

University of Mysore
Department of Studies in Library and Information Science
Manasagangotri, Mysuru 570006



A report on 16th Endowment Lecture on Digital Libraries

24-02-2023

Proceedings of the 16th Endowment Lecture on Digital Libraries

(The proceedings of the event is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWX5u_UsqSI)

University of Mysore
Department of Studies in Library and Information Science
Manasagangotri, Mysuru

16th INFORMATICS Endowment Lecture on Digital Libraries

**Knowledge Organization in the Digital Era:
Issues, Challenges and Approaches**

Lecture by
Dr. K. S. Raghavan
Former Professor, University of Madras, Chennai and DRTC, ISI, Bengaluru

Presided by
Prof. Muzaffar H. Assadi
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor (Incharge)
University of Mysore

Chief Guest
Dr. M.A. Sridhar
Professor, Department Studies in Physics
University of Mysore

Guest of Honour
Sri. N.V. Sathyanarayana
CMD, Informatics India Limited
Bengaluru

Presence
Dr. N.S. Harinarayana
Professor & Chairperson
Department of Studies in Library and Information Science

Friday, February 24, 2023 at 10:30 a.m.

Venue: Dr. S.R. Ranganathan Hall, Department of Studies in Library and Information Science
Manasagangotri, Mysuru

You are cordially invited

Faculty members, Staff, Researchers and Students

Invitation for the 16th Endowment Lecture

University of Mysore,
Department of Library and Information Science
Manasagangotri, Mysuru

16th INFORMATICS Endowment Lecture on Digital Libraries
**“Knowledge Organization in the Digital Era: Issues,
Challenges and Approaches”**
Friday, the 24th of February 2023

11.00 am to 11.05 am	Invocation	Aneesha T. Hebbar and Anannya G. S. , Students, Fine Arts College, University of Mysore
11.05 am to 11.20 am	Welcome Speech	Prof. N.S. Harinarayana Chairperson, Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, MGM, UoM
11.20 am to 12.40 pm	Endowment Lecture	Dr. K.S. Raghavan , Former Professor, University of Madras and DRTC, ISI.
12.40 pm to 12.50 pm	Speech by Chief Guest	Dr. M.A. Sridhar , Professor, Department of Studies in Physics, MGM, UoM
12.50 pm to 1.00 pm	Speech by Guest of Honour	Sri. N.V. Sathyanarayana , CMD, Informatics India Ltd.
1.00 pm to 1.15 pm	Presidential Address by Vice Chancellor	Dr. Muzaffar H. Assadi Vice Chancellor (Incharge) University of Mysore
1.15 pm to 1.20 pm	Vote of Thanks	Prof. M. Chandrashekara Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, MGM, UoM

Compering: **Dr. Niveditha B.**

Agenda for the programme

On 24th February 2023 at 11 am, the Dr. S.R. Ranganathan Hall of the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science at the University of Mysore played host to the 16th Endowment Lecture on Digital Libraries. This event was attended by a diverse group of 83 people, including faculty members Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, Prof. M. Chandrashekhara, Prof. Adithya Kumari H., Dr. Sunil Kumar M. and Dr. Niveditha B. from the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science. Among those in attendance from the Department of Studies in Computer Science were respected faculty members such as Prof. H. S. Nagendraswamy, Prof. Suresha, and Smt. L. Hamsaveni. Students and researchers from both the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science and the Department of Studies in Computer Science were present for the event.



The event was further graced by the presence of Prof. Shalini R. Urs and Prof. Khaiser Jahan Begum, both of whom had previously served in the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science. The students of LIS from Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Post Graduate Centre in Chamarajangara, accompanied by Dr. Mahadeva Murthy M. and Ms. Savitha E. H., brought an added level of vibrancy to the audience.

