PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND TASK OF LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The internet has become a vital aspect of the library, transforming it into a global knowledge sharing hub. In the library sector, powerful searching tools and techniques such as internet search engines, information portals, multi format publishers, and online digital library portals for researchers and students have emerged. Google itself provides enough opportunities for libraries to become global players for the access of scholarly information. This article focuses on a few general aspects such as e-learning with a modern digital library, OPAC, Circulation, and so on.*

Keywords: Professional Training, Task of Libraries, Services for educational libraries, Collision of Internet, Automation of educational library, Digitization, etc.

1. Introduction:

Any research or educational institution's heart is its library. They are the most important educational forum, particularly in professional training. Due to the rapid rate of progress in numerous domains of science and technology (S & T), libraries must keep up with the newest technological breakthroughs in order to ensure that information transmission is efficient, quick, practicable, affordable, accessible, and beneficial. Every citizen of a country benefits from training. It is crucial in changing a country's appearance. No country can bring about a revolution unless its citizens are sufficiently educated to confront the difficulties. Training helps a person understand himself, his goals, and how to attain them.

Training is separated into three categories. Social training is a type of training that teaches about societal issues. Spiritual training is the process of developing a person's individuality within oneself. Vocational training is a type of training that focuses on professionalism. Professional Training is a subset of Vocational Training that focuses on practical skills in trades, business, agriculture, medicine, and engineering. [1]

2. Aim of Professional Training and Task of Libraries:

The study's goal was to analyze library professionals' attitudes and library development resources toward the use of social media as an educational and research library and learning tool in a sample of libraries across the country.

3. Task of Libraries in higher professional training institutions:

Libraries in higher professional training institutes have grown in tandem with their respective institutions. These libraries are evolving into knowledge hubs. These universities' libraries are unique among special libraries since they cater to the demands of specialized users, and their nature also indicates that they are educational libraries because they support and supplement educational programs. As a result, they are classified as special educational libraries. Such a library is a valuable resource for the academic community, as it aids individuals in self-development, meeting curricular requirements, and encouraging study and research. [1]

The library of a higher professional education institution is the primary source of information for users' information needs. The overall functions of a library in a professional education institution include assembling a comprehensive collection of technical literature, organizing and providing access to information sources using a variety of tools, and retrieving vast and ever-expanding professional knowledge through a variety of information services. Libraries are an important part of higher professional training institutions, and they require proper infrastructure, such as adequate space and furniture to accommodate users; trained staff to assist users in using the collections; an optimal and appropriate collection to meet the majority of the needs of all users; and necessary technological devices to aid in the quick and efficient provision of services, among other things. The purpose of this study was to determine the degree of readiness of libraries in higher professional training institutes to meet the needs of their users.

The task of the library is inextricably linked to the institution's educational goals. These are frequently unsaid or insufficient. Some definitions of higher education aims are mentioned, and the implications for libraries are examined. Libraries, and therefore librarians, should be considered as essential and active aspects of the educational process, with the latter being involved in course planning and development, according to the viewpoint. [4]

The importance of libraries in traditional higher education has not been translated into external mode of study thinking.

4. New Scenario and Services for educational libraries:

Educational library services have evolved rapidly over the previous two decades. Electronic resources, networks, and the World Wide Web now make up a significant portion of library services. To provide quality services, educational

librarians must manage people, information from various sources, and professional operations. [2]

Librarians must clearly employ management tools to run academic libraries' services. The evaluation process produces data that can assist librarians make decisions and enhance services, therefore quality and performance assessment of libraries is critical for managing academic libraries and information services.

The most fundamental working framework of a modern library for professional training is the integration of documents in a library. Web 2.0 services are the most advanced and widely usable services for this purpose. However, putting the library evaluation paradigm into practice is a difficult process. Certain notions and inertia must be broken, and teamwork must be encouraged. In order to satisfy user demands, evaluating services necessitates complicated attitudes driven by a set of solutions that change depending on the context and uniqueness of each community. These are the solutions proposed by Dervin and Nilan:

- Centralization of information and needs definition
- Information systems implementation and redesign to make them more flexible and interactive
- Adoption of technology to improve information systems;
- Guidelines for describing information needs and usage;
- Demand for the system or sources approached;
- Service response to user needs;
- Satisfaction with offered services

The variation in service popularity findings in a library can be ascribed to temporal and location differences, as well as the experimental character of many of the implementations. However, it appears that RSS, IM, weblogs, and other similar services are the most popular.

