NEWSLETTER

Ahmedabad Library Network-ADINET

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FROM
PUBLISHER'S DESK

ADINET Team wishes its readers a very happy & healthy New Year. May the year 2020 enable us to interact & to help each other. It is only by working together, we can reach greater heights.

The **Governing Council of ADINET** was formed in the year 1994. A new Governing Council of ADINET has now been formed and also approved by the Charity Commissioner of Ahmedabad.

The Directory of Libraries & Information Centers in Gujarat was first published by
Gujarat Granthalaya – Seva Sangh (GGSS) in January 1981. The second edition was published by them in November 1985. Since this edition was out of print in 1987, a comprehensive & updated edition of the Directory in1999 was published.

Almost two decades have passed since the data for this Directory was collected; hence ADINET felt that it was essential to prepare an updated version. ADINET staff has been working tirelessly on this Directory for almost three years.

This Directory of 3000 Library & Information Centers in Gujarat contains the following details.

1. Name & Address of the Institute/College

2. Head of the Institution

3. Name of the Librarian

4. Contact Numbers

5. E-mail id

This Directory has been arranged alphabetically according to the Districts in Gujarat. The following indexes have also been given:-

1. Index of Institutions/Colleges
2. District-wise Index
3. Index of Librarians
4. Engineering & Technical Libraries
5. Management Libraries
6. Medical & Para-Medical Libraries
7. Special Libraries

This Directory will be published soon. The pre-publication price up to end of February 2020 will be 1000/- after which it will be Rs.1500/-.

All LIS Professionals, Institutions, Publishers & Book Sellers who wish to purchase this Directory are requested to contact ADINET office & place their order.

Crowdsourcing and Crowdfunding is a great opportunity for LIS Professionals, as it helps to Market their Libraries and also for Resource Generation. They are recent tools of social networking, which help to spread awareness about library resources, services and products.
It is also used for generating resources by mobilizing large groups of people to meet the desired objectives. It is essential to find different ways which can be used for library promotion and resource generation with appropriate examples. Information and Communication Technologies are used not only for promotional activities but also to generate library resources with the help of crowdsourcing and crowdfunding. This issue contains an article by Ms. Anubha Arora on Sustainable Library with the help of Crowdsourcing".

The Library Profession has the unique distinction of having access to crucial information, a large clientele, excellent and immediate means of communication. Hence they can have a **powerful impact on society.** We would like to publish stories which convey the special help provided by Librarians. Please do send us details of the special help which your library has provided.

Dr. Shailesh Yagnik has written an interesting write-up about **LIS to LIS**. He states that from Library & Information Science we need to migrate to new Learning, its Implementation and providing more Services.

OBITUARY

We have lost our colleague Ramjibhai Hapani. He worked till the last day at ADINET without any expectation whatsoever. He was always smiling and a very willing worker. We will miss his smiling happy face in our office. May his soul progress to the higher realms!

We also have lost senior LIS Professional Kiritbhai Bhavsar. He was very knowledgeable and also helpful. He guided and helped many LIS Professionals. His passing away is indeed a great loss. May his soul rest in peace!

LEARNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND SERVICES

Learning is a lifelong process. After obtaining a degree it is an individual's responsibility to update his knowledge by reading regularly, contributing papers, attending conferences, seminars, workshops, training programs etc.

Implementation is very much necessary to minimize the gap between theory and practice. Zero or micro gap between theory and practice means the library professional and her/his library are the best role model for other library professionals. It could be resources, system and library technology. LIS profession has maximum need to use information technology for library work. This could be software or hardware or both.

Learning and implementation are two sides of one coin. If you don't learn and implement, a library professional can't serve the community with the latest knowledge and system like remote access, robot in the library, QR code, Koha software and to update users in different areas etc.

- Dr. Shailesh Yagnik

SUSTAINABLE LIBRARY WITH THE HELP OF CROWDSOURCING

Crowd sourcing is a futuristic emerging trend with respect to library. It is an act of outsourcing tasks, traditionally performed by the staff to an undefined large group of people or crowd. They can be invited and pooled to create, discuss, refine and rank meaningful ideas, tasks, contributions using web.

