Theme - 01

Role of Libraries in Disseminating Information and Knowledge

VASANTRAO NAIK MARATHWADA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract: - *Present article emphasis Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agriculture University Library: an Overview. The authors have analyzed the data regarding Library administration, Library section, ICT Services, E-Resources & Digital Library ,website, Database ,Library Membership, Future Activities etc. The library also build up information search strategies and to use modern tools (Internet, Intranet, OPAC , e-resources, databases, researching, web etc.) of information search. This is the single library to support the entire teaching, research and extension activities under this university campus.*

Keywords: VNMAU Library administration, Library section, ICT Services, E- Resources & Digital Library, website, Database.

Introduction:

Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agricultural University is one of four agricultural universities in the state of Maharashtra prior to original Marathwada Agricultural Universities; it was established on May 18, 1972 to fulfill the regional as privation of agrarian growth. It is entrusted with the responsibilities to pro-vide education in agriculture and allied fields, undertake research and facilitate technology transfer in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. It was renamed as Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agriculture University (VNMAU), Parbhani on 1st June, 2013.

Significance of the study:

The present study will helpful for VNMAU library to identify their several recent initiatives and developments programs offer due importance and focus on providing information and technology (ICT) system as an enable and access to information. From information management view point. We can emphasize that

providing information and enabling ICT system. Is an major effort in birding the gap between knowledge have and knowledge have not. This is because the ability to use. Information reside in capacity and capability to create knowledge Information for ICT to beneficial, it is imperative that we develop knowledge process capability at influenced the information services in the university libraries considerably, to promote the quality of information services in the VNMAU university libraries.

Objectives of VNMAU library:

However, the brief objectives of the university library are mentioned below.

1. To collect reading material in all forms pertaining to the field of agriculture and allied sciences.

2. To provide required documents to its users.

3. To provide reference and information service to its users in support of research, education and extension activities carried out the main campus and to different campuses situated in the jurisdiction of the university.

4. To provide reprographic services to its users and outsider users.

5. The role of agricultural university library is most important to provide extension education.

1. Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agricultural University:

Vasantrao Naik Marathwada agricultural university was established under the Maharashtra state act[1] XVII of 1972 on dated 18/05/1972, at

Parbhani. To fulfill the requirement at the people to accelerate agricultural development in the region. The jurisdiction of the university extends over the revenue division of Aurangabad, comprising eight district namely Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Hingoli and Parbhani.

History of Vasantrao Naik Marathwada agricultural university trace back to 1947. Marathwada was the part of Hyderabad state even at that time the state established Govt. agricultural school in the year 1947. Then the first agricultural college was established in Marathwada region by the Govt. of Bombay in the year September 1956 at the same station.

College of agricultural was affiliated to traditional university upto the establishment of agricultural universities in Maharashtra. At the time of establishment of agricultural university only one agricultural college transferred by the government to the university and gave the permission to establish new veterinary college in the same year. Today, it has 8 degree colleges in various disciplines, 9 agricultural education centers and 8 extension centers working under the university. All these centers, sections of the university are working to achieve the aims and objective of the university and to support its activities.

2 Vasantrao Naik Marathwada agricultural university library:

In modern world of information explosion an effective library and information service is a basic necessity. Main objective of any library is to

provide information to its users as per their requirements. Library at this university is functioning to cater to the information needs of the academic community of college of agriculture and another college in the campus of this university. Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agricultural University Library is considered as the 'heart' of the university. The Vasantrao Naik Marathwada agricultural university library situated in the central place of the university campus. Vasantrao Naik Marathwada agricultural university library has been established as a library of the college of agriculture and from its inception library had been specially growing in size and services.

This library is growing day to day with the inception of new colleges of food science and technology. Home science, agricultural engineering, horticulture and also by the creation of post graduate faculty in all disciplines. Apart from it, the research activities on the campus as well as at all the research centers under this university have been intensified with sanction of more research schemes by the state as well as central governments. The library also build up information search strategies and to use modern tools (Internet, Intranet, OPAC , e-resources, databases, researching, web etc.) of information search. This is the single library to support the entire teaching, research and extension activities under this university campus at Parbhani.

University library administration:

Library's main function as a social institution is to provide better services for society. Society is a main focus of services. In any organization 'Management' is essential, after it 'Administration' is essential because 'Management' is pre-process of administration. It is theoretical as well as practical. The J. William Schulze define the term administration as "The force which lays down the object for which an organization and its management are to strive and the broad policies under which they are to operate." In above definition J. William Schulze introduce the 'Administration' as part of management and administration's main object is to approach actual gain or work.

Random house unabridged dictionary define the term university as follows. "An institution of learning of the highest level having a college of libra, arts and a programme of graduate studies together medicine and engineering and authorized to confer both under graduate and graduate degrees." Above definition define university as universal educational system and educational rank is of higher level it conducts

programmes at graduate and post graduate levels. Engineering, medicine and other types are courses included in them.

'Library' is a familiar in society term library as defined by Webester's New World Encyclopedia as follows. "Collection of books, manuscripts, films, musical recording and other materials arranged in convenient order for use but not for sale." It has very correctly define the term library that library provides books for user on loan basis and not for sale.

Library administration can be studies from theoretical as well as from practical point of view. To have better results, practical administration must be based on theoretical principles on the other hand to get theoretical principles; these should be based on practical experiences.

Administration is to plan for production of maximum output with minimum efforts. For emerging the good feature of the facts, highlighting of services is essential librarian has to organize the library manage staff. Systematically and direct the staff rightly to have development around all sections and to provide services.

1   Sections of university library

Library has following sections. They provide the services as mentioned below.

a)   Acquisition section

The books demanded by different departments are purchased by the acquisition section. University book centre is also working in this section for supply of books to the libraries in this university. Charged with the selection,

ordering and accessioning of purchased as well as donated books. Check the bills, check prices of books, conversion rate, exchange rate, quantity, total of the bill, accessioned the books as well as donated books, certify the bills for payment are the jobs of this section. The section consists of book centre and book bank.

University book center:

Books required for all the libraries under the university are purchased by the book centre on trade terms. The profit so earned, is utilized to operate book bank scheme for the students. Many of the students are benefited by this facility. Books are also sold through this centre to the students and staff with discount.

1.   Book bank:

A book bank scheme of university book centre is functioning for under graduate students. Under the scheme, students are entitled to borrow maximum 5 textbooks at a time by paying 5% (maximum Rs.50/- only) of the price of each textbook, for a period of one semester. Students are served on first come first serve basis. Another social welfare book for bank backward students is functioning by the grants from central and state Govt. 50% each for books and Almera.

b)   Technical section:

Technical section is required to classify and catalogue OPAC, barcode etc. of books as well as thesis added every year, also assign to work of filling of cards, maintaining the sequence of the library catalogue. In addition to preparing of catalogue cards the staff members are expected

to write call number on books. Book cards, catalogue cards, book labels.

c)   **Circulation and maintenance Section**

This section provide documents to the members of library for home reading as well as reading in the library. The documents are arranged on the racks in stacks as per the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme.

d)   **News papers and house journals**

In addition to those administrative duties, is expected to assist the readers in finding out the books from the catalogue and service to the readers who came to the staff room or approach them with queries. The library due to open access and etc. the books are always misplaced. It is, therefore, necessary to check. The sequence of books on the shelves as a routine matter.

e)   **Periodical Section**

To procure, maintain and arrange periodicals services to the library members. This section is working reference service provided by the periodical section as per the requirements of the reader. Reference section is attached to periodical section for convince of the library users. The section is expected to maintain records, issue remainders certify bills for payment. After daily checking rates of subscription and rates of foreign currencies maintain the register. And also charged with the ordering, weekly receipt, preparation and display of current periodicals, their cumulative of volume. Documentation lists and of the abstracts of the relevant articles in current periodicals, having a bearing on the research work in progress in the university.

Administrative section

Administrative machinery is responsible for the implementation of the basic policies of the organization for providing a suitable organization structure to achieve the set of goals of the parent body and responsible for smooth functioning of the library. Following work is performed in this section.

1.   Drafting library proposals.
2.   Estimating and watching the library budget
3.   Keeping the official records of the library personnel, maintaining the service book, leaves records etc.
4.   Preparing the salary bill
5.   Making payment of bill
6.   Maintenance of library building
7.   General administration.

The section is charged with the usual office function such as accounts, budget, correspondence work, steno typist's work and maintenance of the library. And also maintain service register file permanent papers and file of the temporary papers.

g.   **Circulation section**

Circulation section is a 'heart' of any library, books collection are provided as per users demand. This section is located at the centre of the library. Users firstly come in contact with this section. The user occupies a central place in any library so indirectly circulation section is 'centre' of the Vasantrao Naik Marathwada agricultural university library. Circulation section of the

library uses 'Newark' Charging system. In the world this charging system is very famous. This charging system was introduced in the public library of Newark of New Jersy State in the United States of America .

In Vasantrao Naik Marathwada agricultural university 'Modified Newark' system is followed because in addition, to the information 'photograph' is affixed at the side of the library card to verify the identify of user.

ICT Services in VNMAU Library:

Circulation service is computerized (Use of all print resources through OPAC) Readers can avail the above service by just clicking the required service. Journal search tool contents of the current journals can be accessed (Click on journal search tool) Old equations papers database available on http://192.168.0.3

Online public access catalogue (OPAC) of the library documents is computerized and is available on the following URL also http://192.168.0.1 /Webslim/Default.php. Facility of search by title, author, key words, etc. is available. Also search facility by material type as book, journal article, loose issue etc. is available.