RSS:

"Really Simple Syndication" stands for "Really Simple Syndication." It's a simple way to send a list of headlines, update notices, and occasionally content to a large number of individuals. Computer applications utilize it to organize headlines and notices for easier reading.

IM:

Instant messaging, or "IM," is a real-time communication service for desktop computers. You can even send messages when the other person is offline using some IM products' "you've got mail" feature, which allows you to send messages while the other person is offline and have them retrieved later like email.

***Weblog*:**

A weblog, sometimes known as a blog, is a chronologically organized collection of text, photographs, or other items that first appeared in 1998. Users can use the following software and services to create and start their own blogs. Blogger, Manila, Movable Type, MySpace,

LiveJournal, Radio Userland, TypePad, and WordPress are some of the most popular blogging platforms.

Permalink:

A permalink (short for "permanent link") is a URL that leads to a certain blog or forum article after it has been archived from the front page.

Social Network:

A social network, also known as a virtual community or a profile site, is an Internet web site that puts individuals together in one place to communicate, gossip, share ideas, share hobbies, find new friends, and so on.

5. Collision of Internet on educational library services

Perhaps no other modern breakthrough has had such a significant impact on the library profession as the Internet. Not only is our world becoming a more interconnected global community, but the Internet's early adoption has altered the fundamental tasks, paradigms, and organizational culture of libraries and librarians, having a significant impact on L&IS by providing new modes of information delivery and a vast information source. The responsibilities and duties of libraries and librarians are evolving, which appears to be in lockstep with library professionals' acceptance and usage of the Internet. We can now contact both local and distant users much more easily and efficiently thanks to the innovative use of Internet technologies. Email and the Web give huge potential for library and information scientists to bring knowledge to our users' desktops. Web browsers provide a substantial advantage by merging many library and information services with a common user interface. Many libraries are anxious to become connected because they recognize the benefits. [2]

The following list will give you an idea of which library functions can benefit from Internet and Web technologies.

Acquisition	1. Correspondence with Book seller & Publisher. 2.Reminders, Price verification 3. Bibliographic details and downloading of bib. records etc 4. Ordering, billing 5. Bookshops are on-line e.g. amazon.com
Classification	1. Network resources (in place of conventional sources) a. available on the net b. subscribed or free or trial basis 2. Dewey Online 3.Math's. Classification System 4.Engineering Electronics Lib. Classification 5. Search engines – such as

	yahoo use DDC.
Collection Development	1. Ownership vs. Access 2. Subscribe in print or e-form 3. Subscribe in print as well as in e-form 4. Pay-per-use 5. Consortia approach
Cataloguing	1. Cataloguing of network resources 2. Online Catalogues 3. World Cat (OCLC) 4. Web OPAC – web sites 5. MARC adds 856 field 6. OCLC Scorpian project-MARC & AACR2 7. Metadata standards- Dublin core
Circulation	1. Remote login 2. Status check 3. OPAC access 4. Reminder to users 5. User requests 6. Direct borrowing 7. ILL
Resource Sharing	1. Union Catalogue a.Access, adding, downloading 2. Access to databases over networks a. Ohionet, ILLINET, WLN, OCLC, BID (UK) b. Full text journals access etc
Services	1. ILL a. Document Delivery Service e.g. Ariel b. Reference / Inf. Services 2. CAS a. Recent additions, b. Contents pages 3. SDI a. From library collection (Lib. Catalogues) b. Databases c. Internet Sources 4. OPAC 5. Database access a. Bibliographical b. Full text c. Many vendors & organizations are moving to Internet (web) access
User Training	1. Through Email 2. Through Web 3. Setting Intranet10

