

प्रति,

मा. प्राचार्य,

श्री. मनोहर हरी खापणे कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय पाचल- रायपाटण

विषय - संशोधन पेपर जमा करून घेणे बाबत

महोदय,

मी डॉ. मनोहर रामुलु कोंडागुर्ले, ग्रंथपाल या पदावर कार्यरत असून दि.१५/०७/२०१३ ते २५/०१/२०२३ या कालावधीतील शोध निबंध आपणाकडे सादर करत आहे, तरी ते स्वीकारावे.

ही नम्र विनंती.

आपला विश्वासू


डॉ. मनोहर कोंडागुर्ले

ग्रंथपाल

ग्रंथालय विभाग

Research Work

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Published Research Papers:

Sr. No.	Year	Title of Paper & Page No.	Name of Journal/ Book	Name of College and Organizing body of Seminars, Conferences	ISBN/ ISSN/ UGC CARE	Impact Factor
1	2013-14	Study of Innovative Library Services in Academic Libraries (Page No. 120 – 126)	'Vidyavarta' Interdisciplinary Multilingual Research Referred Journal,	Harshwardhan Publication pvt. Ltd.	2319-9318 Issue No - VI, Vol – II, Oct. to Dec. 2013.	-
2	2014-15	New Trends in Library and Information Science in India in 21 st Century, (Page No.201-208)	New Trend in Social Sciences Era.	State Level Seminar, Organized by Shri. Manohar Hari Khapane College of Arts and Comm, Pachal.	978-81-923937-6-6. Dated-14/03/2015	Book Chapter
3	2015-16	Digital reference and Information Services in 21 st Century (Page No. 44 - 47)	Innovative Practices in Library and Information Services	National Seminar, Sponsored by UGC, Organized by S. S. Girls College, Gondia	978-81-922784-5-2, Dated-04/11/2015	Conference Proceeding
4	2015-16	Qualitative Library and Information Services for the Higher Education in Knowledge Society (Page No. 104-110)	Qualitative Library and Information Services for Higher Education in Knowledge Society (QLIS-2015)	Published in UGC Sponsored Two Day National Conference Organized by Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	978-93-83870-36-3. Dated-3 - 4/12/2015	Conference Proceeding
5	2015-16	Use of Social Media and Social Networking	Library a Temple of Learning and	Published in Proceedings of International	978-93-83003-02-0,	Conference

		Technology in the Library Services (Page. No. 99 – 107)	Knowledge House	Research Conference Organized by Guru Nanak Institute of Management Studies, Matunga (Mumbai)	Dated- 06/02/2016	Proceeding
6	2016-17	Library and Information Services in Digital Era (Page No. 54-59).	Paradigm Shifts in Library Services	Published in National Conference Organized by Deviprasad Goenka Management College of Media Studies, Malad (west), Mumbai	978-93-5267-363-6. Dated- 26/11/2016	Conference Proceeding
7	2016-17	Role of Internet: Digital and Virtual v/s Physical Library (Page No. 44-49).	Challenges and Opportunities in Library and information science and Academic Libraries	Published in International Conference and Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (Special Issue), Organized by D. G. Tatkare Mahavidhyalay, Mangaon.	ISSN: 2278-8808 (E), ISSN: 2319-4766 (P).	SJEF Impact factor (2015) 5.403
8	2016-17	Evolution of the World Wide Web in Library Profession: From 1.0 to 5.0, (Page No. 32-37)	'Vidyavarta' Interdisciplinary Multilingual Research Referred Journal,	Published in Two days State Level Seminar and Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refreed Journal, Organized by Department of Library of K. P. G. Arts, Comm. and Science College. Igatpur.	2319-9318 Dated- 15-16/12/2016	Impact Factor- 4.014 (IIJIF),
9	2016-17	Library: A Temple of Learning and Research, (Page No. 101-108)	Library A Temple of Learning and Knowledge	International Research Conference, Organized by Guru Nanak Institute of Management Studies, Matunga (Mumbai)	978-93-83003-03-7 Dated- 21/01/2017	Conference Proceeding
10	2016-17	Application of Modern Technology in	Published in Library Research World (Peer	Published by Cosmopolitan's, Villa C. L. College	2454-3586	-

		Library and Information Centers, (Page No. 11-17).	Reviewed Bi-Annual Journal Indexed in IJIF Index)	of Commerce and Villa L. C. College of Arts, Andheri (Mumbai)	Vol. 2, Issue No. 2, December – 2016	
11	2017-18	Management of E-Resources: Copyright, Plagiarism and Digital Right Management, (Page No. 257-260)	Published in Two days National Conference and UGC Approved Research Journal (Sr. No. 47674) of International Journal of Multifaceted and Multilingual Studies	Organized by Baburaoji Gholap College, Sangavi (Pune)	2394-207X (Print). Vol. No. 5, Issue No. 1.	Impact Factor: 4.205
12	2017-18	Impact of Digital Library on Higher Education: A Study, (Page No. 163-167)	Social Movement and Modern Development	Published in Interdisciplinary National Seminar, Organized by Humanities, Languages and Social Sciences Departments of Abasaheb Marathe college, Rajapur	978-81-927211-2-8. Dated- 30/01/2018	Conference Proceeding
13	2018-19	Application of Data Mining in Library and Information Science Field, (Page No. 134-138).	'Research Journey' International Multidisciplinary E- Research Journal, Special Issue- 78, December- 2018.	Anandibai Raorane Arts, Com. Science College, Vaibhavwadi, on 21/12/2018	2348-7143.	UGC approved Journal, (SJIF)6.261, (CIF) - 3.452 (2015), (GIF)– 0.676 (2013)
14	2018-19	Conceptual Study of Data Warehouse: A Perspective of Library and Information Centers, (Page No. 59-62).	Review of Research, International Online Multidisciplinary Journal. Vol. 8, Issue. 3. December- 2018	Laxmi Book Publication, Solapur	2249-894X	Impact Factor- 5.7631 (UIF).

15	2019-20	"Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: A Library Reader and Educationist" (Page No. 81-85)	21 st International Interdisciplinary conference contribution of educationist from Maharashtra at Global levels	Nutan Maharashtra Vidya Prasarak Mandal Pune and Snehavardhan Research Institute, Pune	978-93-87628-73-8., Dated-12/12/2019	Book Chapter
16	2019-20	"Carla Hayden: A First Woman Librarian of Library of Congress (Inspiration to Indian Library Professionals)", (Page No. 124-128)	22 nd International Interdisciplinary conference on the contribution and achievements of women in various fields of National and International levels	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahavidyalaya, Aundhgaon, Pune and Snehavardhan Research Institute, Pune	978-93-87628-75-5, Dated-15/12/2019	Book Chapter
17	2019-20	"A Study of Computer Technology Skills of Librarians: A Survey of Degree College Libraries in Ratnagiri District" (Page No. 17-22)	'Vidyavarta' Interdisciplinary Multilingual Research Referred Journal,	Dept. of Library and Information Center, Savitribai College of Arts, Pimpalgaon pisa, Dist. Ahmednagar,	2319-9318, special Issue-1, January-2020	Impact factor-6.021 (IIJIF).
18	2019-20	"Attitudes of Librarians towards Communication Technology: A Survey of Under Graduate College Libraries in Ratnagiri District"(Page No. 12358-12367)	"Our Heritage	Multidisciplinary Journal for Research Publication	0774-9030 Vol-68-Issue-30-February-2020	Impact factor-6.6.
19	2019-20	"Historical Study of Library Legislation in India"(Page No.86-89)	Ayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	One day National Multidisciplinary conference on Impact of Migration on Rural and Urban Area in India, jointly organized by ICSSR/WRC and Shr. Manohar Hari Khapane College of Arts and Commerce, Pachal-Raipatan	2349-638x Dated-29/02/2020, special issue-73,	Impact factor-6.293
20	2020-21	"Dnyanjyoti Savitribai Phule As an Educator; A Review" (Page No. 157-160)	B. Aadhar International Peer Reviewed Indexed Research Journal	B. Aadhar	2278-9308, November 2020, Issue No-260 (CCLX),	Impact factor-(SJIF) 7.657.

21	2021-22	"Cloud Computing Technology Helps India to Become Information: Atmanirbhar (Self-Depend): A Review, (Page No. 208-211),	REX, Renewable Research Journal	International Conference, By JJTU	2321-1067. 9/4, 2021,	-
22	2021-22	"Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar As a Best Reader: An Overview", (Page No. 180-183)	B. Aadhar International Peer Reviewed Indexed Research Journal	B. Aadhar	2278-9308, September, 2021, Issue No. 318-B	Impact factor- (SJIF) 7.675
23	2021-22	"Study of Post-Independence Indian Libraries: A Special Reference to Academic Libraries", (Page No. 379-383)	UGC Care Listed Journal "Sanshodhak"	IVK Rajwade Mandal, Dhule	2394-5990, March 2022, Issue No. 7,	UGC Care
24	2022-23	Modern Libraries: The Need of 21 st Centuries	UGC Care Listed Journal "Sanshodhak"	IVK Rajwade Mandal, Dhule	2394-5990,	UGC Care

Minor Research Project:

1. Minor Research Project Title: 'A Study of professional Attitudes of Librarians Towards ICT: A Survey of Degree College Libraries From Arts Faculty in Ratnagiri District' Sanctioned by University of Mumbai. Letter Ref. No. APD/237/601 of 2019, Dated: 27th March, 2019 of Rupees 30000/- , Project No. 300.

Ph. D. Research:

1. Thesis entitled "Study of Information Communication Technology Skills among Library Professionals: A Survey of Degree College Libraries from South Konkan Region of Maharashtra State" from Department of Library and Information Science, of Shri. JJTU, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, Under the Guidance of Dr. Rashid Khatik and Dr. Dattatray Tukaram Satput, Awarded on 25.10.2022.



अंक : चौथा, भाग : दुसरा

संपादक

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सहसंपादक

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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली

नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले

वित्तविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

❖ 'विद्यावार्ता' या आंतरविद्याशास्त्रीय बहुभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. (न्यायक्षेत्र : वीड)

❖ 'विद्यावार्ता' हे त्रैमासिक मालक व प्रकाशक अर्चना राजेंद्र घोडके यांच्या हर्षवर्धन पब्लिकेशन्स, स्नेहनगर, परळी वै-४३१५१५ येथे मुद्रित करून संपादक डॉ. बापू गणपत घोलप यांनी मु. पो. लिंबागणेश, ता. जि. बीड-४३१ १२६ येथे प्रकाशित केले.

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STUDY OF INNOVATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract:

The academic libraries which include University and College Libraries are significant number of libraries in India. Libraries are considered only as the storehouses of knowledge, but now days libraries have got a new outlook in the modern information Communication Technology era. Application of ICT to library and information work has revolutionized the traditional concept of libraries from store house of books to an intellectual information center connecting the concept of electronic library.

The Internet and web technology has changed the way people communicate, interact, acquire, share knowledge, search, investigate and participate in the creation and re-use of content. According to changing scenario academic libraries should take initiatives of the broad activity to enhance the socio-economic position of the documents in the library. Library should be user Focused. In this paper author discuss the new ideas to increase the usage of ICT to increase the use of e-resources among the user and also challenges face by the library

Keywords: Library Services, E-resources, Information & Communication Technology, Internet, Academic Library.

Introduction:

A great number of Academic Institutes have come up in our country during the last two decades especially in the field of higher education and Library and Information Centre is an integral part of higher educational institutes: Library and Information services play a major role in enhancing the quality of teaching, learning and research. In the era of high-tech learning, the Library and Information Centre as a learning resource is taking up increasingly more academic space and time in the life of a true learner. The main factor behind the changes in Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Library and Information Science schools in India are giving more importance on library techniques rather than library services in past. In the 21st Century, Services to readers are being more important, so now days readers may not concerned about the

techniques being used by the library professionals. We have to keep in mind that library is a service organization and service to the readers/users is our prime concern in the present era.

The electronic resources are becoming more and more available in the libraries. The print media is now being digitized, which increases the availability of books and journals in the electronic format. The e-resources in library basically include e-journals, e-books, e-theses, dissertations databases both on line and off line and CD.ROM etc.

In recent years Internet has emerged as the most important and powerful medium for storage and retrieval of information. In today's world information transfer through Internet plays a significant role in the utilization of its resources, thus understanding of their structure and formats is essential.

Best Practices In LIS Services:

The internet and web technology has changed the way people communicate, interact, acquire, share knowledge, search, investigate and participate in the creation and re-use of content. In the preliminary stage web technology did not have features and facilities for user to interact. Web 1.0 environment, users read what others wrote. However now web 2.0 environment, facilitates users to express their views and publish them online through services like blogs and wikis. In other words web technologies migrate 'read-only' to 'read and write'. According to changing scenario academic libraries should take initiations of the broad activity to enhance the socio-economic position of the information in the library. They should create an environment and conditions for keeping abstract of new and latest knowledge and use of modern technological achievements in the field.

The best practices of academic libraries are classified under the following broader areas:

1. Collection and maintenance:

- 1.1. Collection development and maintenance.
- 1.2. Library Books Exhibition.
- 1.3. Compact Storage of less used collection.
- 1.4. Library Opening timing according to users' needs.
- 1.5. Extended library opening hours.
- 1.6. Collection of E-documents.
- 1.7. Information Literacy program for Collection.
- 1.8. Promote Public relation of collection.
- 1.9. In-house publication about the collection.
- 1.10. Effective presentation of collection in rotational manner.
- 1.11. Reading habits enhancing books.
- 1.12. Reading Material on competition exams like NET/SET and MPSC/UPSC etc.
- 1.13. Employment newspapers and magazines

2. Services:

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- 2.1 User Education.
- 2.2 Initiation of fresher.
- 2.3 User Orientation.
- 2.4 Best user award for motivation.
- 2.5 User Statistics for awareness.
- 2.6 Electronic reference services.
- 2.7 Online circulation services.
- 2.8 E-publishing Services.
- 2.9 Online/Offline database searching.
- 2.10 Public relation Services.
- 2.11 User feedback and suggestion/innovation drop box with timely response.
- 2.12 Books reservation services.
- 2.13 Journals and Articles on wheels services.
- 2.14 CAS/SDI Services.
- 2.15 Indexing and Abstracting Services.
- 2.16 Table of Contents (TOC) services for new arrivals documents.
- 2.17 Celebrating the local occasions as a reading motivation event.
- 2.18 Marketing of Library Services.
- 2.19 Library website, homepage and WEB-OPAC Services.
- 2.20 Broadband Internet Centre.
- 2.21 Online translation, reprography, and referral services.
- 2.22 Wi-Fi facility.
- 2.23 Mobile SMS and mail alert services for circulation activities.
- 2.24 Mobile library.
- 2.25 Informational Services through social media like Face book, Twitter etc.
- 3. Management and Administration:**
 - 3.1 In Service Programmes.
 - 3.2 Observation of other library services.
 - 3.3 Staff promotion Policy.
 - 3.4 Maintenance of service area.
 - 3.5 Special deposit Scheme.
 - 3.6 User participation programmes.
 - 3.7 Proper and sufficient funding.
 - 3.8 Adopt Total Quality Management (TQM).
 - 3.9 Staff User meet.
 - 3.10 Staff manuals.
 - 3.11 Right to information Service.
 - 3.12 Commitment to continuous improvement of quality services.
 - 3.13 Distribution of useful handouts.

3.14 Library Committee information.

4. Use of Technology in Library:

- 4.1 Computer and internet access.
- 4.2 Database creation using international Standard.
- 4.3 A strong and dynamic library website.
- 4.4 Android application for library Services.
- 4.5 CCTV Surveillance.
- 4.6 Fulfill online/offline article and information request of users.
- 4.7 Value added services.
- 4.8 Develop Virtual Presence.
- 4.9 Library Networking and institutional repository.
- 4.10 Cope with technical failures.
- 4.11 Provide global technological environment.
- 4.12 Making to the path finder to the library.
- 4.13 Cloud based technology.
- 4.14 WhatsApp, Hike and other Application to exchange information as a text, image, video, sound etc.
- 4.15 RFID technology for Library Services.

Academic Library and Information Centre NAAC has developed the following set of best practices:

1. Computerization of library with standard Software.
2. Inclusion of sufficient information about the library in the academic prospectus.
3. Compiling Student/Teacher Statistics.
4. Displaying newspapers Clippings and Clipping files maintained periodically.
5. Career/employment information Services.
6. Internet facility to different user groups.
7. Information Literacy Programmes.
8. Suggestion/innovation drop box.
9. Displaying new Arrivals.
10. Conduct Book Exhibition on different occasions.
11. Organizing book talk.
12. Annual best use and user awards for Students.
13. Organizing Competitions annually.
14. Conduct user Survey Periodically.
15. Repeat important information in a variety of ways.

The librarianship is a public service and the librarian should have all the qualities which a good salesman possess viz. Politeness, patience and tolerance. In the recent times, it has been well-realized that for faster pace of socio-economic

development, it is not only necessary to promote scientific and technological research but to disseminate information at faster pace to the targets of their utilization.

Modern Academic Libraries:

Academic library development is always tied with the development of institution it serves. There have been many qualitative changes occurred in higher education from last 15 to 20 years, like changes in the pattern of UG and PG education, examination reforms innovative teaching methods, multi-disciplinary research therefore the concepts of "book centered librarianship" has been changed to "User centered Librarianship" New idea like reference services, open access, Online services, referral services, Library Cooperation were emerged and settled. As we all of know the Sir Ranganathan's fourth law "Save the time of reader" are rightly implemented by modern libraries by introducing instantaneous library services for readers with the help of various ICT application. Besides these services Inter Library Loan, Current Awareness Service (CAS), Selection Dissemination of Information (SDI) could be taken up due to these and such other technologies.

Features of 21st Century Academic Libraries:

As we discuss above regarding the development of academic institution with respect to teaching environment, subject taught, multi-disciplinary approach of research the library of that institutions

Also change accordingly, by considering these change the features of 21st Century Academic Libraries are as follows:-

1. Use of ICT in Library for quality work
2. Retrospective Conversion
3. Electronic Resources
4. Reader Friendly Organizational Pattern
5. Transforming Traditional Libraries into the 21st Century once

Challenges of 21st Century Academic Libraries:

Information has become a business. A lot of money has been invested in the expansion of the Internet, multimedia, development of electronic publishing. Libraries have to complete and sometimes fight for budgets. Libraries have to adjust with the terms and condition of database vendors, electronic publishers and commercial service providers. The new copyright laws could have several consequences for library activities. About ten years ago libraries had a collection of 'Just in Case' means any users wants books on certain subject, library Professionals have to go in stack room and search for required books make available to readers if that book is available in library.

NAAC and Best Practices in Academic Libraries in 21st Century:
University Grant Commission(UGC) a higher education set up organizational body in 1994 at Bangalore on recommendation of National Policy of Education(NPE) in 1986 whose job is assess the quality of University and College institutions. This is

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Now a day more and more universities and colleges get accredited by NAAC and now these institutions realize the quality enhancement is essential for the institutions and country. While assessment of university or College; library plays a very crucial role in accreditation. As the new learning environment are came up in institutions library and information services and the libraries are shouldering newer responsibilities in higher education hence the standards for accessing the quality of library services need to be up to dated. NAAC strives for quality and excellence in higher education and strongly recommend the role of library and information services in improving academic Libraries says: Best practices may be innovative and be a philosophy, policy, Strategy, program, process or practice that solves a problem or create new opportunities and positively impact on organizations. NAAC developed a set of best practices followed in academic libraries, divided in four following broad areas –

A. Management and Administration of Library

- a. Number of days the Library is kept open
- b. Working hours
- c. Library Advisory Committee
- d. Manpower Development
- e. Infrastructure of the Library
- f. ICT Infrastructure and Known how to use
- g. Overall Policy of the Institution on Library
- h. Budget

B. Collection and Services Provided to Users :

1. Collection
2. Services

C. Extent of User of Services :

- a. Average Number of Circulation.
- b. Compiling Number of Log- it's into the E-library Services.

D. Best Practices for University/College :

1. Library Brochure
2. Central Reference Library for the use of affiliated Colleges
3. Take feedback from users through scientifically design and analyzed questionnaire
4. Compilation and display of attendance statistics of students and teachers in library
5. Display of Current awareness news regarding subjects for users
6. Information Literacy Programs at the beginning of institution
7. Creating digital repository through article, publications, question pages etc.
8. Displaying new arrivals of books/Journals and circulating list of new arrival

9. Suggestion box and timely response
10. Designing a web page of a library including all services provided by library
11. Providing free of nominal fee service to users from other libraries
12. Initiation for Research projects and guide regarding technical and literary help
13. Development and encouragement of use of electronic environment on the campus
14. Conducting exhibitions/lectures on Current issues
15. Building a network of College libraries with the help of Universities, INFLIBNET etc.
16. Displaying career/employment information Services
17. Set up best library use award for Students

However above best practices of library for universities and Colleges are not last words, every library has to set their own best practices for their user after all every library and librarian has their own freedom for giving best services to their users in the 21st century library environment.

Conclusion:

Library should be always user focused. Most academic libraries have the facility of Internet resources which supplement the print collection of the library. Innovation in modern libraries is inevitable due to introduction of new services. Technology can be used creatively in web services by means of E-journals, legal database and library consortium. "The library in the Twenty-first century: New Services for the information Age" has devoted one chapter on 'what is good library? Explain how researcher and patrons view goodness in the library. A library in order to survive should acquire resources which are useful to users in present as well as these will be in future too. The question of goodness is not only related efficiency and effectiveness of the process, but also adaptability and responsiveness of the library to its environment. Different organizations have different set of indicators should have amalgam of both traditional library operations and ICT base services. It is a subject of future research to find out how a library preference can be measured.

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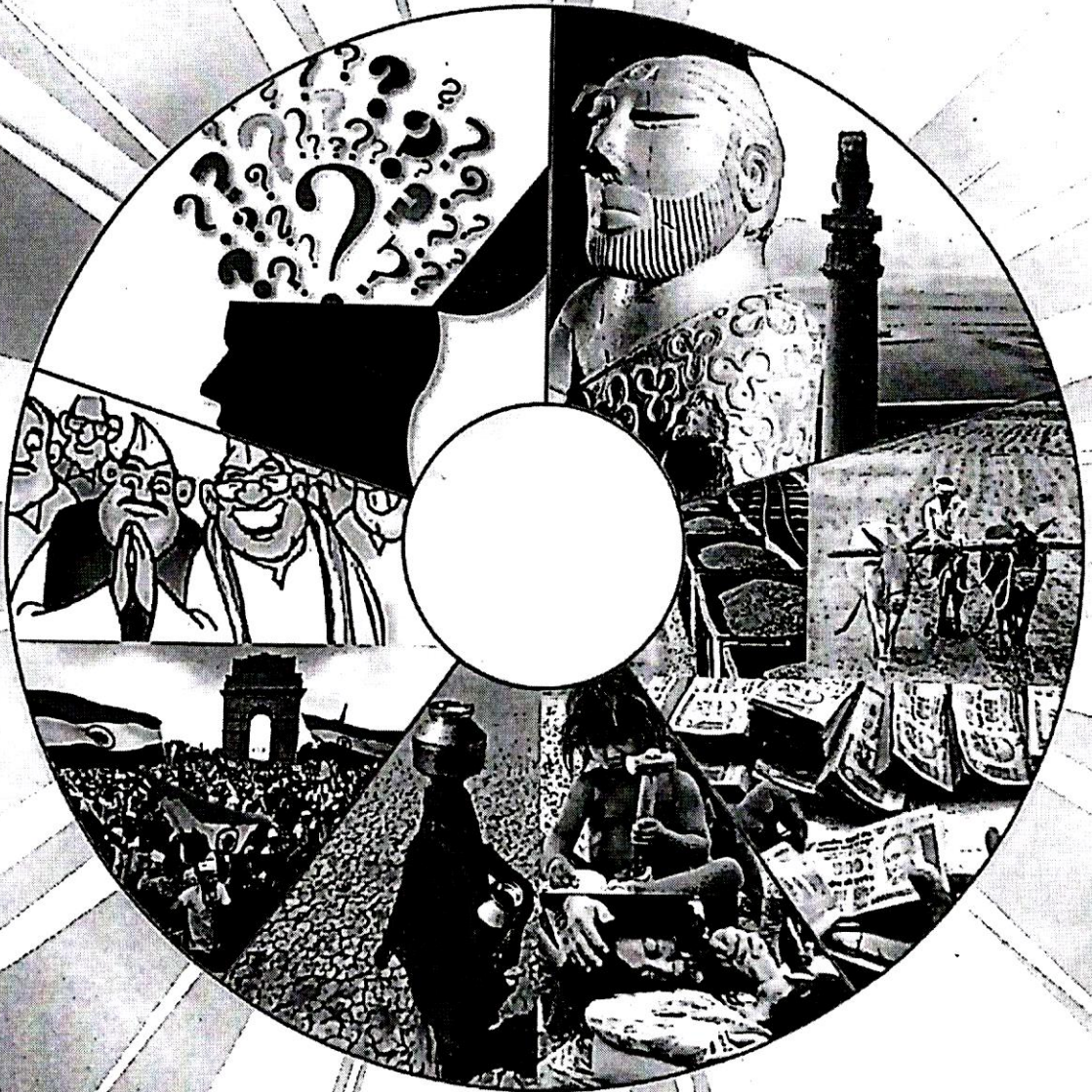
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प्राचार्य डॉ. व्ही. के. खाडे

उपसंपादक

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प्रा. पी. एस. मेश्राम



पवन प्रकाशन, परभणी

एकदिवशीय राज्यस्तरीय परिषद दिनांक १८/१२/२०१४ रोजी घेण्यात आली. महाविद्यालयाच्या महिला विकास कक्षामार्फत 'महिलांचे सबलीकरण' या विषयावर एकदिवशीय विभागीय कार्यशाळा दिनांक २०/१२/२०१४ रोजी घेण्यात आली. मुंबई विद्यापीठ व महाविद्यालयाचा क्रिडा विभाग यांच्या वतीने झोन - ५ ची आंतरमहाविद्यालयीन 'मुलींची लंगडी' स्पर्धा दिनांक ०८/०१/२०१५ रोजी आयोजित करण्यात आली. भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद, परिचम विभाग, मुंबई व आमच्या महाविद्यालयाचा इतिहास विभाग यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने 'सामाजिक शास्त्रातील नवे प्रवाह' या विषयावर राज्य स्तरीय परिषद दिनांक १४/०३/२०१५ रोजी संपन्न झाली. या परिषदेला संशोधकांचा व विद्वानांचा अतिशय चांगला प्रतिसाद लाभला. या परिषदेतील शोधनिबंधांचा हा संग्रह प्रकाशित करीत असतांना आम्हाला अत्यानंद होत आहे. असे उपक्रम व चर्चात्मक अभ्यासाचे कार्यक्रम यापुढेही घेण्याचे आमचे नेहमीच प्रयत्न राहतील. संस्थेच्या व महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रगतीत संस्थेच्या आजी-माजी पदाधिकारी व सभासदांची प्रयत्ने मदत लाभली हेही या निमित्ताने मला नमूद करावसे वाटते. या पुढेही सर्वांचे असेच भरभरून सहकार्य असेलच एवढीच माफक अपेक्षा करतो. आपल्या या उपक्रमास ध्यक्षीशः माझ्या व सर्व सहकाऱ्यांच्या हार्दिक शुभेच्छा.

धन्यवाद !.....

मनोहर खापणे

अध्यक्ष

स. प. शि. प्र. मंडळ, पाचल

संपादकीय

सद्यार्थी परिसर शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळ, पाचल संचालित श्री. मनोहर हरी खापणे कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, पाचल-रायपाटण, ता. राजापूर, जि. रत्नागिरी येथे दिनांक १४ मार्च २०१५ रोजी राज्यस्तरीय परिषदेचे 'सामाजिक शास्त्रातील नवे प्रवाह' या विषयावर भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद, परिचम विभागीय केंद्र, मुंबई यांचे संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजन करण्यात आले. त्यानिमित्त विविध स्तरावरील अभ्यासक, संशोधक, प्राध्यापक व विद्यार्थी यांनी प्रचंड मेहनत घेऊन शोधनिबंध परिषदेकरीता पाठविले. या शोधनिबंधांना राष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील वाचक वर्गापर्यंत पोहचविण्यासाठी सदरचे पुस्तक हाती सोपवितांना आम्हांला विशेष आनंद होत आहे.

भारतासारख्या विविध सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, भाषिक, जातीय, प्रांतिक भेदाभेद असलेल्या देशाला आर्थिक, राजकीय, सामाजिक स्तरावर सर्व नागरीकांचा समग्र व समतोल विकास घडवून आणण्याच्या दृष्टीने संशोधकांनी आपले शोधनिबंध सादर केले. या पुस्तकात समाविष्ट विषय व त्यामधील शोधनिबंध हे ओटक किंवा क्रिकोळ स्वरूपाचे वाटू शकतात परंतु ही सुरुवात आहे. विचारांची व कृतीची ही लढाई नितंर चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. यातूनच उद्याचा सर्व दृष्टीने शक्तीशाली भारत घडणार आहे. सदर पुस्तक निर्मितीचे अवघड काम विविध व्यक्तींचे सहकार्य व मार्गदर्शनाशिवाय अशक्य होते. आमच्या सहाद्री परिसर शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष मा. मनोहर हरी खापणे उर्फ अबा यांचे मार्गदर्शन, प्रेरणा व आशिर्वाद सर्वतोपरी आहेतच. मंडळाचे उपाध्यक्ष मा. शंकरराव चव्हाण, सरचिटणीस मा. चंद्रकांत लिंगायत, खजिनदार मा. गो. ह. जाधव यांचे सदर कार्यास सक्रीय सहभाग व मोलाचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले. तसेच मंडळाचे विविध पदाधिकारी, विविध शाखांचे प्रमुख, प्राध्यापक सहकारी यांनी वेळोवेळी बहुमोल मदत केली. शोधनिबंधकांनी वेळेत निबंध

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29 : New Trends in Library and Information Science in India in 21st Century

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1. Introduction :

In a dynamic and changing world of organizations, libraries and information centers occupy a prominent place in the present society. These changes come through a wide array of sources such as cultural, social, economic and technological perspectives. The terms like information society, knowledge society etc are very much grounded on the concept of the availability of the generation and application of information and knowledge in a variety of formats. This article presents an insight of new trends in LIS in India.

Libraries and information centers, being the building blocks of knowledge capture, generation and distribution centers, are on the verge of drastic alterations. Knowledge management is a technique which aims at leveraging a number of facets together to innovate and redesign library and information centers. Knowledge management is the explicit and systematic management of vital knowledge of an organization and it includes capturing, organizing and disseminating it within an organization.

The word library comes from liber, the Latin word for "book." However, library collections have almost always contained a variety of materials.

The Library as an institution is a collection of books and other informational materials made available to people for reading, study, or reference.

Contemporary libraries maintain collections that include not only printed materials such as manuscripts, books, newspapers, and magazines, but also art reproductions, films, sound and video recordings, maps, photographs, microfiches, CD-ROMs, computer software, online databases, and other media

In addition to maintaining collections within library buildings, modern libraries often feature telecommunications links that provide users with access to information at remote sites.

The central mission of a library is to collect, organize, preserve, and provide access to knowledge and information. In fulfilling this mission, libraries preserve a valuable record of culture that can be passed down to succeeding generations.

Libraries are an essential link in this communication between the past, present, and future. Whether the cultural record is contained in books or in electronic formats, libraries ensure that the record is preserved and made available for later use.

People in many professions use library resources to assist them in their work. People also use library resources to gain information about personal interests or to obtain recreational materials such as films and novels.

The ALA Glossary defines library science as “the knowledge, demands and skills by which recorded information is selected, acquired, organized and utilized in meeting the information needs of a community of users.”

2. Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To define library feature.
- To know the new trends in library and information science in India.
- To identify various forms of library in the field of LIS.
- To know the changing concept of libraries.

3. The role of libraries in modern information society

The development of information infrastructure and offering Web-based electronic services creates new conditions and possibilities for libraries that substantially differ from traditional library model. The multitude of information resources ensures efficient access to scholarly information, which in turn enlarges the development possibilities of education, culture and research. The implementation of new information and communication technology in library work has widened the provision of library services.

The electronic era of the 21st century has brought changes to the libraries' working environment and acquisition of information resources that in turn presupposes the implementation of new strategies, change of structures and devising new acquisition principles.

