made to transform public libraries to digital libraries to pass on the rich knowledge to the generation to come.

Role of Libraries in Preserving Indigenous Knowledge and Culture: A Study

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Abstract:

Indigenous knowledge is an important resource for any nation since it helps that country to flourish and evolve its society. For the sake of sustainable development, these rooted knowledge systems in Indian society should be conserved, documented, and revived. Libraries and information centres carry out a variety of tasks to conserve traditional knowledge, including documenting traditional knowledge, capturing/ recording it, microfilming it, digitising it, and building digital repositories to improve accessibility. This article explores the initiatives taken toward the preservation of indigenous knowledge and the role that libraries and information centres play in achieving this goal in India.

Keywords: *Traditional Knowledge, Indigenous Knowledge, Preservation, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)*

Role of libraries in promoting information literacy in an ICT-driven knowledge society

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Information Literacy incorporates knowing how to make use of various tools to retrieve, evaluate, use, and communicate information in an ethical way. Information literacy plays a major role in enabling people to independently find information and use it whenever the need arises a today's knowledge society. In this 21st century, only knowing basic Information and communication technology is not enough, one needs to understand the application of these tools and technologies. This paper discusses the role of libraries plays in the knowledge society. It explains the importance of Information Literacy and opportunities for libraries to improve services through ICT as well as the challenges of Information Literacy Instruction, and charged government ministries with responsibility for the planning, budgeting, and periodic monitoring of Information Literacy initiatives, in close consultation with the education, culture and other relevant agencies.

Role of Library for Accessing and Preserving Indigenous Knowledge

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Abstract:

People have a different cultural practice and they have a unique way of life. The cultural practices and the life style of indigenous communities in the world is referred to as indigenous knowledge. Such knowledge is being transmitted towards many generations amongst indigenous communities and it reflects their identity and history. The indigenous knowledge is mainly concerned with such activities which are connected intimately with daily livelihoods of different people instead of their philosophies and abstract ideas. The Indigenous knowledge is mainly confined to the local population which possess a richly complex and highly detailed information related to agro-forestry, agriculture, food preparation, soil fertilization, multiple cropping pattern, pest management, health care etc. The knowledge among the local people is referred to as Local knowledge or indigenous knowledge which is generally viewed as best and latest strategy to fight against underdevelopment, poverty and hunger. The skills and knowledge are derived from the interaction which human being have with experiments, observations and environment. These help the people in taking informed decisions and also help in framing models regarding resource exploitation. The resources of knowledge are very important and it is necessary that sufficient information is available in the libraries so that people could go through them and improve their knowledge. The practices, skills and knowledge related to different natural resources should be passed down to upcoming generations through cultural learning process.

Keywords: *Indigenous Knowledge, Traditional knowledge, Library, local K Knowledge, Practices, Skills.*

Role of literature in propagating science

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Science and literature are often considered to be independent of one another, but that can hardly be true. Imagination is the very foundation of all innovations, and empirical evidence along with creativity engender scientific creations. Literature has served as the medium for not only premonitions but also inspirations in the field of science and technology. Michael Crichton's novel Jurassic Park (1990) had generated the picture of a modern world endowed with breakthrough technology in the field of genetic engineering and simplified chaos theory in terms of its real-world applicability. H.G.Wells' The Time Machine is a classic novel that sets foot into the genre of speculative evolution and future history besides being one of the foremost examples of the 'dying earth subgenre.' Sir Arthur C. Clarke's works on space during the post-war years had described radio signals for long-distance communication much before they had become a commonality. Margaret Atwood's Oryx and Crake (2003) speculates a dystopian future, a popular sub-genre for science-fiction writers, which revolves around ethical issues that are likely to be faced in a post-apocalyptic machinery. Such works of art have remained relevant through generations because of their significant contribution in sparking general interest in the various fields of science. Cinema alongside literature too, has played a remarkable role in cementing the overlap between art and science - its depiction of blackholes and wormholes were later determined to be astonishingly accurate according to later researches. What must be noted is that literature humanizes information that may otherwise seem quite impersonal, and such elements of human emotions like pain, guilt, anxiety, relief and anger make such works relatable. Before the advent of visually stimulating forms of art (films, performances, comics etc), novels across every genre had the capacity to transpose the reader into the social, economic and political background of the story - which is why it is always more effective to learn from mentally stimulating work than from purely

empirical research alone. In his book La-Science Fiction, Henri Baudin has argued in favour of literature in the propagation of science to penetrate the non-professional demographic. The transition of scientific research into popular science is notable amongst the works of eminent scientists like Stephen Hawkings, Neil deGrasse Tyson and Carl Sagan.