In addition, Dr. Prakash K. from KSOU library and a few staff members from Mysore University Library were also present at the event, bringing together a diverse group of individuals from various institutions and backgrounds to engage in discussion and learning about digital libraries. Their presence further enriched the event, providing a valuable opportunity for networking and sharing knowledge and ideas. The diverse representation of participants also demonstrated the significance of the topic of digital libraries in today's world, and the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration to advance the field. Overall, the event was a success, fostering a stimulating environment for dialogue and knowledge sharing among participants from different fields and institutions.



At the commencement of the program, Kum. Aneasha T. Hebbar and Kum. Anannya G. S. delivered an invocation to mark the beginning of the proceedings by the rendition of the song "Jaya Jagadishwari Mata Sarawathi," which is a devotional composition praising Goddess Saraswathi, who is revered as the embodiment of knowledge.

The choice of this song was particularly fitting for the Endowment lecture of the day, as it aligned perfectly with the theme of the event which is 'Knowledge organization in digital era: Issues, challenges and approaches'. The song's lyrics and melody aptly captured the essence of the lecture's focus on knowledge and its dissemination. It set the tone for the rest of the program and helped create an atmosphere of reverence and learning among the attendees.

The use of music and devotional elements in such events has a long-standing tradition in Indian culture. These elements are believed to invoke positive energies and create a conducive environment for learning and intellectual growth. The selection of this song, therefore, not only paid homage to the tradition but also added a spiritual dimension to the proceedings.



After setting the context for the event, Prof. N.S. Harinarayana extended a warm welcome to all those in attendance. He emphasized the importance of information and its effective organization in modern society. He explained that knowledge organization involves using tools and techniques to systematically organize information, such as taxonomies, controlled vocabularies, and metadata.

Traditionally, this has been the responsibility of librarians, information professionals, and philosophers, but technological advancements are bringing significant changes to the field. Automation technologies, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and language modeling, are becoming increasingly common, revolutionizing the way information is organized and accessed. He emphasized the need for professionals to adapt to these changes to stay relevant.

During the event, Prof. Harinarayana provided insights into the Department of Studies and Information Science at the University of Mysore, discussing its origins and strengths. He also took the opportunity to highlight the previous endowment lectures held by the Department, giving attendees an idea of the caliber of events that the Department hosts.

Prof. Harinarayana extended a warm welcome to all the guests, both on and off the dais, demonstrating his appreciation for their presence and interest in the event. His welcoming remarks helped set a positive tone for the proceedings and contributed to the friendly and collaborative atmosphere of the event.



Prof. Koti S. Raghavan
Former Professor, Department of Library and Information Science
University of Madras and DRTC, ISI Bangalore

Knowledge organization (KO) is an essential field within the broader realm of Library and Information Science (LIS), which pertains to the classification, cataloging, indexing, abstracting, and other means of describing information resources. KO is founded on epistemology and involves the process of ordering knowledge through heuristics. The primary objective of KO is to facilitate search and retrieval of information, and it is a broad area of study and practical implementation. In the digital age, modern KO has expanded to include ranking retrieved documents based on relevance, and this has necessitated the development of new KO systems that can handle unstructured data.

KO systems have a lengthy history and encompass the creation of knowledge organization systems (KOS), classification systems, thesauri, and the like. KO is approached in various ways, but the fundamental objectives have remained constant over time. The goal of KO is to classify information

has been made in areas like name entity recognition and part-of-speech tagging. We may see specialized IR situations emerge with high precision, recall, and relevance based on entity recognition and semantic search queries.

The field of knowledge organization (KO) has evolved significantly in recent years, with the introduction of new technologies and approaches to handling information resources. One such technology that has gained traction in the field is natural language processing, which has seen significant progress in name entity recognition and part-of-speech tagging. While the full impact of natural language processing on KO is not yet clear, it is likely to have a significant impact on the development of specialized information retrieval (IR) systems with high precision, recall, and relevance based on entity recognition and semantic search queries. Additionally, user-generated folksonomies are providing considerable impact on the development of KO. It is evident that traditional classification systems, while still useful in certain institutions such as libraries and archives, will be increasingly restricted in their application as unstructured data continues to grow in quantity and complexity. The future of KO will undoubtedly involve continued innovation and adaptation to the ever-evolving landscape of information resources and technology.