In the modern information society libraries have a new role and there are various types of library models:

- traditional library as a memory institution.
- library as a learning and research centre.
- library as a cultural and communication centre.
- electronic library.
- virtual library.
- Digital Library.

In the case of all library models, the library's main role is to mediate existing and accessible information resources to users, providing materials according to its areas of responsibility in the form of databases, electronic serials, full texts and traditional publications. Libraries and librarians are responsible for collection development and promotion of services, modernization of library work and making information resources accessible, as well as generating electronic catalogues of high quality. Developing information society establishes preconditions for the emergence of virtual libraries and the provision of alternative services on the market that the libraries have to take

into consideration. In the recent years a number of changes have taken place in libraries, including

- increase of electronic information
- expand of Web-based services
- changes in libraries' organisational structures, management models and strategies
- complication of information environment management
- changes in the management of information, human and financial resources and in budgeting
- proceeding from the principles of management by results; evaluation of libraries' input, output and contribution, on the basis of which the liabilities for the allocation and use of resources have grown
- appraisal of education, knowledge and skills.

4. Current Trends in Libraries:

Library is a vast storehouse of information. Emergence of Internet and Communication Technology (ICT), libraries have been acquiring different approaches of the same and mode of service is changed. Therefore, different types of libraries have born in society, such as:

Hybrid library :

Hybrid libraries are those containing a mix of traditional print and a growing number of electronic-based resources. According to Rushbridge(1998), hybrid libraries are mixes of traditional print materials such as books, newspapers, magazines, monographs and journals, as well as electronic based materials, such as downloadable audio books, electronic journals, e books, etc. Nevertheless, hybrid libraries have been the new norm in most public and academic libraries in developed world and which is being considered seriously in many academic libraries in the developing countries, especially India.

Hylife (2001) was of the opinion that the hybrid library has been a continuum between the conventional traditional and the digital

library divide where electronic and paper-based information resources are used alongside each other.

Automated library:

A library where access points and housekeeping operations are computerized is called an automated library. The graphic records are still print-on-paper publication (Sharma, 2005)31.

Digital library:

A library in which a significant proportion of the resources are available in machine-readable format (as opposed to print or microform), accessible by means of computers. The digital content may be locally held or accessed remotely via computer networks. —A digital library is popularly viewed as an electronic version of a library where storage is in digital form, allowing direct communication to obtain material and copying it from a master version (Wiederhold, 1995)32. Digital library is not only digitization of physical resources, but also thoughtful organization of electronic collection for better access. Such organization provides coherence to a massive amount of shared knowledge base.

Virtual library:

The access point as well as the graphic records are in electronic/digital form when these electronic/digital libraries are connected via various networks, particularly the INTERNET, this is called virtual library. A “library without walls” in which the collections do not exist on paper, microform, or other tangible form at a physical location but are electronically accessible in digital format via computer networks. Such libraries exist only on a very limited scale, but in most traditional print-based libraries in the United States, catalogs and periodical indexes are available online, and some periodicals and reference works may be available in electronic full-text. Some libraries and library systems call themselves “virtual” because they offer online services (example: Colorado Virtual Library).

Changing Concept of Libraries:

The concept of Library and Library professionals has changed as changes takes places in the field. Some of the changes, for example has stated below for understanding of the changes.

Concept	Library science	Information science
1. Unit	Library centre	Information centre
2. Medium	Book	Data base
3. User	Reader	Recipient
4. Staff	Librarian	Information officer
5. Service	On demand	As & when needed
6. Tool	Catalogue	Controlled vocabulary

Changing Roles of LIS Professionals

Presently, librarians are playing an integrated role beyond their traditional job. In a fast changing world, there are new demands and influences on libraries and information centers. Using modern technologies, libraries all over the world are now shifting their emphasis from traditional to multidimensional work force. As a corollary to this, LIS professionals are supposed to play versatile role in different areas of libraries and information centers to meet the expectations and needs of the present situation.

Advocate:

LIS professionals act as lawyer when they deal with the issue relating to law such as copyright law, intellectual property right, etc. Librarian champion the cause of academic libraries through various advocacy programs to promote the library and resources. They can communicate news about the library through newsletters, web sites and memos to parents and staff. Their job is to keep principals and teachers up to date on what is happening in the library and to promote library activities and special projects. —Schools are learning

communities encompassing students, teachers, administrators and parents. Librarians must communicate the mission, goals and objectives of the resource centre to the entire user community.

Consortia manager:

The LIS professional for Consortium operations is responsible for coordinating and overseeing consortium operations, including strategic planning, systems development and project management. Related responsibilities include facilitating communication among the participating libraries. In addition to these responsibilities, the Librarian for Consortium Operations acts as the consortium's representative with vendors for contracted products and services.

Conclusion:

The Library and information professional communities are being affected by a range of ICT developments and so find their roles changing worldwide. A librarian with diverse talents and training, and who is flexible, will be able to meet the challenges of future library scene. The container of information is not only the print materials but this is the age we are living where a huge rate of information born in digital format. Technology alone cannot help bring about the required changes. Attitudes, practices, and policies need to change if libraries in India are to truly benefit themselves and their community of users by the application of new technologies; as the core objectives of LIS professionals are unchanged although the mode of services is changing to cope with paradigm shifts.

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Digital Reference and Information Services in 21st Century

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Abstract:-

In the present era of IT, internet, web technology and digital media applied successfully in libraries, have shifted their way of providing services to users. The main aim in providing assistance to users by providing library services is now shifting from traditional single library to provide access to globally available information is possible. The traditional reference services are now virtual reference services using digital or electronic information resources available either free or fee based. These papers describes some of the emerging digital reference services using e-mail and web forms, text-based chats, and provide value based, user need based and services on demand instantly using different digital resources.

Keywords: Digital Reference Services, Digital Information Services, Modern Library Services, Library Services.

1.1 Introduction:-

The 21st century is said to be the Electronic Era. Today's world is digital world, which is concerned with creation, sharing and using information in digital form. Modern society is based on information. Information are floating in all directions and moving in the air around us. We have to catch the right information and make it available to right person at the right time, which is the aim of any modern library.

The objective of ICT application in libraries is to acquaint and develop skills and competencies of the processes and methods of computerization, networking and digitization of the library management functions and provide effective and efficient service to the users. A fully automated library could be the base and be able to join the library networks and consortia and get the opportunity of access to the library and information resources including databases available in other libraries. With the advent of Internet and World

Wide Web, the concept of Digital Library emerged as an effective tool to provide easy and unlimited access with variety and plenty of information resources at less cost. "Libraries as Gateways to Knowledge" and its effective and efficient services have tremendous impact on educational, economic and social sectors leading to national and global development.

Reference and information services are the main components of any type of library. Library and information centers are providing different types of services to their users in order to meet their information related needs and response to their queries suitably. The primary objective of the library is to enable the users to make the most effective use of information resources through library services. Reference service is a personalized library service as well as community based library service. The main role of Librarians in traditional environment was restricted to acquire, process and maintaining the collection and also provide reference services to answer all types of queries from the available collection. But now due to use of technologies and management techniques, majority of publishing industries are coming up with announcing the information published and information stored in electronic format it is possible to develop new arena in the library profession in providing services to users. Information retrieval system is also changing its way and the library users and researchers access to global information and retrieve the information in pinpointed and timely manner.

1.2 Objectives:-

- To know the concept of digital library.
- To know the difference between digital library and traditional library.
- To know digital reference and information services in library.

1.3 Digital Library:

A digital library is a library where the collection and services are in a digital form and/or accessed digitally.

The collection can be either 'born digital' (created in a digital form originally), or scanned or otherwise copied from a physical artefact.

Characteristics:

- emphasis on access to digitized materials wherever they may be located, with digitization eliminating the need to own or store a physical item
- cataloging down to individual words or glyphs
- browsing based on hyperlinks, keyword, or any defined measure of relatedness; materials on the same subject do not need to be near one another in any physical sense
- broadcast technology; users need not visit a digital library except electronically; for them the library exists at any place they can access it, e.g., home, school, office, or in a car

1.4 What is a 'traditional' library?

Libraries have always been centred in a physical space with physical collections. While the nature of the collections have changed (clay tablets, paper items (books etc.), through to microfilm, tapes, and CDs), they have still remained located in space.

Characteristics:

- emphasis on storage and preservation of physical items, particularly books and periodicals
- cataloging at a high level rather than one of detail, e.g., author and subject indexes as opposed to full text
- browsing based on physical proximity of related materials, e.g., books on sociology are near one another on the shelves
- passivity; information is physically assembled in one place; users must travel to the library to learn what is there and make use of it

1.5 An Overview of Digital Library and Information services:

Digital reference service may be defined as "the provision of reference services involving collaboration between library user and librarian, in a computer based medium. These services can utilize

various media, including e-mail, web forms, chat, video, web customer call centre software, voice over internet protocol (VoIP), etc".

Traditional library services have limitations due to mono-media (i.e. only print) and services were provided from the library's collection only. Users are not provided with global access to information. The resource sharing projects undertaken has also limitations due to print media. The services like CAS, SDI, were provided to users. But now in digital environment the drawbacks are removed as the free information transfer is possible globally and instantly. The reference service provided by any libraries was more useful to the users but the tools used were localized. The reference desk was well organized with number of reference sources including encyclopaedias, directories, dictionaries, handbooks, almanacs, yearbooks etc. The reference librarian uses these reference tools and provide the reference services to users on demand. The main drawback was the currency of information, as the tools were not up-to-date and not economical.

In digital environment the reference and information services are more prominent. Digital reference tools, virtual reference desk, virtual reference services etc based on terminology have been developed. Since the reference tools are available free over the net, now it is possible to provide better and quick library and information services to users. The library services have been enhanced and expanded with the help of free information resources available in the environment.

The Concept of digital reference service has emerged with the growth of the internet and web development. Digital reference service has been described as an assistance offered by the librarians to the users through the internet and web resources. Digital reference service allows individuals to submit questions to library staff using synchronous (real-time) or asynchronous technology. Library web pages and "webliographies" are new forms of delivery for the products of indirect reference service. Collaborative digital reference service involves multiple institutions and requires additional software support in order to route questions to the most appropriate participant. Digital reference service provides many benefits for libraries and their users. They can provide reference service 24/7.

A librarian can provide reference service regardless of location or person using global information. Digital

reference service also adds overall value to library services by extending reference service to physically challenged users who cannot visit or avail the library facilities due to varied reasons. E-learning and teaching system in education needs library services of different nature and digital reference services are getting more preferences in academic sector while completing assignments and seminars. Thus Digital Reference Services (DRS) is the need of the present era as the information resources are being made available in digital form. Faculty and students are using electronic media extensively (like mobile technology, what's app, we chat, etc) and have good digital literacy and also put more demand to librarian for subscription to e-resources. Along with internet, social media is also playing massive role to communicate and share information among library user.

1.6 Digital Reference and Information Services:

According to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, In the present electronic and communication environment reference service is not only confined to the library service but also to remote users. Sometimes it is termed as e reference service, Digital reference service, Virtual reference service, its main objective is to provide pin-pointed, exhaustive, expeditious service to its information seekers whenever they have a query. In the fast changing technological era, with the advent of internet as powerful medium to provide the information round the clock i.e. 24*7. The internet with its services like e-mail, www, bulletin board services have changed the notion of traditional library into digital library and the traditional services are now called information services. To meet the quick demand of the user librarians maintains digital collection and also access e resources and provides information in digital mode. With the emergence of digital library and influence of internet, the concept of traditional reference service has transformed into Digital reference service. To meet the information needs of the users in changing technological environment digital reference service is a natural solution which is supposed to be an advancement of the traditional reference service. Digital reference uses the internet to allow people to connect with a librarian. In the process of providing Digital reference service the

reference librarian receives question via e-mail or web interface, identifies the query and then decides appropriate course of action. He analyses the request and gets the type of information required.

Using technologies and digital media following information and reference services are provided to academic users by the libraries.

a) **E-mail based reference services:** Users send the queries or requests to the librarian using E-Mail facility. Email reference service is being popular service provided by librarians today. This service does not require any additional software and from librarians point of view email based reference service is an easy to use and provide assistance at no extra cost and training is not required. Quick and ready reference services can be offered using email.

b) **Library website based services:** User at the click on button of the library website pops up to the subject based resources and gets the information required their own. A library web page is designed and provided by librarians and provided links to different reference tools and databases which provide both short and long range services to the users.

c) **Ask about service:** This service allows the users to ask question on line and received answers for free, from public information location mainly on the www. e.g. Ask ERIC (<http://askeric.org>), Ask A Question (<http://talonline.ca/askaquestion>), Ask Me (www.askme.com) etc are few notable sites from where users can get specified information from the experts in the field.

d) **Chat Reference Service:** In this service a reference librarian and the user can communicate with each other using short text messages in real time by using normal chat software e.g. WHATS App, WE CHAT, VIBER, BBM. and gets clarification of the complex question asked by users and try to solve instantly by using different resources. In this service software also allows for Instant messaging (IM) and also allows collaborative browsing between the librarian and the user.

e) **Video Conferencing / web camera reference service:** In this reference service librarian and user are able to see each other e.g. Skype, Hangout etc. The discussions with experts, meetings and online demonstrations can be made available to users.

f) **Global digital reference service:** In this service

questions can be send electronically and answered by any reference librarian in any other country instantly.

g) FAQ (Frequency asked question): In this service users can get response to standard queries information about the organisation their services, activities and progress etc.

h) Ask-a-Librarian: This is also an e-mail based online or off-line based service. User can ask a question to the librarian and librarian using different tools find the answer and respond to user. Many libraries are providing this type of reference service to users

i) Social networking based services : In this service librarian are using social media tools for sharing information and distributing educational resources to users. e.g. facebook.com slideshare.com, link, twitter, etc.

j) Mobile based services: In this service librarian are using smart phone for Q. R. Code services (Quick Responses Code), Mobile wiki, mobile dictionaries, Web-OPAC etc for sharing and distribution of information to the users.

k) Dahibhate and Karambelkar (2013) also listed out library services which can be provided using outsourcing, crowd sourcing, Internet / web resource based services, digital library based services, social network and cloud based library services. Thus digital resources made revolutionary changes in providing library and information services to users more effectively from wide ranges of globally distributed resources.

Conclusion:-

Growth and development of ICT has brought tremendous changes in information and reference services in libraries. Libraries become information search centres, where information experts assist users in real and virtual information environment. Library may act as information scanner, information processor or even as information café or book downloading unit. In digital environment the reference and information services are more prominent. The changing scenario of library services are studied by many scholars and opined that a shift in nature might be witnessed shortly due to technology and digital media.

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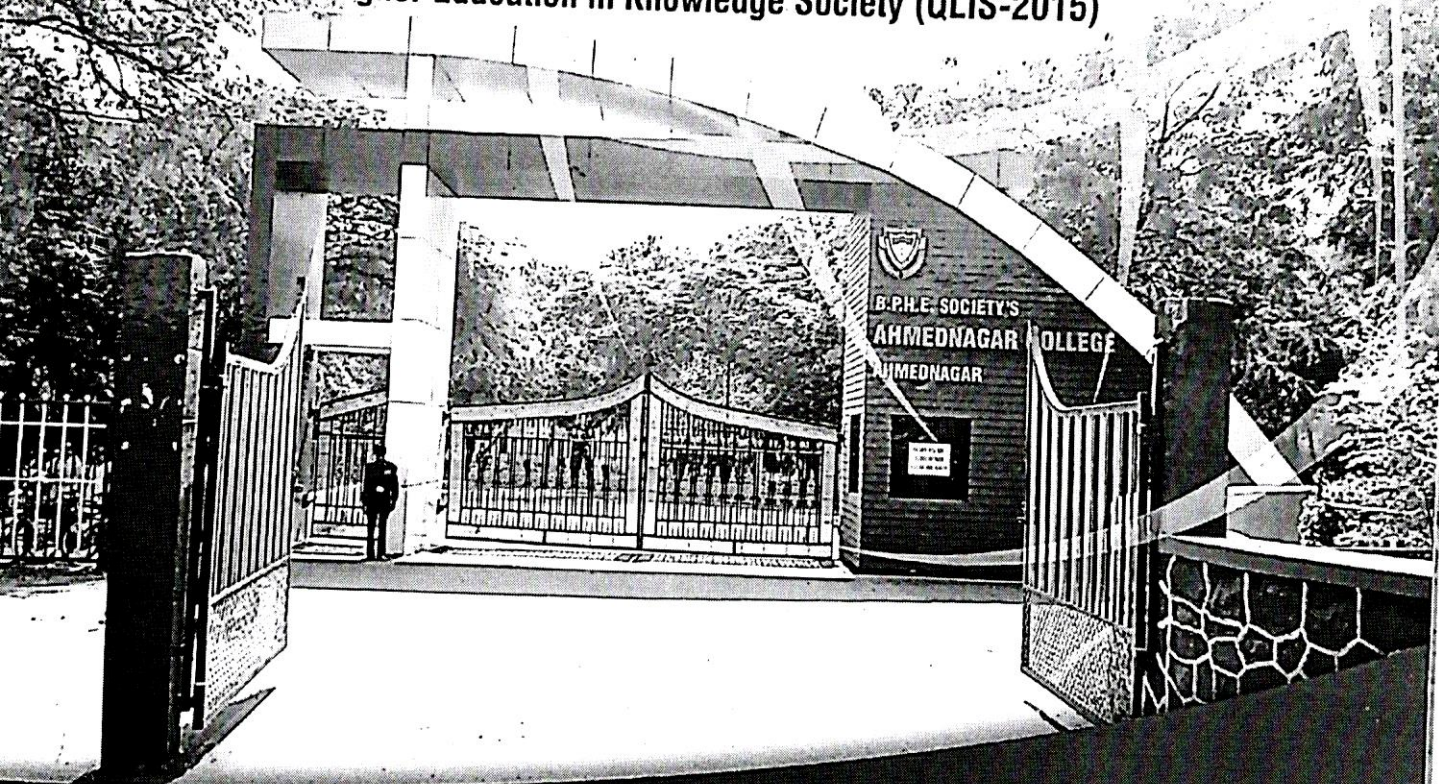
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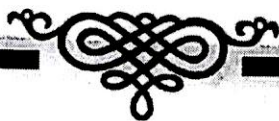
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QUALITATIVE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT: In the present era of IT, internet, web technology and digital media applied successfully in libraries, have shifted their way of providing services to users. The main aim in providing assistance to users by providing library services is now shifting from traditional single library to provide access to globally available information is possible. These papers describes some of the emerging digital information services using e-mail and web forms, text-based chats, and provide value based, user need based and services on demand instantly using different digital resources. The functions of higher education in many ways fuel the driving forces of the transformation towards a knowledge society.

Keywords: Qualitative Library and Information Services, Information services, Value added library services, digital information services, Higher Education, Knowledge Society.

1.1 Introduction

Library and Information Services for Higher Education play a central role in enhancing the quality of academic and research environment. The National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) strive for quality and excellence in higher education and advocates for enhancing the role of Library and Information Services in improving academic environment. Library is the fulcrum of support for the entire range of academic activities on an educational campus. In today's high-tech learning environment, the library as a learning resource is taking up increasingly more academic space and time in the life of a learner. In times ahead, this will be even more so. Qualitative Services in libraries may be innovative and be a philosophy, policy, strategy, program, process or practice that solves a problem or create new opportunities and positively impact in higher education. In general, the use of technology and innovative ideas lead to evolve best services in library and information environment. The global changes particularly the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have impact on the functioning of libraries. The developments in ICT have changed the users' expectation from the libraries in different ways. The ways to build collection and services to the end users vary from the recent past practices. To meet the end-users demands effectively, the libraries need to identify and adopt good practices and benchmarks. Libraries and information services also have a responsibility to serve all of the members of their communities, regardless of age, race, nationality, religion, culture, political affiliation, physical or other disabilities, gender or sexual orientation, or any other status. Libraries and



information services should support the right of users to seek information of their choice. Libraries and information services should respect the privacy of their users and recognize that the resources they use should remain confidential. Libraries and information services have a responsibility to facilitate and promote public access to quality information and communication. Users should be assisted with the necessary skills and a suitable environment in which to use their chosen information sources and services freely and confidently. In addition to the many valuable resources available on the Internet, some are incorrect, misleading and may be offensive. Librarians should provide the information and resources for library users to learn to use the Internet and electronic information efficiently and effectively. They should proactively promote and facilitate responsible access to quality networked information for all their users. In common with other core services, access to the Internet in libraries and information services should be without charge.

1.2 Changing Role of Libraries:

Reference and information services are the main components of any type of library. Library and information centers are providing different types of services to their users in order to meet their information related needs and response to their queries suitably. The primary objective of the library is to enable the users to make the most effective use of information resources through library services. Reference service is a personalized library service as well as community based library service. The main role of Librarians in traditional environment was restricted to acquire, process and maintaining the collection and also provide reference services to answer all types of queries from the available collection. But now due to use of technologies and management techniques, majority of publishing industries are coming up with announcing the information published and information stored in electronic format it is possible to develop new arena in the library profession in providing services to users. Information retrieval system is also changing its way and the library users and researchers access to global information and retrieve the information in pinpointed and timely manner.

Digital environment in libraries have shifted their functions and services, instead of ownership of resources, sharing of resources are practiced and therefore the value to access to the information is greater than having access to physical space, this has brought change in the collection development, organisation and library services. The diverse needs of users have to be fulfilled with, timeliness, accuracy and 24X7 access is also important in new era. Due to slashing prices, technologies are affordable to a very common user and now users are searching information from their desktop and smart phones. The users can download e-journal articles, e-books on to their personal data accounts. Now due to use of Internet, online service providers assistance and aggregators, it is possible for libraries to provide better reference and information services to user community.

Use of the advanced media and globally shared resources librarians have to provide different qualitative library services.



1.3 Quality standard:

A quality standard is a specific statement of the desired or expected level of performance that should be provided regarding a service or some aspect of that service. A quality standard can be measured to determine the degree to which that standard is in fact being met. A quality standard defines the level of performance that an organization is willing to accept for a particular service or activity. Quality standards are important because they:

- Encourage library staff and administration to discuss and come to agreement on what constitutes "quality" for a specific service;
- Provide clear guidance as to the expected quality that a particular service or activity should offer;
- Educate staff – and especially new staff – as to the expected quality of service that should be provided;
- Recognize that there may be differing acceptable levels of quality for different aspects of digital information and reference services; and
- Provide a basis for rewards and demonstrating/reporting accountability.

1.4 What is the Knowledge?

Knowledge is the purposeful coordination of action. Achieving its purpose is its sole proof or demonstration. Its quality can be judged from the quality of the attainment (its product) or even from the quality of the coordination (its process). What is meant when we say that somebody knows or possesses knowledge? We imply that we expect them to be capable of coordinated action towards some goals and objectives. Coordinated action is the test of possessing knowledge. All doing is knowing, and all knowing is doing. Every act of knowing brings forth a world.

1.5 What is the Knowledge Society?

Knowledge Societies are identified as societies based on the creation, dissemination and utilization of information and knowledge. It is a society with an economy in which knowledge is acquired, created, disseminated and applied to enhance economic and social development. Nowadays academic libraries need to be ahead of other information service providers to ensure their existence. They need to know their users' needs and wishes, have to work effectively and efficiently, and especially should be able to anticipate the future of information services.

1.6 The roles of higher education in constructing the knowledge society:

Higher education is closely linked to crucial trends within the transformation to a knowledge society. Higher education institutions and policies are challenged by these trends and need to adapt to them. These adaptations may include changes as diverse as adjusting curricula to new education and training needs, recruiting teaching staff and



researchers on an increasingly global market, engaging in international research and institutional networks, developing international elements in institutions' missions and profiles, or coping with competition and market-driven elements in the national and international higher education systems. Globalisation dramatically affects the environment in which higher education institutions and policies have to operate. Especially, the growing awareness of competition in the academic arena seems to dominate current perceptions of university leaders.

However, in many accounts of the current challenges with which higher education institutions currently are confronted, a too passive picture of the role of higher education is offered, as if it only can react to changes that have their origin elsewhere and as if these changes only are perceived as threats. Contrary to this, it must be stressed that in various ways higher education plays a vital role in the various processes of globalisation. The functions of higher education in many ways fuel the driving forces of the transformation towards a knowledge society. Thus, a more 'constructivist' understanding of the role of higher education in globalisation is desirable. Such an understanding then also could nourish the idea that higher education has a certain capacity to steer and eventually to correct the direction of trends within globalisation.

The basic processes by which higher education contributes to the formation of the knowledge society are situated as well in the research, in the educational as in the service functions of higher education.

1.7 Status of Library and Information Services:

Traditional library and Information services have limitations due to mono-media (i.e. only print) and services were provided from the library's collection only. Users are not provided with global access to information. The resource sharing projects undertaken has also limitations due to print media. The services like CAS, SDI, were provided to users. But now in digital environment the drawbacks are removed as the free information transfer is possible globally and instantly. The reference service provided by any libraries was more useful to the users but the tools used were localised. The reference desk was well organised with number of reference sources including encyclopaedias, directories, dictionaries, handbooks, almanacs, yearbooks etc. The reference librarian uses these reference tools and provide the reference services to users on demand.

The services of the library should not be subject to any form of ideological, political, religious or commercial pressure. Services must be able to adjust and develop to reflect changes in society.

The authors concluded indicating that user centric or user based library services is the need of the current environment due to the information explosion, rising cost of the information resources, increasing expectations of the users from the libraries, increasing research and development activities, use of digital resources and need for specialized pinpointed information etc. The cost effective and economical aspects in the services are also the need of the present environment. The information overload is the basic problem in managing the proper information delivery to the users. Hence it is now necessary to develop the users based



library services to make the maximum use of the resources available to the users. Jeevan (2007) has also listed out different library services which can be provided using technology like web based, Internet based, CD -Rom based, Network based, and Consortium based Information services, and these are purely based on the digital documents or information resources like databases-books, e-journals etc.

The Concept of digital Information Services has emerged with the growth of the internet and web development. Digital Information services has been described as an assistance offered by the librarians to the users through the internet and web resources. Digital Information services allows individuals to submit questions to library staff using synchronous (real-time) or asynchronous technology. Library web pages and "webliographies" are new forms of delivery for the products of indirect information services. Collaborative digital information services involves multiple institutions and requires additional software support in order to route questions to the most appropriate participant. Digital information services provide many benefits for libraries and their users. They can provide information services 24 / 7. A librarian can provide information services regardless of location or person using global information. Digital Information services also adds overall value to library services by extending information services to physically challenged users who cannot visit or avail the library facilities due to varied reasons. E-learning and teaching system in education needs library services of different nature and digital information services are getting more preferences in academic sector while completing assignments and seminars. Thus Digital Information Service is the need of the present era as the information resources are being made available in digital form. Faculty and students are using electronic media extensively (like mobile technology, what's app, we chat, etc) and have good digital literacy and also put more demand to librarian for subscription to e-resources. Along with internet, social media is also playing massive role to communicate and share information among library user.

1.8 Information Services for Higher Education in Digital Environment:

ICT and Internet has brought tremendous changes in information and reference services in academic libraries. Now a day's libraries are advancing and providing services to users on Desktop PC's with using Internet connection, Intranet facilities for internal communication, LAN, WI-FI in library campus etc. Internet resources are indispensable and valuable source of information to all and used for efficient information delivery. Digital medium has offered a platform for a wide range of existing and future information services. Libraries are now shifting from traditional practices to advanced using technologies.

Initially basic information and reference services provided by libraries using library management software were OPAC, holding of journals, databases of specialised material etc, made available to users. Value added information products and services provided like list of books of Addition, new journals subscription list, Title Index, Author Index CAS, SDI etc. provided using technology. Libraries are providing OPAC to others by using web (Web OPAC) and develop Library web pages and provide links to subject based links to resources available globally. Library portals and "webliographies" are new forms of delivery of information



products (e-resources, newsletters, New addition holding list of books and other reading materials) that provides to indirect information and reference services to their users.

CONCLUSION

In this short overview of higher education is constructing the knowledge society, we have approached higher education not as a social subsystem mechanically fulfilling its functions in the global social system, but as a sector in its own right with its own values and preferences regarding the ways in which it carries out its social mission.

Growth and development of ICT has brought tremendous changes in information and reference services in academic libraries. Academic libraries are becoming research centers and have to provide various services as per demands to users. The best practices to be followed and capacity building in the profession is the need to sustain in future.

Though the information professionals are required to cope up with the new technological changes, but at the same time one should not fear that the new emerging technology based services will replace the traditional services completely rather these are emerging as supplementary services to improve the information dissemination amongst the user community.

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USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND SOCIAL NETWORKING TECHNOLOGY IN THE LIBRARY SERVICES

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ABSTRACT:

By rapid development of the information and communication technology, the web-based technologies in particularly social networking technology are lets the users interact and work collaboratively. Finally the study identified the current networking and knowledge sharing practices in the library community, with an eye toward improving those services using social networking technology to track and leverage connections between information and library professionals. Social software in the web 2.0 world not only enhances the practical usability in the library but also helps the diminishing librarians add value to their profession, given the value or potential of librarian being questioned in the information landscape.

1. Introduction :

The growth of social media and social networking sites has been one of the most impressive aspects of the internet in recent years and its popularity is undeniable. social media have the ability to break down the traditional barriers between the public and the private by putting power in the hands of the user or take a more skeptical view that social media is little more than a 'daily me' (Canty).

Social media constitutes a group of online applications that encourages users to create content and interact with one another. Examples include blogs, social and professional networking sites like Facebook, LinkedIn, micro-blogging sites such as Twitter media-sharing sites like You Tub and Flickr (Bergman 2014).

Social networking provides an innovative and effective way of connecting users. Social Networking enable users to generate interpersonal connections based on common grounds. The number of libraries which adopt Social Networking Technology is increasing.

2. Objectives of the Study:

- To study the concepts of social media and social networking.
- To know the use of social media and social networking in the library.
- To study how librarians are approaching emergent social media and social networking technology.

3. Social Media :

Social Media forms of electronic communication (as Web sites for social networking and micro-blogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (as videos). Social media can give a competitive edge in a time of major technological change and with access to information widely available libraries need to demonstrate the value of their proposition. Social media give librarians a way to reach out to their users who may not have considered the library as a resource for their information needs.

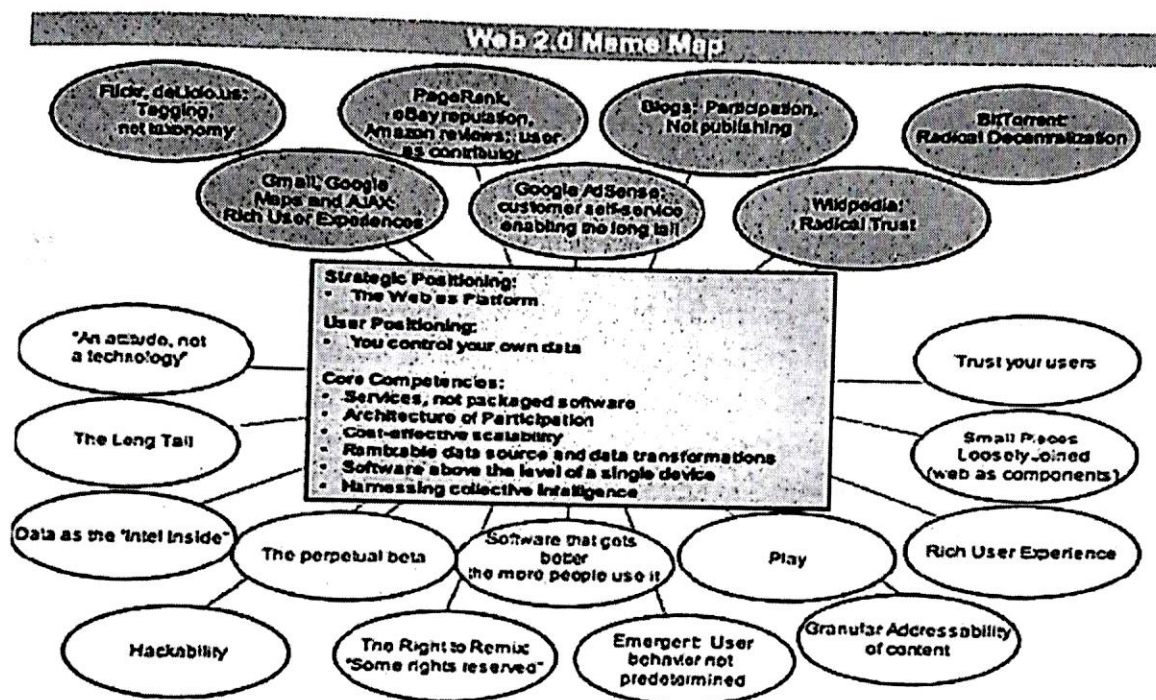
4. Social Networking:

Social networking is an evolutionary development of online participation where people of common interest, communicate, share and contribute content on the social cyberspace. It is a viable tool for cooperation and sharing of knowledge in an open access platform. In the Social Network Space, people with common interests are able to share information with each other via a huge variety of social networking sites (sites created specifically to make sharing, communicating, and creating information as simple and efficient as possible). Social networking is a new way of providing library service through new Internet technologies, with emphasis on "user-centered", two-way interaction and communication of information. With new networking tools, information can now flow in a multi-faceted dimension (library to user, user to library, and user to user), rather than the one way stereotype form of library to user. It is constantly expanding the world of participatory and collaborative scholarly communication and learning. It is a new model of online service that encourages an increased flow of information from library to users and from the user back to the library. Online participation and content contribution are core issues in the present social networking practices.

