Augustus S. Suting started the session by emphasizing on preservation and documentation of traditional knowledge. Asim Ali Khan described how traditional knowledge is acting as a basis for food preparation, medical practices, etc. He explained the role of traditional medicines in treating different types of diseases and Ministry of AYUSH in the preservation of traditional knowledge. Moa Toshi spoke about the importance of laws in all the fields, customary laws of the traditional people and how they are using these laws. He observed that Indian Constitution does not provide any law regarding preservation of traditional knowledge. Dipankar Saharia explained that in Northeast, there are different tribes having different practices and traditional knowledge. He said that tribal people use their knowledge for making medicines and treating different diseases.

Dr HK Kaul began the session introducing the theme and panellists. He emphasised that there is an urgent necessity to drive transformation in public libraries in India and live up to the citizens’ expectations. Ms Babita Gaur spoke on the role of public libraries in India: a case study of Delhi Public Library (DPL). She presented different readers’ and community outreach services offered by DPL through a network of 34 branch libraries across Delhi NCR. DPL has become the second busiest library space in Asia. Mr M Ganesh spoke on how a continuous transformation is taking place in Connemara Public Library, which is not just a series of internally but also externally-driven processes. Dr PR Goswami talked about the community engagement in public libraries. He suggested to have well-defined outcomes, improving interactions with the users’ community, and developing and evaluating programmes and services. Dr RK Chadha spoke on re-envisioning public libraries in India, where he discussed creative and innovative transformation of public libraries in the country. Ms Ruchi Dhona spoke on transforming a public library, “the middle land”. She shared her experiences of promoting community libraries in Spiti Valley in Himachal Pradesh where resources are very limited. Mr Soumen Sarkar spoke on development of public libraries across India through the programmes and schemes of RRRLF. He also presented how RRRLF is facilitating transformation of public libraries across the country, handholding the state governments. Dr Narender Kumar concluded the session and appreciated the suggestions made by the speakers in uplifting the status of public libraries in the country.
Smita proposed that libraries should consider the Chatbots guidance from programmed instructions. She delivered a case study on natural disasters in another tool for reaching out to users. Naseerudin there is a need for research in data management. He elaborated on the relevance of cloud computing to libraries and how libraries can be transformed into smart institution. Brijesh Kumar spoke on Mobile Applications and Cloud Computing. He discussed Cloud-based applications, Models of Cloud computing, Cloud deployment models, Mobile computing, and trends in mobile phone subscription. He also explained few mobile- and cloud computing-based platforms in Library Science. Examples are EasyBib and Trello Mobile App for Library, Mendeley, Redcube, Ted. Vishakha Shankar talked about cloud computing. She mentioned that the research data should be funded by the government and public sector companies. Manika Lamba presented her paper on Electronic theses and dissertations in ProQuest in regard to text analysis. Sadaf Zia talked about evaluation of select international digital libraries websites with regard to a webometric analysis. At the end Anup Das summarized the whole session.

Bikha described virtual assistant Chatbots which engages users by human-computer interaction. The chatbots provide general guidance from programmed instructions. She proposed that libraries should consider the Chatbots as another tool for reaching out to users. Naseerudin Mitul delivered a case study on natural disasters in another tool for reaching out to users. Naseerudin there is a need for research in data management. He underlined that future use. Samar Verma talked about the research few mobile- and cloud computing-based platforms in mobile phone subscription. He also explained deployment models, Mobile computing, and trends in mobile phone subscription. He also explained few mobile- and cloud computing-based platforms in Library Science. Examples are EasyBib and Trello Mobile App for Library, Mendeley, Redcube, Ted. Vishakha Shankar talked about cloud computing. She mentioned that the research data should be funded by the government and public sector companies. Manika Lamba presented her paper on Electronic theses and dissertations in ProQuest in regard to text analysis. Sadaf Zia talked about evaluation of select international digital libraries websites with regard to a webometric analysis. At the end Anup Das summarized the whole session.

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Dr Madhu Parhar began the session introducing the theme and panellists. Dr V Venkaiah spoke on Blended Learning in Higher Education, where he shared his experience of implementing blended learning in his university. He also introduced the kinds of activities undertaken in technology-enabled learning (TEL) environment in a university campus. Dr Amarendra P Behera spoke on the National Initiative for School Head and Teachers’ Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA), and presented a case study of teachers training programmes at NCERT on use of ICTs in the classrooms. Dr K. Srinivas spoke on Why Blended Learning, and mentioned four aspects of blended learning, namely, Quality, Interaction, Motivation and Connectivity. He highlighted how commitments of the teachers make the positive impact on the students’ mind.