Q&A Session

Prof. Shalini R. Urs: According to her, the ChatGPT language model is highly proficient in generating abstractive summaries of text and ontologies that capture not only hierarchical but also associative relationships. Ontologies, which serve as a pre-defined structure for organizing knowledge, continue to be crucial and are likely to become even more important in the future. She also mentioned that the LIS profession needs to prepare itself to tackle the challenges posed by these advancements in technology. Knowledge maps, which can handle non-European and Indic languages, can be generated using existing technologies. KO, one of the top KOS, can be found on Wikipedia. She disagreed with the idea that there is a clear distinction between traditional and modern KOS, stating that the latter has evolved from the former systems.

Prof. K.S. Raghavan: He pointed out that while there is a differentiation between the two, it is mainly for the purpose of explaining their differences in a clear and convenient way. Additionally, he acknowledged that the current KOS is undoubtedly an evolution of its predecessors.

Prof. Suresha: How is knowledge a multifaceted concept, and why can't one become knowledgeable simply by carrying a library in a pen drive? What research is necessary to understand the organization of knowledge within one's mind?

Prof. K.S. Raghavan: Currently, the focus of Knowledge Organization Systems (KOS) is primarily on organizing and managing the knowledge that is explicitly expressed and recorded. However, there have been various techniques developed to capture and utilize the potential knowledge possessed by individuals within large organizations through the implementation of management systems. These systems aim to leverage the collective knowledge and expertise of employees to facilitate better decision-making, problem-solving, and innovation.



Prof. Muzaffer Hussein Assadi
Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore

The emergence of digital libraries has brought about a significant shift in the way we access and utilize knowledge. The question of where knowledge is located has been central to this shift, as we consider whether it is hidden within communities, temples, pathshalas, or traditional libraries. It is worth noting that the concept of libraries for public use came to India later than in the Western world.

Unfortunately, throughout history, many valuable libraries have been destroyed or lost, including the Alexandria library with 100,000 books, the Nalanda library in the 12th century, and the Royal Library of Dresden or Saxon State Library in 1945 during World War II. The Alexandria library, in particular, was destroyed multiple times over the course of several centuries. The first known destruction occurred during the reign of Julius Caesar in 48 BC, and the library suffered further damage during an invasion of Egypt by the Roman Emperor Aurelian in AD 272. The final destruction of the library is still a matter of debate, with some accounts suggesting it was burned down by Arab conquerors in the 7th century AD, while others argue it gradually fell into disrepair.

The destruction of libraries throughout history raises the question of why they were targeted. Were they simply repositories of knowledge, or were there other motives behind their destruction? Upon closer examination of history, it becomes apparent that political power played a major role in the fate of libraries. As symbols of knowledge and intellectualism, libraries often became targets of those seeking to suppress dissenting ideas and maintain their grip on power.

The knowledge that existed in ancient times was not solely confined to libraries. By examining history, we can see that knowledge was also present among individuals such as Amrapali during the time of Buddha and in the form of palm leaves spread throughout communities. Knowledge was previously considered a private asset, accessible only to certain groups. However, the emergence of digital libraries has created a paradigm shift by making knowledge accessible to everyone regardless of their background. Digital libraries have become universally accessible, breaking down barriers based on caste, creed, gender, or any other factors.

In the context of digital libraries, there are important issues and questions that need to be discussed. One of the key concerns is whether the rise of digital libraries will lead to the disappearance of physical libraries. This is a complex issue that requires careful consideration and analysis.

It is important to recognize that throughout history, there have been systematic efforts to downplay the importance of libraries, knowledge, and cultural practices of certain communities. For example, in the mid-19th century, Thomas Babington Macaulay famously dismissed the entire Indian knowledge system as equivalent to just one library shelf of the European world. Such narratives have been constructed with a purpose, often as a means of asserting cultural superiority or exerting political control.