Social networking tool is a platform where users are both consumers and producers of online content. With these tools, librarians can constantly evaluate and update content to meet the changing needs of users. These tools are used for collaboration and sharing of ideas and it is becoming an integral part of library services. It also calls for libraries to encourage users' participation and feedback mechanism in the development and

maintenance of library services. (Ezeani and Igwesi 2012). Before introducing social network in library, let have look on conceptual approach to web 2.0 and library 2.0 in digital library scenario.

5. Web 2.0:



'Web 2.0 is the network as platform, spanning all connected devices; Web 2.0 applications are those that make the most of the intrinsic advantages of that platform: delivering software as a continually updated service that gets better the more people use it, consuming and remixing data from multiple sources, including individual users, while providing their own data and services in a form that allows remixing by others, creating network effects through an "architecture of participation," and going beyond the page metaphor of Web 1.0 to deliver rich user experiences (O'Reilly, 2005).

(O'Reilly, 2005)

The Web 2.0 phenomenon has made a significant impact on the information landscape (Mishra).

6. Library 2.0:

The concept of Library 2.0 has been borrowed from web 2.0, and follows similar philosophies of this concept. Since its introduction, it has changed the concept of literary communication. Library 2.0 is a mixing concept that focuses on a number of ongoing

conversations around the changing ways that libraries should make themselves and their services visible to end users and to one another.

"Library 2.0" as "the application of interactive, collaborative, and multi-media web-based technologies to web-based library services and collections" (Abraham 2006). Miller defined, it is the application and implication of web 2.0 principles and technologies in the field of library and information services. So, it is just a paradigm shift of library in the field of internet library epoch. Libraries and information centers can underscore the importance of Library 2.0 because it breaks the cycle of "plan, implement and forget" that many services and plans suffer.

Library can be a part of web 2.0 by harnessing the concept, principles and technologies for rendering exemplarily services to user in electronic world. It's a framework for incorporating all changes made at all levels in the management of library. Since it is our sincere effort to reach this new level of service in web 2.0 technologies to user, now librarians must begin to use this Web 2.0 application if they want to prove themselves just as relevant as other information providers and start delivering experiences that meet the expectation of the modern user in the information-rich world. (Mishra 2008).

7. Use of Social Media and Social Networking in the Library:

Mishra (2008) describes that Social networking can be relevant to information seeking and sharing on information retrieval perspective by providing speed and quick information to the information community by connecting and collecting digital information required by the user. User can connect to other user from various part of internet domain by applying social networking tools for information communication, organization and information distribution. Social networking websites function like an online community of internet users. Once you are granted access to a social networking website you can begin to socialize. This socialization may include reading the profile pages of other members and possibly even contacting them. Some solid motives behind social network are:

- a) Anticipated Reciprocity - contributes valuable information; expect that one will receive useful help and information in return.
- b) Increased Recognition - individuals want recognition for their contributions.
- c) Sense of efficacy - contributors believe that they have had some effect on this environment or community.
- d) User Participation - User wants more participation and contribution in social web. Social networking could enable librarians and patrons not only to interact, but to share and change resources dynamically in an electronic medium.

- c) Engage in rapid change-drastic and rapid change has been seen since past decade
- f) Communally innovative- It rests on the foundation of libraries as a community service, but understands that as communities change, libraries must not only change with them, they must allow users to change the library
- g) Open access movement- Libraries make collections available via open, personalized, interactive services that encourage content creation, editing, commenting, bookmarking, rating, tagging, etc. by users

8. Social Networking Tools and its Possible Implication in Library 2.0 Environment :

Social networking helps librarian to share information with patrons and students in the easiest way for digital library environment. Librarian can use in three broad activities in library and information services. These are:

8.1 Information Communication:

In this process librarian can keep constant touch and effective interaction with staff, patrons, and faculty in online collaborative environment. The social networking tools that can be practiced by the library for the aforementioned purposes are:

- a) **MySpace:** MySpace and Facebook are extremely popular social networking sites which primarily have a social function allowing people to make friends, talk online and share resources.
- b) **Facebook:** Another social media site frequented by students, Facebook is librarian friendly. Group communication among patrons can be possible in web 2.0.
- c) **Ning:** Librarian can use this tool to get connected with students and library associations. You can also use it to share information with many people at a time.
- d) **Blog:** By creating a blog, you'll be able to disseminate information to lots of people at one time. Whether you're updating students on new collections, or just conversing with library staff, blogs are a powerful tool, especially when combined with RSS.
- e) **Meebo:** Online chatting or virtual reference service in library can impact professionals to clients.
- f) **LinkedIn:** This social networking site for professionals is a great way to get library patrons connected with the people that can help them find

information. Whether that's you, faculty, authors, historians, or other sources, they can find them in your LinkedIn network.

- g) **Twitter:** Use Twitter, a micro-blogging application, to keep staff and patrons updated on daily activities, like frequently updated collections, new arrival, current content services of library.

8.2 Information Distribution:

Information sharing is the major part and crucial area where professionals should look seriously while considering and designing library activities in digital age. Patron's satisfaction should give first and foremost priority by providing right information at the right time in a right way from anywhere. Library professionals should rethink for implementing web 2.0 technologies in library services from early period.

- a) **Flickr:** This image distribution tool is a great way to share new image collections. Library can share photo collection of workshops; conference and different programme that are organized within the campus. You can create image sets with metadata, as well as take advantage of the many plugins available for Flickr users. Flickr users can also help gather missing information about images.
- b) **YouTube:** Library video and e-learning tutorials, events and others video, library services can be effectively promote and webcast through YouTube.
- c) **TeacherTube:** TeacherTube, which is a YouTube for teachers, presents an excellent opportunity for instructor-librarian collaboration. Instructors can guide students to helpful library resources.
- d) **Second Life:** On Second Life, you can create a virtual library with streamed media, discussions and classes.
- e) **Wikipedia:** Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia updated by users. You can use this tool to share your knowledge by editing, or simply point library patrons in the right direction. You can also host your library websites on wiki software like PBWiki.
- f) **PBwiki:** PBwiki is the world's largest provider of hosted business and educational wikis. It encourages collaboration from students, a way to showcase work, and offers a central gathering point for information. PBwiki offers controlled access, so you can give some editing privileges, while others can only read.

- g) **Footnote:** On Footnote, you'll get access to original historical documents, and can update them with your own content and insights.
- h) **Community Walk:** You can use it for instruction, such as showing someone where to find a book, or walk them through a historical and geographical timeline.
- i) **SlideShare:** Encourage faculty, staff, and students to share their slideshow presentations for the greater community to access on SlideShare. It's a great way to disseminate information among research community to the field of research and development activities.
- j) **Digg:** Digg is a great way to find useful content that you wouldn't come across in traditional ways. Find stories here, then share them with others using Digg's blog function.
- k) **StumbleUpon:** Another way to find great content is with StumbleUpon. You can channel surf the Internet to find useful content, research tools, and more.
- l) **Daft Doggy:** If you've found a particularly good resource, you can use DaftDoggy to create a website tour with instructions, pointing out useful references and items of note.

8.3 Knowledge Organization:

Social software can help the professionals in KO environment for getting handy information which can be accessible with the social networking technologies in web 2.0 milieu. The below mentioned tools can effectively in library and information centre for patrons as:

- a) **aNobii:** aNobii helps book lovers to share reviews and recommendations. It also prepare due date alerts, lending, and discussions.
- b) **Del.icio.us:** With this social bookmarking tool, you can create a custom directory for library patrons. Teach them to search by your tags, and it will be easy to find useful Internet research links.
- c) **Netvibes:** You can use it to help guide patrons to helpful internet sources, news feeds, and more. It can be integrated with many of the tools mentioned here, like Flickr and library blog.
- d) **Connotea:** Connotea is a great reference tool, allowing you to save and organize reference links and share them with others. They can be accessed

from any computer and offer integration with lots of other tools.

- e) **LibraryThing:** This social cataloging network is great for librarians, and you can catalog along with Amazon, the Library of Congress, and more than 200 other libraries around the world. You'll get recommendations and easy tagging as well.
- f) **lib.rario.us:** you can put media such as books, CDs, and journals on display for easy access and tracking.

9. Role of Library Professionals on Using Social Software:

Librarians and Library professionals play important role in using social software but they need to change. The geometric increase in the quantity and quality of information, greater access, easy and quick retrieval of information are most crucial issues in scenario of knowledge management. Web 2.0 and its implication in library should be considered as huge challenge among the professionals. Librarian in the age of web 2.0 should perform the following roles for catering the needs of user 2.0.

- a) **Information Broker:** he should identify, retrieve, organize, repackage and provides electronic access to digital information resources by various means.
- b) **Change Agent:** librarian should work as technology application leader. He should time to times evaluate systems that would facilitate e-access.
- c) **Information Facilitator:** Librarian as information facilitator should make information access easier by providing easy network access, adopting suitable software, follower of web 2.0 tools, e-journals licenses, and designing portal.
- d) **Knowledge Educator:** Librarian should trains clients on internet use i.e. tools, search engines, e-journals, e-databases, using of information portal, online tutorials etc. to user so that user can be used for accessing potential information from various web resources.
- e) **Innovative Manager:** Concerning on the role of innovative manager the activities like web site or knowledge portal design by giving various links from various information resources, providing information awareness on what library services available in the website with their effective use to the user. As far concerned he should time to time evaluate websites on user centric approach.
- f) **Effective Collaborator :** As a suitable collaborator it required the activities like expanding of collaboration not just with fellow librarian but IT people who have experienced on using of recent web 2.0 tool so that some knowledge can

gained from them on how and when to use web 2.0 resources in the library.

- g) **Policy Maker:** Web 2.0 policy should be strictly followed and framed for the organization ensuring total or selective access to all information resources.
- h) **Image Maker:** Add value to the library to gain management support and project a positive image to the outside world.
- i) **User Interaction:** Finally, librarians often talk about providing outreach to their patrons. This usually means getting out of the library and providing services where patrons congregate. Libraries should be aware of their patrons' online social worlds, whether these are Massively Multiplayer Online Games, social networking sites, or other online communities.

10. Conclusion:

This paper has tried to examine the concept of Social Media and social networking and its application to library services. This is particularly true for the library and information industry which is already embracing web 2.0 technologies across many of its core activities. However, at the same time, there is a significant level of confusion, skepticism, resistance and even fear surrounding the use of these technologies within the workplace by many librarians. A suitable plan and strong evaluation needs to be looked while pioneering social networks in library. User required to aware and sufficient training should be imparted to staffs to accomplish the task of planning social software in library.

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LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract:-

The main objective of ICT Application in libraries is to acquaint and develop skills and competencies of the processes and methods of computerization, networking and digitization of the library management functions and provide effective and efficient service to the users. In Digital Era, internet, web technology and digital media applied successfully in libraries, have shifted their way of providing services to users. The main aim in providing assistance to users by providing library services is now shifting from traditional single library to provide access to globally available information is possible. These papers describes some of the emerging digital library services using e-mail and web forms, text-based chats, and provide value based, user need based and services on demand instantly using different digital resources.

Keywords: Digital Library Services, Digital Information Services, Modern Library Services, Library Services, Digital Era.

1.1 Introduction:

Libraries and librarians play an important role in providing library services and access to information, organizing it, and helping users find the information they need. The 21st century is said to be the Digital Era. Today's world is digital world, which is concerned with creation, sharing and using information in digital form. Modern society is based on information. Information are floating in all directions and moving in the air around us. We have to catch the right information and make it available to right person at the right time, which is the aim of any modern library.

The objective of ICT application in libraries is to acquaint and develop skills and competencies of the processes and methods of computerization, networking and digitization of the library management functions and provide effective and efficient service to the users. A fully automated library could be the base and be able to join the library networks and consortia and get the opportunity of access to the library and information resources including databases available in other libraries. With the advent of Internet and World Wide Web, the concept of Digital Library emerged as an effective tool to provide easy and unlimited access with variety and plenty of information resources at less cost. "*Libraries as Gateways to Knowledge*" and its effective and efficient services have tremendous impact on educational, economic and social sectors leading to national and global development.

Library and information centers are providing different types of services to their users in order to meet their information related needs and response to their queries suitably. The primary objective of the library is to enable the users to make the most effective use of information resources through library services. Reference service is a personalized library service as well as community based library service. The main role of Librarians in traditional environment was restricted to acquire, process and maintaining

the collection and also provide reference services to answer all types of queries from the available collection. But now due to use of technologies and management techniques, majority of publishing industries are coming up with announcing the information published and information stored in electronic format it is possible to develop new arena in the library profession in providing services to users. Information retrieval system is also changing its way and the library users and researchers access to global information and retrieve the information in pinpointed and timely manner.

1.2 Objectives:-

- To know the library and information services.
- To know the concept of digital library.
- To know the difference between digital library and traditional library.

1.3 WHAT INFORMATION SERVICES DO LIBRARIES PROVIDE?

This depends very much on the kind of library and the client group or groups it serves.

National libraries, for example, usually are required to collect and preserve the national publishing output of the country it serves, making sure that it is available not only for current users, but also for future generations. Typically they also compile the national bibliography of publications, and act as the library of last resort for items, which other libraries in the national library network cannot provide. They are usually assisted in their task of collecting by a legal deposit system, whereby publishers have to make copies of their publications available to them free of charge. They frequently have sophisticated preservation and conservation programmes. Electronic publishing provides many challenges to this aspect of their role. They are developing methods of collecting, archiving and making available electronic publications. National libraries also often take on the role of making available material published in other countries, especially scientific and technical publications.

Public libraries typically provide services free of charge to anyone who wishes to use them, although lending is often restricted to residents of the locality. Many provide literacy programmes, reader development promotions and act as an information point for the availability of local public services. Typically they collect and preserve a wide range of materials relating to the history and development of the locality. Special services have been developed to serve the needs of particular groups such as children (including storytelling programmes), housebound people, and the visually impaired. Public libraries in particular strive to serve all sections of their communities without discrimination.

Libraries in education institutions have developed a wide range of services to meet the educational objectives of their parent institutions. School libraries clearly need to support the curriculum, but they also collect books and other materials to encourage reading and spirit of enquiry, as well as to meet the needs of the teachers and administrative staff.

University libraries are usually among the most advanced in terms of developing electronic based services. Many have large collections of electronic journals, as well as sophisticated searching tools available both to students and faculty.

Libraries in the corporate sector have been in the forefront of developing services tailored to meet the needs of individuals or small groups of clients. They profile their users (the employees of the firm) and package information and provide alerting systems to ensure they are aware of the latest information relating to their current research or project. Increasingly they are involved in knowledge management, harnessing the totality of the knowledge available in their company. (IFLA, 2003)

1.4. Digital Library:

A digital library is a library where the collection and services are in a digital form and/or accessed digitally. The collection can be either 'born digital' (created in a digital form originally), or scanned or otherwise copied from a physical artefact.

Characteristics:

- emphasis on access to digitized materials wherever they may be located, with digitization eliminating the need to own or store a physical item
- cataloging down to individual words or glyphs
- browsing based on hyperlinks, keyword, or any defined measure of relatedness; materials on the same subject do not need to be near one another in any physical sense
- broadcast technology; users need not visit a digital library except electronically; for them the library exists at any place they can access it, e.g., home, school, office, or in a car

1.5 What is a 'traditional' library?

Libraries have always been centered in a *physical* space with physical collections. While the nature of the collections have changed (clay tablets, paper items (books etc.), through to microfilm, tapes, and CDs), they have still remained located in space.

Characteristics:

- emphasis on storage and preservation of physical items, particularly books and periodicals
- cataloging at a high level rather than one of detail, e.g., author and subject indexes as opposed to full text
- browsing based on physical proximity of related materials, e.g., books on sociology are near one another on the shelves
- passivity; information is physically assembled in one place; users must travel to the library to learn what is there and make use of it (Kondagurle, 2015)

1.6 An Overview of Digital Library and Information services:

Digital library service may be defined as "the provision of services involving collaboration between library user and librarian, in a computer based medium. These services can utilize various media, including e-mail, web forms, chat, video, web customer call centre software, voice over internet protocol (VoIP), etc".

Traditional library services have limitations due to mono-media (i.e. only print) and services were provided from the library's collection only. Users are not provided with global access to information. The resource sharing projects undertaken has also limitations due to print media. The services like CAS, SDI, were provided to users. But now in digital environment the drawbacks are removed as the free information transfer is possible globally and instantly. The library service provided by any libraries was more useful to the users but the tools used were localized. For the reference service, the reference desk was well organized with number of reference sources including encyclopaedias, directories, dictionaries, handbooks, almanacs, yearbooks etc. The reference librarian uses these reference tools and provides the reference services to users on demand. The main drawback was the currency of information, as the tools were not up-to-date and not economical.

The Concept of digital library service has emerged with the growth of the internet and web development. Digital library service has been described as an assistance offered by the librarians to the users through the internet and web resources. For example, Digital reference service allows individuals to submit questions to library staff using synchronous (real-time) or asynchronous technology. Library web

pages and "webliographies" are new forms of delivery for the products of indirect information service. Collaborative digital information service involves multiple institutions and requires additional software support in order to route questions to the most appropriate participant. Digital information service provides many benefits for libraries and their users. They can provide service 24 / 7.

E-learning and teaching system in education needs library services of different nature and digital reference services are getting more preferences in academic sector while completing assignments and seminars. Thus Digital Reference Services is the need of the present era as the information resources are being made available in digital form. Faculty and students are using electronic media extensively (like mobile technology, what's app, we chat, etc) and have good digital literacy and also put more demand to librarian for subscription to e-resources. Along with internet, social media is also playing massive role to communicate and share information among library user.

1.7 The Changing Role of Libraries:

Libraries are organized collection of monographs, periodicals and other sources of recorded information. They commonly include catalogues, directories that provide factual information and indexes which help users to find information in other sources for the last few years, libraries started providing access to information in electronic formats such as CD-ROMs, World Wide Web and online databases.

1.7.1 The traditional roles of libraries can be summarized as below:

Selection: Choosing and acquiring information resources available in the market place, based on user needs and quality standards.

Storage: Maintaining the availability of publications though short-term as well as long-term storage and presentation.

Services: Making information resources available through facilities and procedures for onsite use, circulation, and loan from other libraries.

Support: Providing guidance and assistance to users, including the development of support systems such as catalogues user education and information services.

Today, there has been a shift in the role of libraries from the clearing house of products and a service center for printed publications towards becoming an intermediary for traditional materials and for networked service based on digital information resources. Information resource come in various format-printed, audio, video, multimedia and electronic. These resources may or may not be owned by the library. Some of these resources may be free and available to users directly, others are available only through library that have acquired theme. (Stephen Mayega)

Electronic library user services include the Internet and the worldwide web, computerized library catalogs, digital libraries, distance learning services, e-databases, government, instant message services, interlibrary loan and virtual references.

1.8 The Digital Era:

We are in the digital era; the primary role of information in this era is in many digital cases. The primary means of sharing information is the digital network. With the digital technology, information in various formats- text, audio, video and electronic can be created, stored, organized, accessed and transmitted with relative ease, and in forms that we could not have thought of earlier.



The digital age has brought about many changes to libraries, some of these changes having been taking place before the introduction of the Internet in the mid 1990. The 1980 and early 1990 saw much discussion in libraries on issues such as print versus electronic; "access versus ownership", "mediated versus unlimited online searching" and professional concerns not gradually widened to include electronic licensing and consortia collection development. Today the digital age has brought many aspects of library services. The card catalog has been replaced with OPAC in many libraries, users now search for information from their desktop; users download e-books on to their PDAs, full text retrieval of information sources is becoming common place and services are increasingly becoming personalized and pay as use. (Stephen Mayega)

1.9 Digital Information Services:

Using technologies and digital media following information and reference services are provided to users by the libraries.

a) E-mail based services: Users send the queries or requests to the librarian using E-Mail facility. Email reference service is being popular service provided by librarians today. This service does not require any additional software and from librarians point of view email based reference service is an easy to use and provide assistance at no extra cost and training is not required. Quick and ready reference services can be offered using email.

b) Library website based services: User at the click on button of the library website pops up to the subject based resources and gets the information required their own. A library web page is designed and provided by librarians and provided links to different reference tools and databases which provide both short and long range services to the users.

c) Ask about service: This service allows the users to ask question on line and received answers for free, from public information location mainly on the www. e.g. Ask ERIC (<http://askeric.org>), Ask A Question (<http://talonline.ca/askaquestion>), Ask Me (www.askme.com) etc are few notable sites from where users can get specified information from the experts in the field.

d) Chat Reference Service: In this service a reference librarian and the user can communicate with each other using short text messages in real time by using normal chat software e.g. WHATS App, WE CHAT, VIBER, BBM. and gets clarification of the complex question asked by users and try to solve instantly by using different resources. In this service software also allows for Instant messaging (IM) and also allows collaborative browsing between the librarian and the user.

e) Video Conferencing / web camera service: In this service librarian and user are able to see each other e.g. Skype, Hangout etc. The discussions with experts, meetings and online demonstrations can be made available to users.

f) Global digital information service: In this service questions can be send electronically and answered by any reference librarian in any other country instantly.

g) FAQ (Frequency asked question): In this service users can get response to standard queries information about the organisation their services, activities and progress etc.

h) Ask-a-Librarian: This is also an e-mail based online or off-line based service. User can ask a question to the librarian and librarian using different tools find the answer and respond to user. Many libraries are providing this type of reference service to users

i) Social networking based services : In this service librarian are using social media tools for sharing information and distributing educational resources to users. e.g. facebook.com slideshare.com, lislink, twitter, etc.

j) Mobile based services: In this service librarian are using smart phone for Quick Responses Code Service, Mobile wiki, Mobile dictionaries, Web-OPAC etc for sharing and distribution of information to the users. (Dhawle, 2014)

k) Dahibhate and Karambelkar (2013) also listed out library services which can be provided using outsourcing, crowdsourcing, Internet / web resource based services, digital library based services, social network and cloud based library services. Thus digital resources made revolutionary changes in providing library and information services to users more effectively from wide ranges of globally distributed resources. (Dahibhate, 2013)

1.10 Conclusion

Growth and development of ICT has brought tremendous changes in information services in libraries. Libraries become information search centres, where information experts assist users in real and virtual information environment. Library may act as information scanner, information processor or even as information cafe or book downloading unit. In digital environment the library and information services are more prominent. The changing scenario of library services are studied by many scholars and opined that a shift in nature might be witnessed shortly due to technology and digital media.

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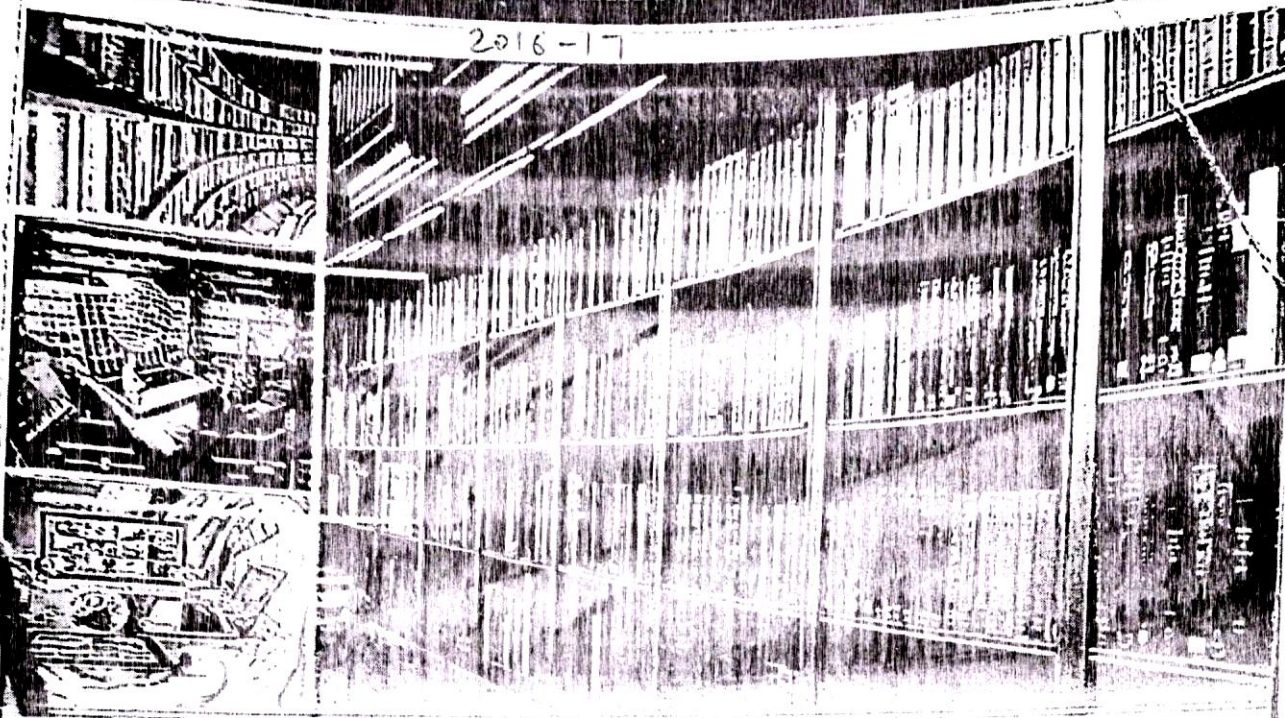
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9. ROLE OF INTERNET: DIGITAL AND VIRTUAL V/S PHYSICAL LIBRARY

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Abstract

The arrival and proliferation of digital resources and digital and virtual libraries have a number of significant impacts on the use of print resources and traditional libraries. This article explores that the extent use print and digital resources. Reading preferences and use of print and digital resources vary among different users. In India, library users expect a hybrid of print and electronic resources. They desire to meet their information needs through a mix of print and online resources, even though reasons for supplementing another type of resource differ. Circumstances that affect the selection of use between virtual, digital libraries and traditional libraries are also discussed.

Keywords: Internet, Digital Library, Virtual Library, Physical Library, E-Learning

Introduction: The arrival and proliferation of electronic resources and digital libraries have already influenced and changed the way of students and scholars from using print resources and traditional libraries. It has also sparked a new wave of literature on the perceptions and preferences of print and electronic resources. With the use of internet, ever increasing substitution of electronic resources for print materials, the replacement of personal service by desk-top delivery, and the prevailing (false, of course) notion that anyone can successfully search the web for anything, researcher and students are increasingly bypassing the physical library (including staff) in their research activities. The diminished role of the librarian and the neglect of valuable print resources can result in lower quality literature searching by researchers and less support for the library as a whole. The invisible role of the library in providing virtual resources and services compounds the problem (Cummins, 2002). Users desire a hybrid information environment in which online information does not supplant information in print but adds new access opportunities for users to choose. Digital libraries and traditional libraries have their unique advantages and limitations; they satisfy the information needs of users in different circumstances. Each plays a different role and each serves the needs of users in different ways. Digital libraries offer a wide range of new access opportunities that are absent in the traditional environment, including remote access, 24-hour access, and multiple users for single sources. However, the desire for physical browsing, the need for immediate help from a "real" person, and the desire for communal space for learning make a case for the importance of the traditional service environment. The hybrid library is likely to be a model for the foreseeable future (Brophy, 2000; Leggate, 1998; Pinfield, 1998). This study attempts to investigate the extent use of print and digital resources. Studying these issues would enable us to better understand the changing patterns of information use in the increasingly intensive digital environment.

Library V/S Internet: The Internet is not a substitute for the library, but a search tool to be used in addition to traditional sources in the library. Ten good reasons to use the library-

a. Everything is not on the Internet: The Internet consists of a small percentage of what's published. Search engines such as Google, AltaVista, and Yahoo access are limited. ALA reports that only 8% of all journals and even fewer books are on the Internet. The most reliable scholarly information is available in books and journals. Preliminary steps to find the appropriate search terms should start with print indexes and subject headings volumes.

b. The Internet is not organized: There is not a system that catalogs and organizes all resources on the Internet. A search on the Internet is similar to searching an unclassified catalog. When you use any of the search engines, you're searching only part of the Internet. Searches are not always relevant to your topic and can cause a lot of wasted time, frustration and confusion.

c. The Internet doesn't have Quality Control: Quality control isn't easy to achieve on the Internet. Open Source information on the Internet is quite common and easy to get misinformed information. Anyone with access to the Internet can publish a Website.

d. Sources on the Internet are harder to Identify: Information on the WWW is hard to tell who's telling you what and where is the location of the information. When you use information in your paper from the Internet, it's important to print it out and cite your sources. Information taken from the Web can change overnight. Information taken from the library or databases in the library gives the exact location. One must give full documentation when using information from a site.

To Cite the Internet:

- Author's name (if known)
- Full title of document in quotation marks
- Title of complete work if applicable (in italics)
- Date of publication of last revision (if available).
- Full URL address (http) enclosed within angle brackets
- Date of visit in parenthesis

e. Library Online Resources are Available 24/7: Online databases can be accessed 24 hours a day 7 days a week from the library's webpage. These databases are in the library's collection and can be accessed on campus and remotely with your ID via the Internet. This is not to be confused with searching the Internet.

f. Tuition and Fees Pay for Library Use: Library resources are paid for with your tuition and fees, so take advantage of it. Libraries provide free access to scholarly books, journals, newspapers, encyclopedias, and other print reference sources. A lot of information on the Internet is FREE, except scholarly materials. A paid subscription is required to access.

g. **Trained Professionals Available for Assistance:** Knowledgeable and friendly librarians are available to assist with locating information in person, chat, e-mail or telephone. Request assistance at the beginning of your research and spare valuable time spent on the Internet.

h. **E-books are Available:** E-books are full-text and searchable. Text can be searched automatically, and cross-referenced using hyperlinks. Dictionaries, reference works, and some textbooks, benefit from search and cross-reference capabilities. Content is available 24/7.

i. **The Internet has Fewer Archival Materials:** The library has older materials than the Internet. Digitalization that goes back more than 10-15 years can be difficult to locate on the Internet. The Internet provides more timely information, and is constantly updated.

j. **Does Library-less Universities Work:** A virtual library cannot replace the traditional library. To California libraries (Monterey and California Polytechnic University) attempted this method, only to find out first hand that it can't work. They found out that everything is not on the Internet (Radcliff).

Digital Library: Information and Communication Technology has revolutionized the concept of libraries. Each and every library is slowly getting digitized. A 'digital library' comprises digital collections, services and infrastructure to support lifelong learning, research, scholarly communication as well as preservation and conservation of our recorded knowledge. It is also a process of democratization of information.

What is digital library?: According to Arms a digital library is a managed collection of information with associated services where the information is stored in digital format and accessible over a network. A digital library is an organized collection of digitized material or it is holding in the digital form, which can be accessible by a computer on the network by using TCP/IP or other protocol. Digital library: It is a later stage of electronic library. In digital library high speed optical fiber are used for LAN and the access is over WAN and provide a wide range of Internet based services i.e. audio and video conferencing and like other. The majority of the holding of a digital library is in the computer readable form and also acts as a point of access to other on line sources.

Factors of change to digital libraries: The limited buying power of libraries, complex nature of recent document, storage problem etc are some of the common factor which are influencing to change to digital mode, some other factors are-

- i. Information explosion.
- ii. Searching problem in traditional libraries.
- iii. Low cost of technology: When we consider the storage capacity of digital document and its maintained then it can be easily realize that the cost of technologies is much more less than that of traditional libraries.
- iv. Environmental factor: the use of digital libraries is the cleanest technologies to fulfill the slogan "Burn a CD-ROM save a tree".
- v. New generation needs.