Bengal has prided herself in its own scientific luminaries following the Bengali Renaissance. Amongst the most notable are Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray and Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's works. An eminent chemist, educationist, historian and industrialist, Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray's A History of Hindu Chemistry from the Earliest Times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century (1902) traverses the evolution and history of chemistry starting from alchemy of the Vedas. Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose's The Nervous Mechanism of Plants (1926), 'Response of the Living and Non-Living' (1902) and other books served to advance knowledge about plant life, and most notably the theory of the nervous system present in plants. He was very close to sister Nivedita and his writings reflected philosophical reasoning which was due to the immense influence of Sister Nivedita on him .

Even before , long back in Nineteenth century when India was merged in superstition and orthodox beliefs, Raja Rammohan Roy wrote on subjects which made the general mass aware in science philosophy and reasoning. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar too wrote books on basic science for students in lucid narrative form that was first of its kind, which helped students and even general people to develop the concept of science.

Moreover the publishing house where I belong to has immense contribution in Bengali juvenile learners life in Twentieth century. Dev Sahitya kutir published number of books depicting the life as well as the works of different scientists and scholars which had an inspirational and motivational value. The house also published fables and moral value stories for young readers, which helped them to develop scientific aptitude and approach. Last but not the least, I will conclude by mentioning - literature helps a person to think and imagine . And we all know Big scientists are basically Thinkers ,they have achieved that position because they could imagine what general people could not.

Role of public libraries in promoting the cultivation of Indigenous knowledge for upholding the cultural tradition in West Bengal

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Abstract :

The term traditional knowledge refers to the knowledge that is developed by the native community andis transmitted down the generations for the sustenance of the social, cultural and economic progressionof indigenous people. Since the traditional knowledge bears the testimony of the evolution of a community, this indigenous knowledge becomes very vital for the protection of the community identity. Therefore the traditional knowledgeneeds proper attention to eliminate the possibility of being left unrecorded,as in majority of cases, all around the world, the traditional knowledge percolates orally across generations without proper documentation. West Bengal is a state with a rich cultural heritage, however, traditional knowledge developed around communities and perceived in diverse forms – songs, folklore, rituals, stories, myths, dance forms, regional practices, food habits, etc., have not been properly preserved and allowed to develop to that extent such that it becomes a vital component for the community level decision making process. Meanwhile, the literature review reveals that, for the upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of folk artistes and to protect the dignity of the folk artistes in West Bengal, Government of West Bengal has already taken several initiatives, as is evident from its 'LokprasarPrakalpa' scheme intending to uphold the traditional folk arts of Bengal.Lack of a repository for the preservation and dissemination of traditionalknowledge that continues to develop around the cultural traditions of Bengal involving artisans, craftsmen associated with festivities, danseuse, performing artistes other than folk artistes, etc., hinders the provision of proper knowledge transmission among generations. Thus, the cultural identities relating to community level decision-making specific to agricultural practices, health care, education, resource management, etc., of

indigenous groups remain at stake since the sustainability around the livelihood is principally depended on the acquisition, organisation and dissemination of traditional knowledge.Therefore, there is a need to study of how to organise the traditional knowledge that is being developed around the cultural traditions in Bengal and make use of the traditional knowledge to ensure the sustainability of the cultural identity of diverse sections of the community in Bengal and thus support their economic development. The involvement of public libraries in West Bengal for the development of community linkage is already in vogue. Therefore, the infrastructure and services of the public libraries are to be harnessed for the promotion of traditional knowledge. The main objective of the paper is to underpin the importance of the development of a traditional knowledge repository around the cultural traditions in West Bengal and to highlight the role of public libraries in promoting the cultivation of indigenous knowledge. It will also discuss about the national and international initiatives towards building traditional knowledge systems. Since, the preservation of traditional knowledge may marginally differ from the way scientific information are documented, the paper also aims to identify the challenges in developing a traditional knowledge repository and suggests ways - how the informal traditional knowledge base could be documented, preserved and disseminated by the public libraries in West Bengal for the sustenance of cultural identities of indigenous people.