Given this history, it is reasonable to question whether the current digital transformation of libraries will have a similar effect. Will the focus on digital resources and technology lead to a devaluation of physical libraries and the knowledge and cultural practices they represent? These are important questions that librarians and other stakeholders in the library community must grapple with and seek to answer.

A pertinent question that needs to be addressed is whether digital libraries can accommodate traditional knowledge systems, such as physical libraries. Is it possible for both to co-exist? It is unfortunate that physical libraries are often viewed as outdated and obsolete products in the age of digital technology. However, it is crucial to consider whether libraries can coexist with other knowledge systems, such as biodiversity knowledge systems.

The integration of traditional knowledge systems into digital libraries is a complex and sensitive issue. Traditional knowledge, which is often rooted in indigenous cultures and practices, has been passed down through generations and is an essential aspect of many communities. It is critical to ensure that this knowledge is not lost in the transition to digital libraries.



One of the major issues facing the library profession today is how technology has impacted the dissemination of knowledge. While traditional libraries were limited by time and space constraints, digital libraries have drastically reduced these limitations. With the ability to access resources from anywhere, digital libraries have made knowledge more accessible than ever before. However, this has also raised questions about the role of physical libraries and whether they can coexist with their digital counterparts.

Another issue to consider is the impact of technology on the social and cultural structures that were once inherent to the library system. With digital libraries, everyone has access to knowledge,

regardless of their social or cultural background. This has led to the democratization of knowledge, a concept that was not present in the past when knowledge was restricted by hierarchy and privilege. However, this has also raised concerns about the loss of exclusivity and the value of specialized knowledge.

One of the biggest drawbacks of digital libraries is the loss of privacy. In a physical library, you can read and study in peace, without the fear of someone watching over your shoulder. However, with digital libraries, there is always a risk of intrusion, whether it be from hackers, data breaches or other privacy issues. This is particularly relevant in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, where the concept of a classroom has been replaced by virtual lectures that can be attended from anywhere.

Prof. M.A. Sridhar

Professor, Department of Studies in Physics, University of Mysore

The process of acquiring and processing data is essential for gaining knowledge in today's information age. In many systems, users are expected to add relevant tags to their data. While working on systems that allowed users to assign data, he mentioned that he became familiar with the development of Ranganathan's faceted classification systems. Such cross-disciplinary approaches are made possible through knowledge organization (KO) based on folksonomy, which enables a more collaborative and flexible approach to knowledge management. Notably, the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD) by the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, Inc., is one of the largest databases that utilize the star format for KO.

However, while technology has made great strides in facilitating the organization and management of knowledge, some challenges still remain. For instance, in Indic languages, spell checking is a difficult proposition due to the lack of technological advancements in that direction, as pointed out by Professor Raghavan. Despite these challenges, ongoing research and development efforts are focused on finding solutions to improve knowledge organization and management across various languages and domains. He also mentioned of V. Krishna's Kannada-English dictionary 'Alar' – an open source and free dictionary (<https://alar.ink/>). He expressed the view that technology is a powerful tool that has democratized access to information.



Sri N.V. Sathyanarayana

Chairman and Managing Director, Informatics India Ltd., Bangalore

The role and function of libraries have undergone significant changes over time. They are now caught in a triangular relationship between library science, computational science, and other disciplines. Libraries have embraced knowledge organization (KO) as a fundamental aspect of their activities. Given the vast amounts of information they manage, libraries play an important role in organizing this information, protecting it under copyright laws, and archiving institutional data. However, the internet is not considered a digital library by definition.

Traditionally, libraries have operated under a classification system that runs parallel to the curricular systems of educational institutions. This has been a crucial aspect of library science. However, this system is not without restrictions. The KO process is increasingly driven by computational science, and it is essential for libraries to work with other disciplines, particularly computer science, to expand their scope and reach. In some regions, such as the Indian state of Maharashtra, librarians are now being rebranded as "knowledge managers," reflecting the evolving focus of library and information professions.