Virtual Library: Virtual Library is another kind of Digital Library which provides portal to information that is available electronically elsewhere. This is referred so to emphasize that the Library does not itself hold content. Librarians have used this term for a decade or more to denote a Library that provides access to distributed information in electronic format through pointers provided locally. A Virtual Library has been defined by Gapen (1993) as, "the concept of remote access to the contents and services of libraries and other information resources, combining an on-site collection of current and heavily used materials in both print and electronic form, with an electronic network which provides access to, and delivery from, external worldwide library and commercial information and knowledge sources". The speedy and wide access to current information contents makes virtual libraries a global symbol of the information access paradigm. The Virtual Library has changed the traditional focus of librarians on the selection, cataloguing and management of information resources such as books and periodicals. The virtual library is putting emphasis on access without the need to allow for the time required by these technical processes. Virtual Libraries have induced libraries, scholars, publishers and document delivery vendors to develop new partnerships that are working for the good of scholarly communication in both developed and developing countries (Koganuramath, 2007).

Features of Digital and Virtual (D&V) Library:

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

Functions of Digital and Virtual (D&V) Library:

The function of D&V Library is to ensure the systematic development of the means to collect, store, and organize information and knowledge in digital form and to provide easy and affordable access to it around the clock from various locations. In general, a D&V Library should:

1. Provide ICT based access to a range of digitally available publications for educational purposes available in the public domain and from other sources;
2. Provide access to distance education materials;
3. Contribute to the efficient delivery of information to students, researchers and teachers of all universities and other educational institutions;
4. Strengthen communication and collaboration between and among the research, library and educational communities, nationally, regionally and internationally;

5. Offer lifelong learning opportunities.

Digital and Virtual Library Environment: The Digital and Virtual Library environment are means virtual teams; Digital and virtual communication and the electronic environment are now a reality for the library. Users are able to view and request information resources either from the library Intranet site or over the Internet and contact staff by phone and e-mail for more general research requests. Library services will entirely be digital and virtual. Delivering digital information services differs from traditional information service delivery in the following areas: Clients are unable to visit the library to preview resources, collect material or access resources such as databases. All communication must be conducted through e-mail, phone or fax. Information literacy training must be delivered innovatively, as traditional face-to-face training sessions are no longer possible. Even several libraries have developed 'tele-training' sessions, which are training sessions delivered via telephone link-up in areas such as using library's electronic sources and searching networked databases through their Intranets or Internet. There is an increased dependence on information technology to access information resources. As a result, library users often expect technical support from librarians, and queries regarding network and access problems become increasingly common. This means librarians must keep abreast of current technical developments and know when and where to refer clients with problems beyond their knowledge. These differences have a number of implications for the digital and virtual library, such as an increased emphasis on value added information. This information should be easy to locate using tools such as the corporate Intranet. This allows users to clearly discern which information is most relevant to their work practices, without the benefit of face to face communication. Marketing assumes an increasingly important role in the digital and virtual library as users are potentially less aware of the library than if it were located in close proximity. Given the differences from traditional library services, there are a number of key components for successful service delivery in the virtual environment:

- a. **Maintain interaction with clients:** The D&V Library needs to maintain a 'human presence' by balancing both telephone and e-mail contact. Using e-mail exclusively changes the users' service style that users are accustomed to and increases the likelihood of lengthy correspondence.
- b. **Continued Visibility:** The D&V Library has to maintain an everyday presence in the virtual environment by activities including: posting news items on the Intranet home page, writing feature articles for the newsletter etc. and inviting people into the library when they are traveling in the vicinity.
- c. **Policies and Agreements:** Users are often unsure of the service boundaries in the D&V environment. Highly visible policies outlining the D&V library's role and service level agreements means both parties have clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The D&V Library's service level agreements and policies detail the services provided by the library, clients' obligations, request turnaround times and borrowing privileges etc.

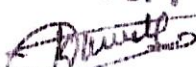
Digital & Virtual Library and Lifelong Learning: The use of multimedia systems is embedded part of a process of lifelong learning through the D&V Library. The D&V Library appears to offer substantial benefits to lifelong learners over both formal study and conventional open learning. Virtual lectures in particular provide an advanced interactive learning tool with distinct advantages in terms of engagement and flexibility. Students benefited from the interactivity of the environment and its self-assessment facilities. They also welcomed being able to study in their own location, time and at their own pace. The virtual lectures have a number of advantages including interactivity, adaptation, simulation, demonstration and integration. They facilitate active learning rather than the more passive learning associated with conventional open learning materials.

Conclusion: It should note that an entire generation is growing up with new technology and is likely to have different expectations and preferences toward the choice of digital and virtual libraries and traditional libraries. Furthermore, technologies are constantly improving, which may have an impact on people's satisfaction with reading digital documents. Library operations today are also entirely different from what we have experienced in the past and we can expect a tremendous change in the future. These changes may affect almost all the fields of library organization and library management. The librarian and the library users must be ready to accept and adopt the new technologies; otherwise they will be pushed aside. Virtual library or digital library is the product of the technological development which enriched the field of library and information science and the accessories we use in these libraries are CD-ROM, DVD, floppy disks, multimedia, computers etc. and now the Internet.

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Evolution of the World Wide Web in Library Profession: From Web 1.0 to Web 5.0

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Abstract:

There has been a definite transition in the nature of Librarianship or LIS Professionals over the recent years, the main reason being the technological advances which have influenced the field of Library and Information Sciences. Along with the changing nature of libraries, the job profile and responsibilities of the librarians or LIS Professionals have also changed manifold. In the changing times it has become necessary for the librarians to equip themselves with the upcoming and reigning technologies to remain relevant and to provide the required service to their potential users as well as actual users. This paper attempts to portray the various aspects of Web and semantic or intelligent web technologies and describes the changing role of the LIS professional in the present age.

Keywords: world Wide Web, Library Profession, Library 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0

Introduction

The World Wide Web was established with the objective of accessing the data from anywhere at any time in form of interlinked hypertext language. The World Wide Web (known as the web) is not homologous to Internet but is the most obtrusive part of the Internet that can be defined as techno-social

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system for the interaction between human and technological networks. Techno-social system defines as a system that enhances human percipience, verbalization, affiliation, and integration. In other words affiliation needs verbalization and verbalization needs percipience being integrated (Christian, 2010 & Patel, 2013).

Web introduced by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 at first. Immense progress had been made about web and related technologies. Web 1.0 referred as a web of information or percipience. Web 2.0 as web of verbalization, web 3.0 as web of affiliation and web 4.0 as a web of integration and Web 5.0 as web of Decentralized smart communicator (Patel, 2013).

One of the exemplars of such technological integration in the design and delivery of library services is the use of labels with deeper meanings to denote improved service mod-els. A lexicon such as Library 1.0, Library 2.0, Library 3.0, Library 4.0, and Library 5.0 is steadily getting popular with librarianship professionals and library users.

Objectives of the Paper

- To study the evolution of the Web in Library profession.
- To understand the role of library professionals in present age.

Evolution of the World Wide Web

The World Wide Web is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. With a web browser, one can view web pages that may contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia and navigate between them via hyperlinks. On March 12, 1989, Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist and former CERN employee, wrote a proposal for what would eventually become the World Wide Web (Choudhury, 2014).

• Library 1.0

Library 1.0 is based on the values of democracy. The first implementation of the web represents the web 1.0, which, according to

Berners-Lee in 1989, could be considered the "read only web." In other words, the early web allowed us to search for information and read it. There was very little in the way of user interaction or content contribution. However, this is exactly what most website owners wanted: Their goal for a website was to establish an online presence and make their information available to anyone at any time.

In web 1.0, a small number of writers created web pages for a large number of readers. As a result, people could get information by going directly to the source. The WWW or Web 1.0 is a system of interlinked, hypertext documents accessed via the Internet (Naik & Shivalingalah, 2008). Characteristics for the Web 1.0 are following:

- It includes static web pages and use basic HTML (Hypertext Markup Language).
- They have read only content.
- The web master is solely responsible for updating users and managing the content of website.
- They do not support mass-publishing.
- Webmaster manually assigns all the hyperlinks to the content of the web page.
- The contact information provided by the Web 1.0 is email, fax, phone number and address.

Web 1.0 Technologies includes core web protocols: HTML, HTTP and URI Newer Protocols: XML, XHTML, CSS Server-Side Scripting: ASP, PHP, JSP, CGI and PERL Client-Side Scripting : JavaScript, VBScript and Flash. only websites.

• Library 2.0

Tim O'Reilly popularized web 2.0 as an expression when he wrote a fairly coherent definition. Web 2.0 is definitely the next big thing in the WWW. It makes use of latest technologies and concepts in order to make the user experience more interactive, useful and interconnecting. It has brought yet another way to interconnect the world by means of collecting

information and allowing it to be shared affectively. (Nalk & Shivalingaiah, 2008).

In the library profession the term Library 2.0 was introduced by Michael Casey through his Library Crunch blog launched in September 2005. In this blog, he expressed his views about the possible benefits of applying the then emerging Web 2.0 'to make libraries better' (Casey and Savastinuk, 2007). An understanding of Web 2.0 is critical to understanding Library 2.0. Known as the social web, Web 2.0 revolutionized web technology giving the users the liberty to control their data and enrich their experience. It also reduced the cost of delivering information. The technology provided a platform for participation through collaboration, communication, inter-personal communities and connectivity between applications (Metz, 2007, Kwanya, 2013).

In this Web 2.0 tools include Meetup, Netvibes, blogs, wikis, RSS (really simple syndication), flickr, Facebook, Digg, Slideshare, social bookmarking, podcasts, social software, web APIs, and online web services such as eBay and Gmail provide enhancements over read-only websites.

The following are some principles of Library 2.0:

i. The library is everywhere:

Library 2.0 libraries and their services are visible on a wide range of devices, and integrated with services from beyond the library such as portals, virtual learning environments as well as e-commerce applications (Casey, 2007; Chad and Miller, 2005; Stephens, 2005). With Library 2.0, libraries move beyond the notion of 'library without walls' in which traditional libraries offered destination web-sites where physical library services were digitally reproduced (Miller, 2006). library that attempts to be all things to all people, to serve all information needs under all circumstances, is a library that will fail: its people and other resources will be stretched too thin to do anything well.

ii. The library has no barriers:
Library 2.0 also ensures that information resources managed by the library are readily available and that barriers to use them are minimized (Chad and Miller, 2005; Stephens, 2007).

iii. The library invites participation:
Library 2.0 invites and facilitates the culture of participation, drawing on the perspectives and contributions of staff, technology partners and the wider user community (Miller, 2006).

iv. Library 2.0 uses flexible best of breed systems:

This model requires a new relationship between libraries and a wide range of partners in which all parties together push the limits of what is possible whilst ensuring that core services continue to operate reliably (Chad and Miller, 2005; Crawford, 2006).

• Library 3.0:

The term Web 3.0 upon which Library 3.0 is based was coined in 2006 by John Markoff of the New York Times to describe the third generation of the Internet services that collectively comprise the 'intelligent web' (Hendler, 2002; Jastram, 2008).

Web 3.0 is also known as semantic web. Semantic web was thought up by Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the World Wide Web.

The term Library 3.0 refers to the use of emerging technologies such as the semantic web, cloud computing, mobile devices and established tools like federated search systems, to facilitate the development, organization and sharing of user-generated content through seamless collaboration between users, experts and librarians. They add that the main goal of Library 3.0 is to promote and make library collections widely accessible, searchable and usable.

The following are some principles of Library 3.0:

i. The library is intelligent:

An Intelligent library is self-renewing, flexible, functional, inte-grated, efficient, resilient, autonomous and sensitive (adaptive). Library 3.0 model applies artificial intelligence systems to offer intelligent services to library users. Library intelligent systems facilitate natural language processing, mapping of free-text terms to controlled vocabulary used by library tools like indexes, flexible and heuristic retrieval strategies (Bailey, 1991; Wahono, 2000). Intelligent library systems make libraries become more interactive, accurate and user-friendlier (Dent, 2007).

ii. The library is organized:

The Library 3.0 model is designed to turn the unorganized web of information into a systematic and usable body of knowledge by exhaustively describing and linking every piece of data to enable ease of access. Library 3.0 information organization strategies provide a way of unifying scattered information and accessing even the invisible Web.

The library is a federated network of information path-ways:

Federation of collections in Library 3.0 is enhanced through cloud computing systems which connect diverse device and location independent information tools. Thus information streams seamlessly to the library users from diverse sources with least effort from the users. Library 3.0 facilitates federated information searching through open standards, interoperability and extensibility (Libner, 2003). Essentially, Library 3.0 model enables users to search and retrieve information from a single personalized user-friendly interface.

iii. The library is 'my library':

'My Library' concept which emerged in early 2000s. It was triggered by the users' demands for greater levels of personalization similar to what various service providers such as search engines (MyYahoo!) and the media (MyCNN) were offering their clients on various Internet platforms. These digital platforms

provided the users with an environment to personalize the services through unparalleled customization, interactivity, interfaces and user support (Sanchez et al. 2001). Library 3.0 tools enable librarians and library users to create appropriate personal and professional profiles that help to tailor the library services and products to their needs. Some of the personalized services may not even be official or universal services (Cohen et al., 2000).

• Library 4.0

Library 4.0 or web 4.0 will be as a read-write-execution-concurrency web with intelligent interactions. It can be considered as an Ultra-Intelligent Electronic Agent, symbiotic web and Ubiquitous web. Interaction between humans and machines in symbiosis was motive behind of the symbiotic web. Powerful as human brain, progress in the development of telecommunications, Advancement on nanotechnology in the world and controlled interfaces using web 4.0. In simple words, machines would be clever on reading the contents of the web, and react in the form of executing and deciding what to execute first to load the websites fast with superior quality and performance and build more commanding interfaces.

Web 4.0 will be read write concurrency web. Global transparency is delivering by achieving a mass participation in online networks. Rafi Haladjian and Olivier, The entrepreneurs created the first web 4.0 consumer electronics i.e. if you visit amazon.com more than once and it will recognize you and provide relevant and personalized advice. One of the most critical developments of Web 4.0 will be the migration of online functionality into the physical world. To use one of the simplest examples, imagine being able to Google your home to locate your car keys or the remote control (Patel, 2013).

• 1.3.5 Library 5.0

Web 5.0 is still an underground idea in

progress and there is no exact definition of how it would be. Web 5.0 can be considered as Symbionet web, decentralized i.e. it is not possible to have a Personal Server for any personal data or information stored on the net, and people tries to get interconnected via Smart Communicator, like Smart phones, Tablets or Personal Robots etc. The Symbionet servers will be able to use a part of "memory and calculation power" of each interconnected Smart Communication, in order to calculate the billions and billions needed data to build the 3D world, and to feed its Artificial Intelligence surf alone. Currently the Web is "emotionally" neutral; do not feel the user perceives. The Emotive Systems has created neuro technology through headphones that allow users to interact with content that meets their emotions or change in real time facial expression an in the web (Patel, 2013).

Changing role of the Library Professionals In the Present Age:

The Library which is thought about as a service center existed from times immemorial and the Librarian was always an essential part of the library. The role of the librarian was always service oriented and these services were either in anticipation or on user demand.

The information explosion has occurred due to the internet and internet archive. Various developments in information technology have changed the way in which libraries operate. The library too has been influenced by the technological advances and a voluminous change has occurred in the outlook towards the library.

Presently, there is a great influx of the electronic media and the information is available in a variety of formats, which require specialized equipments to read the information inscribed in it. The skills of the librarian are very much pertinent in the electronic environment. It became necessary for the librarians to equip and update themselves with the current

technologies for providing the appropriate and upto date information. Contrary to the popular belief that the position of the librarian would become redundant with times, the fact is that the librarian has been raised to a more prominent position in any organization on account of the responsibilities that have to be handled to deliver the contents or collection to connect to the right kind of information. Using various softwares like Dspace, Eprints, Open Semantic FrameWork, Drupal KOHA, NewGenlib, etc., that have been introduced in the LIS profession, the manual labour and the day to day routine activities have been much easier. Over a period of time the librarian's traditional roles have been taken over by the library softwares and digitization has further changed the function of the LIS professional.

With the emergence of recent web 2.0 technologies like social media the nature of the library services have changed considerably, as well as the role of the LIS professional and this is due to the technological changes and the expectation from the users. In the era of Lib 3.0 or 4.0, it is the responsibility of the LIS professionals to adapt pro-actively to the advancing technologies and to make use of it in the most effective manner. The entire thrust is on web semantics and ontology; the librarian thus cannot be satisfied by only providing basic services over the mail or with other electronic resources.

The function of the librarian always included the responsibility of building, designing gathering, updating, capturing and re-capturing the information to suit the requirements of its users. These functions become all the more important since there is a huge requirement of information at the shortest possible time and which need to be filtered and gathered from the humongous amount of data available on the internet and intranet. Thus librarians are reestablishing their relevance as information professionals, who will work for the patrons by

collecting, filtering and collating the relevant information and providing them wherever and whenever required and anyone, anywhere, anytime, using any device and network (Warrier & et al. 2015)

Conclusion

The Paper concludes that, the library personnel will have to be professional in their approach and deal with various matters intelligently keeping in mind the target users. In the context of Web, Ranganathan's Laws of Library Science, The role of the information professional in the present scenario goes hand in hand with the third law which states that "Use technology intelligently to enhance the service". Accordingly, by using various web technologies the library professional will be able to necessarily provide the information as per the requirements of the target users. Thus, in today's times the role of the LIS professional is that of a bridge between an information specialist, the subject matter experts and the users.

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Leveling Digital Technology

Dr. Bigyan Verma | Dr. Kuljeet G. Kahlon

Dr. Jyotinder Chaddah | Dr. Gurjeet Mittal

Dr. K. Praveen Kumar | Ms. Neeta D. Malik | Dr. Dinesh A. Sanadi

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LIBRARY: A TEMPLE OF LEARNING AND RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT :

This Article proves that there is not possible to separate learning and research process from the library. Library is an integral part of learning and research in every college, university research centers and public library also. Library is not only educating to its user but also it establishing the condition for lifelong learning. Application of new technologies in library brought revolutionary changes for delivering library services.

Keywords:

Learning Temple, Research Temple, Learning Center, Research Center

1. Introduction :

From the beginning, libraries and learning have been inseparable. The libraries at every college and university worldwide in all these times and places, libraries have been integral to learning. No one disputes the idea that a major purpose of an educational institution's is to develop the skills and disposition to continue learning after graduation and post-graduation. We know that most of the content covered in class will be out date in short order, if it is retained at all. But students who practice gathering, analyzing, critiquing, and building on existing information will be able to continue adding to their knowledge base in the future.

We are not just educating students, we are establishing the conditions for lifelong learning, or at least that is the plan. To a large extent, that's what academic libraries are for to give students a chance to learn how to learn and how to contribute their own ideas to what we know about the world. Librarians today have lived through one of the greatest transformations of scholarly and cultural communication in history, changes that will continue for the foreseeable future.

Library : A Temple of Learning and Research

Ten years from now, the technological framework for communicating and sharing information is likely to be vastly different than today's knowledge infrastructure, but the ability to ask good questions, find things out, evaluate evidence, create new ideas and communicate them will be enduringly valuable skills. This is the kind of learning that we're talking about when we talk about information literacy.

1.2 Kinds of Libraries and Its Important :

This depends very much on the kind of library and the client group or groups it serves.

National libraries, for example, usually are required to collect and preserve the national publishing output of the country it serves, making sure that it is available not only for current users, but also for future generations. Typically they also compile the national bibliography of publications, and act as the library of last resort for items, which other libraries in the national library network cannot provide. They are usually assisted in their task of collecting by a legal deposit system, whereby publishers have to make copies of their publications available to them free of charge. They frequently have sophisticated preservation and conservation programmes. Electronic publishing provides many challenges to this aspect of their role. They are developing methods of collecting, archiving and making available electronic publications. National libraries also often take on the role of making available material published in other countries, especially scientific and technical publications.

Research Libraries include the libraries of universities and the former technikons as well as libraries serving government departments and research and heritage institutions such as research councils and museums. There are also many private sector special libraries, but many of these are small and entirely restricted to serving company staff, so they are not taken into account here. By no means all the libraries in these categories could be regarded as substantial research libraries, which the author conservatively estimates at between one and two hundred. The research libraries serve to researchers, teachers, students, professional practitioners, managers and decision makers (Lor, 2004).

Public libraries typically provide services free of charge to anyone who wishes to use them, although lending is often restricted to residents of the locality. Many provide literacy programmes, reader development promotions and act as an information point for the availability of local public services. Typically they collect and preserve a wide range of materials relating to the history and development of the locality. Special services have been developed to serve the needs of particular groups such as children (including

storytelling programmes), housebound people, and the visually impaired. Public libraries in particular strive to serve all sections of their communities without discrimination.

University library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the school's curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students are usually among the most advanced in terms of developing electronic based services. Many have large collections of electronic journals, as well as sophisticated searching tools available both to students and faculty.

Libraries in education institutions have developed a wide range of services to meet the educational objectives of their parent institutions. School libraries clearly need to support the curriculum, but they also collect books and other materials to encourage reading and spirit of enquiry, as well as to meet the needs of the teachers and administrative staff.

Libraries in the corporate sector have been in the forefront of developing services tailored to meet the needs of individuals or small groups of clients. They profile their users (the employees of the firm) and package information and provide alerting systems to ensure they are aware of the latest information relating to their current research or project. Increasingly they are involved in knowledge management, harnessing the totality of the knowledge available in their company. (IFLA, 2003)

3 Information Literacy:

Librarians have long been involved in helping students learn how to inquire. We have called this effort different thing over the years: library orientation, library user education, bibliographic instruction, and now information literacy. The language changes because the meaning keeps spilling out of about libraries, though being able to use a library are certainly helpful. It is not about books, as is implied in the word 'bibliography'. Though books are likely to be relevant to many kinds of inquiry.

In 1996, Jeremy J. Shapiro and Shelley K. Hughes made a claim that information literacy is "a new liberal art." At the same time, they pointed out that it's really not that new. In fact, its value was articulated during the enlightenment, when the argument was made that informed citizens could contribute to progress as free human beings. (Fister, 2013).

What is new is the importance of decisions being made today about information, who has access, who controls it, how we can participate in creating it, and whether information is a public good or private property. To participate in these decisions, students need to know more than how to use library resources to complete their study. They need to know how

information works at a fundamental level and how to create it themselves.

Shapiro and Hughes included in the concept of "information literacy" a wide range of skills that are sometimes examined with a narrower focus:

- Digital literacy: concentrates on the ability to participate in digital communication.
- Media literacy: encourages informed and critical reading of media messages.
- Visual literacy: deals with the ability to make meaning through images.

Each of these literacies emphasizes a different aspect of information, but all are relevant to information literacy (if not always equally stressed). Alternative phrases like Information fluency, transliteracy, and metaliteracy have been proposed to overcome the limits of the phrase "information literacy" and to emphasize that this form of learning is far more comprehensive than its library focused antecedents (Fister, 2013).

1.4 Library Contributions to Student Learning :

- a) **Students benefit from library instruction in their initial coursework:**

Information literacy instruction provided to students during their initial coursework helps them acquire a common set of competencies for their studies. Information literacy initiatives for freshmen and new students underscore that students receiving this instruction perform better in their courses than students who do not.

- b) **Library use increases student success:**

Information literacy points to increased academic success when students use the library. The analysis of multiple data points (e.g., circulation, library instruction session attendance, online databases access, study room use, interlibrary loan) shows that students who use the library in some way achieve higher levels of academic success.

- c) **Collaborative academic programs and services involving the library enhance student learning:**

Academic library partnerships with other campus units, such as the writing center, academic enrichment, and speech lab, yield positive benefits for students (e.g., higher grades, academic confidence, and retention).

- d) **Information literacy instruction strengthens general education outcomes:**
Libraries improve their institutions in general education outcomes and demonstrate

that information literacy contributes to inquiry based and problem solving learning, including critical thinking, ethical reasoning, global understanding, and civic engagement (Brown, 2016).

1.5 The Impact of Technology:

Libraries have grasped the opportunities presented by the application of new technologies to revolutionize the technical processes required to deliver services. Examples include shared cataloguing, whereby many libraries share the task of preparing catalogue records so that duplication of effort is avoided. Other examples include self issue and return systems, and security measures. The most dramatic impacts have been in the expansion of the range of materials collected and made available, together with the ability to reach users regardless of geography. The '*Library without Walls*', once a dream is now emerging as a reality. The role of the library as a place for people to gain ICT skills in a welcoming atmosphere is becoming a decisive element in capacity building.

Technology is gradually transforming the lives of library users who have been largely excluded from using traditional library materials, for example the visually impaired.

1.6 ICT based Library Services:

Using technologies and digital media following information and reference services are provided to users by the libraries.

- a) **E-mail based services:** Users send the queries or requests to the librarian using E-Mail facility. Email reference service is being popular service provided by librarians today. This service does not require any additional software and from librarians point of view email based reference service is an easy to use and provide assistance at no extra cost and training is not required. Quick and ready reference services can be offered using email.
- b) **Library website based services:** User at the click on button of the library website pops up to the subject based resources and gets the information required their own. A library web page is designed and provided by librarians and provided links to different reference tools and databases which provide both short and long range services to the users.
- c) **Ask about service:** This service allows the users to ask question on line and received answers for free, from public information location mainly on the www. e.g. Ask ERIC (<http://askeric.org>), Ask A Question (<http://talonline.ca/askaquestion>).

Ask Me (www.askme.com) etc are few notable sites from where users can get specified information from the experts in the field.

- d) **Chat Reference Service:** In this service a reference librarian and the user can communicate with each other using short text messages in real time by using normal chat software e.g. WHATS App, WE CHAT, VIBER, BBM. and gets clarification of the complex question asked by users and try to solve instantly by using different resources. In this service software also allows for Instant messaging (IM) and also allows collaborative browsing between the librarian and the user.
- e) **Video Conferencing / web camera service:** In this service librarian and user are able to see each other e.g. Skype, Hangout etc. The discussions with experts, meetings and online demonstrations can be made available to users.
- f) **Global digital information service:** In this service questions can be sent electronically and answered by any reference librarian in any other country instantly.
- g) **FAQ (Frequency asked question):** In this service users can get response to standard queries information about the organization their services, activities and progress etc.
- h) **Ask-a-Librarian:** This is also an e-mail based online or off-line based service. User can ask a question to the librarian and librarian using different tools find the answer and respond to user. Many libraries are providing this type of reference service to users
- i) **Social networking based services:** In this service librarian are using social media tools for sharing information and distributing educational resources to users. e.g. facebook.com slideshare.com, link, twitter, etc.
- j) **Mobile based services:** In this service librarian are using smart phone for Quick Responses Code Service, Mobile wiki, Mobile dictionaries, Web-OPAC etc for sharing and distribution of information to the users.
- k) **Dahibhate and Karambelkar (2013)** also listed out library services which can be provided using outsourcing, crowdsourcing, Internet / web resource based services, digital library based services, social network and cloud based library services. Thus digital resources made revolutionary changes in providing library and information services to users more effectively from wide ranges of globally distributed resources. (Dhawle, 2014).

1.7 Lifelong learning:

The use of multimedia systems is embedded part of a process of lifelong learning through the Digital Library. The Digital Library appears to offer substantial benefits to lifelong learners over both formal study and conventional open learning. Virtual lectures in particular provide an advanced interactive learning tool with distinct advantages in terms of engagement and flexibility. Students benefited from the interactivity of the environment and its self-assessment facilities. They also welcomed being able to study in their own location, time and at their own pace. The virtual lectures have a number of advantages including interactivity, adaptation, simulation, demonstration and integration. They facilitate active learning rather than the more passive learning associated with conventional open learning materials.

Learners should acquire and utilize skills and attitudes such as study skills and self motivation throughout their working lives. Lifelong learning essentially means that people should continue to learn throughout their lives, not just their working lives but in all aspects. It also means that individuals should be encouraged and supported in taking responsibility for their own learning and that organization and teachers should foster the attributes in learners of learning independently and monitoring their own progress.

Conclusion:

This article concludes that, Librarians as a teacher or generalists can help students pull together cross-disciplinary discourse. The trick is not teaching students how to use the library and other information sources; these will change profoundly in the next few years. Rather, we need to focus on how the use of these things today can contribute to critical thinking, analysis, and making meaningful decisions, processes that will continue to be valuable tomorrow.

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APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTERS

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Abstract:

In the modern knowledge society the application of modern technology in the library is important. ICT provides new opportunities to improve the sources and services of the library. Information is now publishing in both electronically and by print, making it accessible to users according to their demands. It is important to access the digital technology applications in library and information center in the context of changing user needs.

Keywords: Modern Library, Modern Technology, Information Communication Technology, Modern Information Center

Introduction

In the present day, we are experiencing the impact of ICT on technologies and the libraries are not an exception. The main force that has brought revolutionary changes in functioning of the libraries is ICT. In recent years, impact of technology has been tremendous on library systems. In academic environment, library is deemed as a place of intellectual stimulation and epicenter of knowledge. In good older days the information seekers were greatly dependent on printed resources and libraries were unique places for providing such information from the invaluable print resources. The past three decades have seen a great deal of change due to information communication technologies resulting in a demand for new pattern of scholarly information. These technology advancements have made significant impact on growth of knowledge and in unlocking the human potential.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) in Library

ICT is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application encompassing: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite system and so on, as well as the various them, such as video

conferencing and distance learning. ICT has fundamentally affected the library operations and information services thus have great impact on the education and training of the users on various levels. The advent of low cost computers and easy to use word processing tools, computer based image processing techniques paved way for digitized information comprising textual to multimedia documents. Some of ICT induced paradigm shift in libraries are:

- Traditional Libraries to digital libraries
- Print on paper to digital information
- Card catalogue to web OPACs
- Chains to RFID tags
- Print journals to online or electronic journals
- Ownership to access
- Library access to remote and desktop access
- Information availability 24x7
- Photocopies to digital copies
- DDS being provided through email instead of post or fax
- Standalone libraries to information networks
- Real to virtual libraries

Application of Modern technology in Library:-

Internet

J.C.R. Licklider of MIT in August 1962 discussing his "Galactic Network" concept. He envisioned a globally interconnected set of computers through which everyone could quickly access data and programs from any site. In spirit, the concept was very much like the Internet of today.

The Internet is a medium between the information professional and the information. In present day it is an essential requirement for librarians to ascertain how to access the facilities in this new technology. The internet has become an expert in searching to satisfy the user needs.

Internet is the global information infrastructure which enables the professionals to access the information and communicate to the users easily and cost effectively through the medium like text, voice, graphics and multimedia etc.

Automation

Traditionally, Library automation is referred to the computerization of the entire library housekeeping operations like acquisition, cataloguing, circulation & serials control. But today it is also referred to handle the large quantity of data and information more efficiently and quickly with the help of computers and other modern information technologies. According to Bhardwaj and Sukla, library automation is generic term used to denote the various activities with an improving quality of products and services of library and information centers. It enhance the speed, productivity, adequacy and efficiency of the library professional staff and save the manpower to avoid some routine, repetitive and clerical tasks such as filing, sorting, typing, duplication checking etc.

Digitization

The advancement of technology the libraries are moving towards digital resources, which are found to be less expensive and more helpful for easy access of information. Digital Libraries basically store materials in digital format and manipulate large collections of those materials effectively. Followings are some of advantages of use of internet in libraries.

- The librarian can serve even the remote users sitting at his reference desk.
- The user can launch a reference query through e-mail.
- The user can browse the particular site for his need.
- The user's time can be saved to great extent.
- Current and up to date information can provided.

Consortia

A consortia is an association of two or more individuals, companies, organizations or governments (or any combination of these entities) with the objective of participating in a common activity or pooling their resources for achieving a common goal.

Advantages of Library Consortia

Some of the important advantages of the library consortium are as following below:

- Consortia-based subscription to electronic resources provides access to wider number of electronic resources at substantially lower cost, Available 24/7
- Optimum utilization of funds.
- Facilities to build up digital libraries
- Electronic Journals demand neither library space nor shelling costs nor can they be stolen from the library

Institutional Repository

The Institutional Repository is a digital information system that collects, preserves, disseminates and provides access to the intellectual and academic output of the of the single institution or group of institution. It is an electronic archive of the scientific and scholarly output of an institution, stored in digital format, where search and recovery are allowed for its subsequent national or international use.