Digital Library:

Digital library has been created with the help of DNS service, which helps all the users to access and upload digital material throughout the campus on following link;- http://192.168.2.16/nases/index.html

The members can upload digital contents through LAN on the server

Digital library services are provided through LAN on internet for the library users in VNMAU Campus at Parbhani.

1 CeRA (Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture)

(Service available in the university campus only)

How to open home page of CeRA: Type http://www.cera.jccc.in in the address bar of Google and enter. The following home page of CeRA will be displayed. Type the required topic in the 'Quick search' bar and enter. List of available articles will be displayed. Facility of advanced search, browse journals by title, subject, publisher is also available. New facility J Gate agricultural and biological science is launched recently.

2 KrishiPrabha

(Service available in the university campus only)

Database of Ph.D. thesis of all the agricultural universities since 2000. Database can be accessed as follows: type hau. Ernet. In the Google browser (Enter); in the next window click on OFF CAMPUS USERS under Nehru Library. Click KrishiPrabha (e-Theses) in the next displayed window. In the next widow click on click here to search in KrishiPrabha database in the next window click on IP User the displayed window. Now one can search by keyword search, basic search, advance search or browse subject wise, title wise or author wise.

3 Internet services

Internet services are provided to the library members on text terminals and graphic mode. At present 16 computers are used for searching of reference from CD ROM databases, E-mail, chat, OPAC and other internet services. Priority observed for internet use as information searching from databases, E-Mail, chat, OPAC and subject wise information on different websites and online databases.

Charges for Internet, printing and downloading

Particular	Print copy	Copy on Floppy, CD and DVD.
Internet/ Intranet/ CD Rom Browsing	20.00 Paise	Rs. 10 per application (Browsing charges).
Internet information	Rs. 1.00 per page (A4 - Size)	20 Paise per page (A4 – Size)
Abstracts	50 paise abstracts	20 paise per abstract
Index	20 paise per index	10 aise per index

4   Networking

The CD ROM databases and some online databases are available on local area network for searching agriculture and related information in VNMAU library. Internet facility is also provided to the library members. There are 9 printers available in this library for printing facility. Online information search facility is available through open J gate having more than 6000 journals free of charge related to agriculture subjects. CeRA-Jccc.in having more than 2000 journals subscribed through ICAR New Delhi, science Direct, Delnet and Inflibnet.

5   (EBSCO) Academic search premier

E.B. Stevenson and Co. USA has developed a web site called academic search premier. The website covers information published in current journals. Out of the 4500 journals, 3600 journals are full text and 600 journals are covered of CAB coverage. At present the service is available offline on CD ROM database upto the Year 2012.

6   Services available on LAN

1. Online public access library catalogue
2. CAB Abstract database
3. Journal tool search (current contents)
4. Consortium for e-resources in agriculture http://cera.jccc.in
5. Ph.D. Thesis Database
6. Delnet database service subscribed by university library
7. Direct abstract database
8. Website of free online full text journals, openj-gate.com
9. Economic and political weekly (Subscribed by university library)
10. Click her to view more information about agriculture related websites.

7 Resources of Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agricultural University library

Total books, Volumes of periodicals, Thesis/Dissertations, Total collection, Current

periodicals, Databases and DVDs, Current books (JRF/SRF, Other competitive exams and Reference books, text books and others.

1. Online e-resources

Statistical database

http://www.indiastat.com. Website provides statistical information (The website can be accessed only in the university library. Contact (Shri. R.V.Kalsait) http://www.doaj.org directory of open access journals

Free online web/Databases

www.doaj.org

www.sciencedirect.com

www.new.dll.org   www.plos.org

www.mkv.ac.in   www.icar.org.in

www.mpkv.mah.nic.in   www.agroindia.org

www.pdkv.ac.in

http://highwire.stanford.edu

www.dbskkv.org

www.agricoop.nic.in

www.coalatur.org   www.iauaindia.org

www.mcaer.org   www.jstore.com

www.mahaagri.gov.in

2.   Search engines

www.Google.com   www.scirus.com

www.employmentnews.org

3.   Online available services

Consortium for e-resrouces in agriculture http://cera.jccc.in	www.cera.jccc.in
Science direct abstract database	www.sciecnedirect.com
Indiastat (Statistical database online)	www.sciencedirect.com
Economic and political (Subscribed by university library)	www.epw.org.in
On line public access library catalogue	http://mkv.ernet.in/slim/default.php

4.   Agricultural subjects related website links

Consortium for e-resources in Agriculture	http://cera.jccc.in
Openj gate	www.openj-gate.com
Inflibnet	www.inflibnet.org.in
MCAER	www.mcaer.org.in
ICAR	www.icar.org.in
CSIR	www.niscair.org.in
FAO	www.fao.org.
Department of agricultural, govt. of India	www.agricoop.nic.in
Department of Agricultural, Govt. of Maharashtra	www.mahagri.gov.in
Agricultural related jobs website	www.agfind.com.
Agricultural universities in India	www.iauaindia.org

5.   Following databases are available for the library members.

Sr. No.	Name of the databases	Period
1	CAB-CD ROM abstracting databases	1989-2012
2	FSTA CDROM abstracting databases	1990-2001
3	Agris CDROM abstracting databases	1999-2001
4	COPSAT current contents service of inflibnet floppy	2001
5	Academic search premier CD-ROM +online abstract and full text databases (EBSCO)	2003-04
6	DELNET online Network service	2009
7	OPAC	79322
8	Ph.D. Thesis of VNMAU Database	Up to 2014

6.   Collection Development

The reading material is purchased through the funds of Indian council of Agricultural research, New Delhi in the year 2011-12 for the benefit of users.

7.   Offline databases: Agris Food science and technology, abstracts. Academic search premire. CABI Abstracts 1989 to 2012. Different subject training programme DVDs 81

7.   Information and Communication Technology

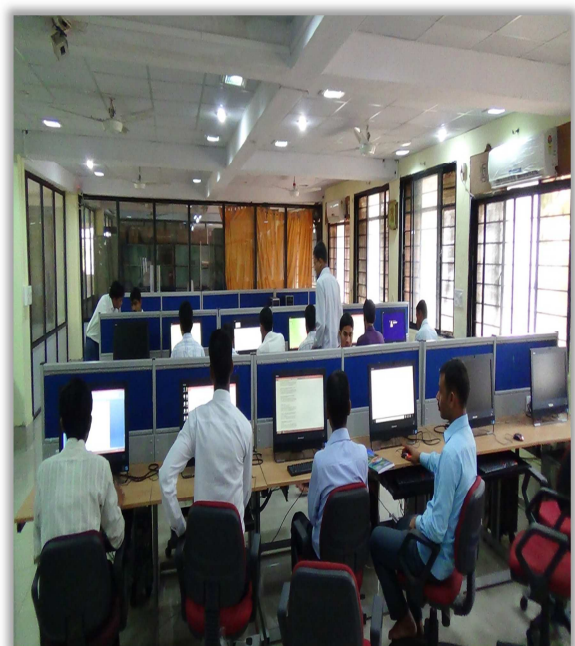| Sr. No.	Name of the equipment	Quantity
1	Server	2
	DNS Server	1
2	PCs	27
3	Colour diskless client	19
4	Printers	
	Dot matrix	4
	Laser	7
	Inkjet	1
	Colour laser	1
5	Document scanner	3
6	UPS:	
	1 KVA	2
	2 KVA	1
	500 VA	2
	5 KVA	2

Fig. 3.3 :1 E-resources Unit in VNMAU library

1.   SLIM21: Library software is a windows based multi user software developed using SQL as the backend running on Linux, Library staff operates on windows machines while readers can use platform such as windows, Unix, Linux with standard web browser.

2.   SLIM21 (Linux version), cataloguing, acquisition module, circulation module, serial control module, article indexing module, web OPAC.

3.   CCTV (Closed circuit television) Camera: Sixteen cameras have been fitted in the three story building for centralized supervision.

4.   Intercom: For easy and speedy communication different departments of university library are connected by intercom.

11.   Library membership

Library membership is given to the following categories

1.   Academic staff at the main campus

2.   Non teaching staff at the main campus

3.   Post graduate students at the main campus

4.   Under-graduate students at the main campus

5.   Students have to submit the prescribed application form duly filled in.

6.   Staff members have to send the prescribed application form through their drawing and disbursing officer (for new members); and through their head of office (for renewal of membership)

a   Temporary library membership:

Temporary library membership (TLM) provision is made available for providing library and information service facilities to the research workers from outside the university family. Charges for TLM.

Three months period:

Rs. 180.00 One month period: Rs. 60.00, one to seven day, Rs. 20.00, Book bank books and overnight issues are also provided through this section.

b   Library Hours

Official: :   9.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.

Reading hall   1. (on all days)   :   8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.

2. (on Sundays)   :   8.00 a.m. to 03.00 p.m.

c   Overdue Charges

Overdue charges   :   Students   Re.00.5 per book per day.

Staff members: Re.1.00 per book per day

d   Library Members

Library Members   :   2368

e   Library Staff

Library Staff   :   26

f   Loans services for various categories of readers

Library documents can be borrowed for home use normally during the lending hours i.e. 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. books to be loaned for over night shall be issued one hour before the losing time and to be returned within the first 2 hours of the opening of library on the next day.(Rules and

regulations of Vasantrao Naik Marathwada agricultural university library, pamphlet, P. 3-4.)

Future activities of VNMAU Library

1. Upgrading of present infrastructure facilities for providing more number of computerized information services to the readers.

2. Training staff for improving their skills of computer operation, preparation of database of AGRESCO and Ph.D. Thesis of four agricultural universities in Maharashtra.

3. Providing facilities to library users to get accessed to different achieves, webs, online database free e-journals, online networks.