Role of Public Libraries in User Awareness and Community Information Service: A Study

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Food, shelter and cloths are essential and basic needs of every human being. In modern age Information is the essential need of life in every communities, which helps in the update and proper fulfillment for its survival and growth. Hence it can be truly said that survival and development of any community is not possible without information. Therefore it is responsibility of the government to provide user awareness and information services to its communities. In this context, Public libraries are the one of the community information centers can play important role in providing effective user awareness and Community Information Services (CIS) programme. These are the only centers entrusted with the duties of providing right information to the right users at a right time and also help people to deal with daily activities and problem solving to improving the quality of communities. This paper will discuss the role of public libraries about user awareness and Community Information Services programme and also its challenges in present scenario.

Keywords: *Public library, Community Information Centre, User awareness, Community Information Service.*

Role of the Libraries in Promoting Moral Education in Indian Education System

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Abstract:

The study examines the role of library in promoting moral education and moral values in Indian Education System because libraries play a very important role in education system to educate Peoples (Students, users, patrons etc.) it is a backbone of any Schools, Institutions and Universities for developing moral values. The paper tried to explain the concept of moral education and morality, their needs and role of libraries for developing moral values with suitable suggestions.

Keywords: Moral Education, Indian Education System, Libraries

Role of the Russian state library in restoring ITKS

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This article discusses the role of the Russian State Library in restoring India's traditional knowledge system. The library's Oriental Center (department of oriental literature) houses over 900,000 books and periodicals in 256 languages of Asia and Africa, including a vast collection of Indian literature. The article highlights the library's impressive focus on Sanskrit, Bengali, Malayalam literature, which includes classical and modern works by ancient and contemporary writers. The article also notes that the library's collection of Indian literature covers various languages and aspects of Indian culture and history, with works by well-known Indian authors. Overall, the article emphasizes the invaluable resource that the Russian State Library's collection of Indian literature provides for scholars and researchers interested in exploring and preserving India's traditional knowledge system.

Strengthening Indian Knowledge System: Exploring the Possibilities of Application of Robotics in Libraries

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Abstract:

The basic purpose of a library is to provide information and learning resources to its clientele. Libraries are rendering their services over the centuries, however, over time their mode of providing services and offering facilities has been largely metamorphosed. Now libraries are engaged in community mobilization, collecting a wide range of resources, building knowledge repositories around specific disciplines, and are destined to provide access to knowledge repositories across the world to allow open access to resources for global societal development. Journals of articles are no longer the strict choice of the researchers. Now came the provision of data journals where researchers can build up their raw data and help future research with easy accessibility to the raw data and their analytical quotient. The huge volume of information not only threw a challenge to the librarians on how to manage the huge data sets but also to the end users on how to filter out the desired resources and how to access the comprehensive databases. The application of cloud computing technologies and neural networks somehow eases the issues relating to the provisioning of big data management. The application of blockchain technology in libraries is also contemplated by researchers in the field of information and communication management. However, like many other fields, the field of library and information science has already started adopting the power of artificial intelligence for its implication in the library to enhance the library workflow involving information collection, processing, preservation, and dissemination and thus building a knowledge system for the wider purpose.

In their approach to providing improved learning experiences to users, libraries have focused their intent on immersive platforms and

leaned on AI and machine learning. The trend gave rise to the advent of robotics in libraries. Though the application of robotics has been observed in industries long ago, particularly as a replacement to human labor in life-threatening spheres, the huge benefit of robotics have been noticed in medical science, where many complicated operations are performed by the robots with minimal invasion and performed with less involvement of time. Education sectors have already engaged in robot-mediated text data mining. The use of robots is becoming more prevalent day by day; even many customer care centers are also employing chatbots to receive queries and exchange talks with their human counterparts.

Based on the pervasive nature of robotics, libraries have started adopting this AI subfield for the provision of information and knowledge management. The use of a chatbot to complement the service of a reference librarian has become a common trend across libraries in the west. The telepresence robot performing the functions of a library guide is observed in many libraries. The porter robot carrying books to and from the circulation counter is also a remarkable approach as far as machine involvement in carrying out routine library work is concerned. Shelf management robots to take the responsibility to search and find books and replace books is also observed in some libraries that have already contemplated involving robots in the library.