Library Website

A website is a collection of web pages, images, videos and other digital assets hosted on particular domain on the World Wide Web. All publically accessible websites are seen collectively as constituting the world wide web accessible. In recent days, the libraries and information centers are being transferred to the internet for fast accessing and retrieval of information. Almost all advanced libraries keep their own webpage as it is a media of publicizing the library functions, activities, programs, resource and service.

RFID Technology

RFID is used in library for book identification, for self check out and for sorting and conveying of library books and also for thief detection. The aim of using RFID technology is to increase the efficiency, reduce data entry errors and free up staff to perform more value-added functions.

Functionality of RFID Technology

RFID system consists of tag, which is made up of a microchip with an antenna and an interrogator or reader. The reader sends out electromagnetic waves. A passive RFID tag draws power from field created by the reader and use it to power the microchip's circuits. The chip then modulates the waves that the tag sends back to the reader and the reader converts the new waves into digital data.

Open Source Software

Open source software is computer software that has a source code available to the general public for use as is or with modifications. This software typically does not require a license fee. It permits users to use, change and improve the software and to redistribute it in the modified and unmodified form.

Library 2.0

Maness (2006) defined "Library 2.0" as "the application of interactive collaborative and multimedia web-based technologies to web-based library services and collections".

Components of Library 2.0

Wiki, blogs, ESS Feeds, Podcasting, Instant Messaging, SMS, MMS, Mashups, Tagging, Perpetual Beta, Streaming Media, Folksonomy, Tag cloud, Photos, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, and Library Things.

Semantic Web

The Semantic web is evolving extension of WWW in which the semantic of information and services on the web is defined, making it possible for the web to understand and satisfy the request of people and machines to use the web content.

Subject Gateway

Subject gateway provides link to websites of subjects. Most are designed to help users to find high quality websites for their studies and often includes description and evaluation of the websites. The librarians can make use of this service to provide links on different subjects to explore the full content.

E-Learning

E-Learning can be defined as a learning anywhere and anytime through internet. E-learning includes a wide range of electronic communication like Internet, Intranet, Satellite broadcast, Interactive television, CD-ROM, DVD, Audio and Video tapes etc. Effective e-learning depends on the web usability, communication, relationship, and knowledge management tools.

EzPROXY

Ezproxy is a web proxy server used by libraries to give access from outside the library's computers network to restricted access websites that authenticate users by library IP address.

Conclusion

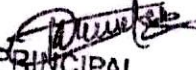
Libraries are facing the challenging task of satisfying the increased complex and diverse information needs of their client. The revolution of ICT has open up a lot of information sources and resources which can be make use to deliver the information in user preferred format at anywhere and anytime.

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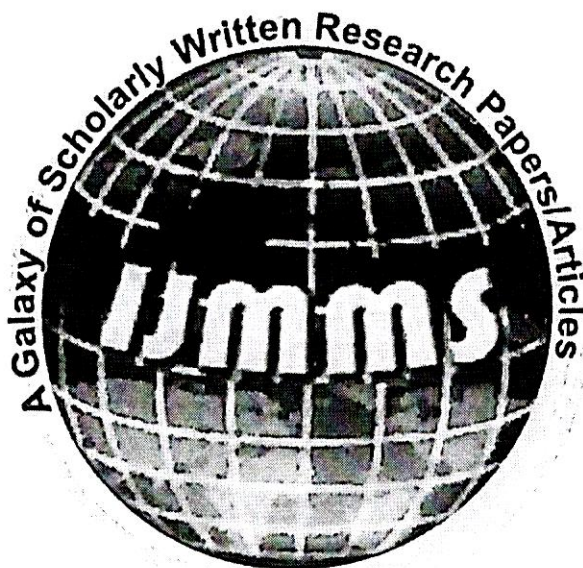
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Management of e-resources: Copyright, Plagiarism and Digital Rights Management**Manohar R. Kondagurle**Shri. Manohar Hari Khapane College of Arts and Commerce,
Pachal, Tal. Rajapur, Dist. Ratnagiri**Abstract:**

The purpose of the article is to discuss the concepts of Management of E Resources, IPR, Copyright, Plagiarism and Digital Rights Management and recent developments in the areas of same issues related to the printed as well as electronic resources for the understanding of the students, researchers and educators.

Keywords: E-Resource, Management of E-Resource, IPR, Intellectual Property right, Copyright, Plagiarism, Digital Right Management.

1. Introduction : Now a day, The Library and Information Centre has been changing from its traditional form to the computerized and digital library system. As the libraries have been transforming from manual to computerized or digital library system, from last few decades the policies and criteria for collection development of learning resources have been changing very fast. There has been shifting paradigm in the collection development policies for acquiring printed as well as e-resources (Sinha 2014).

The concept E-resource is the mines of information that are exploring through modern ICT devices, refined and redesigned and more often stored in the cyber space in the most concrete and compact form and can be accessed simultaneously from infinite points by a great number of audience. The phrase "e-resources", has broadly been defined as, information accessed by a computer, may be useful as bibliographic guides to potential sources but, as of yet, they infrequently appear as cited references in their own right (Graham, 2003). Moreover, e-resources refer to that kind of documents in digital formats which are made available to library users through a computer based information retrieval system.

The aim of the present paper is to discuss the concepts, definition and scenario of IPR, Copyright, Plagiarism and Digital Rights Management and recent developments in the areas of copyright plagiarism and Digital Right Management issues pertaining to the printed as well as electronic resources for the understanding of the students, researchers and educators.

2. Management of E-Resource: Electronic resources can be viewed as an integral part of library collections. Present study shows that not only the libraries acquiring significant amounts of digital content, but also that this content is both replacing and eclipsing traditional media. Management of E-Resources is the practice and technique used by librarians and library staff to track the selection, acquisition, licensing, access, maintenance, usage, evaluation, retention, and de-selection of a library's electronic resources. The inclusion of these resources was driven by the core values of library science, as expressed by Raganathan's five laws of library science, especially the belief that electronic technologies made access to information more direct, convenient, and timely. By the end of 1990s, however, it became clear that the techniques used by librarians to manage physical resources did not transfer well to the electronic medium.

3. Intellectual Property (IP): Intellectual property is referred to creations of the mind: inventions; literary and artistic works; and symbols, names and images used in commerce. Intellectual property is divided into two categories.

- a) **Industrial Property** includes patents for inventions, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications.
- b) **Copyright** covers literary works (such as novels, poems and plays), films, music, artistic works (e.g., drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural design. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

3.1 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): Intellectual property rights are like any other property right. They allow creators, or owners, of patents, trademarks or copyrighted works to benefit from their own work or investment in a creation. These rights are outlined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides for the right to benefit from the protection of moral and material interests resulting from authorship of scientific, literary or artistic productions. The importance of intellectual property was first recognized in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883) and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886). Both treaties are administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

An efficient and equitable intellectual property system can help all countries to realize intellectual property's potential as a catalyst for economic development and social and cultural well-being. The intellectual property system helps strike a balance between the interests of innovators and the public interest, providing an environment in which creativity and invention can flourish, for the benefit of all.

4. Copyright: A copyright is a right conferred on the owner of a literary or artistic work. It is an exclusive right to control the publication, distribution and adaptation of creative works. The right lies with the owner-cum-copyright holder for a certain period. As the time lapses, the work can be republished or reproduced by others. Usually, in most countries the time span of a copyright extends through the entire life of the owner and lasts up to a period of about 50 to 100 years after his/her death. In case of anonymous works, the right lasts for 95 years from the date of first publication or 120 years from the date of creation. Copyright stands for legal right to prevent others from copying an existing work of an individual. It is such a right exclusively given for a definite period of time to the originator (author or creator) of intellectual work such as publication, or an article or a literary work for sale or any other use. Generally copyright law is enacted where the work of the author does meet following three requirements.

1. The work must be original and not copied from other's work.
2. The work must be in a "tangible" form that is, either written down or record on tape, videotape disk, CD and so on. The spoken word is no copyright.

4.1. Indian Copyright Law: The copyright Act 1957 as amended in 1999 governs the copyright law in India. It came into force on January 15, 2000. It has established a copyright office, under the immediate control of the Registrar of Copyright, to facilitate registration of copyright. It has also established a copyright Board (CB) with Registrar of Copyright as its Secretary. The CB is meant

to hear and settle certain kinds of disputes arising under the act. The act defines various categories of works in which copyrights and has inter alia, provisions for determination of first ownership of copyright, the scope of rights conferred, assignment and licensing of copyright compulsory licensing and the circumstances in which it could be granted performing rights of societies; broadcasting rights; author special rights; international copyrights. The Act sets out in detail what constitutes infringement and what does not, civil and criminal remedy; against infringement and remedies against threat of legal proceedings without any ground.

The Indian copyright law is in conformity with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement of the WTO. It is also in line with the provisions of the Berne Convention for the Protection of literary and Artistic Works (Brussels' Text 1948) and the Universal Copyright Convention (1952); India is a member of both conventions (Kalpana).

5. IPR and copyright in libraries

IPR and copyright also impact libraries. Libraries are authorized to exercise special rights in addition to fair use. Some of these are:

- 1) Archiving lost, stolen, damaged or deteriorating works.
- 2) Making copies for library patrons.
- 3) Making copies for other libraries patrons (inter-library loan).

Now, all the libraries are providing reprographic service to their users, especially academic, research and special libraries. Sometime the photocopying is done not for the readers but for library itself for fulfill the additional requirement of the library. If the books are not available in India, would not be infringement; this protection is available for public library librarians only. S.R. Rangnathan's laws are (books are for use, books are for all, all books have its readers) in total contravention.

A library is a place where there should be free transfer of information and knowledge should be meant for learning not for selling/buying purpose. But the copyright law has put these fundamental principles of library in doubt. section 52 (a) provides a fair dealing with a literary dramatic, musical or artistic work not being a computer program for the purpose of, 1) private use including research, 2) criticism of review but the act has not defined the fair dealing in the new digital era, the libraries and readers have been enjoying with the recent technology but they have positively understand the concept of IPR and information officers should keep themselves up to date about the IPR & copyright act.

6. Plagiarism: Plagiarism is defined as "any passing off of another's ideas, words, or work as one's own." It is a form of cheating and a violation of academic integrity, and is taken seriously by reputable universities such as Alliant. Most students are honest, ethical, and hard-working, but a few take shortcuts in their coursework and some commit plagiarism inadvertently because they do not understand what it is. This is unfair to those who exercise due diligence to avoid plagiarizing. Ignorance is not a legitimate excuse. Students should take the responsibility to become familiar with the specifics of plagiarism. When in doubt, check with your instructor and ask for clarification. Joshua Landau suggests ways to reduce plagiarism and identifies three possible reasons for it: Intentional theft-due to peer pressure, competition, and the belief that "everyone is

doing it" Source-memory error-due to laziness, i.e. the failure to trace an idea or passage to its source. Ignorance-students may not know how to paraphrase material.

7. Digital Right Management (DRM): For electronic resources (e-resources), special provisions are available to protect the financial interest of the author/ publishers of the digital/e-resources which are available online over Internet or offline in CD-ROM / DVD disc. Digital rights management (DRM) is a class of access control technologies that are used by hardware manufacturers, publishers, copyright holders and individuals with the intent to limit the use of digital content and devices after sale. DRM is any technology that inhibits uses of digital content that are not desired or intended by the content provider. Copy protection which can be circumvented without modifying the file or device, such as serial numbers or key files are not generally considered to be DRM. DRM also includes specific instances of digital works or devices. Companies such as Amazon, Apple Inc, Microsoft, and Sony use digital rights management.

Common DRM techniques

Digital Rights Management Techniques include:

- **Restrictive Licensing Agreements:** The access to digital materials, copyright and public domain are controlled. Some restrictive licenses are imposed on consumers as a condition of entering a website or when downloading software;
- **Encryption, Scrambling of expressive material, and embedding of a tag:** This technology is designed to control access and reproduction of online information. This includes backup copies for personal use.

Conclusions: Now a day's libraries are changing from traditional document oriented environment to electronic environment. The expectations of library users are also changing & they become more dependent upon electronic document than the traditional one. In modern days, more resources are available in electronic formats. So, to keep pace with changing environment and demands libraries should include e-resources on collection development policy. It has generated a lot of debate over its access, storage, organization, copyright etc. It is still evolving & the future will decides its shape, upon which the future of the libraries also depends. As managing e-resources is very complex process, the LIS professionals must be aware of many issues pertaining to the subscription, payment, licensing, Copyrights, IPR and DRM issues, perpetual access, storage, preservation issues and to deal with the e-resources publishers and aggregators. Therefore, there is an urgent need to have basic knowledge of different aspects of IPR and Copyright issues to avoid problems in future.

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**One Day
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on
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Impact of Digital Library on Higher Education: A Study

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Abstract: The purpose of the article is to discuss the concepts of Digital Library and its impact on higher education in the changing scenario and recent developments in the areas of digital library as well as higher education for the understanding of the students, researchers and educators.

Keywords: Digital Library, Higher Education, Impact of Digital Library.

1. Introduction:

Now a day, Growth of higher education is experiencing extraordinarily. This change of education has primarily resulted of new enabling technologies that have facilitated the virtual delivery of academic programs in universities. One of the impacts led to the library becoming a key success factor in virtual academic environment. The emerging of digital libraries has conveyed a level of scholarly participants from many existing areas of research around the world. A digital library concept is really a very simple thing which content and provided through digital services. Visualizing the digital library is not easy as people or professional visualize. It needs to be integrated with the suitable system which could help libraries to capture the information insight. Digital library has no walls, no shelves, no checkout lines and others. However, people or users want a digital library to be more like a traditional library. As librarians, we experienced that providing digital services is significant to the library users.

"Digital libraries play significant role in teaching, research, and learning in higher education. These include reduction of the digital divide, improved use of information, improved collaboration, timely access to information, improved facilities for information sharing, improved searching and manipulation of information, and so on. The focus of this paper is to explore the benefits and limitation of digital libraries in higher education" (Anasi, 2012).

2. Objectives of the Study:

- To find the meaning of Digital Library.
- To define definition of Higher Education.
- To explore the relation of Digital Library and Higher Education.
- To Study the Impact of Digital Library on Higher Education.

3. Digital Library Definition:

"Digital library consists of a networked collection of multimedia information typically available in one location. It also consists of storage and communication, equipments with the content and software needed to reproduce, emulate and extend the

services provided by conventional libraries based on paper and other material means of collecting, cataloguing, finding and disseminating information" (Chowdhury & Chowdhury, 1999; Alireza & Behrooz, 2008; Mittal & Mahesh, 2008; Narazlin, 2012).

The digital library must not be seen as only a digitized collection of information objects plus related management tools, but as an environment bringing together collections, services, and people to support the full cycle of creation, dissemination, discussion, collaboration, use, new authoring, and preservation of data, information, and knowledge. The challenges and opportunities that motivate advanced digital library initiatives are associated with this view of the digital library environment. Work on digital libraries aims to help in generating, sharing, and using knowledge so that communities become more efficient and productive and the benefits of collaboration are maximized. It seeks to aid existing communities and to facilitate the emergence of new communities of research and education.

4. Higher Education:

Higher education is linked closely to crucial trends within the transformation to the knowledge. Higher education institutions and policies are challenged by these trends and need to adapt to them. These adaptations may include changes as diverse as adjusting curricula to new education and training needs, recruiting teaching staff and researchers on an increasingly global market, engaging in international research and institutional networks, developing international elements in institutions' missions and profiles, or coping with competition and market-driven elements in the national and international higher education systems. Globalisation dramatically affects the environment in which higher education institutions and policies have to operate. Especially, the growing awareness of competition in the academic arena seems to dominate current perceptions of university leaders.

However, in many accounts of the current challenges with which higher education institutions currently are confronted, a too passive picture of the role of higher education is offered, as if it only can react to changes that have their origin elsewhere and as if these changes only are perceived as threats. Contrary to this, it must be stressed that in various ways higher education plays a vital role in the various processes of globalization. The functions of higher education in many ways fuel the driving forces of the transformation towards a knowledge society. Thus, a more 'constructivist' understanding of the role of higher education in globalization is desirable. Such an understanding then also could nourish the idea that higher education has a certain capacity to steer and eventually to correct the direction of trends within globalization.

The basic processes by which higher education contributes to the formation of the knowledge society are situated as well in the research, in the educational as in the service functions of higher education (Dirk Van Damme2002).

The most important contribution of higher education institutions to knowledge societies still lies in the awarding of credentials and degrees to high numbers of successful students at undergraduate and graduate level.

5. Relation of Digital Library and Higher Education:

In the present scenario, libraries are the book's keepers and distributors, journals, maps and other materials that are mostly used by students in the learning process. They have also been the legal deposit of part of the products of scholarly publications: theses & dissertations, articles, technical reports, etc.

Let the different relation of a digital library in the higher education context be examined.

The use of ICT - Information and Communication tools has changed the informal distribution to computer and networked based solutions. As consequence, a great amount of contents became available from computers lacking the necessary identification and access control. Identification (description of the digital contents) is important for the search and retrieves actions by users.

- A collection of digital representations of information content, along with hardware, software, and personnel to support the functions of a traditional library plus knowledge worker operations like searching, browsing, and navigation.
- An integrated set of services for capturing, cataloguing, storing, searching, protecting, and retrieving information.
- Management of documents in all formats in a unified way like texts, animations, interactive exercises, audio files, video streams, e-books, e-journals and online tests can be stored, described and distributed through computers and networks. The management is independent of the type of information, as long as it can be stored in digital files. It also can be shared without human intervention making the whole process faster and cheaper.
- Accessing of resources can be controlled by the library for particular user or for public use.
- Content sharing can be done without duplication, simply by 'pointing' to the contents with the suitable set of metadata elements.
- Contents that are managed by digital libraries can be interactive and based on multimedia.
- Customization – some users may require special characteristics of the contents and the system. For example, persons who are blind or visually impaired. System interfaces and contents in digital formats can be customized to fulfill these necessities.
- Any place, at anytime and anywhere can serve by the digital library to client.

Digital library in their role of distributor has a paramount importance in distance learning and training. A very special situation occurs in continued education when focusing on training professional staff who works in remote locations, as for example engineers in road and dam constructions, and offshore oil drilling. Current trends in continued education make digital libraries very useful, especially due to the possibility of customization of contents to meet individual needs.

6. Impact of Digital Library on Higher Education:

a) Provide Qualitative resources by the library:

Digital libraries always focus on quality of resources and provide to much quantity users in the higher education. It also focuses on specialized collections that might be found in special library.

b) Seamless access:

Seamless access is an integration between the learning environment and the library or information resources at any point in the digital library and within one user's portal across different courses, departments, or even institutions. The most important aspect of this was the single sign-on, one authentication procedure, regardless of whether the user is accessing the digital library source from on- or off-campus.

c) All library functions online:

All library functions are available online by the digital library. This is necessity of higher education. Each and every services are provided to the client by online. There is no need physical visit to library. There is possible to find the book you need right next to the one you were actually searching for and their social function as a place to meet fellow students and discuss sources of information, etc.

d) Flexibility for the teacher:

Teachers would like to be able to adapt or update courses easily, including the information resources embedded in or linked to them, from anywhere from digital library. Flexibility in terms of being able to design the course according to their own pedagogical approach, rather than having it dictated by the system, was also seen as extremely important, and vital for bringing academics on board with e-learning. Finally, the system also have the capability to feed back data to the teacher about what information resources and services are being used.

e) Universal accessibility:

Universal accessibility includes accessibility for users with differing physical abilities, adaptability to differing learning styles; availability on and off campus (an issue with regard to certain subscription library materials), equitable access for distance learners abroad (usually the biggest problems are access to hard copy resources and time zone problems with communications), equitable access for the economically disadvantaged (those who have to wait in line at a computer centre versus those with a PC or laptop of their own), and usability on any platform or hardware.

7. Conclusion

When a digital library is created, all the functions that have been performed by the traditional library will have parallel in the digital and networked environment. In terms of preservation, the problem is more complex since two types are to be considered the physical preservation (as traditional libraries) and the technological preservation, in a world of fast-changing technology. At the same time, a digital library can perform functions that are impossible with traditional situation and that aggregate value to higher education. Accessibility, availability, interaction, customization and reuse are strong reasons to use digital libraries for higher education even when there are challenges in the digital and networked environment. The changing culture of higher education demands a

high degree of accountability and productivity from faculty, so it is inevitable that they challenge our libraries to support their research and teaching needs in more effective ways. Increased research productivity and quality as a major goal of digital library requires that faculty have access to research materials as quickly as possible in an environment of limited resources.

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Application of Data Mining in Library and Information Science Field

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Abstract:

Now a days, library and information science is most important and interdisciplinary field. Every discipline reader, user, researcher or scholar is highly connected to the library and information center and their expectations about information getting are increasing. So that, present library and information centre's responsibility is increasing to satisfy their needs and for better utilization of available resource of library. This paper proves that the application of data mining in the library and information science field is very necessary. By the data mining technique, library professionals can supply useful extracted information and knowledge from the databases in synthesized manner.

Keywords: Data Mining, Information Mining, Knowledge Mining, Artificial Intelligent

Introduction :

We live in the information age and vast amount of information is created daily in the world. Proper collecting, organizing and distributing are not possible to any single person, library or institution. So there is a challenge of Information explosion for current information centres or institutions. Information centres are facing many challenges like how can they handle vast amount of information that the institutions generate, collect and store. There is a need to have a technology that can be accessed, analyzed, summarized and interpret information intelligently and automatically. Responding to this challenge, the field of data mining has emerged.

Data mining is that kind of process which can extract valuable information from large amounts of data. That can discover hidden relationships, patterns and interdependencies and generate rules to predict the correlations, which can help the institutions make critical decisions faster or with a greater degree of confidence. "Data mining has changed the discipline of information science in the past decades. It investigates the properties of information and the methods and techniques used in the acquisition, analysis, organization, dissemination and use of information. There is a wide range of data mining techniques, which has been successfully used in the field of information science" (Chen, Sherry Y. and Liu, Xiaohui, 2004).

This paper is also tries to illustrate the applications of data mining in the field of library and information science.

Objectives of the Paper:

- ❖ To understand and explain the concept of Data Mining.
- ❖ To study the application of data mining in library and information science field.
- ❖ To explain the importance of data mining.

Need of Data Mining:

The World is moving toward the information age, where the vast amount of data is created and collected daily. There is not possible to arrange proper data in sequence and proper



analyzing of available data in time. So that, the application of data mining is born. Data mining can meet these needs by providing tools to search information and knowledge from the databases.

Data:

Distinct pieces of information are called data. It is also called single piece of information. Data is the plural form of datum. It exist in a various of forms such as numbers or text on pieces of paper, symbols, bits and bytes stored in electronic memory, or as facts stored in a person's mind.

Information:

"Information usually implies data that is organized and meaningful to the person receiving it. Data is therefore raw material that is transformed into information by data processing. Information can be defined in terms of its surprise value. It tells the recipient something he did not know." (Davis et al, 1985. Quoted by Introna, 1992)

In decision making data does not have value, but information have value for making decision. By the information, it can bring clarity in the mind with creating an intelligent human response.

Mining:

Generally the word mining is used for extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth, usually from orebody, lode, vein, seam, and reef or placer deposit. These deposits form of a mineralized package that is of economic interest to the miner. Mining includes metal, coal, oil, shale, gemstone, limestone, chalk, dimension stone, rock salt, potash, gravel and clay.

In this article the word mining is used for extraction of data in the form of information from databases or data storing places.

Data Mining:

Data mining can be defines as "An information extraction activity whose goal is to discover hidden facts contained in databases. Using a combination of machine learning, statistical analysis, modeling techniques and database technology, data mining finds patterns and subtle relationships in data and infers rules that allow the prediction of future results. Typical applications include market segmentation, customer profiling, fraud detection, evaluation of retail promotions, and credit risk analysis." (Prakas, Chand and Gohel, 2004)

Simply we can define the process of Data mining that, volume of data is stored in digital form in storing place and from that computer can search data automatically.

"Data mining has that kind of capability to cover hidden relationships and it can reveal unknown patterns and trend by digging into vast amount of data".(Sumathi & Sivanandam, 2006 and quoted by Lorena, et.al., 2015)

Data Mining Steps:

- i. Data Cleaning: In this step, data cleaned by removing noises and inconsistent data.
- ii. Data Integration: In this step, multiple data sources may be combined.
- iii. Data Selection: In this step, relevant analyzed data is retrieved from the database.
- iv. Data Transformation: In this step, data are transformed and consolidated into appropriate form for mining by performing summary.



- v. **Data Mining:** It is an essential process where intelligent method are applied to extract data pattern.
- vi. **Pattern Evaluation:** In this step, identifies the truly interesting pattern representing knowledge based on interestingness measures.
- vii. **Knowledge Representation:** In this step, visualization and knowledge representation techniques are used to present mined knowledge to users. (Han, Kamber and Pei, 2012)

Application of Data Mining in Library and Information Field:

We have already discussed data mining concept and its steps. Now we discuss the application of data mining in library and information science field. Fifth law of library science says that, "library is growing organism". So the vast amount of library collection is also growing day to day. Electronic or digital or automated library is not only the solution for providing each and every information to user from the databases. There is only possible to provide hidden information from large databases by applying data mining in the library field. The application of data mining is explained following:

Classification:

Application of data mining in classification process of library collection is replaces to the manual classification process. Classification mimics cataloguing procedure by grouping structured and unstructured data in certain sequence like languages, subject, source, documents type etc.

Link Analysis:

By the application of data mining, similar documents, bibliographical data brings together by linking to each one. Quality or importance of document reflects by the frequency of more citation. Link analysis shows the higher quality of documents by linking more frequently than other documents. Link analysis identifies the more related documents to each other.

Sequence Analysis:

By the use of statistical analysis, Sequence analysis identifies documents which are not linked that user wants more like to read together. It shows the way which user follows at the time of searching information and that can help user to identify documents together.

Summarization:

By the applying data mining in library and information centers, automated machine can generate abstract from the original document. Automated abstract generating software finds out the significant words from documents or databases. This can very helpful to users for deciding which items they need.

Clustering:

By the application of data mining in databases, clustered information explores and related information brings together by linking to each other. (Dhiman, 2003, and quoted by Dwivedi and Bajpai, 2004)

Cataloguing:

By application of data mining in cataloguing process, manual cataloguing replaces by automated cataloguing. All related documents brings together as subject wise, title wise, language wise etc. User also get their related many documents together.

**Circulation:**

By the application of data mining in circulation process in library, library staff can find daily, monthly analyzed reports. This analyzed data help to library staff, that maximum and minimum use of library, it can help to find out more reading books and this data helps to purchase new books on particular topic or subject.

Importance of Data Mining in Library:

According to Mishra & Mishra (2013) and quoted by Sahoo (2015), data, model, analysis, improvement and control are the five major aspects of the data mining to process, retrieve, implement and execute the data for the benefit of the organizational excellence. As library is the store house of knowledge and the place for disseminating data to the users, it is most important to make data mining in the proper way and utilize it for the benefit of the different kinds of users in different aspects. The compilation and synthesization of data using appropriate software is most important as analytical software are easily available in the market for data analyzing and statistical interference.

In the same thing, emphasis on time factor is most important, by which user can save their valuable time by machine learning and neural network. Data mining in the library and information center at circulation process of data with semester wise plays an important role. Most of the colleges and universities are following semester pattern, so the application of data mining can show monthly analyzed reports of circulation of users and books.

In this regard, Uppal & Chindwani (2013) quoted that, "the ratio of issuing books in the library at regular time series would be pasteurized through which the act of performance of the librarian for purchasing books and other materials and enhancement of resources would be done systematically. The other functionalities of the library like, student's ratio, intake statistics year-wise, reference and circulation of books ratio could be defined through data mining in a systematic and better management way".

Challenges in Data Mining:

There are many challenges in Data mining:

- i) License issue.
- ii) Vast amount of datasets and Dimensionality.
- iii) Statistical significant assessing and its overfitting.
- iv) Various retrieval patterns of result in understanding for reader.
- v) None standardized incomplete and integrated data.
- vi) Mingled and redundant data.

Conclusion:

In this article, on the base of broader view in functionality of data mining, it is the process of discovering interesting information and knowledge from the large amount of stored data, or databases or data warehouses or information repository. So that Application of data mining in library and information science field is very necessary. It gets revolutionary changes in information searching and providing by library and information centers.



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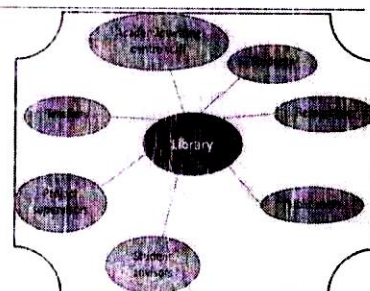
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CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF DATA WAREHOUSE: PERSPECTIVE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTERS

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ABSTRACT

Libraries functions are that, to collect, store and dissemination of information to the end user or reader along with desired format at desired location. In this library perspective, data warehouse can assist to library management system for making decisions and setting policies. This article is focused on the concept of data warehouse, its need, its characteristics and its functions. It is also discussed on difference between data warehouse and operational database and data warehouse and data mining.

KEYWORDS: Data warehouse, Data warehousing, Operational database, Data mining, Library data warehouse.

INTRODUCTION :

Now a day, Information and technology is growing rapidly and it is very big challenges to us to collect all information together, organizing, processing it and distributing to end user. Now we discuss the tools and technologies, which are more necessary for present and future generation of information society. Today data is produced in various forms and from multiple sources. The sources are not always opened and the data should be shifted in meaningful information, it is challenge of information centre.

There are competitive advantages of data in decision making process causes of significantly increasing the interest of data analysis. Surviving is an important thing in the business environment by analyzing, planning and reacting with changing business conditions in timely. Many institutions and organizations have their billions bytes of data, so they are suffering with different problems, the cause is that their data is not arranged in properly. Their data is stored in different computer systems. That is the reason to too late of the availability of data from various sources. For solving these problems, data warehouse concept evolved. Informational needs of knowledge workers can meet by the data warehouse and it can provide strategic business opportunities by allowing customers and venders to access corporate data [2].

"Data warehouse is collection of technologies. Its purpose is to enable the knowledge worker (executive, manager, and analyst) to make a better and faster decision. The aim of data warehouse is that, to bring right information in the right place with the right cost in the right time in order to support right decision" [1]. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan also says in five laws of library and information science that each information should be its reader or user, every reader or user should be their information and save the time of reader or user. Regarding this data warehouse provides all requirements of user or reader.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS PAPER:

- To understand and explain the concept of data warehouse.
- To discuss the characteristics of data warehouse.

- Explain the functions of data warehouse.
- To study the importance of data warehouse in library and information centre.

NEED OF DATA WAREHOUSE:

Information is growing rapidly. There is need one system for collecting all kind of extracted data in periodic basis, storing, analyzing and distributing to end user. The collected data should be cleaned, formatted, validated, reorganized, summarized and supplemented with data from many other sources. This is the necessity of data warehouse which is the main source of information getting.

Data:

According to Debons (2008) and Quoted by Debra & Philip (2014) data as "the collection of numbers, measurements, and simple signals that surround us every day." For example, the data include a name of person, a number of social security, a number of house, and a street sign. In the Information age, data of organization is the raw materials of the Information System. In the Information System, data are the characters stored in database files or records" [3].

Data Warehouse:

The concept 'Data Warehouse' is first coined by William H. Inmon in 1990. According to Inmon "Data warehouse is a subject oriented, integrated, time-variant and non-volatile collection of data." It is extremely useful for data analysts, this data helps them to take business decisions and other data-related decisions in the organization [4].

In the other words, data warehouse is an information delivery system, which integrates and transforms the organization's data into information suitable for strategic decision making. User can get all the historic data from various operational systems and he can combine the internal data with any data from outside relevant sources and pull it together. So there is become possible to resolve any conflicts in the way by using stored data from different systems and transform the integrated data content into a suitable format to provide information to the different classes' users [5].

Characteristics of Data warehouse:

According to Inmon's definition of data warehouse, important characteristics are following:

a) Subject Oriented Data:

This is one of the important characteristics of data warehouse. The term subject oriented show that the relation of particular subject or discipline of organization. This character is not focuses on all the ongoing operations of organization. This is only focuses on the base of subject information. In the educational institutes the subject can be students, faculties, scholars / researchers, library, various departments, curricular and co-curricular activities etc. In the industrial environments the subject is consumers, products, sales, suppliers, revenues etc.