4. Preparation of a separate web site of university library for users to get accessed

5. Digital library development.

Conclusion:

The inevitable conclusion that the researchers have arrived at in this study is that VNMAU Library administration, Library section, ICT Services, E- Resources & Digital Library, website, Database & ICT of the libraries activities are now ICT driven. This has led to the speed on acquisition, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination operations. ICT has also help to curb the problem of information explosion in this information era.

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INFORMATION LITERACY COMPETENCY OF COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDENTS, BARSHI WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO B.ED. STUDENTS: A STUDY

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Abstract: - *This paper aims to evaluate the information literacy competency among B.Ed. students, with a view to examine how information literate they are. The authors investigate the information literacy competency through a survey based on structured questionnaire. This study describes the results of an information skills assessment and has identified the skills that need improvement. Further, the study brings out some findings and also gives suggestions for the same to improve IL competency.*

Keywords: Information Literacy, IL competency, IL standards, IL programme, B.Ed. students etc.

Introduction:

In this competitive world, information has become the blood of society. Every person requires information for many purposes. To the basic needs of man i.e. food, clothing and shelter, information is also added Students teachers, researchers, doctors, persons in the field of management professions and others are in search of some useful information. They are keen to get new information in their fields. The information they get in their fields becomes turning point in their lives. They are capable to get the better results due to information. The concept of continuous education is based on spreading useful information for intellectual development Modern age is defined considering its relation to information now – a – days people are getting the required information easier. There are many useful resources e.g. internet, Wikipedia to get information, but it is necessary to acquaint the skills/ways of sorting information out for our purposes. Information literacy is the need of

society. Information has given the way importance in the development of nation. To make literate and competent citizens the priority should be given to information literacy. It is a must to conduct information literacy campaigns. While implementing these campaigns librarians are more important, similarly the information is being used by social institutions. Therefore, librarians have to play a key role to spread the awareness of information literacy campaigns. Librarians should be expert regarding the spreading of useful information. Hence, students will get necessary knowledge of information. Information literacy intends to give self-students education to students to live in this competitive world better. The main objective of Information Literacy is to bridge the information gap. Many professional associations like ACRL (Association of College & Research Libraries) are associated with this burning issue and have issued the guidelines and standards for the Information Literacy.

ALA defines the term information literacy "To be information literate, a person must be able to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information. The information literate persons are those who have learned how to learn" (**American Library Association 2010**)

About College of Education:

College of Education established in the year 1966 and rendering its service to achieve academic excellence and the welfare of the students. Now the college is running B.Ed., B.P.Ed., M.Ed. and M.P.Ed. courses as degree level course. This college is also an important research centre for M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes of Solapur University, Solapur. College of Education library is well equipped with near about 30,000 books, 40 journals, 125 CD's, N-LIST programme membership from 2011, internet with broadband and wifi facility, etc.

Significance of the Study :

In today's knowledge environment a concept of Information Literacy has great significance. The students of education colleges are the trainees and those trainees have to play role of teachers in future. Therefore, the assessment of B.Ed. trainee's information skills is important to determine how information literate they are. Further, the study helps to identify the skills that needed to be improving to enhance the information literacy.

Objective of the Study :

1. To identify whether B.Ed. students are able to recognize the need of information.
2. To know information searching skills of B.Ed. Students in searching the needed information.
3. To know whether B.Ed. Students are able to access needed information effectively and efficiently.
4. To know B.Ed. Students ability to evaluate information and its sources.
5. To know information literacy competency among B.Ed. students.

Review of Literature :

Karisiddappa (2003-2009), has published 15 papers on different aspects of IL during the period 2003-2009. He strongly emphasized the need of IL in Indian context for students to become life-long learners. Karisiddappa in his paper strongly recommended that IL and capacity building should be included in the LIS curriculum. He has even mentioned the probable ways of implementing IL programmes in Indian context.

Biradar B S and Swapna G (2011), focused on IL competency among Bioscience students of Kuvempu University. The study also highlights some of the important facets of IL such as student's, ability in determining and accessing the needed information, ability to identify, select and evaluate information sources and ability to summarize, synthesis and validate information sources ability in understanding economic, legal, social and ethical use of information.

Bilawar Prakash B and Pujar S M (2011) focus on correlation between the models of information literacy and suggest a framework of conceptual information literacy model- "SERVICE Model" for higher education system.

Majumdar S. and Singh Rajesh (2009), Introduces the need of Information Literacy and Competency Program (ILCP) in academic libraries by analyzing the feedback of the audience of entire ILCP program. The study shows that such programs are very essential to reap the full benefit of ICT, Internet and other digital resources.

Pranali B. Gedam and Ajay T. Agashe (2009) discussed Information Literacy Competencies and Programmes in India and felt the need to make all possible efforts to start the Information Literacy movement in India.

Devi A Hileima and Devi Th. Purnima (2006), attempt has been made to study information literacy programmes in some selected academic libraries of Manipur and highlights ways in which library employees can support an information literacy program and suggest that programs will be stronger if members of all library participate, ensuring that the organization is working toward a common institution wide goal of information literacy.

Research Methodology :

The present study adopts descriptive research method, where as for collecting necessary data for the study survey technique has been used. For this purpose, a well structured questionnaire is prepared on the basis of information literacy competency standards for higher education developed by ACRL. The structured questionnaire is distributed and collected from B.Ed. students.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Out of 87 respondents, 80 responded with the filled in questionnaire. The data collected through the questionnaire is scrutinized, classified and tabulated for better understandings and clarity.

Table 1: Distribution of questionnaire year wise

Sr. No	Year	No. of respondents	Response received	Percentage
1	B.Ed. I	50	46	92.00%
2	B.Ed. II	37	34	91.89%
Total		87	80	91.95%

Table 1, illustrates the year wise distribution of questionnaire and response received to the same. The above table shows that Out of 50 students of B.Ed. I year, 46 responded with the filled in questionnaire whereas out of 37 students of B.Ed. II year, 34 responded with the filled in questionnaire. Hence out of total 87 students, 80 students responded and the percentage of response is 91.95 %.

Table 2: Ability to recognize need of information

Sr. No	Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	78	97.50%
2	No	02	02.50%
Total		80	100.00%

In the age of information explosion it's very crucial to recognize the need of information. From table 2 it is clear that78 (97.50%) of respondents have know when they are in need of information, whereas only 02(02.50%) of respondents are not able to recognize the need of information.

Table 3: Information searching skills to search the needed information.

Sr. No	Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	65	81.25%
2	No	15	18.75%
Total		80	100.00%

From table 3 it is clear that 65 (81.25%) of respondents have know when they are in need of information, whereas only 15(18.75%) of respondents are not able to recognize the need of information.

Table 4: ability to access needed information effectively and efficiently.

Sr. No	Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	In college library	78	100.00%
2	Other libraries	20	25.00%
3	Internet	50	62.50%

Table 4, illustrates that ability of the students to access needed information effectively and efficiently. From above table, it is noted that all 78 (100.00%) respondents use college library to access the needed information which is followed by 50(62.50%) respondents to use internet to access the needed information. Whereas, only 20(25.00%) respondents use other libraries to

access the needed information effectively and efficiently.

Table 5: Ability to summaries, synthesize and validation of information gathered

Sr. No	Response	Respondents		Percentage	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Skill to summarize information	60	20	75.00%	25.00%
2	Skill to synthesize information	30	50	37.50%	62.50%
3	Skill to validate information	40	40	50.00%	50.00%

Table 5, illustrates that ability of B.Ed. students to summaries, synthesize and validation of information gathered. The above table shows that 60 (75.00%) respondents have skill to summarize the collected information, 30 (37.50%) respondents are capable of synthesizing the information and 40 (50.00%) respondents are able to validate the information gathered.

Table 6: ability to evaluate information and its sources

Sr. No	Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	55	68.75%
2	No	25	31.25%
Total		**80**	**100.00%**

It is very important to evaluate available information for its authenticity, currency and appropriateness. From Table 5, it is noted that out of 76 students only 55 (68.75%) are able to evaluate information and its sources but 25 (31.25%) students are not able to evaluate information and its sources.

Table 7: Ability to understand economic, legal, social and ethical use of information

Sr. No.	Response	Respondents		Percentage	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	I.P.R.	52	28	65.00%	35.00%
2	Censorship	50	30	62.50%	37.50%
3	Plagiarism	26	54	32.50%	67.50%
4	Fair use of Information	60	20	75.00%	25.00%

In the age of Information technology it is very essential that students should have basic knowledge about the issues relating to economic, legal, social and ethical use of information. Table

6 shows that, 50 (62.50%) respondents are understanding issues related to censorship, 52 (65.00%) about IPR. Whereas 60 (75.00%) respondents are able to make fair use of information, but only 26 (32.50%) respondents have basic knowledge about issues relating to plagiarism.

Findings:

a. Most of the respondents have ability to recognize the need of information.

b. All the respondents' access needed information in college library whereas use of other libraries to locate needed information is less.

c. Most of the respondents i.e. 75.00% have skill to summarize the collected information, whereas only 40 (50.00%) respondents are able to validate the information collected.

d. Majority of the respondents have ability to evaluate information and its sources.

e. Most of the respondents are aware about IPR and censorship, but less number of respondents have ability to understand issues relating to plagiarism and fair use of information.

Suggestions:

a. There is a great need to improve information searching skills i.e. ability to summarize, synthesize and validate the information.

b. To raise the level of awareness among the students about issues relating to plagiarism and fair use of information.