In this changing landscape, libraries cannot be viewed as standalone systems. Instead, they must work collaboratively with other disciplines to maximize their potential. It is therefore necessary to conduct future endowment lectures in partnership with relevant departments, such as the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science and the Department of Studies in Computer Science at the University of Mysore. This collaboration will result in mutual benefits for both fields and facilitate a deeper understanding of the role of libraries in the digital age.



Prof. M. Chandrashekara

Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore

The Endowment lecture was brought to a close by Prof. M. Chandrashekara of the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, who graciously expressed his heartfelt thanks to all those who had made the event possible.

Prof. Chandrashekara's words of appreciation were a fitting tribute to the speakers and organizers who had worked tirelessly to make the event a success. His gracious acknowledgment of the hard work and dedication of all those involved in the event, both on and off the dais, demonstrated his deep respect for their contributions and efforts.

In addition to thanking the organizers and speakers, Prof. Chandrashekara also took the time to express his gratitude to the audience members who had taken the time to attend the event. He acknowledged the importance of their presence and participation, noting that without their support and engagement, the event would not have been possible.

Dr. B. Niveditha played a crucial role in ensuring that the program ran smoothly and efficiently through her compering. Her skills as a compere were evident throughout the event, as she seamlessly guided the audience through the various segments and ensured that everyone was engaged and informed. Her ability to keep the audience engaged and entertained, even during the more technical and complex segments of the program, was a testament to her skill and professionalism.



List of participants who attended the Endowment lecture

16th Informatics Endowment Lecture Series
on Digital Libraries
Date: 24/02/2023

S.No	Name	Department	Signature
1	Devika S. Kumar	I MLISC	[Signature]
2	Malleshwar M.	I MLISC	[Signature]
3	Matheshwari P	II MLISC	[Signature]
4	Matheshwari	II MLISC	[Signature]
5	Ramath S.P	II MLISC	[Signature]
6	Nagendra S	I MLISC	[Signature]
7	PRITHA.GN	I MLISC	[Signature]
8	Prasanna M	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
9	PRASADH.S	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
10	Aneesa C	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
11	Mahabadi Ashik	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
12	Malika M	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
13	Hanshitha K	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
14	Manasa M	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
15	Saraswathi M	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
16	Srinavasa D.C	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
17	Gayatri K	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
18	Kaveri N	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
19	Varitha CH	Faculty of Arts	[Signature]
20	Kovitha B.N	Faculty of Arts	[Signature]
21	Gayathri M	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
22	Prerna T	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
23	KIRANKOMAR	II MLISC	[Signature]
24	Mallikha M	II MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
25	Anandya	I MLISC (UOM)	[Signature]
26	Sandhya S	I MLISC	[Signature]
27	Pranava M.P	I MLISC	[Signature]
28	Manatham	I MLISC	[Signature]
29	Jaya S	I MLISC (UOM)	[Signature]
30	Pratikha P	I MLISC (UOM)	[Signature]
31	Jyothi M	I MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
32	Nandini K.M	I MLISC (CH)	[Signature]

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S.No	Name	Department	Signature
33	Manjula N	I MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
34	Shruti P	I MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
35	Sudhagana N	I MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
36	Raghu K	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
37	Prasad Chakravarti B.M	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
38	Varshitha S	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
39	Parvathi N	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
40	Chaitra M	I MLISC (CH)	[Signature]
41	Mitha S	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
42	Ranjitha	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
43	Nishitha M.N	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
44	Pooja G	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
45	Ajitha V	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
46	Sudheer P.K	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
47	Shruti P.C	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
48	Rishi P.N	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
49	Manoj Kumar C.V	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
50	Sandhya A	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
51	Sadhana Sree G	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
52	Sumesh	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
53	Varadharaj A.V	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
54	Chandan R	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
55	Prathvi J.D	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
56	Nagarajana K	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
57	Malashwari M	I MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
58	Anushrutha P	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
59	Chidambaram	Research Scholar	[Signature]
60	Chandrashekar B	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
61	Srinidhi G	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
62	Vijayalakshmi M.R	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
63	Shruti Nisha V	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
64	Pratya M	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]