Kataryzna Biernacka talked about public perception of open data in practice and the barriers to accessing open data. Usha Munshi observed that open science represents a new approach to the scientific process based on cooperative work and a new way of diffusing knowledge by using digital technologies and new collaborative tools. Sabina Sultana asserted that the proliferation of internet has led to the adoption of open source software. She talked about open access resources in Bangladesh and how they can benefit the society. Rajeev Vij presented a case study of institutional repositories in DRDO. They are accessible through Internet and meant for long-term preservation and curation of content and services for sustaining in digital era.

Kataryzna Biernacka, Head of Centre, Berlin School of Library and Information Science, presented the case study of Cologne Public Library. She explained that library users can explore and discover the world because learning takes place through games, artistic offerings, courses and other events. Shamma Almeri spoke on E-research Information discovery and delivery within a virtual research environment: proposal for academic library. Atin Nandi explained how libraries can be made green and benefits. He presented the case study of IIT Kharagpur Central Library as a marching towards Green concept. Samrat Guha Roy elaborated the tool that searches seamlessly across a wide range of local and remote content. Nishant Kumar explained how users to search, browse, discover and share resources beyond OPAC. He said that libraries must adapt to new way of obtaining information and focus not on teaching users how to search and locate library materials, but instead give them the tools to discover on their own. Madhu Dogra explained the online courses on MOOC’S and many new services.

RESULT OF BEST PAPER AWARD

First Prize
Satyabrata Acharya, Debarshi Kumar Sanyal, Jayeeta Mazumdar, and Partha Pratim Das
Archiving endangered Munda languages in a digital library

Second Prize
Faizul Nisha and Sudhanshu Bhusan
A systematic review of literature on massive open online courses (MOOCs)

Third Prize
Manika Lamba
Text analysis of ETDs in ProQuest Dissertations and Theses (PQDT)
Jagdish Mutharia started the session on knowledge and innovation management and observed that we should innovate for survival, adopt best practices for innovation and knowledge management. He also covered the key features and benefits of TERI knowledge management system. NJP Shilohu Rao covered the Digital India Initiatives which are transforming India into a knowledge economy. He spoke on Government of India’s efforts under digital India and key organizational challenges. Arnab Mukherjee introduced SATTVA and said knowledge management drives competitive advantage. Ritu Grover presented her talk on knowledge management and innovation. She explained how KM aids innovation. Mohit Bahri spoke about Samagra, a management consulting programme titled Samarth which is currently running. Arnab Mukherjee introduced SATTVA and explained how KM aids innovation. She covered the Digital India Initiatives which are transforming India into a knowledge economy. He spoke on Government of India’s efforts under digital India and key organizational challenges. Arnab Mukherjee introduced SATTVA and said knowledge management drives competitive advantage. Ritu Grover presented her talk on knowledge management and innovation. She explained how KM aids innovation. Mohit Bahri spoke about Samagra, a management consulting programme titled Samarth which is currently running.

Sarah Huggett’s presentation focused on scholarly data on Artificial Intelligence (2009–2018) from Scopus. India is the third-most prolific country in AI research, just behind China and USA, she said. Indian AI research is slowly rising in terms of citation impact, she said, and also listed the names of leading institutes from India participating in AI research. Emphasizing on data usage, Vrunda Bansode explained how data is scattered in the Indian social sector and it’s a challenge to collect and analyse this data. She talked about how India Data Insight website is increasing the usability of data through data visualization. Martand Shardul spoke on how TERI leveraged data in Energy Access. He mentioned TERI’s Lighting a Billion Lives programme, which is a global initiative to facilitate clean energy access. Speaking on ‘Modern energy and gender relations in Nepal, India and Kenya’, Deborshi Brahmachari presented a case study and discussed how electricity has a gender connotation. “We need policies, regulations, process, supply, and opportunities for balancing gender equality,” he said.