Conclusion:

During the last few years an extensive amount of literature has been published on information literacy and emphasizes the different aspects of the phenomenon. B.Ed. students are the future teachers. Therefore they have to play an important role at all levels of education. Assessment of B.Ed. student's information literacy skills is important to determine how information literate they are. B.Ed. students need to know more about the technique of information handling in order to maximize the use of information. The findings of the present study help to improve the information literacy competency of B.Ed. students.

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INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF RESEARCH STUDENTS OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, AURANGABAD.

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Abstract: - *The major purpose of this study was to examine the Information Seeking Behavior of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar marathwada university Aurangabad. Information seeking behavior is expressed in various forms, from reading printed material to research and experimentation. Information-seeking behavior Play the vital role for developing library collections, upgrading facilities, and improving services to effectively meet the information needs of users. The present era is an era of information and knowledge revolution. Many electronic resources have been made most available in the libraries. The increase in availability of information on the Web has affected Information seeking behavior*

Keywords: Information Seeking Behavior, Information Needs, Information, Research Students, etc.

Introduction:

The aim of the study was to broaden our understanding of Information Seeking Behavior (ISB) by linking patterns of information seeking to personality and approach into psychological characteristics can shed light on variability and patterns in Information–Seeking Behavior.

The present era is the era of information and knowledge revolution. Many electronic resources are available in the library. The increase in information available on the Web has affected information seeking Behavior. Innumerable types of information, in a large variety of containers and in many different locations, are all available in one place.

In the modern society, the types of information and the media which present them have become manifold and multifarious, offering men and women a vast selection.

Information seeking behavior involves personal reasons for seeking information, the kinds of information which are being sought, and the ways and sources with which needed information is being sought. Information seeking

behavior is expressed in various forms, from reading printed material to research and experimentation. Scholars, students and faculties actively seek current information from the various media available in libraries, e.g. encyclopedias, journals and, more currently, electronic media. .

Abels (2004) 2 mentioned that the frequency of use of the Internet in 1998-2000 had greatly increased. At the same time, expenditures on monographs showed steady increase.

There is a universal assumption that man was born innocent or ignorant and should actively seek knowledge. "Information seeking is thus a natural and necessary mechanism of human existence" (Marchionini, 1995).

Definitions:

1. Information: Data value in planning, decision making and evaluation of any program me. A data that have been subjected to some processing functions capable of answering user's query be it recorded, summarized, or simply collected that would help decision making.

2. Information Seeking Behavior: Information seeking behavior refers to the way people search for and utilize information. Most times student's information seeking behavior involves active or purposeful information seeking as a result of the need to complete course assignments, prepare for class discussions, seminars, workshops, conferences, or write final year research papers.

King defined information seeking behaviors ―as a manner in which a user conducts himself in relation to a given information environment. It is, therefore regarded as essentially a process of interaction between the user and the rest of the information system.

Objectives:

- To examine the awareness and use of library resources of the students.
- To explore the type of information sources used by the students
- To ascertain users opinion regarding usefulness and adequacy of information sources and services.
- To know the purpose of seeking information.

Need of the study:

The nature of information is not easy to describe. Perhaps the most explicit definition in the literature defines information as recorded experience that is used in decision-making. Today, information technology has developed rapidly and has had a huge impact on access to information and on information seeking behavior. Librarian and library-staff have to know and examine the criteria of information seeking and information used by users for providing information services, designing new information systems, intervening in the operation of existing systems, or planning in service programs.

Review of Literature:

The literature survey reveals that the published literatures in this field are numerous and scattered. It was not possible to record all the

literature for this review therefore; few omissions could not be avoided.

Mirian Kakai, R. Ikoja – Odongo and I.M.N. Kigonogo - Bukenya (1998) investigates in her studies the information needs and seeking - behavior of undergraduate students of Makerere University. The study makes recommendations of student's information –seeking behavior and use of information resources.

Asemi, A. (2005), reports a survey on the search habits of Internet users at the Medical University of Isfahan (MUI), a governmental university in Isfahan city, Iran. Efforts are on to find the search requirements related to the use of the Internet information.

Fatima, Nishat and Ahmad, (2008), investigated the information seeking behaviour of college students to find out the awareness and usage of library resources. The findings of the survey indicated the need to increase the usage of library resources and services.

Kakai et al (2004),observed that the information seeking behaviour of students involved active or purposeful information as a result of the need to complete course assignment, prepare for class discussions, seminars, workshops, conferences, and for writting final year research papers.

Wilson (1981) began his article by saying that "apart from information retrieval there is virtually no other area of information science that has occasioned as much research effort and writing as user studies.'"

Shokeen and Kushik (2002) studied about information seeking behaviour of social scientists working in the universities located in Haryana. They reported most of the social scientists visit the library daily. The first preferred method of searching the required information by the social scientists followed by searching through indexing and abstracting periodicals, and citations in articles respectively. The social scientists use current journals followed by books.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University is founded in the year of 1958. The state legislature passed the Marahwada University October 1958 to established and incorporate a teaching a affiliating university at Aurangabad. The act received assent of the governor on may 5 and the university was inaugurated on August 23, 1958.

Marathwada University since in 1958 renamed Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar marathwada university in January 1994. The facilitation of department there are Arts-11department science-5 Dept. and commerce-1 dept. and lastly on department of management and other Brand of physical education-1. It is in the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar marathwada university(BAMU).

Methodology:

The survey was limited to the students of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar marathwada university, Aurangabad. A questionnaires survey was conducted to collect the information regarding the use of library, online resources, and purpose of

using online resources, satisfaction level of student. A total 185 questionnaires were distributed to student and 164 questionnaires were received, showing an overall response rate of 88.64 percent.

Data Analysis & Interpretation:

The data collected from the students through the questionnaires were analyzed using simple percentage technique. An attempt has been made to analyze the research data collected from students from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar marathwada university, Aurangabad. 185 questionnaires have been distributed as that was the number of researchers doing their research in various subjects. Out of which 164 researchers gave the response to fill up the questionnaire. Response rate of users is 88.64%

1 Sex Proportion

Sex proportion is the proportion of males to females in a population. The primary sex proportion is the proportion at the time of conception, secondary sex proportion is the proportion at time of birth, and tertiary sex proportion is the proportion of mature organisms.

Sr. No.	Sex	Student	Percentage
1	Male	94	57.31%
2	Female	70	42.69%
Total		**164**	**100.00%**

Table No. 1. Sex Proportion

Table no. 1 is show about total number of student of library Of Physical Science department and its show It is confirmed that the present study have out of 164 respondents 94 (57.31%) were Male and 70 (42.69%) were female.

2 Age-Group

Human facial image processing has been an active and interesting research issue for years. Since human faces provide a lot of information, many topics have drawn lots of attentions and thus have been studied intensively in that case present study has analyzed the age group of the respondents.

Sr. No.	Age Group	Student	Percentage
1	20-22	87	53.04%
2	23-25	63	38.42%
3	Above-25	14	08.54%
Total		**164**	**100.00%**

Table No. 2 Age Group

The table 2 shows i.e. maximum user are 20-22 in this group, these are (53.04%) of the user, 63 users are in the 23-25 group it is (38.42%) and only 14 users are above 25 age its (08.54%).

3 Frequency of Visit to the Library

Library and Information Centre is a knowledge bank considered to be the heart of the

university enriched with variety of information sources and services in print and electronic format to support learning, teaching and research. Attempts were made to understand the habit of using the library by the students in a university. Table 3 showing the frequency of visits to the library.

Sr. No.	Frequency	Student	Percentage
1	Daily	105	64.02%
2	Trice in a weekly	36	21.96%
3	Weekly	14	08.54%
4	Monthly	9	05.48%
Total		**164**	**100.00%**

Table No. 3 Frequency of Visit to the Library
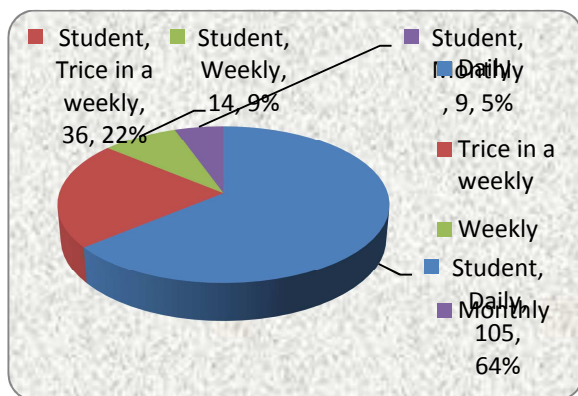
Figure No. 1 Frequency of Visit to the Library

As shown in Table 3 & Fig. no.1, respondents indicated the frequency of visit the library 105 (64.02%) users are visit the library of daily and 36 (21.96%) users are go to the library one time of the trice in a week and 14 (08.54%) users are go to the library in a weekly And 9 users

(05.48%) were visiting the library by monthly respectively.

4 Purpose of Using Library

Library should be viewed as an integral part and parcel of every academician to encourage, motivate and support not only learning and research but also to develop ideal citizens of the country. Thus, the purpose of visiting the library is equally important for optimization of respondents' knowledge to support their educational endeavor. Table 4 shows the purpose of seeking information by the respondents of the study.

Sr. No.	Frequency	Student	Percentage
1	To gain current Knowledge	32	19.52%
2	To Find specific Information	20	12.19%
3	To Read Newspaper	23	14.02%
4	To Study	65	39.64%
5	To Avail the Xerox facility	18	10.98%
6	Any Other	6	03.65%
Total		**164**	**100.00%**

Table No. 4 Purpose of using Library

It is noted from the Table 4 that, about (19.52%) of respondents' purpose of visiting the library is to again current awareness. This is followed by respondents using the library to the

study (39.64%). And (12.19%) of respondents use the library to find specific information & (14.02%) to read newspaper, (10.98%) of respondents use to avail the Xerox facility. Thus general tendency for visiting the library by the students is to any other facilities.