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S.No	Name	Department	Signature
65	Bharani S	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
66	Hanshitha M	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
67	Sushmita P.S	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
68	Pooja G	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
69	Lakshmi G	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
70	Prasanna N	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
71	Sukanya N	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
72	Thandhi M	II MLISC (UOM)	[Signature]
73	Ashwini	I MLISC (UOM)	[Signature]
74	Husna Jabeen	Uni College of Education	[Signature]
75	Prasanna Poojar	Mysore Univ. Library	[Signature]
76	Dr. R. Tejaswini	UOM - Mysore	[Signature]
77	Dr. Maladevi Murtugal	Faculty of Arts	[Signature]
78	Niveditha B	Andhra Univ. UOM	[Signature]
79	Prasanna Poojar	II MLISC	[Signature]
80	Malathi B	II MLISC	[Signature]
81	Nandini S	ALU, AIISH, Mysore	[Signature]
82	Abhilash H.V	II MLISC (Mysore)	[Signature]
83	Nandini M.G	Research Student	[Signature]

16TH INFORMATICS ENDOWMENT LECTURE **ANNOUNCEMENT BROCHURE**

University of Mysore
Department of Studies in Library and Information Science
Manasagangotri, Mysuru

16th INFORMATICS Endowment Lecture on
Digital Libraries
(Friday, the 24th of February 2023)

A lecture by **Prof. K.S. Raghavan** on “**Knowledge Organization in the Digital Era: Issues, Challenges and Approaches**”

You are invited to make memories with us

About the Lecture



The term ‘Knowledge Organization’ (more or less replacing ‘Information Organization’) was brought into wide use by Dr. I. Dahlberg, founder of ISKO. As an area of activity and interest it is almost as old as libraries and includes document description, indexing and classification performed in libraries, databases, archives, etc. concerned with representing information objects to facilitate search & retrieval. Knowledge Organization systems (KOS) include Taxonomies, classification, clustering and categorization schemes; Subject headings; Authority files; Structured vocabularies: thesauri, ontologies, etc. as also the less traditional tools, such as semantic networks and word nets.

In the digital era the major issues for K.O. are no longer related to arranging information objects. The major concerns today are Automatic categorization; Understanding a text enough to identify entities, concepts, etc. associated with it; Automatic and adequate description of information objects (labelling the items to support retrieval); Clear and more explicit specification of relations between concepts / entities to support browsing and navigation; and the presentation of results (Ranking the search output).

In this talk, the effort will be to give

- An overview of different approaches to Knowledge Organization;
- Identify the major issues and tasks for KOS in the present day environment;
- Examine some of the recent / new approaches to K.O. as the world moves from the largely textual ‘print-on-paper’ resources era to multimedia e-resources and the Web.

About the Speaker



Prof. K. S. Raghavan is a highly renowned figure in the field of Library and Information Science, with a long and illustrious career that has taken him to universities around the world. He has held the position of Member-Secretary at the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science and has also served as a Visiting Scientist at the Centre for Knowledge Analytics and Ontological Engineering (KAnOE) at PES University in Bengaluru. In addition, he has held visiting professor positions at the Wee Kim Wee School of Communication & Information at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore and the School of Information Science at Federal University of Minas Gerais in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Prof. Raghavan has served as a Senior Fulbright Fellow at the Graduate School of Library & Information Science at the University of California, Los Angeles, and has been a British Council Visiting Scholar on two occasions. He has held several academic positions throughout his career, including positions as a professor at the Documentation Research & Training Centre at Indian Statistical Institute, as the Dean of Academic Affairs at the University of Madras, and as the Head of the Department of Library & Information Science at the University of Madras.