There are many activities that robots are performing in libraries and there are possibilities to explore many more areas where the application of robots can be harnessed in the library. Therefore, the main objective of the paper is to explore how robots are being applied in the provisioning of library services, underpinning the challenges and benefits involved. The paper also aims to investigate what are the future possibilities of the application of robots in libraries. The study will be based on exploring library websites across the globe and reviewing the literature related to the field. The paper will highlight how the application of robots in the library could transform it into a more engaging library environment and how far the library work cycle could be improved in terms of strengthening the knowledge system.

Study on Information Usage and Feudalism: A New Social Division in New Normal

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Abstract:

A society is full of various social facts and procedures. From the historical time a basic understanding among the feudal culture has been carried forward till now. A section of people due to some social benefits are up and the others are not that much advantaged so they are continuously pressurized to be subdued. In this way a cultural atrocity is prevalent in the historical time. It is a thought that this kind of human living has been ended and now all should have a humane living. Somehow this thought is now under an examination of time. The Corona pandemic has created a situation when the online education as well as knowledge distribution is happening. India is now in the age of 5g of internet but still many portions of this land are out of the reach even of 3g internet in a complete day. So some persons are getting advantage of the digital age when others are not much prolific in their living and their lives are making them weak to tackle the situation. In this age the agricultural feudalism can be observed in the literary works but the digital living is making a new feudalism culture possible. It is a danger for the human civilization when a division of strong and weak will be presented on this soil. This differentiation can be curbed down if the government is taking proper strategies. But the academic arena cannot be aloof from this condition rather this sector of human growth much be sensitized to see the issue for making some betterment in the positive sense. What are the ways to deliver a good journey further will be discussed here from a scientific research understanding.

Keywords: Social facts, Feudal culture, Corona pandemic, Age of 5g

Tagore and Library

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Abstract:

Library is an institution, which collects, stocks, processes, organizes and disseminates knowledge to readers. In other words, it is the knowledge hub of the society. Gerald Johnson writes, "The quickest and the easiest access to the world's best thought is through public library".

"To carry knowledge free to the doors of the ignorant, to educate them in the righteous path, nothing can be equal to that form of charity; even to give away the whole world can never come to its level" are the words of Manu. This is relevant to the objectives and functions of a Public Library at anytime and anywhere.

The Tagores are considered to be the most successful Bengali family from the state of Bengal in the last 300 years. The Tagores, who were progressive, open minded and widely travelled family, gave birth to many artists, poets, musicians, philosophers as well as businessmen, social-, cultural- and religious reformers of international repute. It is well known that the concept of the "Library" had received generation-wise support by the family of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. Tagore family provided sincere patronage to the development of "Library Movement" in India for 3-generations continuing more than 100 years from 1835 to 1941 – the year of Rabindranath Tagore's death.

Prince Dwarakanath Tagore, the grand father of Rabindranath, had a great contribution to establish the Calcutta Public Library. The proposal of establishment of a public library in Calcutta was placed before a public meeting in August 1835, presided by Sir John peter Grant, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the said meeting passed the resolution:

"That it is expedient and necessary to establish in Calcutta a public library of reform and circulation that shall be open to all ranks and clases without distinction, and sufficiently extensive to supply the wants of the entire community in every department of literature".

Rabindranath wrote only two articles on Library: "Library (1908)" and "Function of a Library (1928)". Library in the words of Tagore was a repository of knowledge that had to be properly organized. Tagore believed that Librarian should always invite its readers to the library and should introduce readers on library books or collection. Rabindranath always admitted that the library has a vital role in case of education and for that he built the Library with the very establishment of the Brahma Vidyalaya at santiniketan. Thus the subject "Library" also received his great touch. Rabindranath was a book lover and keenly interested to study different subjects and after reading these books, he presented all books to the library for the use of teachers and students. Many of these books having marked with marginal notes and comments wre preserved at Rabindra Bhavana Library, santiniketan.

Tagore's thoughts about the library was unique in those days and not only limited to his educational institute, but also extended for society education. He was the pioneer for planning his "Rural Reconstruction Programme" and enrichment of Community Education through "Circulating Library" or "Chalantika Library". He had established a system of Community Education through Library at Sriniketan, which may be accepted as model of "Community Development Process" and the "Mass Literacy Movement".