In the library and information centers the subject is library members, library staff, acquisition, cataloguing, classification, circulation, library collection like humanity and social science collection, pure science collection, commerce and management collection etc.

b) Integrated Data:

This is also one of the important characteristic of data warehouse. Data warehouse contains integrated data from various sources like as relational databases, files, and data segments etc. Data warehouse also pulls together all the related data from the various sources. Integrated data from data warehouse helps to administrator for taking proper decision effectively in organization.

c) Time Variant Data:

Time variant data is also one of the important characteristic of data warehouse. Current data has great value in the database, but the data warehouse contains historical and current data with current value. Changed data from data warehouse is stored time to time. Structure of every data from the data warehouse contains the time elements. This is the significant aspect of data warehouse for taking proper decision and making proper operational design. Nature of data in data warehouse is time variant.

- It allows for analysis of the past.
- It is relates information to the presents.
- It is enables to forecast for future.

d) Nonvolatile Data:

This is last characteristic of data warehouse. The meaning of nonvolatile is, when the new data is added in data warehouse, the previous data is not deleted or removed from the data warehouse. Frequent changes in operational databases do not reflect in data warehouse. It is kept separate from the operational database. Data operational system is moved data in data warehouse at specific interval. Depending on the requirements of the organization, the data movements take place in different frequency.

Functions of Data Warehouse:

Data warehouse's functions are following-

a) Data Extraction:

This function contains, data warehouse collects data from various source or databases. Then data is analyzed and prepare as per user requirement.

b) Data Cleaning:

In this function of data warehouse, data are finds and corrects error in data.

c) Data Transformation:

This function involves, data are converted from legacy format to data warehouse format.

d) Data Loading:

In this function of data warehouse, data are sorted, consolidated, summarized, integrity checked and finally loaded in data warehouse.

e) Refreshing:

This function involves updating from data source to data warehouse.

Difference between data Warehouse and Operational Database:

In this context, operational database covers short period of time because most operations are involved latest data. The data warehouse covers long period of time and it involves historical data. Data warehouse is not updated regularly but the operational database updates regularly or daily. The operational database performs repeatedly the same operational tasks over and over and the data warehouse is updated from the operational data in determined period. In operational database where the data is put in and in data warehouse where the data is out.

Difference between data Warehousing and Data Mining:

The concepts of data warehousing and data mining is likely similar, but they are not the same. Different between data warehousing and data mining is that, Data warehousing is a process of data compiling and organizing into one common database and the data mining is the process of extracting

meaningful data from the database. Both the concepts are interrelated. There where the data warehouse process complete then the data mining process begins. [6]

Importance of Data Warehouse in Library and Information Centers:

According to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Library is a growing organism and libraries are moving from traditional form to digital world. Digital libraries are brought enormous changes in information age. Digital collections from various sources can be integrated and accessed from anywhere without knowing by user where the actual sources available. But digital library also some limitations which are fulfilled by data warehouse. Following are the importance of data warehouse in library and information centers:

a) Document Acquisition:

Once the document permanently purchased and stored in data warehouse, then the document can be analyzed and arranged with relational document. Acquisition process focuses on full bibliographical details. It is linked to other related document and pull together.

b) Store integrated data:

Data warehouse stores integrated and consolidated data from various sources. 'It is centralized and integrated database for using huge database Repository effectively'. [7]

c) Focuses on subject oriented Data:

Data warehouse focuses on subject oriented data. If the library is a special library it focuses on only particular subject or discipline, likewise the data warehouse only focuses on subject oriented documents. If the data warehouse contains many subjects that time documents are stored together subject wise.

d) Supplies Historical Data:

Data warehouse contains and supplies historical data, because once a document acquired and stored in data warehouse, it cannot be deleted like library. Analyzed data are stored for long period. Data warehouse is updated in determined time.

e) Produces analyzed and systematic report:

Data warehouse stores data with extracting and analyzing from other sources. So it produces reports with analyzed and systematic statistical reports. It helps to library to analyze reader demand, book purchasing decision making, analysis of book circulation and library collection analysis.

f) Support to proper decision making:

Data warehouse supports to entire decision making process of library by supplying high quality information.

CONCLUSION:

Conclusion of this article is that, Data warehouse is a technology which brought enormous changes in library and information centers. Data warehouse contains integrated, subject oriented, time variant and nonvolatile data, so user can get his required information in a time, so library and information center's objective is fulfilled by data warehouse.

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'Contribution of Padmavibhushan Shri
Sharadchandraji Pawar in Various Fields'

२१ वी अंतरराष्ट्रीय अंतरविद्याशाखीय परिषद
'महाराष्ट्रातील शिक्षण महर्षींचे जागतिक स्तरावरील योगदान'
'पद्मविभूषण मा. शारदचंद्रजी पवार यांचे विविध क्षेत्रातील योगदान'

संपादक

डॉ. स्नेहल तावरे
श्री. संतोष खांडगे

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पुणे

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आणि

भारतावर कर्तृत्वाची मोहोर उमटविणारे

माननीय नामदार शरदचंद्रजी पवार साहेब

यांच्या

जीवन कार्यकर्तृत्वाला

आदरपूर्वक सन्नेह अर्पण....

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A Library Reader and Educationist

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar : A Library Reader and Educationist

- Mr. Manohar Ramulu Kondagurle

Introduction:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a brilliant, unusual and extraordinary child who had lust for information, knowledge, books and wisdom from the age of ninth. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was voracious reader, prolific writer, wonderful orator, serious researcher, social reformer and party builder. The unmounts value of education led him to study economics, politics, law, sociology, anthropology and finally Buddhism and Marxism.

Belief of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was, education brings changes in illiterate people and society. True education strengthens the thought of humanity. It generates source of livelihood, imparts wisdom and imbues us with egalitarianism. He extremely warns people that "You must remove your own slavery". It is humiliating to live life by losing self-honesty. The philosophy of Dr. Babasaheb is "Educate, agitate and unite".

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Library:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had engaged in an endless struggle to emancipate the marginalized groups of Indian society, but also worked zealously for the development of libraries in the country and he was the first visionary of India who had a thorough and comprehensive understanding of Library. He considered a library to be a hub of books, manuscripts and rare documents. Secondly, libraries in his opinion were not mere information

houses; they were secular institutions where people of different castes, classes and cultures could sit together and develop a common culture of fraternity and brotherhood.

Dr. Ambedkar himself was an extensive user of libraries, and had the opportunity to learn at the best libraries of the time, such as the libraries of Columbia University, London University, British Museum, and the India Office Library at London. Some of his biographers recorded that "so intense was his reading and so much engrossed was he in it that he was always hunted out by the watchmen in the evening". Ambedkar made innumerable efforts to build book stores and libraries that functioned based on his secular principles.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the first educator in those days, who provided space for a library at his residence, 'Rajgruha' which was according to Rege, the largest and richest of personal collection at the time across the Asian Sub-Continent. In his opinion, a library should be a place which can make knowledge accessible with minimal expense.

While issuing directions to the library staff of Siddharth College, Ambedkar had stated that "whoever the reader may be internal or external, visits the library for reference collections or reading should not be rudely sent back in disgust mood. If a particular book is not available in the library that may purchase for him and if it is not available in market then it be made available by borrowing from some other library but the need of the reader should be met".

Views of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on Education:

a) Primary Education:

A thought of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was, primary education must be compulsory. Because maximum people live in India was poor. By the compulsory and free education every person can be get education like rich person. These thoughts are motivating for primary education and according to Babasaheb, responsibility of primary education must be on Government.

b) Secondary Education :

With the primary education, he also emphasized on secondary education. Good citizens are made in the place of School and good teacher can make good citizens.

c) Higher Education :

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was given higher priority to higher education. He thought that University is the center of higher education. Higher education should reach to the door of common man. There should not be University is only the examination center but it must be Centre of knowledge and science.

Contribution by Establishing Educational Institutes in Maharashtra:

Free Hostel Facility:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar started hostels for untouchable students in various places like Pune, Panvel, Solapur, Nashik, Thane and Dharwad with donation from local and grant from district authority. Provided free boarding facility untouchable students and apart from financial constraints social and cultural stigma also affected full development of their personality in the Hindu dominated colleges.

Establishment of Colleges:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar wanted to establish separate institutions for the untouchables. Therefore the People's Education Society is established in July 1945. By the lead of this society. He established Siddharth College in Mumbai, Milind College in Aurangabad and many schools for the untouchables. He was also worked as the Chairman of the Ranjnas College of Delhi University.

Impact of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's thoughts at Present Scenario in Indian Education Field :

The government of India realized that after 63 years, the importance of thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and wanted to bring them into reality. Effective educational system gives proper shape to the scientific and technical development. The poor base of primary education not produces qualitative higher education. For giving valuable education to all, Central

Government of India declared that 'Right to education' as a fundamental right from 1st April, 2010. The Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh was declared that education is one of the fundamental rights, this is the moment that the dream of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar came into reality.

The concept of "night school education" was also the influence of Ambedkar's thought during the last two decades of twentieth century. According to him, "The education in university should be society oriented, scientific and away from prejudice, it should not be limited with the benefit of certain classes in society. He also adds that the aim of education is not only to teach theories but it should enable to teach them how to develop the personality, to increase their intellectual capacities."

In another speech Ambedkar says that, "In the present system university has given very less powers to control the colleges. For him in spite of power of discipline, rejection of approval of college, university needs more powers." However, when we see the statute of university we come across the various powers endowed to university. By the result of this we have management council, Senate, Academic council and various faculties of university.

Conclusion :

After overall studying the educational vision of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, we can conclude that his educational thoughts seem as the milestones for present situation. Whenever changes Dr. Ambedkar had proposed through his thoughts about the education system in primary and higher are in the form of law in modern era.

ॐॐॐ

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Dr. Snehal Tawre
Dr. Shrivling Menkudale
Dr. Sanjay Nagarkar
Dr. Savita Patil



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To the one

Who is mainstay of the

Universe,

The Woman

to the one

who stand up to the adversities,

The woman

Dedicated to Woman Power

with fullest Esteem.

- Dr. Snehal Tawre

- Dr. Shivling Menkudale

- Dr. Sanjay Nagarkar

- Dr. Savita Patil

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Carla Hayden: A First Woman Librarian of Library of Congress

- Mr. Manohar Ramulu Kondagurle

(This Article has written for Academic purpose.)

Early Life:

Dr.Carla Diane Hayden :

Refc:<https://www.vox.com/2016/9/14/12916522/carla-hayden-librarian-of-congress>

Carla Diane Hayden is born on August 10, 1952 in Tallahassee, Florida. Carla grew up in Queens, New York. She is a librarian from America and the 14th Librarian of Library of Congress. Carla Hayden is the 1st woman and the 1st African American who achieved the post of Librarian in library of Congress. In the history of Library Congress, she is the first professional librarian appointed to the post [1][3][4][5][9].

Carla Hayden was inspired for reading by the book of Marguerite de Angoli's 'Bright April'. The book was published in 1946 and it was about a young African-American girl who was in the Brownies. While learning, she loved libraries but she didn't consider it as a career until after she had graduated from Roosevelt University in 1973 with majors in political science and African history. In 1977, Carla Hayden got her master's degree and in 1987, a Doctoral Degree in Library Science. Both degrees got from the University of Chicago Graduate Library School [1][2].

Career in Library Profession:

Dr. Carla Hayden comments that librarians are activist, engaged in social work aspect of librarianship [1][14]. Dr. Carla

Hayden started her professional carrier in library at the Chicago Public Library from 1973 to 1979 as an associate or children's librarian and from 1979 to 1982 as a Young Adult Services Coordinator. Carla worked as a Library Service Coordinator from 1982 to 1987 at Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago [1][2][4].

Carla Hayden worked in teaching as an Associate Professor at the University Of Pittsburgh School Of Information Sciences from 1987 to 1991. At the same time she worked with a well-known faculty of African-American Librarians, E. J. Josey and Spencer Shaw. Then She was returned back to Chicago and worked as Deputy Commissioner and Chief Librarian of the Chicago Public Library from 1991 to 1993 [1]. During the working time at Chicago Public Library, She became acquainted with Michelle Obama and Barack Obama [6].

Worked as a Director at Enoch Pratt Free Library:

Dr. Carla Hayden began her work as a Director at Enoch Pratt Free Library the public library system in Baltimore, Maryland from July 1st, 1993 to 2016 [7]. After joining on the post Dr. Carla administered a library cooperative with 22 locations, hundreds of employees and an annual budget of \$40 million, and she also administered the first new branch opening in 35 years along with the renovation of the cooperative central branch at a cost of \$112 million [10]. On August 11, 2016 Dr. Carla Hayden left this position [11].

She started the outreach programme at the Enoch Pratt free library. The programme was offering homework assistance to teens from Baltimore school center and college and career counseling. This was the reason Dr. Hayden received Library Journal's Librarian of the Year Award [15]. Barack Obama, President of USA announced his intent to nominate Dr. Carla Hayden as a Member of National Museum and Library Service Board and National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities [16].

Worked as a President of ALA:

From 2003 to 2004 Dr. Carla Hayden worked as a President of the American Library Association (ALA) and her chosen the theme of 'Equity of Access' [12]. She was vocal in public opposition to the patriot Act, leading a battle for the protection of library users' privacy [13]. She stood for the rights of every American, the outcome was she became Ms. Magazine's 2003 Woman of the year. Her opinion is that Libraries are cornerstone of democracy and there information is free and equally available to everyone [14].

14th Librarian in Library of Congress:

Barack Obama, President of USA nominated to Dr. Carla Hayden as a 14th Librarian in Library of Congress on 24th February 2016. Barack Obama stated that he feels proud to nominate Dr. Carla Hayden to lead the oldest National Federal Institution as a 14th Librarian of Congress. She fully devoted her career to modernize libraries so that everyone can participate in today's digital culture [10][11][15][16].

Dr. Hayden signed on a letter of support to more than 140 libraries from publishing educational, academic organizations etc. [1]. Dr. Carla Hayden confirmed as a Librarian of Congress by 74-18 vote in USA on July 13, 2016. She was sworn in by Chief Justice of the USA, John Roberts on 14th September 2016 [5][17].

She says as Librarian of Congress by hopping to continue the movement to open the treasure chest that is the Library of Congress. She will also concentrate on digitization of the library especially rare collection. She also hopes the library should perform and broadcast lively and have travelling exhibits tour America that tie in the educational programming for school kids [1].

Dr. Carla Hayden is 'the first librarian appointed in congress since the invention of the Internet'. President of ALA, Julie Todaro stated "Hayden holds a profound understanding of the integral role libraries play in formal education, community-based learning, and the promotion of individual opportunity and community

progress. Then he believe that through her visionary leadership the Library of Congress will soon mirror society's rapidly changing information environment, while successfully preserving the cultural record of the United States." Dr. Carla Hayden spoke of her desire to reach people outside of Washington, D.C., especially in rural areas and in accessible formats to people with visual disabilities. Another main goal of her is to improve the infrastructure and 'technological capacity' of the Library of Congress.

Honors:

Dr. Carla Hayden was honored with the National Librarian of the year Award by Library Journal and Andrew White Medal by Loyola University Maryland in 1995. She received more than 23 prestigious award from the 1995 to 2019.

Conclusion:

Conclusion of this article is Dr. Carla Hayden is great personality in the world history of library professionals. She is very great inspiration to Indian Library Professionals. Naturally no one can become great person in the society, but Normal person can achieves greatness by doing hard work, devoting to the selected objective, and consistency in the efforts.

Author View :

My hope and expectation is that Dr. Carla Hayden must get beautiful, brightness, prosper long life and their professional carrier.

CSCS

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Kamala Das : Universal Voice of Woman

- Prof. Keshav Borkar

Abstract :

Since India is recognized as one of the leading countries all over the world for its rich heritage of culture, tradition and arts; the phase of literary creations is not an exception to this fact. Though English is treated as an international language and the creative writings in English written by great writers like Shakespeare and Dante are accepted as the classics; some of the Indian personalities have shown their excellence in the field of creative writing in English. As far as Indian writings in English are concerned, Toru Datta, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu and R.K. Narayan are, no doubt, great authors; but some Indian women have also proved themselves to be successful as creative writers. Kamala Das belongs to one such group from the phase called Indian English literature. Hence, this research paper is an innovative attempt to focus on the life of Kamala Das as well as her contribution and achievement in literary field at national and international levels.

Keywords : aspiration and hopes of woman, use of open and frank diction, quest for love, reflection of feminine sensibility, confessional and satirical tone, individual and universal voice of woman.

Born at Punnayukulam in Malabar in 1934, Kamala Das has proved her identity as one of the leading bilingual writer in India. In fact, she could not receive proper formal education in some renowned institution; instead she was educated at home. However, she started to show her creative excellence since her



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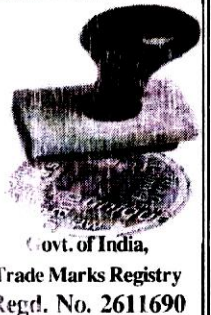
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A Study of Computer Technology Skills of Librarians: A Survey of Degree College Libraries in Ratnagiri District

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Abstract: -Modern libraries are changed the definition where unlimited information accessed in many forms and from many sources. The library use is not limited in the room, it is accessed in the world by computer technology. This study attempts to explore the tremendous changes of modern computer technology in library. This study identifies various kinds of computer technology in libraries and evaluates the skills of computer technology of librarians in degree college libraries and Librarian must posses the skills of Computer Technology for providing up to date information to users.

Keywords:- Computer Technology, Librarians Skills, Computer.

1. Introduction:

General definition of library is a collection of sources, resources and services and in the more traditional sense, a library is a collection of books and in other words, a collection of useful material for common use for people using information in different fields such as medicine, engineering, computer science, mathematics, statistics, electronics and biology. In other words, libraries also provides materials and services of librarians, librarians are expert in finding and organizing information and also in interpreting information needs. However,

library keeps media collection other than books for storing information. So many libraries are becoming repositories and access centre for maps, print and other documents and It stores various storage media such as audio-video tapes, CDs, DVDs, microforms (microfilm/microfiche) and video games. Public facilities also provides by library as an accessing subscribed databases and the Internet.

'Beginning of Twentieth century, the development of ICT has been rendering manual-based library system in academic, research, special and public libraries less relevant'.^[1] This is because using and implementing information communication technology within the library depends for the most part on the perspectives of library employees toward this digital age. There is no doubt about the fact that significant changes have taken place in libraries in the developed world due to the application of information communication technology (ICT) in automated cataloguing, circulation systems, online information retrieval, electronic document delivery, and CD-ROM databases.^[2]

Growing use of Computer Technology in various sections of library, it is felt the necessity to study the computer technology skills of librarians working in the degree colleges libraries in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra to meet the needs of their clientele.

1.1 Computer Technology:

Computer technology is used in various operations in the library. There are some operations in library where computer is used:

a) Acquisition Section

Books, audio visual materials, electronic materials, monographs and maps are acquired by acquisition section. Followings are some process functioned in acquisition section:

Vendor / publisher selection

Duplication checking, list preparation for order /cancellation

Verification of items with order list and invoice

Preparation of payment after accessioning

Budget preparation and maintain accounts and statistics subject wise

Preparation of final report of items subject wise, chronologically etc.

b) Data entry

Library management software or database required data entry for each document:

Books, serials, donated items, Maps, Reports

Library members

Audio Video, CD ROMs, floppies disc etc.

c) Technical Section

On-line cataloguing

Catalogue card production, Checking duplicated catalogue cards

Production of duplicate catalogue cards

Shorting, checking and filing of catalogue cards

Automatic generation of added entries (author, title, series etc.)

Developing centralized and on-line cataloguing

d) Circulation Section

Membership registration/cancellation

Issue, return, renew, reservation of documents

Charges for late, lost book, binding and production of penalty slip

Maintenance of circulation statistics, use of bar code system

Inter library loan

e) Serial Control

Data entry of serials

Order list of new serials, preparation of payment, receipt and updating the records

Preparing the list of present holdings, additions, missing, cancelled serials chronologically, subject-wise

Sending reminders and follow-up of missing issues

Accession register of bound serials

Prepare budget and maintain accounts/ statistics - subject wise.

f) Documentation and allied services

Indexing and abstracting documents

Construction of thesaurus, compilation of union catalogue, bibliographical control

Current Awareness Services (CAS)

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)

Newspaper clippings.

1.2 Objectives:

Followings are the objectives of research article:

1. To know the use of the computer technology by librarians.

2. To know the Computer technology available in the degree Colleges libraries located in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra.

3. To identify needs of training for librarians in the area of Computer Technology.

4. To understand the opinion and attitude of librarians towards computer technology.

1.3 Scope and Limitations of Study:

Ratnagiri district has 19 degree colleges affiliated to University of Mumbai. From 19 colleges, 01 college has Arts Faculty College, 13 colleges have Arts, Commerce and Science faculties and 5 colleges have Arts and Commerce faculties. Each college have Single Central library. All degree college libraries are selected for the study.

1.4 Methodology:

The survey method is the suitable methodology preferred for fulfilling the objectives of the research article. The questionnaire technique is used for collecting the needed information from selected college libraries. In the present study, there is decided to cover all Degree college librarians working in Ratnagiri District.

1.5 Literature Reviews:

The literature review acknowledges the work of previous researchers, and in so doing,

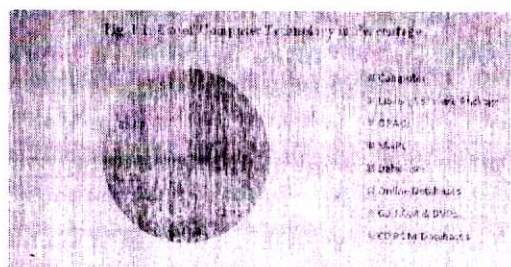
1.6.2 Use of Computer Technology

Total 18 respondents were asked to note the use of computer technology whether they have ever used it. The percentages of the responses are shown in following:

Table – 1.2: Use of Computer Technology in Percentage

Computer Technologies	Use in Percentage
Computer	100
Library Software Package	83.33
OPACS	72.22
MARC	44.44
Databases	61.11
Online Databases	61.11
CD-ROM & DVDs	88.88
CD ROM Databases	50

From the above table all 18 respondents reported the use of Computer and 88 percentages have reported the use of CD-ROM and DVDs. About 83 percent reported use of library software package and 72 percent uses OPACS.



All respondents reported the use of Computer is 100 percent and CD-ROM, DVDs is 91 percent. 83 percent reported the used library software package and OPAC is 72 percent. Use of Database and Online Database is 61 percent. 50 percent reported the used CD ROM Databases and 44 percent used MARC.

1.6.3 Skill Acquired of Computer

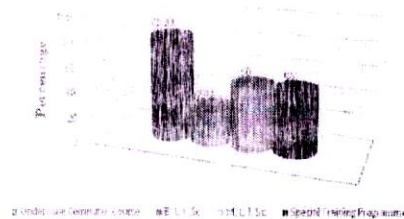
1.6.3.1 Undergone Computer Course

Respondents acquired computer skill by undergoing computer course shown in Table- 1.3 in the percentage:

Table- 1.3: Percentage of Undergone Computer Course and Computer Skills Acquired

Computer Course Undergone	Percentage Reporting
Undergone Computer Course	83.33
Skills Acquired from Various Courses	
Particular Course	Percentage Reporting
B. L. I. Sc.	27.77
M. L. I. Sc.	50
Special Training Programme	50

Fig. 1.2: Percentage of Undergone Computer Course and Computer Skills Acquired from Various Courses



Observation of Figure 1.2 shows that 83 percent Undergone Computer course and 50 percent acquired computer skills from M. L. I. Sc. and Special Training programme and 27 percent acquired skills of computer from B. L. I. Sc. Course.

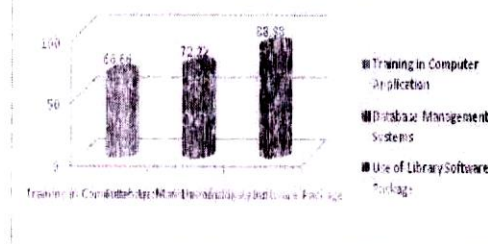
1.6.3.2 Need of Training

Information on Need of Training is reported by 18 college librarians and showed in Table -1.4 in percentage:

Table- 1.4: Need of Training

Need of Training in Various Aspect	Percentage Reporting
Training in Computer Application	66.66
Database Management Systems	72.22
Use of Library Software Package	88.88

Fig. 1.3 Need of Training in Various Courses



The observation from 18 response reported that 88 percent need training in use of Library Software package and 72 percent needs training in database management systems. 66

percent needs the training in computer application.

1.6.4 Computer Technology Available at Work Place

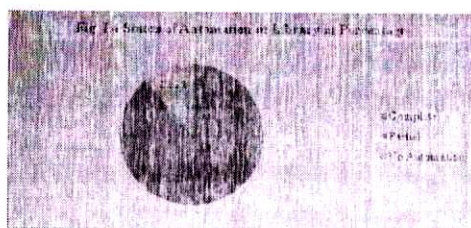
1.6.4.1 Status of Automation in Library

Details reported by 18 libraries on status of automation are shown in Table-1.5 in percentage:

Table – 1.5 Status of Automation in Library

Status of Library Automation	Percentage Reporting
Complete	16.66
Partial	72.22
No Automation	11.11

All 18 college libraries responded that 72 percentage college libraries are automated partially, 16 percentage are automated completely and 11 percentage college libraries are not automated yet.



1.6.4.2 Library Software Package Use

Information on use library software package in 18 college libraries is presented in Table- 1.6 in percentage

Table – 1.6: Use of Library Software Package in College Library

Type of Library Software Package	Use in Percentage
Commercial	83.33
Developed	5.55
No Software package in Use	11.11

From 18 college libraries, 83 percent libraries are used commercial library software package and 11 percent libraries are not using any kind of software package.

Fig. 1.5 Use in Percent of Library Software Package in College Library



Observation of fig. 1.5 shows that, 83 percent college libraries use commercial software, 5 percent libraries uses developed software, 11 percent libraries are not used any kind of library software package.

1.6.5 Attitude and Opinion on Computer Technology

1.6.5.1 Computer Technology helps Professional Career

Information reported by all 18 respondents, 100 percent respondents think Computer Technology helps in developing the professional career.

1.7 Findings

100 percent librarian uses computers in the library.

CD-ROM and DVDs uses 91 Percentage and OPAC 72 percentage.

72 percentage college libraries are automated partially, 16 percentages are automated completely.

83 percent libraries uses commercial software package.

88 percent librarians responded on the needs of training in use of library software package.

83 percentages librarians undergone computer course for acquiring computer skills.

100 percent librarians responded computer technology helps in developing the professional career.

1.8 Conclusion:

Modern libraries are changed the definition where unlimited information accessed in many forms and from many sources. The library use is not limited in the room, it is accessed in the world by computer technology.

The objectives of the college library must be focus on to provide current information and should support to the user in their study. Librarian should acquire the knowledge of Computer Technology for providing up to date information to users.

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An Initiative of In-Depth Study of Development of Databases in Academic Libraries in the age of Technology

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Abstract

Automated system in the academic library is continually evolving. Library automation presents its patrons with numerous opportunities to improve their services. With number of benefits to count on, it allows the staff to better serve patrons by facilitating a multitude of staff tasks such as acquisitions, cataloguing, circulation and reference.

Prima facie, development of various automated databases concerned with the library is the major task when one thinks of automated library, which in future can overcome all the hurdles in the data entry process.

Keywords: Automation of Library, Development of Database, Automated Database

0. Introduction:

The fast growing / developing technology has changed the whole scenario and working culture at the libraries. Library automation is much talked of and it is nothing but performing routine library tasks with the help and optimal use of computers.

Over the years automation of library has evolved to a large extent through various phase of development such as experimental phase, local system phase and co-operative system phase.

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Attitudes of Librarians towards Communication Technology: A Survey of Under Graduate College Libraries in Ratnagiri District

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Abstract: -The study is highlights the importance of communication technology in the library. It focuses to find out the use and availability of various communication technologies in libraries. The aim of the study is to explore the attitudes, skills and training needs of librarians on communication technology. The study has been done in Under Graduate Colleges in Rtanagiri District. Findings, conclusion and recommendation are stated below.

Keywords: -Communication Technology, ICT, Information Technology, Library Service, Automated Services, Internet Services, E-mail Services.

1. Introduction

Library is heart of every academic institution. Initially library routines and operations were performed manually. But now it is transferred into computerised operations and providing better and faster services to the end user. Providing easy and quickly library services in academic library is very important. Now a day, processing of information, storing, communication, information dissemination and automation is principal function of every librarians. It is become possible only by the revolution of Internet and World Wide Web technology. After application of these technologies in libraries, the traditional meaning of the library is changed as a present library.

2. Communication

Communication is two way process that contains sending, receiving or exchanging of ideas, information, signals or massages through appropriate media, it enables individuals or groups to persuade, to search information, to give information or to express emotions.^[1]

Simply the meaning of communication is the act of transforming information from one place, person or group to another. For effective, efficient and timely communication, there is need to apply technology in communication.

2.1 Communication Technology

Communication Technology is also known as Information Technology, it refers to all equipment and programs that are used for processing and communicating information. In the field of communication technology, professionals specialize in the development, installation and service of the hardware software systems. There are various kinds of communication technologies which are used in libraries are following:

Audio visual technology, Fax, Email, Fax, Teletex, Tele conference, Internet, Intranet, Extranet, CD-ROM, DVD etc.^[2]

3. Communication Technology based User Services

Now users in the library is adopting electronic habits, so it is effecting on increasing use of the communication technology that includes the Internet, the Web, Intranet, Extranet, E-mail, multimedia and other technologies. This is the reason; library users are placing new demands on their libraries. Use of communication technology in the libraries enhances users satisfaction. There are some benefits of library users:-

- Provide speedy and easy access to information
- Provides remote access to user
- Provides round the clock access to users
- Unlimited information accessed from different sources
- Information provided to user as per his/her requirements
- Provides increased flexibility
- Facilitates the reformatting and combining of data from different sources

Followings are the communication technology based Library services providing to their user, including the following

- Provision of Web access to OPACs
- Electronic document delivery
- Networked information resources
- Delivery of information to user desktops
- Online instructions
- Online reader's advisory services. ^{[3][4]}

4. Impact of Communication Technology on Libraries

Communication and especially information technology has brought a great impact on the library services and information usage. Communication Technology in library has assisted to

library and information science professionals to provide value-added services and give more remote access to available information resources.^[5]

5. Literature Reviews:

A. Saleem, Shabana Tabusum, S. Z. and M. Sadik Batcha, (2013) proposed that ICT tools application is increasing in academic libraries. Video conferencing facility must be used in academic library, it enables the users to maximize the usage of ICT based activities and services.^[3]

Adebayo, O.A., Ahmed, Yakub Olayinka, and Adeniran, R.T., (2018) has explored the crucial roles of Information and Communication Technology in management and provision of library services and its implication to sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper also identified the challenges of ICT application in libraries.^[6]

Kahiro Mohd Salleh, Muhammad Yahaya Musa and Nor Lisa Sulaiman (2017, Jan.) stated in the study that the competency of ICT is a major factor that contributes to the secretary performance in the organisation. They also stated that training and re-training of the secretary is very important in order to update the secretary on new merging office technologies, and recommended that appropriate training programmes on the use of office technology equipment for secretaries should be put in place.^[7]

Javed Khan (2016) said that unprecedented changes brought by Information and Communication Technology in transformation to academic library and information services, conventional LIS such as OPAC, user services, reference service, document delivery service, current awareness service, interlibrary loan, bibliographic services, audio visual services, and customer relations can be provided with the use of ICT in more efficiently and effectively, ICT offered services are convenient in time, comfortable to user place, cost effectiveness, faster and most-up-to-date dissemination and end users involvement in the library and information services process.^[4]

Sivakumaren K. S. et al. (2011), stated that new technology implementation and services of libraries is mostly depends on librarians and library staff attitudes and skills on ICT. Many technologies are implementing in academic libraries for providing the quality services to users. Library professionals are mostly interested to learn more about the development in the ICT Technologies. The author recommendations are the library professionals should update the knowledge and skill in information and communication technology and the librarians should encourage the library professionals to attend various programs such seminar, conference and workshop on ICT.^[8]

6. Objectives of the study:

Followings are the objectives of research article:

1. To know the use of the communication technology by librarians.

2. To know the availability of Communication technology in the under graduate College libraries located in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra.
3. To identify needs of training for librarians in the area of Communication Technology.
4. To understand the opinion and attitude of librarians towards communication technology.