In 2006, Mr. Jeff Howe and Mr. Mark Robinson first coined the term '**Crowdsourcing'**

Mr. Howe defined "Crowdsourcing as an act of outsourcing tasks, traditionally performed by large group of people or community (a "crowd"), through an open call." (Howe, 2006).

To begin with, there are various crowdsourcing techniques like crowd collaboration, crowd storming, crowd searching, crowd content, crowd voting and crowd funding. **Crowdcollaboration** comprises correspondence between people of the group, while the organization which starts the procedure remains out. **Crowdstorming** is when online community brainstorms to create new ideas through online sessions.

Crowdcontent is wherein desired content is created by the group utilizing their proficiency of knowledge. While in **CrowdProduction** content is produced like the one that is created when translating little text fragments, solving captchas or tagging images etc. In **CrowdSearching**, the users explores the web with some objective and in **CrowdOpinion,** an organization is receptive to the client customer base seeking information on a product or a service. In case of **Crowd voting** the crowd provides opinions/ judgements on a certain topic in form of votes.

Merits of crowdsourcing mainly include- Projects can be executed at a low cost, as less capital is required. Tacit knowledge of online community can be tapped since there is a greater diversity in thinking. Unexpected solutions may be derived to tougher problems in a smaller timeframe. People work towards a focused objective voluntarily, which also means they are unpaid volunteers. It serves as a marketing buzz itself, without any cost involved.

Demits of crowdsourcing might include lack of quality content with no time constraint for a certain work. Intellectual property leakage occurrence is also a cause of concern. With the advent of crowdsourcing, there may not be much control over development of final product or services. It may invite ill will of the organization's employees. Thus it is very crucial to determine the projects which could be crowdsourced.

Crowdfunding (Cf**)- It is a means wherein a project or a venture can be sponsored financially by pooling small amounts of money from likeminded people with the means of web.**

Kickstarter and Ketto are great examples of crowdfunding.

Kickstarter (https://www.kickstarter.com) is an enormous global community built around creativity and creative projects.

Ketto (https://www.ketto.org/) founded in 2012 supports fundraisers mainly in Community/ social projects (NGOs/Non-Profits/Charities), Creative arts and Personal development (Health/Education/Travel). It also encourage corporates to search for projects to support as a way of demonstrating

Corporate Social Responsibility, and allow NGOs to use Ketto as an e-commerce sales channel.

Crowdsourcing can be applied in various areas of library to strengthen and engage its online users and improving their information resource. Some of the examples wherein Libraries can be majorly benefitted by these emerging trend by utilizing and applying in the context of library.

Crowdsourcing Collection Development: Patron-Driven Acquisition strengthens the collection involving users. Ex: ALA

Improve access to diverse collection and Converting a Printed card into a searchable online database. Ex: British Library

- Crowdsourcing for reference services. It could improve better services with the help of users' involvement and expertise.

- Crowd Ask: Frequently asked questions by users can be addressed by academicians, librarians and students.

- Conversion of printed books to e-books Digitalization of books. Ex: Distributed Proofreaders

- Digitalization of Newspaper Articles. Ex: National library of Australia helped Trove digitalize its content.

- Transcription and collection of Historical menus. Ex: New York Public Library

- Transcribing handwritten records/text encoding. Ex: National Diet Library, Japan.

- Translation, or even the creation or contribution of original content.

Conclusion: It is crucial to utilize the new age technology in the form of various techniques of crowdsourcing like crowdfunding etc. for sustainable library, through online public engagement.

It could be a solution to library problems like low/ shrinking budgets, constraint of staff resource, increasing demand and changing needs for more information by library users. Crowdsourcing may achieve the desired output much early compared to a standalone library. It could act as a strategic tool in library management.

Thus, the public contribution and collaboration needs to be encouraged by rendering public awareness, ownership and responsibility for a sustainable and futuristic library. Crowdsourcing is a step towards a more participatory and inclusive model of public engagement.

References:

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- Ms. Anubha Arora

Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where to find information on it. - Samuel Johnson