5 Use Library Catalogue

Sr. No	Feel Library catalogue	Student	Percentage
1	Satisfactory	128	78.04%
2	Not Satisfactory	36	21.96%
Total		**164**	**100.00**

Table No. 5 Use of Library Catalogue

Table 5 shows the students go to the library and its most use the library catalogue, it is 128 (78.04%) users use the library catalogue satisfactory and 36 (21.96%) student use library catalogue not satisfactory.

6 Familiar Kinds of Documents of User

Sr. No	Kinds of documents	Student	Percentage
1	Bibliography	42	25.60%
2	Reference Books	64	39.02
3	Subjects Periodical	32	19.52
4	Indexing & Abstracting Periodical	26	15.86
Total		**164**	**100.00**

Table No. 6 Familiar Kinds of Documents of Uses

Table 6 below indicated the both student are familiar with the book are 42 (25.60%) student are familiar with the bibliography. Reference books are uses in library are the 64 (39.02%) and other 32 (19.52%) use the subject periodical and 26 (15.86%) Use the indexing & abstracting periodical use of the document in the library.

7 Sources of E-Resources

The students were asked to mention the sources they used to access the e-resources.

Sr. No.	Source	Student	Percentage
1	OPAC	46	28.04%
2	Search Engines	68	41.47%
3	Websites of Universities	50	30.49%
Total		**164**	**100.00**

Table No. 7 Sources of E-Resources

Table 7 it is clear from the table that 68 (41.47%) students use Search Engines as source of Accessing e-resources, while 50 (30.49%) students found the source in the form of websites of

universities and institutions. The OPAC as a source to access the e-resources got the favors of 46 (28.04%) students. It is evident from the analysis that the majority of the students found the search engines an easy way to get access to e-resources.

8 Frequency of Using E-Resources

The usage of the e-resources amongst the students is yet to pick-up.

Sr. No.	E-Resources	Frequency (%)	Sometimes (%)	Never (%)
1	Electronic Journal	20 (43.47%)	16 (34.78%)	10 (21.73%)
2	Electronic Books	16 (34.78%)	9 (19.56%)	21 (54.65%)
3	Online Database	14 (30.43%)	22 (47.82%)	10 (21.73%)
4	CD-Rom Database	10 (21.73%)	13 (28.26%)	23 (50.00%)

Table No. 8 Frequency of Using E-Resources

Table 5.3 shows the frequency of accessed E-resources 20 (43.47%) students used e-journals; 16 (34.78%) used e-books and 14 (30.43%) used online databases and just 10 (21.73%) had CD-ROM databases. While these e-resources had found favors by a few more students who could access them sometimes. However, it is very clear from the Table that majority of the students never used e-resources.

9 Using Internet

Sr. No.	Using Internet	Student	Percentage
1	Research Project	38	23.17%
2	Google	27	16.46%
3	Face book	40	24.39%
4	Chatting	29	17.68%
5	Collected the Data	25	15.24%
6	Don't use	5	03.05%
	Total	**164**	**100.00**

Table No. 9 Using Internet
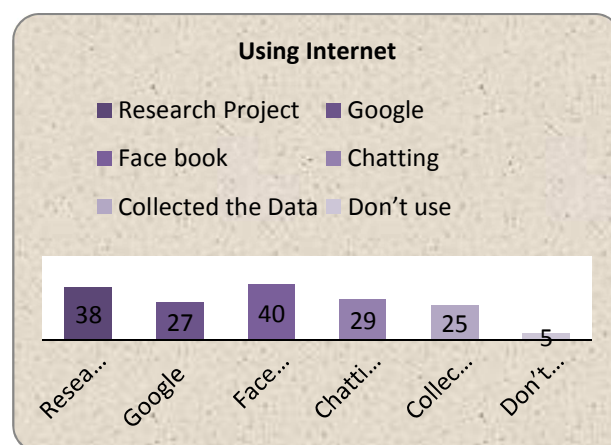
Figure N0.2 Using Internet

It is seen from the table 9 and Fig no. 2 that, quite surprisingly internet is used mainly for fill up Face book 40 (24.39%) than for Research Project 38 (23.17%). However, the other purposes of using internet by the respondents are for Chatting 29 (17.68%), Google 27 (16.46%) and collected the data 25 (15.24%). Thus the result shows that, research projects, communication and downloading programs are the purposes of using internet.

10 Purpose of seeking information

Sr. No	Purpose	Students	Percentage
1	For preparing class lectures	30	18.29%
2	For writing and presenting paper	25	15.25%
3	For doing research work	46	28.04%
4	For doing Ph.D.	54	32.93%
5	For entertainment	9	05.49%
	Total	**164**	**100.00**

Table No.10. Purpose of information seeking

As shown in Table 10, respondents indicated the purpose of seeking information. 54 (32.93%) students sought information for doing Ph.D., 46(28.04%) for doing research work, and 30 (18.29%) for preparing class lectures. 25 (15.25%) for writing and presenting paper and lastly very less than 9 (05.49%) for entertainment.

Conclusion:

Certain conclusions can be drawn from the study students at Dr. B.A.M. University, Aurangabad know the importance of information, given the fact that a majority of them seek information to improve their academic performance. All the respondents are in the habit of using the library and more than half of them visit the library everyday and one-fifth visits the library every alternate day and a very negligible portion does not use the library and they are having their personal book collection. The observation of all results Male is the maximum respondents, the age group of respondents is maximum of the users or students are 22-23. More than 90% researchers are within the age group of 20-25. The purpose of seeking information. 54 (32.93%) students sought information for doing Ph.D. The quite surprisingly internet is used mainly for fill up Face book 40 (24.39%) than for Research Project 38 (23.17%). the frequency of accessed E-resources 20 (43.47%) students used e-journals. 68 (41.47%) students use Search Engines as source of Accessing e-resources. about (19.52%) of respondents' purpose of visiting the library is to again current awareness.

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IMPORTANCE AND PROMOTIONS OF LIBRARY SERVICES: A MARKETING STRATEGY

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Abstract: - *This article focuses on ways to Library Services by using personal and professional skills. In the digital era, advanced technologies like internet, virtual libraries are helping our profession to publicize library, collections and Library services. Specially the term marketing of library services in not new, it is shown by giving the examples of Dr. Rangnathan's five laws. The author also tried to find out some methods through which we can increase the usage of library and also attracted the users towards the library; it is beautifully shown by the author by giving almost ten methods for marketing the library services. If any library will try to use these methods, the usage of library resources will surely increased.*

Introduction:

The essence of marketing involves finding out what users want and then set out to meet those needs. Marketing is a management process which identifies, anticipates and supplies customer requirements efficiently. As librarians, we participate in this process of assessing our user's needs and try to fulfil them. Promotion of library services includes increased usage and value in the organization, educating users and changing perceptions.

Meaning of Marketing:

The relation between library and marketing is not much understandable. The term 'Marketing' purely relates to promotion for profit and in particular for money. As well as the libraries are concerned, they are non-profit organizations. But the meaning of today's

marketing is not only to get profit but also to make all type of users aware with the products. Now the fundamental of marketing is to concentrate on all types of customers, this modern approach of marketing is also the main objective of libraries worldwide, but in libraries we are not treating with customers, we are treating with users of the library.

The American marketing association representing marketing professionals, states that "Marketing is an organizational function and a set of processes for creating, communicating and delivering values to customers and for managing customers relationships in ways that benefit the organization and its stakeholders". As far the concept of modern marketing is concerned, customers play a very important role. The medium of advertising has been increased. Now-a-days companies are marketing their products through internet, mobiles, newspapers, online shopping stores, television etc.

User Needs: Librarians must be updated about the organization, its business, products and research activities. They must be prompt and sensitive to the requirements of the organization and users increase of diversification of business or research projects. Prompt action must be taken to modify library collection accordingly.

Quality Library Services:

This is one of the most essential parts for promoting as well as Marketing of library services. Every library professional must know five laws of library science as quoted by Mr. Ranganathan-.

1. Books are for use
2. Every reader his [or her] book
3. Every book its reader
4. Save time of the user
5. Library is a growing organism

These laws must be applied to each and every library. However, for the present technologically advanced era, these laws can be modified as:

1. Every information source is for use
2. Every user must know about source of information to fulfil the requirements.
3. Librarian must make an effort to know who are probable users and inform them about the resources.
4. Right information should reach the right person at the right time.
5. Library is a growing organism and hence library professionals must use their skills to provide accurate information from this knowledge ocean.

Why marketing is required to promote Library Services? :

With the advent of Information communication technology (ICT), the approach and demand of the users has suddenly changed. Now-a-days users of library are showing a very mature approach. Online information is replacing the printed information fast. The marketing of Libraries doesn't mean that any library is selling something and promoting the products. It means the users of library must be aware about the services provided by the library. Libraries are playing very important role in society by giving all the advanced information to users in many

ways. Approach and demand of users are rapidly changing. With the advent of internet, any user can't wait for long to access to any information. Librarians supposed to be internet savvy and fully aware with all the latest tools for accessing to any particular information. Those days has gone, when the librarians take the time to at least two days to collect any information on any foreign country and policy, now all the information is available on just one click. Now every person has its own library in the form of Laptop.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, the father of library science in India, was a thinker with future vision. He has observed this need of marketing of library service, years before. The five fundamental categories developed by Dr. Ranganathan is the finest example of marketing of library services.