The Role of the Librarian in Promoting Digital Information Literacy

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Abstract:

It is theoretical paper on Role of Librarian in Digital Information Literacy. It discusses the Digital Information Literacy meaning, need of its and how the librarian can play a role in promoting the Digital Information Literacy. How the library can play a major role in increasing the usage of the digital content available inside the library, including the open access material. How it can provide the help in creation of research material.

In the present scenario when information is available in plenty, it becomes quite necessary to provide or disseminate the information in proper form. It is quite natural that the advent of internet has thrown the information is large numbers but the information should be used with proper authenticity. It provides the space for a library professional to play a role as information provider   for correct and authenticated information to the users.

Traditional Culture in Indian Mythology: Understanding the Significance of Classic Tales in Modern-day Society

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Mythology has been a source of inspiration and wisdom, providing guidance on how to live a virtuous life and inspiring people to pursue their dreams and goals. Indian mythology is a vital part of the country's cultural heritage. It is a treasure trove of beliefs, and practices that reflect the country's rich cultural heritage. These myths and legends have been passed down from generation to generation, shaping a rich tapestry of tales, legends, and stories. These classic tales are not just stories but are a reflection of the values, and cultural practices that have been prevalent in India for centuries. They have always influenced the way people think and behave in ancient Indian society and continue to shape the cultural identity of modern-day India. The significance of these tales in the modern context lies in the fact that they provide a window into the past. They provide us with insights into how to live our lives in a meaningful and purposeful way. They teach us about the importance of family, community, and social responsibility. They allow us to understand the cultural practices, customs, and beliefs that were prevalent in ancient India. These stories have been retold in various forms and have been adapted to suit the needs of different audiences. This article explores the significance of traditional culture in Indian mythology as reflected through classic literature and its impact on modern age. It also highlights the role of mythology in shaping cultural identity and how it can be a source of inspiration and wisdom in our technology-dominated modern-day society.

Traditional medical knowledge system in India: a study

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Abstract:

Traditional medicinal practice is an ancient practice in India, has played a vital role in human health care system. As well, all traditional medicines have it own regional effects. A long running debates has raised between modern medicinal system and traditional medicinal systems based on their therapeutic activity, side effects, etc. This article provides a preliminary outline of the development of traditional Indian medicine by discussing various Indian traditional medicinal systems and their importance based on recent reviews.

Keywords: *Traditional medicine, Traditional medicinal practice, India, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homeopathy, Yoga.*

Traditional Uses of Spices

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Abstract:

Spices have been used since ages not only to enhance the taste and flavour of food but also as medicine. Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine have been using spices since centuries for treatment of various types of disease. In our daily life also traditional use of spices are prevailing as a remedy for many diseases. Spices have also been used as preservative agents. Even to date fishes and meat brought from the market are malinated with turmeric to protect them from getting infected. Egyptians have used different type of spices for preserving their mummies. Work from our laboratory have found out that spices contain lot of active compounds, which are responsible for their medicinal properties. The traditional way of preparing food in our houses justify the scientific use of spices. Hence, most of the traditional uses of spices can be interpreted in terms of modern scientific findings.

Understanding the Representations of LGBTQIA+ Community in the Indian Knowledge System

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Abstract:

There is nothing more dangerous than promoting misconceptions as traditions for they give birth to unfortunate misgivings and dangerous discriminations in society denying dignity of life and entity-- basic violation of human rights. The objective of this paper is to show how the misunderstanding of the liberal Indian and Hindu tradition and knowledge system has resulted in the prosecution of the LGBTQIA+ community in our country. Moreover, this study proves that the idea of rights and dignity of life for the LGBTQIA+ community is not at all a western concept as generally perceived among Indians, even the so-called educated community. In fact, it was the British Indian government that criminalised sexual conduct 'against the order of nature' in 1860. An LGBT person was liable to be imprisoned for life under Article 377 enacted by the British in 1860. On the other hand, Indian literature and mythology does not find the matter of gender as a spectrum revolting. Rather it has always honoured those who transcended the binary. Hindu gods have encouraged same-gender and transgender relationships, and they are widely accepted in religious literature, oral traditions, and folklore. In a land with such broad horizons of understanding and respect for the LGBTQIA+, it was shocking when in 2013, the Indian Supreme Court overturned a decision of the Delhi Court's that found Article 377 of the Indian Criminal Code to be unconstitutional in 2009. After waiting for five years, the Indian Supreme Court finally overturned Article 377 of the IPC in 2018 and decriminalised consensual homosexual relations. The methodology of the paper is qualitative research, an exercise into the analysis of Indian religious and secular literature reflecting on the ancient Indian attitude towards the community. Today laws uphold the right of the transgender people to change their sex and identify as a third gender. Nonetheless, there is still a long way to go in the fight for LGBTQIA+ rights. The root of the problem lies in the prevailing misunderstanding of the Indian knowledge system (IKS), which is more liberal than given credit for.