7. Scope and Limitations of Study:

19 degree colleges are in the Ratnagiri district and all are affiliated to University of Mumbai. From these colleges, 01 is Arts Faculty College, 13 are Arts, Commerce and Science faculty colleges and 5 are Arts and Commerce faculty colleges. Each college Central library is selected for the study.

8. Need of the Study:

The study is taken to find out the attitudes of librarians towards communication technology in under graduate college from Ratnagiri district. The main aim of the study is to measure communication technology needs of librarians, availability at work place, skills and use of communication technologies. In the technological age, librarians know the changing attitudes towards communication technology are must. For this purpose the study is needed in present scenario.

9. Methodology:

The survey method is preferred in this research and the structured questionnaire and personal discussion is used for collecting the needed information from all 19 under graduate college librarians working in Ratnagiri District. But the 18 college libraries questionnaire received for the study.

The present study is carried out in the 18 responded under graduate college libraries located in Ratnagiri District and the collected data has been analysed and interpreted to fulfil the objectives of the study.

10. Data Analysis and Interpretation

10.1 Communication Technology

18 college libraries have collected the information on the availability of communication Technology facility in the Library.

10.1.1 Use of Communication Technology

Reporting of 18 college librarians on the use of Communication Technology is shown in Table – 1.1 in percentage:

Table – 1.1: Use of Communication Technology by the Librarians

Name of Communication Media	Use in Percentage
Browsers	100
Search Engines	100
Barcode	61.11
Multimedia	66.66
E-mail	100
Fax	38.88
Internet	100
Intranet	33.33

Observation of the table -1.1 shows that 100 percent respondent uses browsers, search engines, Email and Internet. Use of Multimedia technology 66 percent, 61 percent librarians uses Barcode technology, 38 percent uses fax technology and 33 percent uses Intranet.

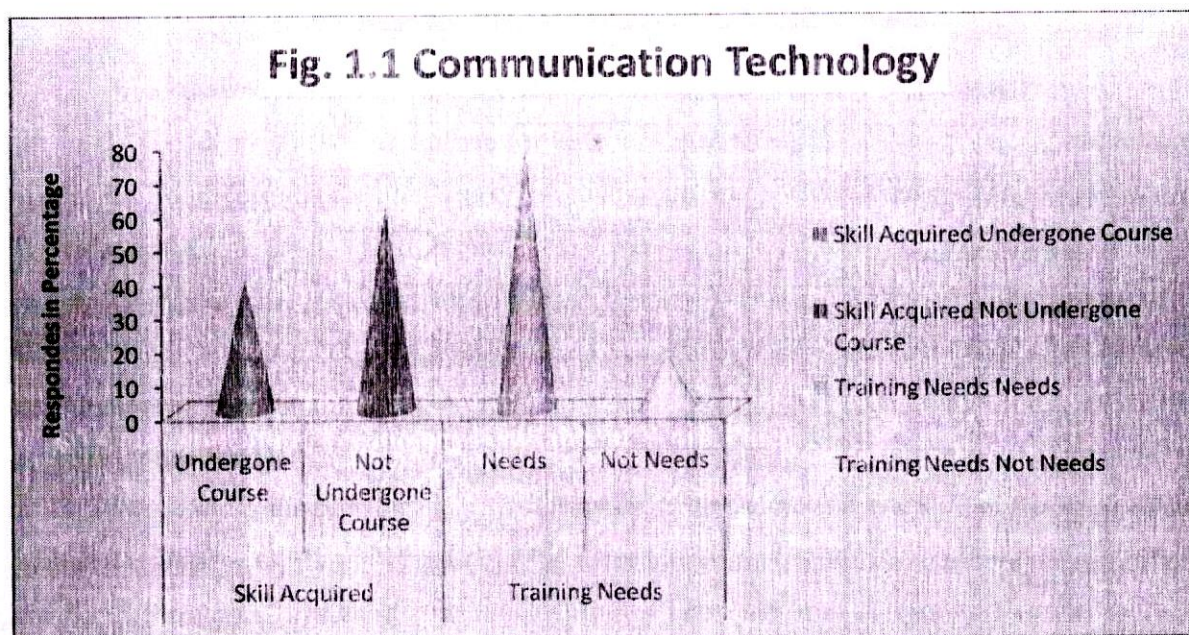
10.1.2 Skills Acquired and Training Needs in Communication Technology

18 college librarians responded that the skills acquired and training need in communication technology is presented in Table- 1.2 in percentage.

Table – 1.2: Skills Acquired and Training Need in Communication Technology

Communication Technology		Responds in Percentage
Skill Acquired	Undergone Course	38.88
	Not Undergone Course	61.11
Training Needs	Needs	77.77
	Not Needs	16.66

Respondents form 18 college libraries reported that 38 percent librarians undergone any kind of course to acquire skills in Communication Technology and 61 percent not undergone and 77 percent librarians need training in Communication Technology and 16 percent don't need.



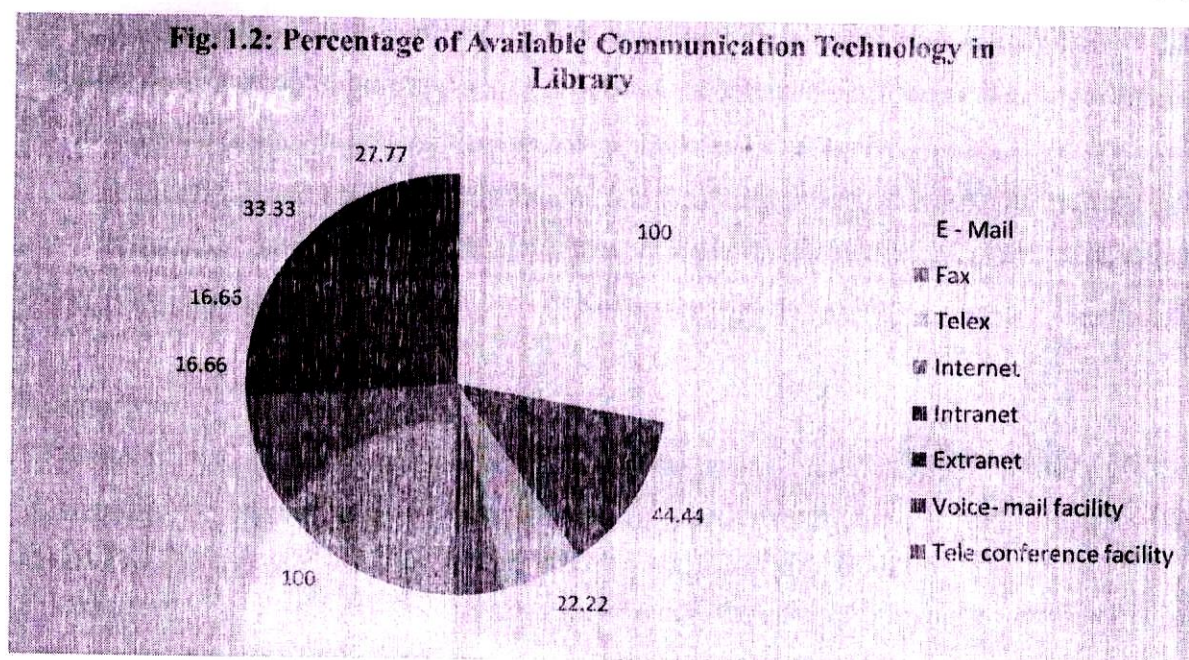
10.1.3 Communication Technology Available at Work Place

18 college librarians have reported that their libraries are having the required facilities related to communication technology. Availability of different kind of communication technology is presented in Table – 1.3 in percentage

Table- 1.3: Available Communication Technology in library

Available Communication Technology	Responses in Percent
E - Mail	100
Fax	44.44
Telex	22.22
Internet	100
Intranet	16.66
Extranet	16.66
Voice- mail facility	33.33
Tele conference facility	27.77

Fig. 1.2: Percentage of Available Communication Technology in Library



Observation of the figure - 1.2 shows that Email and Internet facility is available in all college libraries and fax technology is available in 44 percent libraries. Voice mail facility is 33 percent in libraries and 27 percent libraries have Tele conference facility. 22 percent libraries have Telex and Intranet and Extranet facility is 16 percentages.

10.1.4 Attitude towards and Opinion on Communication Technology

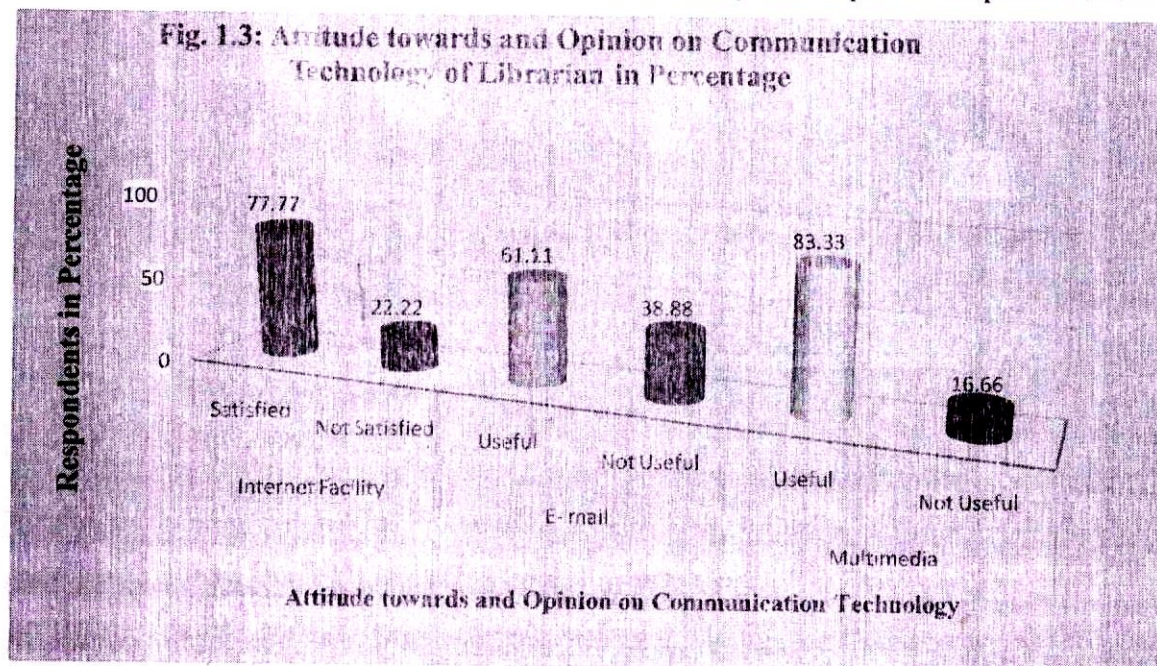
All responses from 18 college library about attitude towards and opinion on communication technology is presented in Table – 1.4 in percent.

Table – 1.4: Attitude towards and Opinion on Communication Technology of Librarian

Available Communication Technology		Responses in Percentage
Internet Facility	Satisfied	77.77
	Not Satisfied	22.22
E- mail	Useful	61.11
	Not Useful	38.88
Multimedia	Useful	83.33
	Not Useful	16.66

Information of responses from 18 college librarian about available Internet facility for information search, 77 percent librarians are satisfied and 22 percent not satisfied. 61 percent librarians responded for E-

mail is useful for information transfer over other methods and 38 percent responded email is not useful. 83 percent librarians responded, multimedia is useful in library and 16 percent responded that is not useful.



77 percent respondents are satisfied on available Internet facility in the library and 22 percent respondents are not satisfied. 61 percent librarians are reported that E-mail is useful for information transfer over other methods and 38 percent reported email is not useful. Reporting on multimedia is useful in library is 83 percent and 16 percent responded that is not useful.

11. Findings and Conclusion:

From the present study, it is found that...

- ✓ All librarians are used browsers, search engines, Email and Internet. Maximum numbers of librarians are Used of Multimedia technology and Barcode technology, and Use of fax technology and Intranet is less. (Table- 1.1)
- ✓ Less number of librarians undergone any kind of special course to acquire skills in Communication Technology and maximum librarians need training in Communication Technology. (Table- 1.2)
- ✓ All college libraries have Email and Internet facilities and fax technology, voice mail facility, tele conference facility, intranet, extranet, telex technology is available in less number of college libraries. (Table- 1.3)
- ✓ Majority of librarians are satisfied on available Internet facility in the library. (Table-1.4)
- ✓ Librarians are highly thinks E-mail is useful for information transfer over other methods and multimedia is very useful in the library. (Table- 1.4)

12. Recommendation

- High speed internet facility should provide to all college libraries.
- Barcode technology should implement in all libraries.
- Libraries should organize short training and retraining programs on communication technology or ICT from time to time to assist librarians who do not have knowledge and skill of technology.
- There should provide enough fund or financial assistance to libraries.

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Historical Study of Library Legislation in India

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Abstract:

The study is explored to find out historical information and importance of Indian public library legislations. Because legislation provides financial support and controls all the activities of public libraries. And in the world, public libraries are known as a people university and it provides the service on the basis of equality.

Keywords: Library legislation, Public Library legislation, Indian library legislation.

1. Introduction

The library development in any country is mostly related with cultural, social, political development of that country. By the great efforts of Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad III, The Baroda was the first state in India that focused on for origination public library system in modern sense and The Baroda has developed a library network in the state. Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwad III had travelled all over the world and he impressed by role of public libraries in promotion of education in United States in 1910. Then he thought to invite an American expert, William Allon Borden for organizing the public library system in Baroda. The developed system by him is consists of central library at the apex, many branch libraries and travelling libraries with special provision for women and children and also audio-visual section.^[1]

The Legislation is a meaning of Law or Act. In the library context, the library legislation or act is the meaning of giving legal provision for establishing a library system, library maintenance, services, functions and management under any state or a central government. Library legislation has capability of regulating various parts of public library services. It is an important instrument for developing the public libraries in a planned manner to ensure that to establish, develop and maintain of libraries in a uniform pattern. Legislation can help to promote for creating self-consciousness among the people those who feel it difficulty on their part to use services offered by the library. In the world, the Great Britain passed the first library act in the year of 1850. Till the present all the countries are specifying free use of public library services.^[2]

Firstly, the Baroda state had established public library system prior to 1945. Then first act was passed as the name of Kolhapur public act. There was the first initiative followed in 1948 by Madras Public Library Act passed in newly independent republic of India.^[6]

2. Objectives of the study:

Followings are the objectives of research article:

- To study the historical background of library legislation in India
- To understand the need of library legislation
- To review the existing library legislations in India

3. Methodology of Study:

This study is brought out on the base of primary and secondary literature, it consists books, theses chapters, journal article etc. The Internet was used to collect relevant literature.

4. Need of the Library Legislation:

Public library service gives a natural corollary to the democratic way of life. There is necessary of free communication for the preservation of a free society and creative culture. Expectation of public library is that users should only spend their time and not spend money for the using services. In this kind of situation, the question arises, from where will the finance come for public library? This is the answer that the legislation is effectively provides the finance for library. The need of Library Legislation is following:

- To helps in creating necessary conditions under which public libraries can be established nationwide.
- To provide enough and sure financial support public library by way of levy of library tax.
- To make independence to the public library from subscription, donation or private gift and to save the library from political influence.
- To setup administration with permanent, uniform, efficient, balanced and coordinated library service and also for proper line of growth.

- To solve the issue of land, building, legacies, etc.
- For centralized services like acquisition, processing, etc.

The provision of financial support to the public libraries is contained in library legislation, but it is depend upon the social, political and economic environment. Followings are two ways for making provision of finance to public libraries through library legislation:

- Allocation of annual budget by the state out of its total funds with capital grants from central government.
- Match the grant from state government and Levy of library cess.^{[1][2][3][5]}

5. Characteristics of Library Legislation

Characteristics of library legislation are following-

- i) The constitution of library legislation must be simple and general.
- ii) It should be independent from political influence or political pressure.
- iii) Defining of clear responsibility must be as per local, state and national government.
- iv) It must mention the library service are compulsory and free to one and all.
- v) It should make environment for libraries to flourish.
- vi) Legislation must Coordinate and control activities of library in full recognition of the people to have free access to the information and knowledge.
- vii) It must catch each reader interest.
- viii) Different types of tasks should be assigned for each kind of library based on specialization to ensure a better service to the community with the least cost.^{[1][3]}

6. Existing Library Legislation in India

6.1 Madras Public Library Act

Madras Public Libraries Act is also known as Tamilnadu Public Libraries Act. It was enacted in 1948 in India. This was first legislation in India after independent. Connemara Public Library is the library come first under the purview of this act as a State Central Library. Then during 1951 five year plan, nine district libraries were added. The act was based on research and activity of Dr. S. R. Ranganatahn and the Madras Library Association. Then other states also constituted library legislation on the base of Madras Public Library Act.^{[7][8]}

6.2 Andhra Pradesh Public Library Act

State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956 by eleven districts in Andra region and nine districts from Telangana region were merged in the State. Andhra Pradesh was a second state to enact library legislation in 1960. The legislation was passed by the inspiration of Madras Public library Act 1948. There was faced some administrative difficulties in operation together of Madras public library act 1948 in Andhra area and Hyderabad Public Library Act 1955 in Telangana area. So the 1960s, Andhra Pradesh act was brought out by integrating both acts. Later the act was amended in 1964, 1969, 1987 and 1989.^{[9][2]}

6.3 Karnataka Public Library Act

Karnataka was enacted Public library act in 1965. It is third state in India that enacted Public Library legislation. The Public library act preamble states that 'An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organization of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of Mysore'. Education department guides and controls to activities of public libraries. Head of the Department of Public Libraries is the state librarian. Director of public libraries is heading the department at the present situation.^[9]

6.4 Maharashtra Public Library Act

The state of Maharashtra was struggled hard for enacting Public Library Act. The all movement started in the year 1936 when the Bombay Presidency Public Library Bill was introduced in the legislature in 1936, but the act was not considered. The Congress Ministry of Bombay appointed a Library Development Committee in 1939. As a chairmanship of A.A.A.Pyzee, the proposal was made for the promotion of publiclibrary service in the state. At the time Committee had prepared Report, unfortunately, the Ministry of Congress had resigned. The Report was stayed pending in cold storage all through the period of World War II. The recommendations of the Pyzee Committee relating to the development of urban public libraries, the action began to be taken when the second popular ministry assumed office.

Another effort in 1944, the state of Kolhapur (now forming part of the present Maharashtra state) passed the Kolhapur Public Libraries Act. The act was given provision to appointment of Curator under the Director of Education.

By the R. S. Parkhi in 1944, the third attempt was made. At his request the bill was drafted for the composite state of Bombay. In 1947, it was published by the Junior Raja of Aundh under the title "Library

Development plan with a draft library Bill and a thirty year programme." Then the Bill copy was submitted to the then Chief Minister, B. G.Kher. Latter hewas convinced about its utility, but due to bureaucratic inertia, nothing came out of it.

In 1959, The Maharashtra GranthalayaSanghhad taken initiative and again in 1965 for the enactment of library legislation. However, their efforts were not got success. In 1967, the State Government drafted a Library Bill and this was passed in July 1967.^[10]

6.5 West Bengal Public Libraries Act

West Bengal is a third state to pass library legislation in India. West Bengal was played pioneer role in the field of library movement in India. The legislative council of public library bill was first introduced on the basis of Model bill by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and Munindra Deb Roy of Calcutta, who was president of Bengal library association to suit the continuationof Bengal, but the Governor-General not permitted its introduction into Bengal Legislative Council because of the compulsory clauses of the Bill.⁴⁴ After that the Government constituted an expert committee to draft a Public Library act for enactment. This Committee members were connected since many years to library movement. The committee prepared draft bill and after some modification it was enacted in 1979. Then also amended in 1982 and 1985.

6.6 Manipur Public Libraries Act

Manipur is small state, located in eastern part of India. The state got opportunity to constitute library legislation and passed the act as Manipur Library Legislation in 1988.^[11]

6.7 Kerala Public Libraries Act

Kerala state had passed the Act of public library legislation in 1989. The Kerala Library legislation is quite different one than other states acts. But the act is unique because of its democratic and more decentralized pattern.

6.8 Haryana Public Libraries Act

Haryana state also passed the act of Public library in 1989 for providing for the establishment, maintenance and development of Public Libraries in the State of Haryana.

6.9 Mizoram Public Libraries Act

Mizoram state became a full-fledged in 1987. Within five years, in 1993 it enacted the library Act as Mizoram Public Library Act.

6.10 Goa Public Libraries Act

Goa is the tenth State to enact public library legislation in India. The Act was passed in the year of 1993.

6.11 Gujarat Public Libraries Act

Public Library act was passed by Gujarat State in 2001. Following salient features of the act:

- 1) Constitution of the State Library Development Council, with Minister in Charge of Library as its Ex-officio, President.
- 2) Constitution of Directorate of Public Libraries for monitoring the system.
- 3) Establishment of District and Taluka Libraries and association.^[12]

6.12 Orissa Public Libraries Act

Orissa state enacted the act in 2001 as an Orissa public library act in India. The act was constituted for establishment network the public libraries situated in Orissa state. It also maintains, regulate, guide, control, supervise, integrate and consolidate the libraries in Orissa state.

6.13 Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal) Public Libraries Act

After separating the state from Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand was enacted library legislation in 2005 on the demand of Uttarakhand people.^{[12][15]}

6.14 Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act

The state Uttar Pradesh was passed the bill of Public library legislation in 2006 to establish, maintain, regulate and control the public libraries in Uttar Pradesh.^{[14][15]}

6.15 Rajasthan Public Libraries Act

The Rajyasthan Librarian Association was submitted library bill to Government in 1965. After serious efforts of Rajyasthan library association, the public library act was passed in 2006 as the name of Rajyasthan public library act.^[15]

6.16 Bihar Public Libraries Act

Bihar Library Association was established in 1936. This Association drafted bill of public library act and submitted to Government. Then the library legislation was enacted in 2008 in Bihar.^[12]

6.17 Chattisgarh Public Libraries Act

Chattisgarh is a state separated from Madhya Pradesh. Most of the part of state is backward so the people was demanded to have public library at every district. In 2008, Chattisgarh Public Library Act was passed.^[15]

6.18 Pondicherry Public Libraries Act, 2007^[3]

6.19 Arunachal Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 2009^[13]

7. Findings and Conclusion:

From the present study, it is found that...

- ✓ Library has great history of establishment of library.
- ✓ By comparing to the Western countries library legislation act, India enacted library act too late.
- ✓ All states are not formed public library Act/ legislation in India.

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**DNYANJYOTI SAVITRIBAI PHULE AS AN EDUCATOR: A REVIEW****Mr. Manohar Ramulu Kondagurle***Librarian, Shri. M. H. Khapane College of Arts and Commerce, Pachal**Tal. Rajapur, Dist. Ratnagiri - 416704**Mobile No. 9422590940. E-mail:- mkondagurle007@gmail.com***Abstract: -**

The study is conducted to review the educational work of Savitribai Jyotirao Phule as an Educator. She was prominent Indian reformer, Educationist and poet. She played an instrumental role for women education and empowerment during the 19th Century. Savitribai Phule is credited to establish first girl's school with help of Jyotirao Phule in Bhidewada Pune. Struggle of her life deserves to be appreciated in wider spectrum and need to be known to all among Indians.

Keywords: -Savitribai Phule, Phule, First Women Teacher, Indian Educator, Women Education, Education.

Introduction:

When the concept of women education comes for discussion the names come as Dnyanjoti Savitribai Phule, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Maharshi Karve etc. In this paper we review the contribution of Dnyanjyoti Savitribai Phule as an Educator, Educationist, and first women teacher. Hence Dnyanjyoti Savitribai Phule got importance to contribute in education by adding glory to the mission of the modern social scenario. She inspired to downtrodden people to acquire education and thereby played crucial role in their emancipation and conducted many activities in various social field.

However many felt that the mainstream society was neglected to her contribution in society. But British government realised that the contribution of her in the education at the very beginning and honoured her. But after independent of India, her work was neglected and not honoured to her by social reformers, feminist, educationists, and human right activists. Life and struggle of her deserves to be appreciated by wider spectrum and need to be known among all the Indians. (Patel, 2017)

Dnyanjoti Savitribai Phule also known as Krantijyoti. Hence she brought revolution with the support of her husband Jyotiba Phule contributed for establishing golden principle of humanity such as Equality, Liberty, Fraternity and Justice. Majority of Indian are not completely aware of the Savitribai Phule's Greatness. She dared pursue the noble profession of teaching in the Dark Age. The time when she started women education considered as a punishable crime by Upper cast people in India. She had spoken against unpardonable boundaries imposed on women in Indian society and she also ignited millions of lives for that today's women or everyone must be grateful to her. I always question, the teacher day in India why does not celebrate on the birth anniversary of Savitribai Phule. This is the lady who started first women school in India for downtrodden and was the first women teacher of India also. (Chimurkar, 2015)

Early Life:



SavitribaiPhule had born on 3rd January, 1831 in the Satara Districts' Naigaon Village of Maharashtra. KhandojiNevesePatil and Laxmi 'selder daughter wasSavitri. They belongs from Mali Community. At the age of Ninth, Savitribai married with JyotiraoPhule, he was thirteen year old. They had no child of their own so they adopted to Yashwantrao as son. Yashwantrao was born from Brahmin widow.

Savitribai was not been educated at the time of marriage. At the start Jyotirao also wasn't educated due to his caste but eventually was ready to enroll in Scottish missionary school and he studied grade seven. As per the record of government Jyotirao was only the responsible for Savitribai's education at home. She was completed two training programmes, first was at American missionary Institute, Cynthia Farrar, in Ahmednagar and second was at Normal School in Pune. The fact is that SavitribaiPhule was the first Indian women teacher and Headmistress. (Katke S. M., 2019), (Chimurkar, 2015)

Her Work:

Both SavitribaiPhule and JyotiraoPhulewas recognised that the central planks by which women and downtrodden classes could become empowered. They also hoped that to stand on an equal footing with the rest of the society. According to HariNarkhe, Mahatma JyotiraoPhule and SavitribaiPhule stand out as an extraordinary couple in the the social and educational history of India. Both were engaged in the passionate to build a movement for equality between men and women and for social justice. In 1854 to 1855 both they started the Literacy Mission in India. HariNarake said that they established SatyashodhakSamaj (Society for Seeking) for initiating the practice of Satyashodhak marriage with no dowry. SavitribaiPhule played important role in women's education and she also considered to be one of the Crusader of Gender Justice. She was published the paper on women in modern India and she was able to develop a voice and agency of her own at the time when women were suppressed and lived a subhuman existence.

In the Marathi Poem, she was written values like humanism, equality, liberty, brotherhood, rationalism and the importance of education in others. The poem entitled was "Go Get Education". She wrote as following:

*"Be Self-reliant, be industrious
Work, gather wisdom and riches,
All get lost without knowledge
We become animal without wisdom,
Sit idle no more, go, get education
End Misery of the oppressed and forsaken,
You've got golden chance to learn
So learn and break the chains of caste.
Throw away the Brahman's scriptures fast."*

SavitribaiPhule Poem reflect that the anger of the modern Indian women who wanted to be treated as a human being and not just object of male lust. (Pande, 2015) (First Lady Teacher of India : Savitribai Phule, 2011)

Thinker Braj Raj Mani wrote "SavitribaiPhule struggled and suffered with the revolutionary husband JyotiraoPhule in an equal measure but remained neglected due to cast and gender difference. Apart from her identity as Jyotirao's wife she isn't known more in academia. She was first women teacher of modern India, a radical exponent of mass and



female education, women's champion of liberation, a engaged poetry's pioneer, mass leader with courageous who who took on the forces of castes and patriarchy certainly had her independent identity and contribution. It is indeed a measure of ruthlessness of elite controlled knowledge production that a figure as important as Savitribai Phule fails to find mention in the history of modern India, her life and struggle need to be appreciated by wider spectrum and made known to non-Marathi people as well." (First Lady Teacher of India : Savitribai Phule, 2011) (Savai, 2017)

Role in Women Education and Empowerment:

After completing the study of Savitribai Phule they opened first women school in Bhidewada at Pune on 1st January, 1848 and she became very youngest women and only 17 year old teacher of modern India. Dnyanodaya published an interview of Jyotiba, he stated "It did occur to me that the improvement that comes about in a child due to the mother is very important and good. So those that are concerned with the happiness and welfare of this country should definitely concentrate to the condition of girls and make every effort to impart knowledge to them if they need the country to progress. With this thought I started school for girls first." Savitribai started her school as a headmistress. It gives consideration to Savitribai Phule is well and first women teacher and her stepping across the people to teach the beginning of public life of the modern Indian women. At the beginning of the school, nine girls enrolled from different castes. (Patel, 2017) (Katke S. M., 2019)

Educational Thoughts of Savitribai Phule:

Dnyanjyoti Savitribai Phule was a Philosopher at her times. She implemented many novel methods for spreading education. She prepared policies to prevent children dropping out of school. She also conducted parent-teacher meeting for involving the parents in the educational process that was the reason parents understand the importance of education and support to their children. The thought or message of Savitribai Phule was to "work hard, study well and do well". (Mani and Sardar, 1988)

Death:

Savitribai opened a clinic with her adopted son Yashwant for giving treatment to affected people by Bubonic Plague. Savitribai died a heroic death. She tried to save the son of Pandurang Babaji Gaekwad who contracted by Plague in settlement of Mahar in outside of Mundhwa. Savitribai Phule rushed to his side and carried him on her back to hospital. Due to the reason, Savitribai Phule infected by Plague and died at Nine Pm on 10th March 1897

Conclusion:

Dnyanjyoti Savitribai Phule had spent her whole life for voicing protest against caste and gender discrimination. She said that everyone's right is education. She also condemned killing of caste based which we seen today. Savitribai always said about how education is important. She wanted that every man and women in the India must educate and liberal. She knew that education is only the way to achieve independence. The work what she did in the field of education, social justice, eradication of caste and exposing the exploitative behaviour of the priestly class illuminated not only the past but also continues to illuminate the present.

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Cloud Computing Technology Helps India to Become Information Atmanirbhar (Self-Depend): A Review

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Abstract: -Present Article is focused on recent concept cloud computing technology application in information centre or library for making Information Atmanirbhar Bharat. Method of the study is review of past studies related to cloud computing technology from books, journals, conference proceeding and internet. The study covered concept of cloud computing technology, its types, and application in information centre or library for making information atmanirbhar Bharat. The cloud computing technology has brought revolutionary changes in information and library profession.

Keywords: -Cloud Computing, Information Atmanirbhar Bharat, Information self -depend India, ICT.

1.1 Introduction:-Before the emerging of computer technology and internet, information centres or libraries were provided and fulfilled their own user's needs of information. That time, while providing information services to the users, information centres were faced limitations of location, time and lack of enough financial availability. Computer technology enables information centres or libraries to work collaborative manner as information resources sharing, information centre's networking and consortia for providing information resources to the users. Information communication technology has changed scenario of limitations of information centres and libraries by providing information sources. In the recent trend and technology, information centres or libraries are adopting cloud computing for supplying seamless services with quality in a cost effective and economic way. In the Information era, cloud computing brought revolutionary changes in information technology after computer and internet revolution. Cloud computing technology is emerged as a boom for information centres or libraries. Cloud computing offers various opportunities to connect information services with information cloud. It is advance technology in distributed computing, parallel computing and grid computing. Cloud computing is available on pay per use real time service on the internet. Present study reviews the concept of cloud computing, its importance, types and application in information centres or libraries for becoming self-depend or atmanirbhar of information in India.

1.2 Literature Reviews:

Cloud computing technology is boom for information centres or libraries, it is offering different kinds of opportunities to reach and provide library services by cloud of information (Kadbe & Dange, 2015).

Cloud computing is web based technology, information is shared, applications are provided, and other computing devices are provided on demand with using web technology in cloud computing (Wagde, 2015).

Using Google Gmail, photos organizing on Flickr and web searching with Bing are engaged in cloud computing technology (Gaikwad, 2015).

Manipulating, configuring and online application accessing refers in cloud computing. Cloud computing offers data storage online, application and infrastructure (Tutorialspoint.com, n.d.).

Cloud computing is versatile technology, it helps in broader spectrum of applications and particularly in developing world and cloud computing is rendering on low cost in dynamic scale. It is most cost effective in innovation driven small companies (Srinivas, Reddy, & Qyser, 2012).