Dinesh Gupta began with defining bioinformatics, how it has become highly important to interpret and analyse biological data. He also introduced integrative and synthetic biology, where big data analytics play a vital role. Bioinformatics involves examining large amount of data, such as genomics data. The first panellist Dr Dinesh Gupta spoke on big data analysis in biotechnology: application of machine learning and challenges towards clinical applications, where he shared his experience from his project at ICGEB. He also showed typical machine learning workflow and discussed the artificial intelligence-based tools and algorithms developed by his group. Dr Dhruba K Bhattacharya spoke on big data analytics in bioinformatics: a machine learning perspective, where he introduced the architecture of big data analysis, architecture for graphs with global shared memory, supervised and unsupervised learning, and active learning framework. Dr AK Mishra spoke on big data and cloud computing in agri-bioinformatics. He introduced four types of clouds, namely, Private, Community, Hybrid, and Public. He stated that cloud computing in the next big thing in big data analytics, where the scalability of data, and analytical efficiency increased many folds. Dr Devender Biswal spoke on biodiversity time bomb: is big data the saviour. He also talked about his ongoing project—the Northeast India Biobank of Codes Network (NIBBCoNet).
Starting the session, P K Bhattacharya spoke about knowledge resource centres undergoing transformational change. He discussed how government offices, ministries and academic institutions are developing knowledge management. He said the 3 pillars of knowledge management are: people, process and technology. Kalyan Bhattacharjee focused on interval training and knowledge creations and best practices available. He elaborated on knowledge can be translated into socio-economic opportunities and how startups can use this. During a students’ protest in Indonesia to argue his case. He gave a brief overview of social media platforms, research sites, and talked about data analysis on Twitter. Purva Grover threw light on how social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn are being used by the corporate sector to influence people for different contexts. While Shilpi Jha elaborated on the merits and demerits of social media, Jatin Modi expressed his views on consumer behaviour and how consumers are becoming more brand conscious.

Johnny Yuen spoke about the the Past, Present, and the Future of Information literacy in the context of the 4th Industrial Revolution. He mentioned the 6 frames of information learning. He concluded with a quote “You mustn’t be afraid to dream a Little bigger”. B N Sarkar talked about the industrial revolution from 1.0 to 4.0. He also mentioned about Industry 4.0 design principles including interconnections, information transparency, technical assistance, and decentralized decisions. Uma Kanjilal highlighted the digital learning for development and Education 5.0. She felt the need for understanding the emerging trends in digital learning, and discussed 5 key trends which have emerged across the global higher education sector. Pawan Kumar discussed the key technology driving Education 4.0 and the growing industries. He also elaborated some points on NEP 2019. He predicted that education sector will be big industry by 2030. In future such people will be survive who will be flexible, creative, and change adaptive.
Wile addressing the valedictory session, Ajay Mathur said ICML 2019 is quite effective in creating a collaboration platform between creators and users of digital content. He suggested that digitization needs to be leveraged in knowledge management to enable sustainable development. Shantanu Ganguly presented ICML 2019 recommendations highlighting major thrust areas as digital transformation and community. In ICML 2019 recommendations were proposed in the areas focussing on access to digital content, digital literacy programme, knowledge organization tools, collaboration for content creation, people-centric knowledge and information, information and knowledge centres on different sectors, open source technology, capacity building programmes, research data management, data librarian, social media oriented literacy, data security and privacy, AI and machine learning, library advocacy.

Kalpana Dasgupta announced the name of best poster awards as:
1. Priyanka Bose for Digital rights management and how it is solution to libraries
2. Monika Mukh for Information E-resources for Generation Alpha: MRIS library as an Information Resource Centre
3. Anuradha Maurya for Digital avatar: is E-publishing future of publishing

Michael Seadle announced the name of best paper awards winners as:
1. Satyabrata Acharya, Debarshi Kumar Sanyal, Jayeeta Mazumdar, and Partha Pratim Das for Archiving endangered Munda languages in a digital library
2. Faizul Nisha and Sudhanshu Bhushan for A systematic review of literature on massive open online courses (MOOCs)
3. Manika Lamba for Text analysis of ETDs in ProQuest Dissertations and Theses (PQDT)

Hal Kirkwood defined the entire experience as incredible. He emphasized on digital support system creation to ensure information access to all up to the grassroot level. In this context, he mentioned the importance of social libraries. Alka Suri shared objectives and success stories of DRDO. Sashi Sekhar Vempati mentioned how public broadcasting system like Prasar Bharati also act like digital libraries and impact social transformation. He defined AIR as an archive of living memories of our history. He opined that public broadcasting system creation to ensure information access to all up to the grassroot level.

Project MUSE?
We have been trying to provide cutting edge technology but small publishers are unable to supply the suitable format to us. Therefore, we have been facing inhibits in implementation of latest tools and technologies. We are committed to do so in spite of hindrances.

What are the new initiatives being taken by NeGD?
NeGD has started several new projects recently. Capacity building through e-learning is major in which we are educating the people about digital services. NeGD has been building the capacity of police in cybercrime because police also need the help of technology to solve crimes.

What do you think about LIS profession in India vis-a-vis Bangladesh?
India has several library associations to raise the issues of different types of libraries. However, this is not the scenario in Bangladesh. We have only one library association. Hence, Indian LIS professionals have the edge.