Keywords: IKS, LGBTQIA+, court, liberal, tradition

Unlearning Kamasutra: An exploration of Indian homosexuality

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The acceptance of homosexuality in traditional India varied depending on the time period and region, although it is clear from several instances in Hindu mythology, texts, art and cultural manifestations that in ancient India, same-sex relationships existed and was well accepted in society. Ample of references to homosexuality in ancient texts like the Kama Sutra, the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, Matsya purana, and even the more modern treatise-Arthashastra. However, the attitudes towards homosexuality were not uniformly positive and varied depending on the specific social and cultural context. In later periods, such as during the Mughal era, same-sex relationships were more accepted and even celebrated in some courts. However, with the arrival of British colonialism and the imposition of Victorian moral codes, attitudes towards homosexuality became more negative, and same-sex relationships were criminalized in 1861 under British rule. This paper proposes the unlearning of such modern western values and morals brought forth by Victorian English impositions on colonial India, and re-examining the Kamasutra-widely considered one of the most influential works on sexuality in world literature- to explore the instances of Indian homosexuality, its cultural, social and sexual significance and locating its identity position in traditional Indian knowledge systems. For example, the Kama Sutra suggests that same-sex relationships are not uncommon and that some men may have an innate desire for other men. The text also describes different sexual positions and techniques that can be used between same-sex partners. (tathā nāgarakāḥ kecidanyonyasya hitaiṣiṇaḥ | kurvanti rūḍhaviśvāsāḥ parasparaparigraham || Section 2, chapter 9, verse 36;

Vātsyāyana) To this end the present paper attempts to draw parallels of the modern identity crises surrounding homosexual and LGBT identities, with IKS, by examining the text of Vātsyāyana's KamaSutra which is a complex and multifaceted work that covers a wide range of topics related to human sexuality and sexual identity, and its acceptance of homosexuality cannot be abandoned easily, rather it will be of service, to revisit its expositions regarding same-sex relationships and realize what Indian Knowledge Systems truly stand for- unity in diversity.

Use of Indigenous Knowledge System in Patua Trade: An Experience tt Naya Village, Pingla of Paschim Medinipur District

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Abstract:

Patachitra is one of the oldest folk art in West Bengal. The Patua community has survived by making Pat and selling it in the market and other different places. The Pat making is a process where the Patuas have used different types natural ingredients. Not only that they have made this Pat on the basis of various mythological stories, social issues, historical evidence, religious aspect. This Pat is also called Scroll Painting where the Patuas have made a song and narrated the stories and showed them in front of audience. This tradition comes after generation to generation through which they have made their livelihood. They have used their indigenous knowledge to keep alive this folk art form.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to explore that how an age old folk art has been tried to survive in the 21st century.

Objectives: The objectives of the study are to explain the system of indigenous knowledge preservation and apply them in the process of trade.

Methodology:

Scope and Coverage: This study had concentrated at Naya village in Pingla block of Paschim Medinipur district where 173 people engaged in this profession.

Method used: Primary data was collected through literature review. After that observation and interview method were used to identify the method and procedure for making Pat and other products and how they sell these products in the market.

Keywords: *Indigenous Knowledge System, Patachitra, Patua Community.*

Users' information needs and information seeking behaviour of the department of chemistry, the University of Burdwan : A critical analysis

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Abstract:

Purpose – This study elucidates the investigation of information needs and information seeking behavior of Burdwan University chemistry department faculty members and research scholars. The main significance of the study, information seeking behavior, especially the radical change in library resources, systems and services and its various form and formats and the way of access is provided through web. Faculty member and research scholars are the major stakeholder of Burdwan University library.