- His first law **'Books are for use'** tells us about the usage of books in the library. These books are not kept in the library only to showcase. It is the duty of library staff to ensure that these books and other printed material should be used and must be in the reach of every user of the library.

- His second law **'Every reader has its book'** and third law **'Every book has its reader'** tells us that every person coming in the library should be satisfied and must get the book, he wants. Library staff should be aware with the need of the users.

- His fourth law **'Save the time of the reader'** is the finest example of time

management. It tells us the value of time of both the user and the library staff.

- His fifth law **'Library is a growing organism'** tells us that library collections and resources are increasing every day. So, the level of services should be increased for the proper utilization of these resources.

We saw that the concept of marketing of library services is not new to us; only thing is the change of medium of information. Users are not dependent only of books and other printed materials to access to any information. So many new ways and techniques have developed. It is very difficult for all the countries particularly in developing countries like India to promote and increase the level of services without the help of government agencies. It is much expensive and time taking process. Government should think some collaborative efforts in this direction.

The marketing of library services in India is not a something that holds the attention of the libraries in past. That is why; the libraries are not so much popular in common people they serve and also the work of library professionals is not appreciated at all on any level. The solution for this entire problem can be a law that includes all types of libraries and also to start some aggressive campaigns. Even promotional campaigns are not more in numbers, the latest graph of use of libraries in increasing in last couple of years. This is due to the fact that the levels of service offered by the libraries are improving and the internet was used to be an instrument to promote libraries.

Some methods of marketing of library services

1. Internet

2. Creation of websites

3. Organizing library weeks/ book fairs

4. Seminars/conferences/workshops

5. Promotional campaigns

6. Library brochure

7. Inter library loan(ILL)

8. By organizing competitions

9. Conduct of surveys

10. More public libraries should be opened.

These are some of the methods, by using these methods we can maximize the use of library services. We can discuss these methods in detail that how we can do marketing of library services through these methods.

Some methods of Professional Skills for Good Library Services:

1. Welcoming approach towards library users

2. Establish personal relationship with as many users as possible

3. Make it a point to visit staff rather than waiting for them to visit library

4. Ability to accept changes

5. Ability to keep up with new ideas in technology

6. Ability to sell ideas/library services

7. Give timely, accurate and relevant information

8. Develop reading habits and cultural awareness for acquiring knowledge

Professional skills:

E mailers: This is a very fastest and cheapest way of communicating with people. By maintaining an updated address list, different user groups can be

targeted with different versions of advertising `message'.

1. We can provide current awareness service through e-mailers...

2. We can post

3. Summaries of good books

4. Abstracts of useful, good articles

5. Good quotes, anecdotes from books/ literature

6. Important information / data

7. New arrivals list

Library website:

1. A separate library website or web page on the organization's website is an effective tool for publicizing library services.

2. Web page should be catchy and list library services offered in terms of reader's interest.

3. Make website a "gateway" to library resources and the most popular page. The web page shall include online catalogue of library (WEBOPAC) with…

- Advanced search facilitates to enable users to search required information by all options such as author, title, publisher, keywords, editor, etc.

- Boolean search option to get exact information

- List of journals and all library holdings preferably with an abstract of each.

- Availability of publications (issued / on rack)

- Current literate / publications received in library   Virtual library

- Access to online journals / magazines
- Access to important online reference books, handbooks, manuals, dictionaries, etc. Common Document Repository (information users can even submit the information with them to library) Benefits of library websites & virtual libraries
- Saves library space
- Provides information instantly
- Rich search options and rapid full-text search
- Multiple accesses- same resources can be used at the same time by multiple users
- Easy dissemination of specific information
- Better leverage for individual search
- 24 x 7 access with anywhere and anytime availability
- Ability to track usage
- Allow collaboration and exchange of ideas ('ask the Expert' or 'Discussion forums' through network)
- Cost effective: Conventional libraries are expensive due to building (infrastructure), Professional staff, maintenance cost, etc.

Promotional Events:

Manage promotional programmers to enhance the image of library and encourage its use. The objective of the program is to create awareness of library services and resources and to sustain users' interest over time.

Library Induction program for new users:

- Introduction of library staff

- How to use catalogue/ WEBOPAC for searching the information
- Entire library tour
- Introduce library services offered
- Rules & regulations of library following activities can be held in co-ordination with HR or Technical departments of the organization.
1. Books exhibitions
2. Display of new books, most read books and important literature received Knowledge quiz/ contest Quiz on specific topic related to organization's interest or on any general topic can be held & prizes can be offered to winners. This can be held periodically (once in a month or quarterly)
3. Lecture series/ group discussion
4. Lecture series on specific or various work related subjects or Group discussion on a specific book can be held

Tips for good library services:

- Know the user's needs.
- Provide exact information at exact time
- Guide readers to finds out information
- Preferably have open access system
- Make library arrangements user friendly with easy access to books & other publications
- Display newly arrived books & other publications to attract readers
- Use colour tags for easy location of books
- Use book separators for separating different collections
- Display most readable and popular books

- Circulation of important articles, magazines, journal, etc.
- Avoid cumbersome rules
- Weed out old and outdated information sources
- Well equipped with computers, internet, DVD/ CD players, photocopy machine, etc.
- Good / comfortable seating and lighting arrangements, etc.
- Silence & fresh air environment
- Convenient library timings
- Good library décor

Conclusion:

In coping with information explosion, it is quality and not quantity that counts. Marketing of library services is much required, if we want people to come to library. Marketing of information services is very effective tool to promote library services and raise the image of library professionals & profile. Government has to play a very important role in this issue. It is the duty of every state to pass library act and take the role of libraries seriously. Libraries are like a 'temple of knowledge' for the society. The library staff should be aware with all the latest techniques for providing all the modern service to users. More public libraries should be opened in the country to increase the reading habits of public and also make them intellectually competent. By using the methods mentioned in the article, the usage of library services surely be increased. The key to success of library professionals is to know users requirement, provide quality service and cater to their needs.

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DIGITAL PRESERVATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The world is witnessing a rapid and progressive transformation as a result of Information Technology revolution, which has predominated all aspect of societal development. One of such transformation has manifested in the form of digital libraries. The evolution of digital libraries has ensured the emergence of global networked environment that has dramatically changed the face of libraries, their functions, services as well as their storage and delivery system. One of such services is digital preservation, which is the work needed to ensure that digital content is maintained and accessible into the future use. This paper intends to examine the status of digital preservation of information resources in Academic libraries, its problems, needs and challenges.*

Keywords: Digital Preservation; Information Resources; Needs; Challenges; Benefits; Academic Libraries.

Introduction:

Digital preservation is a major concern for digital libraries. Libraries all over world have always placed emphasis on the preservation of information resources and this has posed serious challenges to librarian and other information managers. Preservation no doubt has in increasingly continued to take center stage information management and handling particularly with proliferation of publications and other information resources in different formats. The present global information environment propelled by information and communication technologies has made preservation of information resources, particularly in academic libraries more critical to information professionals than ever before. Research out puts of any academic institution are considered to play critical roles the assessment of intellectual and cultural growth of any society particularly in developing countries where knowledge production and dissemination have been considered very low. The major goal of any preservation technique is to hand over the society's civilization to another generation and equally make them available and accessible to the international scholarly

community (Aajibili, 2012) . Therefore transmission of Institutional information recourses which are part of the cultural heritage of a people is far to library and information professionals. Maintains that, the information resources contain active and inactive documents which accumulate overtime in the life of the Institution (Muhammed, 2006). Usually information resources are mainly a collection of grey literature and other publication from scholars. The range Information Resources involved; Electronic Magazines/Journals, Library Web sites, Search engines, Audio Books (Downloadable/Digital), online databases, RSS feeds, ask an expert. etc. The rationale for a digital preservation of information resources in academic environment has been underscored by (Ahrams, 2005) when he explained that information resources creates enabling environment for scholarly publishing and make research productivity of a particular institution more visible globally. It therefore adds value to credibility of a university in terms of its intellectual. The objective of this paper is to examining the status of Digital preservation of Information Resources in Academic Libraries. To find out the needs, benefits, challenges and way forward as an academic libraries adopt the need of globalization of information for their educational development and the fact that cannot afford to stand a loaf.

Purposes:

The main purpose of digital preservation is to ensure protection of information of enduring value for access by present and future generations. Digital technology is revolutionizing the traditional concepts of preservation, access and archival of information. Some importantpurposes which fulfill the aims of digital preservation are:

- For maintaining the historical value of information
- For reducing the effects of deteriorating factors
- For saving the space and time in all respect.
- For making information survive life time
- For providing worldwide accessibility
- For the purpose of backup

Definition Of Digital Preservation:

There are many definitions of a digital preservation,

1) According to Trusted Digital Repositories (TDR, 2002) "digital preservation encompasses a broad range of activities designed to extend the usable life of machine readable computer files and protect them from media failure, physical loss and old fashioned".

2) Kelly (1999) defines digital preservation as "storage, maintenance, and accessibility of digital object (include any digital material such as a text document, an image file, a multimedia CD-ROM or a database) over long-term, usually as a consequence of applying one or more digital

preservation strategies". Digital preservation is the active management of digital content over time to ensure ongoing access.

3) Kirchhoff (2008) defines digital preservation as "series of management policies and activities necessary to ensure the enduring usability, authenticity, discoverability, and accessibility of content over the very long-term". Digital preservation refers to a series of managed activities designed to ensure continuing access to all kinds of records in digital formats for as long as necessary and to protect them from media failure, physical loss and obsolescence (Cornell University Library, 2005).