Table: Library functions which are benefited from Internet

IT and other communication technologies revolutionized all information services and sources. The Internet has provided the globe with a plethora of simple and inexpensive research tools. The Internet is altering our perceptions of information sources. Information packed in the form of organized and non-structured sources on the World Wide Web creates a big dilemma for information professionals. Individuals, institutions, publishers, professional groups,

commercial houses, and others are posting material on the Internet, causing a shift in the publishing process. Electronic publishing is becoming a popular idea among information professionals to experiment with because it is a quick, accurate, and effective way of communicating among academics and the research community. In organizing information and bridging the information gap, librarians and information professionals play a critical task. Today's library environment includes the Internet. The use of the Internet for library reference work is becoming more prevalent. Because diverse primary and secondary sources of information are available online from many sites, it can be successfully used for providing short- and long-range reference services. We can organize the sources we find on the internet in a systematic manner as information professionals. E-journals are one example. Standards, E-books Bibliographical Tools, E-TDs, Preprints, Library Catalogue Old books, newspapers, dictionaries, magazines, and encyclopedias are all available for sale. Databases, directories, films, maps, professional reports, audio/video proceedings, patents, company websites, and other resources are available. [2]

6. Library Services and its importance for Training Purpose:

Educational libraries have emerged as new players in the distant learning process, as well as other aspects of training and research. University libraries complete the formation of universities due to new storage medium and new means for distributing information. Libraries are altering their services; we're talking about electronic references, full text data access, and Web resources, all of which are critical components of university training in the digital age. The option for an analysis of electronic library services for university study and research has taken on a dual meaning: a theoretical one, driven by the need for theoretical approaches in the documentary area, where information produced changes in quality, quantity, and structure, with implications for the management process, but primarily a practical one, given that professions have undergone numerous changes and transformations, and the ability required by the new professions. Electronic services in an information university structure are complimentary to the university's own electronic services, which have been rethinking their instructional processes in recent years. [3]

University libraries serve three purposes: they give access to information in combination with the curriculum, they aid users in the process of information literacy, and they serve as training facilities for specialized employees. The university library adds information while maintaining the typical features of innovation, giving users new means to access information and documentation. The phrase "learn anywhere, anytime" has become popular in recent years, and it naturally leads to thoughts of alternative information, communication, and training. If the educational system promotes 'training for all,' aiming to train people regardless of their location

or age, and offering options for distance learning, information institutions at the university level will be forced to adapt, and the current university education system will face a fundamental problem: the diversification of information transmitted format as well as changes in content, which will lead to a new educational philosophy. As a result, an ideal educational framework must include a curriculum with clearly defined learning objectives, as well as counseling and library services. If the educational process allows for technology adaptation, it should be noted that the same cannot be said for the adjustment of context knowledge and training. The web evolved from a source of information to a learning aid for pupils, with the economic side playing a key part. Training and information require an electronic component, whether we are talking about traditional learning or 'remote' and online learning. We agree with Ion Stoica's assessment of libraries' future prospects in the new technological context: "The diversity of structures, quantity, different codes, and novelty of technology forces the info documentary systems, regardless of size, and even more, networks, highlighting clear and systematic resources." [3]

The following questions should not be asked based on educational plans, analytical programs, course orientation, textbooks, or specialized treaties: What sort of experts to prepare and with what capacity of coverage of the information universe? as a condition of strengthening the graduates' abilities in order to become society

All university libraries maintain traditional information services while gradually incorporating components of distant electronic access. Web-OPAC (online public access catalogue) is one such feature that users can access from anywhere: the library or a terminal connected to the web page. The Z 39: 50 protocol exchange made it feasible to connect resources through a single interface, allowing bibliographic data linking of full-text texts. Any user, teacher, student, or researcher who has access to bibliographic data in this way can conduct additional searches using keywords, topics, authors, titles, and areas. As a result, a bibliographical framework might be ordered according to specific criteria. [4]

It is the merit of a subject that benefits from the expertise of both librarians and automation specialists, as well as the benefit to those who complete their professional training through study and research. "The main concern of any contemporary info documentation structure is the need for information and study of users, regardless of the sources used and their status," said one librarian. "Librarians became content experts in search and access, and libraries highlighted missions through the quantity of documents and information through speed and quality of information." The collection begins to take a back seat.