1.3 Objectives of the study:

- To review the concept of cloud computing.
- To explore importance of cloud computing for information atmanirbhar Bharat.
- To know the application of cloud computing in information centres / libraries.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the study:-The study helps information and library professionals for understanding cloud computing concept and use of it for making information atmanirbhar Bharat.

1.5 Statement of the Research Problems:-Cloud computing technology has brought tremendous revolution in the information industry. Hence the study is focused on information atmanirbhar Bharat with using cloud computing technology.

1.6 Methodology:-The paper is described the cloud computing technology for making information atmanirbhar Bharat with the help of available literature in books, journals, conference proceedings and internet.

1.7 Cloud Computing:-National Institute of Technology (NIST) defined "Cloud computing is a model for enabling the network access in ubiquitous and convenient on demand to share a pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimum management effort or service provider interaction.(Jim, n.d.) It is typically defined as a type of computing that relies on sharing computing resources rather than having local server or personal devices to handle applications" (Kadbe & Dange, 2015).

Cloud is a term used as analogous to internet. Cloud computing is an internet based technology that provides virtual shared servers, software, devices, infrastructure, platform, other resources for making available on users interest on pay (LuitInfotech, n.d).

Simply cloud computing is sharing of resources and applications on internet to get work without concern about ownership and network management of resources and applications.

1.7.1 Types of Cloud Computing:

a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):-Infrastructure as a Service provides virtual computers, virtual infrastructure and storage, hardware accessories etc. In this type of cloud computing, host manages the entire infrastructure. Clients are also responsible for all other deployment. This kind of cloud computing makes ideal for small and medium size organizations in a least cost and as IT solutions. Infrastructure as a service is available on fully out sourced on pay for use service. It is available in public, private and hybrid model of cloud computing.(What are the types of cloud computing?, 2021)(Patil & Patil, 2015). Example of this service is Amazon's web services.

b) Software as a Service (SaaS):-Resources and applications are provided by host to the subscribers. Software as a service provides hardware, operating systems and other special software to the user through internet. It provides same software on all user devices for accessing it on the cloud. There is no need worry by user of the cloud about application servers, storage and related content of the information technology. Providers of SaaS Cloud are Google App, AQLAzure etc.(Gaikwad, 2015).

c) Platform as a Service (PaaS):-Host of the Platform as a service provides the access components to the subscribers which applications they require to develop and operate over the internet. This service save the cost of licence, infrastructure, reduces on going operational cost for development, test and hosting environment. This kind of cloud computing service is provided

by such vendors that Microsoft, Google, Windows Azure, Google Assistant Engine etc. (Patil & Patil, 2015).

1.7.2 Application of Cloud Computing Technology in Information Centres or Libraries:

- i. Cloud computing technology is used for hosting website of information centres or libraries. Amazon's Elastic Computing Cloud (EC2) service is used by Columbia Public Library for hosting website. It provides services rapidly, scalability and redundancy.
- ii. Information centres can build digital library, institutional repository, content management system, and integrated library system.
- iii. Google docs is used to store library's documents and can provide to user. It is used for collect google forms, googlecalendar and google analytics to collect statistics about library website, blogs and catalogues.
- iv. Data backup is stored in cloud computing technology such bibliographical data, reports, media collections etc.

1.7.3 Cloud Computing Technology initiatives in information centres:

- Open Source Software- Koha, D-space, and Greenstone etc.
- Drupal for Content Management
- Moodle for LMS
- OCLC Webscale
- Ex-libris cloud
- Duraspace's Duracloud – Repository solutions like D-space (Kadbe & Dange, 2015).

1.7.4 Benefits of Cloud Computing in Information Centres or Libraries:

- i. Cloud Computing provides all infrastructural facilities in least cost.
- ii. Enables user to use personalized workspace.
- iii. Provides storage, backup and recovery facility.
- iv. It provides virtualized technology so virtualized services can be provided by information centres.
- v. Create user friendly environment.
- vi. It is cost effective and highly automated technology for information centres.

1.8 Conclusion:- The review of the study is that Indian Information Centres are not fully adopted cloud computing technology in the information environment. But some of Institutions like IIT Delhi are adopted and encouraging other institutions for adopting cloud computing technology for fulfilling user's requirement. The study observed that cloud computing technology gives most reliable and rapid information to the user and create paper less society. Over all study review that cloud computing technology helps India to become Information Atmanirbhar and it is the requirement of the present age of information centres or libraries.

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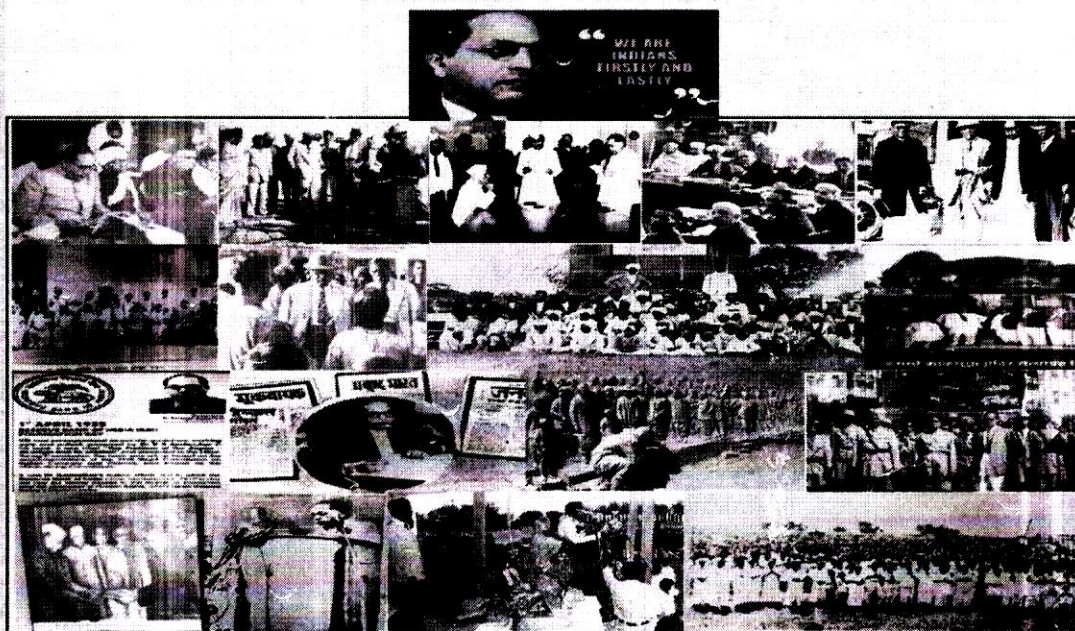
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**Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar as a Best Reader: An Overview****Mr.Manohar Ramulu Kondagurle**

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Abstract: -

The study is conducted to review the reading habits of Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar and how he was actual best reader in the world. He had provisioned in Indian Constitution the education should for all and it must compulsory to each Indian citizen. He was best writer, reader, social reformer, politician, researcher and philosopher. He was the father of Indian Constitution. While writing Indian Constitution, he spent complete time of the day for study, discussing and writing. His reading habit has inspired to every reader of India. His struggle of reading and education deserves to be appreciated in wider spectrum and need to be known to all among Indians.

Keywords: - BabasahebAmbedkar, Dr.Babadaheb, BhimraoRamjiAmbedkar, Indian Educator, Best Reader, Library User, Father of Indian Constitution.

1.1 Introduction:

Library is source of knowledge. It consist text books, reference books, journals, magazines, newspapers, different kind of databases, maps, globs, theses, dissertations, monographs and other reading materials. The say is that constructing and developing good library is the creating and producing the knowledge society. The every good nation has built by the knowledge and research and development. The knowledge and research and development activity is totally depends on the good library. Therefor good library must be the integrate part of the society as well as nation. Good libraries in the world are Library of Congress, British Library, and Columbia University Library so on. There are many excellent libraries in the world Such as in the country USA, Briton, China, France etc. But in India comparing to the world very few little bit good libraries but not in the list of world's top libraries.

Reader is the person who read reading materials. Reader is user of every library. The existence of libraries are the mostly depends on the readers. The best reader or ideal reader is the person who understands and remembers what he/she reads. The best reader also applies ideas to his/her own life and in the society learned through reading. Best reader also becomes best writer. The study focuses on the reading habit of Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar.

1.2 Objectives of the Study:

- To know about Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar.
- To examine how Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar was Best Reader in the World.
- To know the literature written by Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar.

1.3 Methodology:

The study used a review of literature to investigate about how Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar had used libraries for reading. The author also retrieved literature related to Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar and evaluated how Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar was Best Reader not only in India but also in the World.

1.4 Significance of Study:

The study is designed to explore and review the personality and reading habit of Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar. Importance of the study is that how the person read to become great person in the world history. The quote of Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar is that "life should be great rather than long".

1.5 Early Life:

Dr.BhimraoRamjiAmbedkar is also known as Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar. He is known as Vishwaratna, Parampujya, Bharatratna, Mahamanav, NavBharatacheNirmate and Bodhisatva. He was born on 14th April 1891 at Mhow now officially known as Dr.Ambedkar Nagar in Madhya Pradesh. He was economist, social reformer, Indian jurist, great politician best editor of newspapers, journalist and Creator of Indian Constitution. Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar's father was RamjiMalojiSakpal,



Mother Bhimbai, wife Ramabai, and son Yashwant. His family was from Marathi background Tal. Dapoli's Ambdave Village Dist. Ratnagiri Maharashtra.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was inspired to all lower caste communities as well as upper caste communities. He had fought against social discrimination. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was Labour Minister in British Viceroy's Executive Council of pre-independent India. He was chairman of Constituent Drafting Committee. He was first Minister of Law and Justice in Independent India. He also considered chief architecture of the Independent Indian Constitution.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a life-long learner, student. He earned doctorates in economics from both worlds top University of Columbia and London School of Economics. He achieved the reputation as a scholar in the research of Law and Justice, in the field of economics, agriculture, political science, anthropology, sociology, religion, history, journalism and education. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had awarded by India's highest civilian award "Bharat Ratna" in 1990.

1.6 Educational or Academic Development:

1. 1902- Elementary Education in Satara, Maharashtra.
2. 1907- Matriculation from Elphinstone High School, Bombay.
3. 1909- Inter from Elphinstone College Bombay in Persian and English.
4. 1913- B.A. (Graduation) from Elphinstone College Bombay, Affiliated to University of Bombay with Economics and Political Science.
5. 1915- M.A. from Columbia University, New York (USA), Theses presented 'Ancient Indian Commerce'.
6. 1916- M.A. from Columbia University, Theses presented 'National Dividend of India: A Historic and Analytic Study. Research paper presented in May 2016 entitled 'Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development the seminar conducted by Alexander Goldenweiser, Anthropologist.
7. 1917- Ph. D. from Columbia University conferred a Degree of Ph. D.
8. June, 1921- M. Sc. from London School of Economics, London. The thesis was 'Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India'.
9. Sept. 1920- Barrister at Law from Gray's Inn., London. 1922-23 spent some time spent in University of Bonn, Germany for reading economics.
10. Nov. 1923- D. Sc. from London School of Economics, London. The Problem of Rupee- Its Origin and its solution was accepted for the degree in Economics.
11. June 1952- L. L. D. from Columbia University, New York for his achievements, Leadership and Authoring the Constitution of India.
12. Jan. 1953- D. Litt. From Osmania University Hyderabad for his achievements, Leadership and Writing the Indian Constitution.

1.7 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar as a Best Reader:

Daily Routine of Dr. Ambedkar page no. 76, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar stated "I regret that you have no liking for studies. It is vain on your part to pretend that you don't find time. How much time do I get to study? On my return journey from England, I read Eight Thousand (8000) pages between Venice and Bombay. It was six day journey." During another conversation Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar said "you must inculcate a habit of reading. You cannot sit constantly at a place. Once I read for sixty four hours at a stretch and rose only when I had finished the Book. On another occasion in Berlin this time, I took up a book in the evening and read it all night through. I got up only after I had finished it around four in the morning. This page also mentioned the statement of Watchmen who would be around outside, "Every day when I retired to sleep half past one or two at night, he (Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar) was still reading. I left about half a dozen books on a stool beside his bed. I never knew how long he read. He must have slept at five." (How many books might Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar have read in his life?, 2019)

The above paragraph prove that how Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was hungry for reading. Dr. Babasaheb read 8000 pages while travelling from England's Venice to Bombay. The time of travelling was six days. It means in a day he was read more than 1300 pages. The day consists 1440 minutes and reading speed of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was more than 1300 pages in a day. And Dr. Babasaheb stated that reading habit should inculcate. In another statement, he stated, he read sixty four hours at a stretch and rose only when he was finished the book.

World's Greatest Library:



"John Gunther the writer of the world famous book 'Inside Asia, writes in his book that Dr.Babasaheb's library was the largest among the world's private ones. His library had books on all subject. The books in his library were not just show pieces, he had studies all of them. This was sign of his immense knowledge. John Gunther Goes on to assert that whatever he is doing for the untouchables of India will not find a parallel in any part of the world."(How many books might Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar have read in his life?, 2019)

The above paragraph review that Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar had library which was world's largest personal ones and the library was and is known as RAJGRUHA. It had more than 50000 (Fifty Thousand) Books. That's why Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar is known as "Symbol of Knowledge".

The potential of young Babasaheb was noticed by Krishna ArjunKeluskarGuruji and he always visited to Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar at the garden in South Mumbai and promoted to keep up with his reading habits. Once on passing matriculation by Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar, received a gift of book on the life of Gautam Buddha written by Shri. KeluskarGuruji. Shri.KeluskarGuruji also recommended to Baroda Maharaja SayajiraoGaikwad for financially assisting to Dr. Babasaheb for further education. (Waldekar, 2020).

While studying in Columbia University Dr. Babasaheb had brought more than 2000 books for reading in India. (Makers of Modern India, pp 188, and DhananjayKeer also Mentioned in Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar's Biography). Entire life Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar loved for books. In 1931 Dr. Babasaheb went London for attending Round Table Conference and brought 32 big boxes of books to India.

Dr. Babasaheb was much hunger for reading. At the age of 22 Dr.BabasahebAmbedkarbought 2000 books despite having difficult financial conditions. By the reading Dr. Babasaheb Achieved very greatness not only India but also in the World. Book reading played important role in the life of Dr. Babasaheb such as 'Buddha' read at the teenage and it led his interest towards Buddhism at the later stage of life.

There is not a person in the world who build house for books. Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar sold his old house for purchasing books and paid some loan. He always spent half of the payment for purchasing book, that proves best reading habit of Dr. Babasaheb. (Atri, n.d.).

While writing Indian Constitution, Dr.babasahebAmbedkar had studied and worked whole day and completed the Indian Constitution in 2 years, 11 Months, 18 Days. This was greatest contribution of Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar for Republic India. Every man of the India accepted that Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar is a great person in the world.

1.8 Literature Written by Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar:

1. Castes in India- 1916
2. The Problem of Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution- 1923
3. Annihilation of Castes – 1936
4. Who Were the Shudras? - 1946
5. Thoughts on Pakistan- 1945
6. The Untouchables- 1948
7. Riddles in Hinduism
8. Ranade Gandhi and Jinha- 1943
9. Federation versus Freedom- 1939
10. States and Minorities- 1947
11. Revolution and Counter Revolution
12. Buddha and Karl Marx- 1956
13. Buddha and His Dhamma-1957 (After Mahaparinirvan)

1.9 Conclusion:

The thought of Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar "Educate, Organize and Agitate" indicate that how the importance had given for education by him and the entire life had spent for reading and writing. Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar was believed that reading and education build the society as well as nation. This study indicate to scholars, students, readers from the society if you not read, you may die. The future need is read much and build nation.

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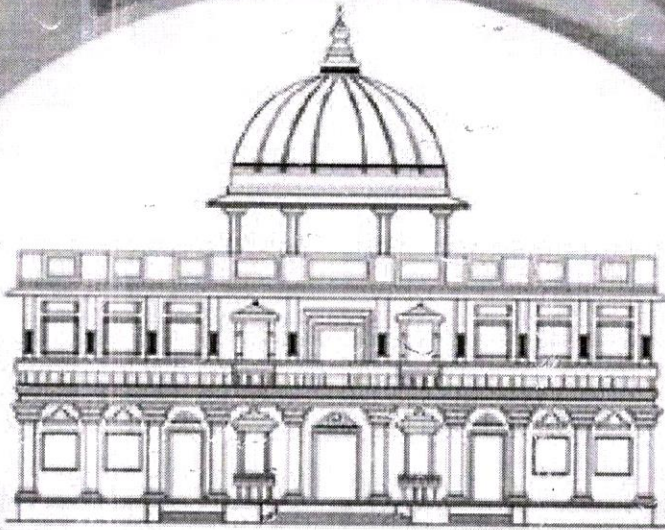
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महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.



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Study of Post-Independence Indian Libraries: A Special Reference to Academic Libraries

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Abstract :

Purpose of the study is that to reviews present situation of academic libraries in India after the 75 years of Indian independence. This study has also reviewed prosperous history of Indian academic libraries. The research paper states that every academic institution must have well equipped library with good management by application of advanced information and communication technology. Government of India and State Governments, parent bodies should keep attention regarding to standardization of libraries, providing maximum financial assistance, appointing well qualified librarians in all kinds of libraries. Government of India after Independence has made different policies and established different commissions for developing academic libraries in all sense. But actual developments of academic libraries in post-independence era are not as much as good in India as compare to the worlds libraries. The study has used available important literature related to this theme.

Keywords : Post-Independence Libraries, Indian Libraries, Academic Libraries, History of Libraries.

Introduction :

India has prosperous history of academic libraries. At the time of ancient period Nalanda university (400 A.D.) had its owned university library with rich collection of manuscripts. It was become renowned in 450 A.D. over the world for teaching learning. It became education centre not only for India but also the world. The university library had rich collection of manuscripts on philosophy, Buddhist religion, grammar, logic, literature etc. Takshashila (Taxila), Vikramshila, Vallabhi, Kanchi,

Mithila, Kanheri, Odantapuri, Ujjain university had their university library with rich collection of manuscripts on the religion of Buddha and other different kinds of subjects. But now these libraries have not existence, it means destroyed. These university libraries had established significant status over the world for learning the science.

At the 7th A.D. Nagarjuna University had established on the Bank of the Krishna (Mukharjee). The university had library with greater documents on Buddhist philosophy, Tripitakas and different kinds of science subjects like Botany, Medicine, Mineralogy and Geography etc. From the countries of China, Japan, Brahmadesh, Shrilanka and other parts of the world scholars had attracted for the study. (Bhatt, 2009).

At the time of medieval period of India there were not seen academic libraries establishments and existence of it during Mogul Rule in India. Mogul Rulers had owned some existed royal libraries in their palace and some destroyed. Due to the troubling of Mogul rulers, development of libraries and higher education had stopped (Ibid).

Up to the Indian Independence during the British rule were established academic libraries in India. The British Government in India had established many colleges with good libraries such as in 1781 Calcutta College, Banaras Sanskrit college (1792), Calcutta Fort William College (1800). The British government had made different kinds of policies and established commissions for development of higher education in India with the libraries. While British ruling, Kalkatta University had established on 24th January 1857, Bombay University established on 18th July 1857 and

established Madras University on 5th Sept. 1857 with the University Libraries (Chavan, 2017). After that also British government had established many colleges with good libraries. It indicates that India had greater history of educational institutions and their libraries. Mangla (1974) had mentioned that after 1924 university libraries were developed better as compare college libraries, college libraries were struggling to get better position up to 1924. Up to 1924 only 12 universities were established in India. But at the time of Indian Independence in the year 1947, the numbers of the universities were increased up to 18 universities along with their libraries (Ibid).

Significant of the study :

The study has conducted to explore present situation of academic libraries After the 75 years of Indian Independence.

Objectives of the study :

- * To explore the historical background and present status of academic libraries in India.
- * To review the Government role in developing academic libraries after the Indian Independence.
- * To know significant changes among academic libraries after application of information and communication technology.

Research Methodology :

The study is used exploratory research method to investigate the changes among academic libraries in post-independence era of India. The author has retrieved secondary sources from the internet and physical reference sources in terms of journal's research articles, reference books, different kinds of electronic sources etc.

Review of Literature :

Bashiruddin (1967) mentioned that academic libraries were hopelessly inadequate to serve the curricular needs of modern universities (Bhatt, 2009).

S. M. Pritchard (1996) stated that quality of academic libraries must be defined to fit the local programs, yet it must also incorporate the contribution to the higher education system which

lends itself to being in terms of regional and national frameworks such as accreditation (Pritchard, 1996).

Mezick (2007) opined academic libraries can help higher educational institutions retain and graduate students a keystone part of institutional mission (Association, 2010).

Shukla and Sialal (2016) defined the growth of information and communication technology and application of it in the library has changed the nature of collection, user needs, library environment and role of library and information science professionals (Shukla & Sialal, 2016).

Post-Independence Academic Libraries in India :

The truth is that education and libraries are joint sisters, no one can separate from each other. We can't thing education without library. Libraries are foundation of educational process. The belief is that libraries are heart of the educational institutions. Academic libraries are playing important role for developing nation.

As compare to the America, Russia, Britten, France, Germany, Japan, China's academic libraries, Indian academic libraries are not and were not have as much better position in terms of infrastructure, management, collection development, availability of fund, application of modern technology and awareness about library.

"As compare to the world's academic institutions or universities ranks for the year of 2021, there is not seen single university or educational institution in the list of top 100 global institutions or universities from India. Very few universities and educational institutions have ranked in the list of 1000 (One Thousand) ranked global institutions such as IIT, Bombay has got first rank in the India but for the global ranking got the number of 172, whereas Indian Institute of science, Bangalore has ranked second among the Indian academic Institutes but for global ranking it is stood on the place of 193 ranking institutions. Even as compare to the Indian universities Japan, China and Singapore universities are showing better



position and performance in all contexts (Maurya & Choudhary, 2021). Therefore we can state that Indian Academic Institutes and their libraries are not developing with higher priority basis after the 75 years of Indian Independence by the States and Central Government of India as well as parent body of the institutions as compare to the global institutions.

Indian Universities are on little bit good position but majority of degree and Post Graduate college libraries are struggling for financial assistance, ICT infrastructure, skills professionals, basic infrastructure etc. Very few schools and Junior Colleges have their libraries with good equipped and with enough collection of resources but at the maximum numbers of schools and Junior Colleges have libraries only for the showing on documents not for utilization. Physically that kind of schools and junior college libraries are existed somewhere neglected corner of their building. Availability of minimum qualified librarians in the schools and junior college libraries and their payment that are different issues for the present situation in all over India.

Government of India Role in Developing Academic Libraries After Independence :

The government of India was established various commissions for considering present issues at different times for the improving libraries. Within given period, the commissions had studied the present suffering issues and forthcoming needs, and proposed solutions in the form of recommendations. Then some of the recommendations had implemented by the government for the developing of academic libraries in post-independence of India. Followings are some important commissions that were made by Government of India.

University Education Commission (Dec. 1948 to Aug. 1949) :

This commission is known as S. Radhakrishnan Commission. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the Chairperson of this committee. The commission stated that university library is heart of the all works

directly of the research and learning. This committee was also suggested to establish universities for generating knowledge and wisdom among learners. **Secondary education Commission (Oct. 1952 to June 1953) :**

The commission is also known as Mudaliar Commission, worked under the chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar. The report found that very poor status of school libraries. The commission was focused on encouraging reading habits among students and establishing good libraries in the schools. The report suggested that central library must have in every secondary school with fully knowledgeable and trained librarian.

Kothari Commission (1964-1966) :

The National Education Commission is known as Kothari Commission, constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. The Commission was defined and focused on the role of libraries in higher educational institutions and focused on self-study of students and adult education programme also. The Eleven suggestions were made for improving qualitative libraries in universities and colleges. The report had stated school libraries should integrate with public libraries because it helps to adult education programmes.

UGC Library Committee :

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was chairman of the commission. UGC has published the report in 1959 with focussing on university and college libraries management and services and made set of comprehensive suggestions. The Dr. Ranganathan Committee report has provided the blueprint of systematic development of the university libraries in the India.

National Knowledge Commission :

Government of India was constituted National Knowledge Commission on 13th June 2005. The Commission was focussed on education, agriculture, science and technology, e-governance etc. The commission stated accessing of knowledge should easily, the commission was emphasized on knowledge creation, preservation, dissemination.



The Commission was provided roadmap of developing academic libraries, providing LIS education, training, research facilities, preparing library fund, creation of advance library management and promoting libraries to apply ICT in the services.

University Grant Commission :

After the independence of India, from 1953 University Grant Commission has played significant role in the changing the nature of academic libraries and developing with the help of financial grant for books, infrastructure, building of library for storage and reading room specially for college and university libraries. The status of librarian improved and increased in terms of salary also. But present situation all grants from UGC has stopped.

INFLIBNET :

Establishment of INFLIBNET has brought significant changes in academic libraries. The aim of the INFLIBNET was to interconnect different libraries by the national network, to provide online union catalogue of different kinds of documents and develop computerization of libraries. INFLIBNET provides NLIST, Shodhganga, shodhgangotri, e-shodhshindhu, shodhshuddhi, Soul software, Indcat, Vidwan database, e-pgpatshala, vidyamitra etc. for making revolutionary changes in higher educational libraries (INFLIBNET Center, 2022).

ICT brought significant changes in Academic Libraries :

Integrated Library Management System (ILMS) :

ILMS has offered academic libraries to manage library resources or documents and services easily. It has replaced human resource hard work in to skilled bases easy work. It has only happened due to the application of ICT in the library operations. ILMS is implemented in different operations of library such as acquisition, circulation, technical processing, serial control, report generations, and budgetary and administrative work. Providing Web OPAC facility has enabled reader of the library to access remotely at any time. It enabled library staff

to remove repetitive works and redefine the workflow, library staff can act multitasking and make more productive work.

Information Services :

E-Document delivery service is one of the information service through which provides information from other libraries which are networked by inter library lending service.

Online Readers advisory service enables libraries to provide online based information regarding new arrivals, book reviews, asking recommendations and suggestions.

User Education provides information on how to search or find sources in library, how to reach the proper source, and how to utilize library in overall.

Reference service, Current awareness services, SDI service, reprographic service, online books exhibition, all these services are provides by applying ICT in the Library ((Adebayo, Ahmed, & Adeniran, 2018).

Digital Library :

Since mid of 1990 the digital library existed in India due to the emerging of information technology, internet. The Indian government also helped to the developing digital library in India. Information explosion is one of the important causes of initiating digital library. As compare to the world, India has very few good digital libraries such as National libraries, IITs Libraries, IIM, IIS, DRDO etc. (Gurram, 2008). In terms of universities libraries, all are developing digital libraries and the college libraries also trying to develop their digital library but financial hurdles effecting till the day. In the digital library environment readers are accessing information from the remote area and internet is playing the greater role in disseminating information in digital environments.

Collection Development :

Application of the ICT in the library has impacted greater sense in terms of space of the library, form of the source such as the e-journals, e-books, e-reports, e-theses and patents, CD and



DVD etc. and hybrid collection.

Databases :

Electronic sources are provided through the databases. It requires minimal space, possible multiuser accessing at time. Academic level INFLIBNET provides NLIST, SHODHSHINDHU, SHODHAGANGA, SHODHAGANGOTRI, E-PG Patshala, Vidwan database etc. Sources become available at minimal charges in higher quantity. A single library cannot purchase all the printed copies at time, Therefore the application of ICT in library had made revolutionary changes in post-independence era.

Conclusion :

Libraries play an important role to develop the nation in all areas. It should be as heritage centre of literature. Academic libraries should not also exceptional to this. India has great history of libraries since ancient period. Libraries produce scientific thoughts which have not originated anywhere in the place. The Indian post-independence era requires more developments in academic libraries in all levels.

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इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक ॥ संशोधक ॥

पुरवणी अंक ९ - डिसेंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

- शके १९४४
- वर्ष : ९०
- पुरवणी अंक : ९

संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
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श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१

दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४०४५७०२०

कार्यालयीन वेळ

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अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंदे, वारजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

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Modern Libraries: The Need of 21st Century

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Abstract:

The purpose of the research paper is to define modern libraries in the context of 21st century. Therefore the study has conducted as “Modern Libraries: The need of 21st Century”. The method of study was collected available primary and secondary resources and reviewed it in the context of modern libraries in the 21st century.

Keywords: Modern Library, Modern Librarian, 21st Century Library, Digital Library.

Introduction :

Indian libraries in 21st century's are reinventing themselves for providing information more accessible via internet and in the digital form. Present libraries are not meaning only the store house of printed materials; they are connecting readers with collective knowledge. Still printed materials are playing crucial role in helping readers, at the same time modern technologies are offering additional pathways to readers and information acquisition. In the 21st century learners, researchers and also the readers do not need library only for issue returning of reading materials. But they need place where they get encouragement for participatory learning and build knowledge from different resources. So, present day libraries are not becoming archiving centers, but it is becoming learning centers (Hollad, 2015).

In 21st century, every reader is possessing global library in single device at their hand. Therefore the library role is getting more

importance while providing services to readers. Libraries are providing resources as well as creating space for exploring, generating information and collaborating among the reader community. Due to the reason, library bringing traditional as well as electronic information together for creating knowledge hub.

Objectives of the Research Paper :

- i) To understand the modern libraries in 21st century context.
- ii) To explore the nature of libraries in 21st century.
- iii) To know the importance of libraries in 21st century.

Research Method :

The study is based on the available literature from primary and secondary sources. During the study carefully collected resources and reviewed in the context of modern libraries are the need of 21st century.

Significance of the Study :

The study is focused on the modern libraries in the context of 21st century. Information and communication technologies have brought tremendous changes in the nature of libraries meanwhile the needs of libraries have been growing. Therefore the study constituted as “Modern Libraries: The need of 21st Century”.

Modern Libraries :

In the 21st century, libraries are playing the role of social organization with using modern



information and communication technology for providing information services to reader. Due to the advance technology application in the library, library services are available on 24x7 for readers. There is not necessary particular place based services.

Modern library functions to make available knowledge to society. It is also functions as local knowledge center and provide gateway for national and international level knowledge. (Library and Information services)

Changing Nature of Library :

In knowledge community, libraries are heart of the society. But in the 21st century, nature of libraries has significantly changed in terms of collection of resources, storage, accessing, information searching on OPAC, mode of information delivery, reservation of source, renewing, user community, location of user and time.

a) Digital Library :

Digital library contains digital resources with texts, images, videos, audios and information in other electronic formats. These sources are provided via internet. Digital library is enables to provide library services to reader in convenient time at anywhere. Digital library in 21st century have more importance due to the requirement of less physical space, information accessing and sharing information.

b) Hybrid Library:

Hybrid library is defined such as integration of printed sources with digital sources. In 21st century, importance of hybrid library is growing due to the advantages and disadvantages of ICT application in the library. Hybrid library contains both digital as well as printed sources together, therefore there is possible to provide appropriate source to reader on their demand. (Charles & Daniel, 1999).

Penny Garrod defined about hybrid library is: "an environment with physical and virtual services supporting professional activities of the users at their workplace from the discovery of information to the manipulation and analysis of the delivered resources." (Allen, 2005).

c) Virtual library:

Virtual library meaning is the without wall of library. In 21st century, functions of modern librarians have changed with the application of advanced technologies in library. In virtual environment, resources do not exist in physical forms that are in digital form. Readers are no need to come physically in the library. Through the internet, all library services are provided to user at anywhere (Koganuramath, 2007).

Librarian in 21st Century :

Bender & Fish, (2000) stated that knowledge worker i.e., librarians is the most critical profession in the existing century (Siddiqua, Ansari, & Ansari, 2021). The vital role is playing by library not only by accessing information resources but also providing place for developing knowledge society. (Skills for 21st-Century Librarians, 2021). In 21st century, librarian is also known as information officer, knowledge manager etc. and librarian also playing vital role in terms of providing information services, reference services, assisting in research for research scholars, library users and scientists. Librarian cooperates to faculty members, research scholars and learners and readers from society. He/she understand requirements and needs of reader and make available the appropriate resources.

Conclusion :

Now a day in 21st century, libraries are making available common environment for inspiring readers in terms of research,



academic work, generating knowledge and making knowledge society. With application of ICT in the library operation and services tremendous changes have brought in 21st century. Libraries are meeting several demands of information societies for building strongest nation as Republic India.

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