Prof. Raghavan has made important contributions to the field through his participation in numerous academic committees and organizations, including serving as a reviewer and member of the International Program Committee for the ISKO Conference and as a member of the UGC Panel on Library & Information Science. He has also served as a visiting professor at several Indian universities/institutes, including the Indian Statistical Institute, University of Mysore, University of Kerala, University of Calicut, and Sambalpur University.

Prof. Raghavan's publications include one book and 18 edited volumes, as well as over 80 papers in academic journals, conference volumes, and book chapters. These contributions demonstrate his expertise and commitment to advancing the field of Library and Information Science, making him a highly respected and influential figure in the academic community.

About the Department



The Department of Studies in Library and Information Science at the University of Mysore is a well-established and highly respected institution in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS) education. The Department was established in 1965 and has continued to expand its academic offerings over the years, including Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, MPhil, and PhD programs. Currently, the Department is offering Master's and PhD programs. The Department is known for its innovative programs and curriculum advancements, which have made a significant contribution to the field of LIS in India.

One of the key strengths of the Department is its commitment to staying at the forefront of the field through continuous curriculum innovation and development. Over the years, the Department has revised its academic programs to meet the changing needs of the profession and society. This has included the introduction of a semester system, the restructuring of the master's degree program to prioritize practical skills and IT-based information systems, and the offering of new programs like a Post-MLISc Diploma in Library Automation. The Master of Information Management made entrance as a fresh and innovative program, but unfortunately, it was eventually suspended. Its graduates are highly sought after by employers in the field and hold influential positions within the industry.

About the Endowment Lecture Series

The INFORMATICS Endowment Lecture Series on Digital Libraries is an annual event organized by the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science at the University of Mysore. It is instituted by Informatics India Ltd., Bengaluru and has been held annually since 2001. The Informatics is owned by Sri. N.V. Sathyanarayana who is an alumnus of the Department of Studies in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore, Mysuru. Over the years, the lecture series has brought together some of the most renowned experts in the field of digital libraries, information technology, and related areas to share their insights and knowledge with attendees. Over the years, the INFORMATICS Endowment Lecture Series at the Department has been a platform for experts to discuss cutting-edge developments and share their insights in the fields of digital libraries, information technology and related areas.

The INFORMATICS Endowment Lecture Series on Digital Libraries is an important platform for professionals, researchers, and students in the field of Library and Information Science to stay up-to-date with the latest developments and advancements in digital libraries and related areas. The event provides a unique opportunity for attendees to interact with and learn from experts in the field, and also engage in discussions and debates on various topics.

Previous Endowment Lectures

Endowment Lecture	Speaker
Beyond Search Engines: Putting information back in the center stage of information technology. Date: November 10, 2001.	Dr. S. Sadagopan , Director, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bengaluru. 
Digital Library: Technology, Law, the Society and four Cs. Date: October 24, 2002.	Dr. N. Balakrishnan , Head, Division of Information Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru. 
Privacy-Preserving Data Mining. Date: August 27, 2004.	Dr. Jayanth R. Haritsa , Professor, Supercomputer Education and Research Centre, and Dept of Computer Science and Automation, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru. 