Methodology – Qualitative and quantitative research methods were used in this present study for in-depth investigation of information needs and information-seeking behaviour. The study was conducted to collect information from full time faculty members and research scholars of chemistry department in the Burdwan University. Questionnaire have been framed in Google form and served through email and other communication channels. Open-ended two sets of questionnaire have been served to all the chemistry department faculty members (15) and registered research scholar (105) during the session 2011 – 2020. The collected data from the chemistry faculties and scholars was organised and analysed in the Statistical Package in Social Sciences (SPSS) application version 25. This study is restricted to Burdwan university chemistry full time faculty members and registered scholars to know the information needs and seeking behavior and excluded arts, social science research scholars and faculty.

Findings – the study reveal that majority of 71.8% chemistry respondents have self-motivated on access to library. Maximum 48.7% chemistry

respondents have started using library from school. 38.5% chemistry respondents visited university library for three days in week. 82.1% chemistry respondents' major information need is research and study. 96.2% respondents of chemistry department have consulted with faculty members. 87.2% respondents of chemistry department maintained day-wise information seeking records. All the respondents of chemistry department success rate for information seeking is greater than 70%. Majority of 44.9% chemistry respondents have got information from university library at success rate of 80%. Majority of 92.3% respondents in chemistry department proposed for the improvement needs for university library infrastructure and services.

Village knowledge center –developing a pathway of Public Health Communication for Sustainable Rural Healthcare Development: A study of rural inhabitants in the Balasore district of Odisha

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Abstract:

Introduction: The government of India has started concentrating on developing rural health infrastructure to provide primary health care services to most of the rural population, which has been neglected by and large. Though the government provides healthcare facilities to rural people, they are not effectively reaching them.

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to explore the public health information services through Village Knowledge Resource Centers, which ascertain the information needs of the Balasore district's rural inhabitants that promote public health.

Methods: A survey was conducted with the help of a structured questionnaire developed to gather information regarding public health communication infrastructures and services rendered by the librarians of the medical college and public libraries of the Balasore district of Odisha.

Results: The authors found a situation that demands the establishment of

Village Knowledge Centers to fulfill the health information requirement of the rural inhabitants of the Balasore district of Odisha.

Conclusion: Establishing VKCs will be very appropriate for rural inhabitants significantly to uplift their life through timely healthcare information. The prompt, accurate, and timely information on healthcare ensures healthy lives.

Keywords: Public Health Communication, Rural Health, Sustainable Rural Development, Village Knowledge Center, Village Resource Center.

Visit the vestiges of a glorious past: A case study from Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Memorial Museum & Archives (PCMMM&A)

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'Cultural heritage preservation' encompasses all actions and measures taken towards the life of cultural heritage while strengthening the long-term preservation of its messages and values. Cultural heritage preservation comprises both tangible and intangible resources. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Memorial Museum & Archives (PCMMM&A) holds responsibilities in preserving glorious history of the birth, growth and development of Statistics in India since its inception in 1993, describing the changing ways statistics have evolved and how it has taken the present shape with time. Archives and Museum collections of PCMMM&A talks about the emergence and growth of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) along with the application of Statistics in different fields that yield in developing a newly formulated country India, explore the significant contribution of PCMMM&A in preserving the cultural heritage. Through different displays, exhibitions PCMMM&A tries to showcase the rich cultural heritage whereas the preservation unit of PCMMM&A takes care of the preservation of these valuable documents following proper scientific preservation methods apart from providing regular support to the researchers in fulfilling their need and enriching their knowledge with valuable information in the field of their study. The purpose of this study is to explore how PCMMM&A is playing the role in preserving the cultural heritage, different means through which such priceless knowledge is preserved for the future generation. This study further raises awareness among researchers and interested individuals and all others for sustainable cultural heritage preservation. Through all of these PCMMM&A not only preserves such glorious history but also plays an important role in the dissemination of this priceless knowledge to contemporary society.

Keywords: *Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Memorial Museum & Archives, PCMMM&A, Museum, Archive, Preservation, Statistics, Indian Statistical Institute, Cultural Heritage Preservation.*