4) The Wikipedia (2014) defines "digital preservation" as "the series of managed activities necessary to ensure continued access to digital information for as long as necessary". Digital preservation involves the planning, resource allocation, and application of preservation methods and technologies to ensure that digital information of continuing value remains accessible and usable. It combines policies, strategies and actions to ensure access to reformatted and born digital content regardless of the challenges of media failure and technological change.

Digital Preservation:

Preservation is about that a document in any form is accessible and usable for future.

Managing the accessibility of digital media, however, is much more complex than with such non-digital media as paper. When a document is preserved in its original format, all aspects of the Document are preserved its physical presence, its format, its layout, and it's content. It is practically impossible to extract selective parts because they are not editable. Digital objects, in contrast, are easily decomposed into individual elements, and significantly more effort must be made to preserve them as a whole. Preservation itself is primarily concerned with the survival of information in a usable form for as long as it is required. Preservation encompasses a wide variety of inter-related activities, such as procedure, policies, standards etc. designed to prolong the usable life of human artifacts. Many measures should be in mind before digital preservation, like Selection of material, Digitization, Canonicalization, Replication, Migration, and Emulation.

Digital preservation is the numbers of actions and interventions required to ensure continued and reliable access to authentic digital objects for as long as they are deemed to be of value. This encompasses not just technical activities, but also all of the strategic and organizational considerations that relate to the survival and management of digital material. Digital objects will cease to be accessible without active management and intervention. The Digital preservation has to guarantee the integrity, understandability, originality, authenticity, and accessibility of digital records and data over long term. To enable this preservation file formats have to fulfill a number of requirements.

Wide use and acceptance improve long term perspective of file formats. Preservation formats

must be free of any cryptographically and compression techniques, their specification should be self-contained, and they should be storage independent. Microforms and compact discs are two important media of digital preservation.

Need Of Digital Preservation:

Libraries should have a clear understanding about its purpose for digitizing and preserving digital material. Fundamental needs for digital preservation include:

- Exponential growth in digital information available in libraries and its ephemeral nature;
- Increased complexity of digital objects (incorporating text, images, audio, video, GIS, formats, etc.) and their increasing dependency on the software required to read and use them;
- Rapid flux of technology, standards and formats;
- Multiplicity of standards and formats;
- Absence of widely-accepted standards that will assure access overtime;
- Need to ensure usability, durability and intellectual integrity of the digital information; and
- Rapid changes and obsolescence of storage media (e.g., Limited life span of storage media).

Digital Preservation In Academic Libraries:

Digital Preservation in academic libraries raise challenges of a fundamentally different nature which are added to the problems of preserving of traditional format materials. The term 'digital preservation' means the planning, resources allocation, and application of preservation methods and technologies necessary to ensure that digital information of continuing value remains accessible and usable.

As more information resources are digitized or born digital, the question of how to keep digital objects accessible for future generation becomes increasingly pressing. Digital preservation in academic libraries presents digital libraries with both technical and service challenges. The method required to preserve digital objects in a readable format test the technological capabilities of digital libraries in additions to presenting complex service challenges. Institutions must make decisions about which documents to preserve and if, or how to preserve the context of the document. The decisions made today will directly impact upon digital libraries ability to meet future user needs.

The major issues the digital library services that will satisfy user expectations and resolve their information needs for generations to come include how to determine the stake holders in, as well as the legal issues affecting digital preservation initiatives. As part of the effort to preserve institutional information resources and ensure global accessibility of these information resources.

i. Copying also referred to as refreshing or 'migration' which is complex than simply transferring a stream of bits from old to new

media or from generation of systems on the next.

ii. Transfer digital information from less stable magnetic and optical media by printing page images on paper or micro filming.

iii. Another strategy for digital preservation is to pre-serve digital information in the simplest possible digital format in order to minimize the requirements for sophisticated retrieval software.

Digital preservation is an essential element of digital library management due to the increasingly important role digitals information resources play in our academic environment. The work of libraries and information workers will be central to the success of digital preservation activities in academic libraries. Therefore, librarians and information workers must develop skills to take the many challenges raised by digital Meredith ship.

Challenges of Digital Preservation In Academic Libraries:

Digital preservation has so many advantages but it is worthy to note that there are some factors that hinder it. Identified some specificity of preservation issue in academic libraries (Kanyengo, 2006):

a. Information Policies

b. Infrastructures

c. Financial constraint

d. Technical knowledge

Problems of Digital Libraries In India:

- Lack of proper information and communication technology(ICT).
- Lack of proper planning and integration of information resources.
- Rigidity in the publishers policies and data formats.
- Lack of ICT strategies and policies.
- Lack of technical skills.
- Management support.
- Copy Right / IPR issues.
- Problem of building digital collection.
- Acquiring electronic resources.
- Electronic shelving.
- Selecting items for digitization.
- Problem of digital Audiovisual preservation.

Way Forward:

In the light of the foregoing, the following are here by recommended as the way forward:

1. Government at both the federal and state level must develop a more proactive and progressive attitude to implementation of the national policy for information infrastructure and facilities.

2. The problem of epileptic power supply and poor telecommunications infrastructure should be doggedly addressed by the government by injecting the necessary funds and technical expertise.

3. Academic libraries should explore more alternative sources of funding as over reliance on the

government on monies that are not fourth coming may not provide the desired solutions.

4. Practicing librarian must be involved in training and retraining in the knowledge of ICT

competencies required for them to effectively manage the re-sources in the Academic libraries towards digitization of library services.

5. Finally, the need for the committees of University librarians and their counterparts in

Polytechnics and colleges to sensitize their respective Intuition's administrators on the central role of academic libraries in teaching, learning and research activities in academic

communities.

Conclusion:

Digital preservation in one such initiative, the library has to take up responding to the growing use and adaptability of information technology to library related activities. Digital Preservation can, therefore, the seen as the set of process and activities that ensure the continued access to information and all kinds of records. A commitment to preserving digital information requires a legal environment that enables preservation. It also means that organization must take responsibility for preservation by erecting new policies and creating the economic means to secure survival of this generation's knowledge into the future.

Information has become the fourth basic need of our life and our country cannot be too lagging behind from the changing if information world. The libraries are responsible to collect,

disseminate and preserve the printed heritage of our country.

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INFORMATION LITERACY: CONCEPT, NEED AND STANDARD FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *This paper illustrates the information literacy concept, programme and need in libraries. Librarians and professionals have an opportunity to change their role through using of Information technology and computer. Today's librarians are user teacher, evaluators and service provider of Information and knowledge, the role of librarians towards library user, education programme. Suggestions have been made for making information literacy activities more effective.*

Keywords: User Education, Information Literacy, Computer Literacy.

Introduction:

Information and modern technologies plays an important role in the changing the world. New technologies and global race for knowledge lead to train our use. A technological, educational and social change make direct impact on higher education and brings more impact on libraries. Librarian and Library User should make use of various computer technologies, various channels, medias and information communication technologies to change libraries traditional concept.

Information Literacy some important chronology:

The term information literacy was first used by US educator Paul Zurkowski in a 1974 report The information service environment, relationships and priorities ED 100391

Information literacy initiatives in Australia originated in the school library sector during the 1970s and in New Zealand during the mid 1980s

In 1989 the American Library Association (ALA) Presidential Committee on Information Literacy issued a Final report which defined four

components of information literacy: the ability to recognise when information is needed and to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information

Definitions:

There is most recent alternative definition to be offered, here is that originating in the UNESCO-sponsored Meeting of Experts on Information Literacy. "Information Literacy encompasses knowledge of one's information concerns and needs, and the ability to identify, locate, evaluate, organize and effectively create, use and communicate information to address issues or problems at hand; it is a prerequisite for participating effectively in the Information Society, and is part of the basic human right of life long learning." **(US National Commission on Library and Information Science, 2003)** To be information literate, a person must be able to recognise when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information." **(American Library Association, 1998)** Information literacy is an understanding and set of abilities enabling individuals to 'recognise when information is needed and have the capacity to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information.

CAUL, 2004 A new liberal art that extends from knowing how to use computers and access information to critical reflection on that nature of information itself its technical infrastructure and its social cultural and philosophical context and impact.

Jeremy Shapiro & Shelly Hughes (1996) Information literacy is a process of turning information into meaning, understanding, and new ideas

Sanford (2000) Defines Information literacy as a set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed & have the ability to locate evaluate & use effectively the needed information.

Association of College & Research libraries (ACRL) Information literacy may be a new term in the higher education. The idea of resource based education is an old one and librarians have been involved in teaching the effective use of information resources over a century under the library skills.

Resource based education: This term resource based education, bibliographic instruction, library instructions, computer literacy, among others will often be used in conjunction with the term information literacy.

In generally we may say literate means one who will be able to read & write. Information Literacy is the ability to identify, retrieve, evaluate, and use information that is appropriate to a need. 'Zurkowskyy' used this term for the first time in 1974, who was the president of Information Industry Association

Need of Information Literacy:

- Information Literacy is an understanding ability of student, researchers and various professional workers to recognize when information is needed and have the capacity to

locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information.

The need of the information literacy in educational libraries.

- Student and library user would able to use the principles of scholarly communication to their study or research needs and problems of information handling, searching resources sharing and using need.

- Student and library user acquire ability to locate, select and use appropriate information retrieval tools and sources in order to obtain useful information in connection with studies or work of the end users, and when required.

- Student would be confidence in using, and satisfaction in carrying out information searching;

Study Plan for Academic library

Information literacy and higher education:

Students and information users are central to the mission of higher and other educational institutions, and is increasingly reflected in descriptions of graduate qualities. Information literacy extends learning beyond formal classroom settings and supports individuals in self directed learning in all arenas of life.