Endowment Lecture	Speaker
<p>Making Visual Media Interactive.</p> <p>Date: October 10, 2005.</p>	<p>Dr. P. Anandan, Managing Director, Microsoft Research Lab India Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru.</p> 
<p>Text Mining for Knowledge Discovery from Biomedical Digital Libraries.</p> <p>Date: March 27 2008.</p>	<p>D r. Vijay V. Raghavan, Distinguished Professor inComputer Science at the Centre for AdvancedComputing Studies, University of Louisiana, Lafayette,USA.</p> 
<p>Managing Innovations.</p> <p>Date: March 6, 2009.</p>	<p>Dr. Chintan Mehta, Director of Products-Innovation and Incubation, Yahoo India, Bengaluru.</p> 
<p>Structured Information and Information Technology.</p> <p>Date: February 10, 2010.</p>	<p>Dr. Srinivas Ramani, International Institute ofInformation Technology, Bengaluru.</p> 
<p>Technology for the Multilingual World.</p> <p>Date: April 30, 2011.</p>	<p>Sri. Raghavendra U. Udupa, MicrosoftResearch India, Bengaluru.</p> 
<p>Changing Face of Research in the Digital World.</p> <p>Date: May 19, 2012.</p>	<p>Dr. N. R. Srinivasa Raghavan, Sr. Vice President, Advanced Analytics, Global Decision Management, Citicorp, Bengaluru.</p> 
<p>Beyond the Document: Information Access for Conversational Content.</p> <p>Date: March 19, 2013.</p>	<p>Dr. Douglas W. Oard, University of Maryland, USA.</p> 
<p>From Indexing to Intelligence: The Evolution in Information Technology.</p> <p>Date: April 25, 2014.</p>	<p>Dr. Shailesh Kumar, Google, Hyderabad.</p> 

Endowment Lecture	Speaker	
<p>User-centered Designs of Online Library Products and Services.</p> <p>Date: April 11, 2015.</p>	<p>Mr. John Dove, Information Consultant, USA.</p>	
<p>Location is Everything: Towards an Indian Digital Humanities.</p> <p>Date: April 20, 2016.</p>	<p>Dr. Padmini Ray Murray, Shrishti Institute of Art, Design and Technology, Bengaluru.</p>	
<p>Digital Divide: Changing Role of Public Libraries.</p> <p>Date: October 24, 2017.</p>	<p>Dr. B. Ramesh Babu, Professor, University of Madras, and former visiting Professor, Maharakham University, Thailand.</p>	
<p>Artificial Intelligence, Industrial Revolution and India.</p> <p>Date: February 18, 2019.</p>	<p>Dr. Sargur N. Srihari, SUNY Distinguished Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Buffalo, USA.</p>	

With regards:

Prof. N.S. Harinarayana, Chairman, & the Faculty members, Researchers and Students

Press Coverage

ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಸದಳಕೆಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ

■ **ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಯೊಳ ಮೈಸೂರು**

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ರಾಘವನ್ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಮಾನಸ ಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿಯ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ: ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಸವಾಲು ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗೋಪಾಯಗಳು ಕುರಿತು 16ನೇ ದತ್ತಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ



ಮಾನಸ ಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ದತ್ತಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ವಿ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ರಾಘವನ್, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿವಿ ಪ್ರಭಾರ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಮುಜಾಫರ್ ಎಚ್.ಅಸ್ಲಾದಿ ಮತ್ತುತರರು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು.

ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಲು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನ ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನವೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುವುದರ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಪ್ರಭಾರ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಮುಜಾಫರ್ ಎಚ್.ಅಸ್ಲಾದಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, "ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣದ ದಾಳಿಯಿಂದ

ಭೌತಿಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗು ತ್ತವೆಯೇ? , ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರದೇ ಆದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಇದೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು," ಎಂದರು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಇನ್ಫರ್ಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್‌ನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಎನ್.ವಿ. ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, "ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ನಡುವೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಹಯೋಗದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ," ಎಂದರು.

ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರೊ.ಎಂ.ಎ.ಶ್ರೀಧರ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ

ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಡಾ.ಎನ್. ಎಸ್.ಹರಿನಾರಾಯಣ , ಪ್ರೊ. ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ಕುಂಬಾರ್, ಪ್ರೊ.ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್, ಪ್ರೊ ಶಾಲಿನಿ ಆರ್. ಅರಸ್, ಪ್ರೊ ಫೈಸರ್ ಜಹಾನ್ ಬೇಗಂ, ಪ್ರೊ ಸುರೇಶ, ಪ್ರೊ ನಾಗೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಹಂಸವೇಣಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು.

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