The introduction of electronic documents has altered the relationship between the two

institutions, publishers and libraries, whose mission is to facilitate access to information regardless of how the book is presented, whether traditional or electronic, with copyright and licensing for use being the deciding factor. Digital libraries aren't just about delivering full-text documents; they also have a much more important feature: they allow international access to other institutions' services and digital products via hyperlinks. [4]

7. Automation of educational library:

In recent years, digital conversion of library items has advanced rapidly, leading some casual observers to conclude that anything of interest can be obtained in digital form on the World Wide Web. However, instant access to all of the world's knowledge is still a mouse click away. It's crucial to fight the desire to digitize everything in a library or archival collection and trash the originals in a haste to save space or maintain a cutting-edge position. While digitization is a great approach to make library items more accessible, the technology isn't quite ready for archival preservation at this time. From maps to manuscripts, moving images to musical recordings, digitization has proven to be possible for libraries. The use of hardware and software to capture an item and convert it to bits and bytes, paired with a rapidly evolving set of techniques for describing and retrieving digital things, is giving shape to ideas of a "library without walls." However, such a virtual library comes at a cost. Managers of cultural institutions and those in charge of digitization policy frequently struggle not only to comprehend new technologies, but also, and more importantly, to comprehend the implications of those technologies and what digitization of their collections means for their institution, its patrons, and the general public." This paper will give an introduction of library digitization, discuss the benefits and drawbacks of digitization, and discuss some of the various challenges that come with selecting and maintaining a digital library collection. [5]

Material digitization can take place in both library and archival settings. Unpublished resources such as letters or corporate records, as well as photographs, film and videotape, advertising posters, railway tickets, and handwritten manuscripts, are frequently candidates for conversion in archives. The terms "library" and "archives" may be used interchangeably in the discussion that follows, depending on the source material to which reference is made, however the primary focus of this paper is library digitization.

7.1 What is Digitization?

The term "digitization" refers to the transfer of content created in another format into an electronic format in its most basic definition. This definition, on the other hand, excludes documents that were created digitally in the first place, such as email communication. Digitization is the process of transforming an analogue image into its numerical values. Because the digital scanner creates an image of the original analogue

item, whether it's a photograph, a word-processed document, or a handwritten letter, the word "image" is literally true. The numeric representation of the digital image created by the scanner is saved. [6]

7.2 Why Digitization?

It is frequently stated that digital information is changing the way we learn, communicate, and even think. It's also affecting the way libraries and archives work, and, more importantly, the work they do. [6]

One of the most essential characteristics of digital information is that it is not fixed in the same way that text written on paper is. One of the main advantages of digital information is its flexibility, which is exactly what we like about text put into a word processor. Without the work necessary to produce hard copy from a typewriter, it is simple to revise, convert, and commit to print in a variety of iterations. That is why computer-assisted design programs appeal to visual designers. It's simple to conjure up a variety of value, hue, form, and positioning modifications to see, rather than imagine, what different aesthetic options look like. Furthermore, because a digital file does not degrade when copied, we can make an infinite number of identical copies from it.

7.3 Advantages of Digitization

Digital imaging projects have distinct benefits. Image quality can be quite good, and it is frequently improved as technology advances. Another benefit is the digital material's flexibility. It is simple to reformat, alter, and print the data because it is not "fixed" like paper or printed text. Local, national, and international requirements are all served via online resources. Access to primary materials can assist "publicize" the collections to other departments and peers, as well as illustrate their relevance. The "jewels in the crown" from the research library may be presented by the Special Collections departments. Due to significant changes in professional attitudes, private and public funding, image reproduction availability, and electronic communication technologies, museums and archival institutions have reevaluated their target audiences. [7]

8. Conclusion:

As the nature of information access evolves, one of the most significant issues facing libraries will be a shift from content ownership, which operates at the level of a single institution, to delivering services that can only be created and delivered on a broader scale. "The individual library is eroding," one speaker observed, "and librarians will have to work together to be relevant."

Collaboration and sharing of both discovery and support services will become increasingly important as the amount of freely accessible knowledge expands. This degree of participation has already been observed by participants. Librarians are already discussing how to share subject libraries or repositories with other institutions.

The librarian's function will evolve to work at scale in many ways, including licensing

content across consortia. Librarians will be able to focus their efforts on providing guidance to users by sharing resources. One librarian remarked, "A research library is more like a research assistant." In the future, there will be a greater focus on offering overlay services to institutions as well as between institutions.

There is an implicit shift in task when librarians see future opportunities to add value, such as managing metadata on institutional repositories for content published from their institution. This is effectively a publishing function, making content available for use by a community far beyond the library's own institution. This is a development that the participants believe librarians have already accepted and see as becoming more important in the future, but it also necessitates new practices and attitudes.

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