Librarians coordinate the evaluation and selection of intellectual resources for programs and services; organise, and maintain collections and points of access to information; and provide advice and coaching to students and academic staff who seek information.

Academics and student learner advisers develop specific materials to support student learning and provide a range of services related academic literacy—reading, writing, listening and speaking in a university setting, time and task management, and learning in an online environment.

Librarians Role in Information Literacy:

As higher education continue to develop new approaches to learning and teaching, the role of librarians is changing as they seek to devise, develop and implement strategies and systems which embed information literacy in the curriculum.

Strategic and planning areas for librarians are:

Develop learning theory, assessment and evaluation, course reform, policy development planning, wide organisational infrastructure, (wide network) print and online learning resources, teaching and learning partnerships and staff development. Teachers and librarians require specialist knowledge and skills to fully engage with, and be integrated into, the learning and teaching processes of an institution. which empowers students 'as independent users of information by using information literacy skills, as an 'emerging skill' and key generic capability, into the whole learning process'.

Essential changes in Librarian and Academics for better information literacy:

The elements of Program Planning and Teaching, and identically for library user education in higher education are close cooperation between teachers/academics and librarians must exist information skills need to be taught 'in context', not as they often have been, in a vacuum

- librarians have an important perspective to contribute to the teaching/learning process for they see the problems clients have in carrying out research/inquiry based tasks

- librarians have a teaching role to perform, a role that focuses on information and the skills needed to access and use it

- the skills for independent learning are fundamental to both lifelong learning and the economic and social wellbeing of our society

- the resourcing implications must be explored at the same time as the curriculum is being developed.

- librarians would be able to develop a systematic method of searching for information related to areas of studies of the users;

- They would be aware of wide range of sources (including open access sources) available for finding information and select the sources which will best meet users needs;

The elements of Cooperative Program Planning and Teaching, and identically for library user education in higher education are close cooperation between teachers/academics and librarians must exist information skills need to be taught 'in context', not as they often have been, in a vacuum librarians have an important perspective to contribute to the teaching/learning process for they see the problems clients have in carrying out research/inquiry based tasks librarians have a teaching role to perform, a role that focuses on information and the skills needed to access and use it the skills for independent learning are fundamental to both lifelong learning and the economic and social wellbeing of our society the resourcing implications must be explored at the same time as the curriculum is being developed

Role of Student user:

Information literacy development multiplies the opportunities for self directed learning, as students become engaged in using a wide variety of information sources to expand their knowledge, ask informed questions, and sharpen their critical thinking for still further self directed learning. To take fullest advantage of problem based learning, students must often use thinking skills requiring them to become effective users of information sources in many locations and formats, thereby increasing their responsibility for their own learning.

Information Literacy: Students problem-solving process:

- exploring and questioning
- defining an information need
- creating a plan to locate relevant information
- reading the medium

- synthesizing information to create knowledge
- applying insight to personal, social or global contexts to create wisdom
- self-evaluating the process and the product

Information Literacy Program in library:

Library can perform following program for Information literacy in academic libraries.

- User education program: Librarian should use this program for new comer students through lecture method and library visit to introduce our library services, facilities, collection and rules.

- College Prospectus: Library can publish detailed information regarding services, collection, facilities, procedure, college prospectus having detailed information regarding library collection, services, rules & regulation as well as library procedure, process which library provides to the users. Because of this student will become aware with library collection & facility before admission.

- Library Brochures: Publishing a library handbook /Brochures which includes detailed information regarding library which help student to known library facility.

- Aid in co-curricular activities: Newspaper clipping files and books related the conducting co-circular activities play an important role in this regard.

- Book exhibition: Library can be arranging a book exhibition of new books in library & also yearly book exhibition of old book because of this student know all the material of library.

- Book Talk: Fifty regular or efficient students can be selected to part in discussion on a specific book and script reading session can be arranged on a specific book by this librarian known whose author book good for the student.

- Readers Club: Readers club can be establishing to promote reading culture among the readers. Librarian should give instruction to all readers club when first year, second year, third year group came in library for reading, it is compulsory for them and library should maintain a writing record of that.

Use of the Information literacy framework/Standards:

The Framework incorporates standards and learning outcomes that consist of the characteristics, attributes, processes, knowledge, skills, attitudes, beliefs and aspirations associated with the information literate person. The standards are grounded in generic skills, information skills and values and beliefs. These will be affected by the specific disciplinary context. They extend the information literacy progress of educators, teacher librarians and librarians, in the higher education and Technological and Further Education sectors. This provides higher education with an opportunity to articulate the standards with those of the other education sectors so that a continuum of expectation can be developed for students at all

levels. The standards outline the process by which academics, librarians, and others, pinpoint specific indicators which identify a student as information literate.

Some indicators that show kinds of competency and parameters to accomplish that standard. As far nine standards are identified which have three broad spectrums, such as information literacy standards, independent learning standards and social responsibility standards. Although these standards and indicators are initially developed for students, these can be equally applicable to the common citizens as well as college libraries users.

Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education:

Standard I

I.   Information Literate person determines the nature and extent of the information needed.

1. Information Literate (information literate) person defines and articulates the need for information.

2. information literate person identifies a variety of types and formats of potential sources for information.

3. information literate person considers the costs and benefits of acquiring the needed information.

4. information literate person reevaluates the nature and extent of the information need.

Standard II

II.   information literacy person accesses needed information effectively and efficiently.

1. Information literacy person selects the most appropriate investigative methods or information retrieval systems for accessing the needed information.

2. Information literate person constructs and implements effectively designed search strategies.

3. Information literate person retrieves information online or in person using a variety of methods.

4. Information literate person refines the search strategy if necessary.

5. Information literate person extracts, records, and manages the information and its sources.

Standard III

III.   Information literate person evaluates information and its sources critically and incorporates selected information into his or her knowledge base and value system.

1 Information literate person summarizes the main ideas to be extracted from the information gathered.

2. Information literate person articulates and applies initial criteria for evaluating both the information and its sources.

3. Information literate person synthesizes main ideas to construct new concepts.

4. Information literate person compares new

knowledge with prior knowledge to determine the value added, contradictions, or other unique characteristics of the information.

5. Information literate person determines whether the new knowledge has an impact on the individual's value system and takes steps to reconcile differences.

6. Information literate person validates understanding and interpretation of the information through discourse with other individuals, subject-area experts, and/or practitioners.

7. Information literate person determines whether the initial query should be revised.

Standard IV

IV. Information literate person, individually or as a member of a group, uses information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose.

1. information literate person applies new and prior information to the planning and creation of a particular product or performance.

2. information literate person revises the development process for the product or performance.

3. information literate person communicates the product or performance effectively to others.

Standard V

V. Information literate person understands many of the economic, legal, and social issues surrounding the use of information and accesses and uses information ethically and legally.

1. Information literate person understands many of the ethical, legal and socio-economic issues surrounding information and information technology.

2. Information literate person follows laws, regulations, institutional policies, and etiquette related to the access and use of information resources.

3. Information literate person acknowledges the use of information sources in communicating the product or performance.

(Source: ACRL Information Literacy Competency Standards)

An information literate person is able to:

- recognize a need for information
- determine the extent of information needed
- access the needed information efficiently
- evaluate the information and its sources
- incorporate selected information into their knowledge base
- use information effectively to accomplish a purpose
- understand economic, legal, social and cultural issues in the use of information
- access and use information ethically and legally
- classify, store, manipulate and redraft information collected or generated
- recognise information literacy as a prerequisite for lifelong learning

Information literate from the basis for lifelong learning, It is common to all disciplines, to all learning environment and to all levels of education. Information literacy is an understanding and set of abilities enabling student to 'recognise when information is needed and have the capacity to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information'.

Conclusion:

Information literacy requires sustained development throughout all levels of formal education, primary, secondary and tertiary. In particular, as students progress through their undergraduate years and graduate programs, they need to have repeated opportunities for seeking, evaluating, managing and applying information gathered from multiple sources and obtained from discipline specific research methods. Achieving information literacy requires an understanding that such development is not extraneous to the curriculum but is woven into its content, structure, and sequence. Furthermore, information literacy 'cannot be the outcome of any one subject. It is the cumulative experience from a range of subjects and learning experiences which creates the information literate person.'

College library authorities and public librarians should impart information literacy competencies to the College library users. The importance of college libraries would be felt more strongly, if the college libraries attract common citizens and younger generations and such

librarians meet the information needs of all walks of users.

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PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract: - *Professional development (PD) is a lifetime learning process, which is both universal and individualized. It is a universal requirement of all librarians in order to keep up with the rapid changes in the library field and maintain professionalism. At the same time, it is an individualized experience that varies with the needs of specific work duties as well as resources available around one's working, social, and academic environment. This article overview on the needs (i.e., expansion and diversification of one's functionality) and resources for PD. Administrative support, a very important PD related topic, is also discussed.*

Keywords: Professional Development, College Library, Librarians, Job Satisfaction, ALA, CALA and Academic Librarians.

Introduction:

Professional development for academic librarians fulfills a need for the continuing acquisition of knowledge and competencies that has not been met by either formal education or on-the-job-training. This need is driven by both the "technological imperative" (the rapid technological change that characterizes contemporary academic libraries), and by the element that librarians share with other professionals, that they are compensated for what they know as well as for what they do. One essential component of the academic librarian's knowledge base is the world of scholarship. The library and information sciences degree does a competent job of preparing librarians for the role of service provider in assisting patrons with the process of completing their scholarship tasks. As

individuals, however, librarians may be less well served by formal training for the scholarship demands of their own research and publication, particularly in faculty status settings. Professional development programs work well to foster both specific skill-sets and the more diffuse aspects of process.

While professional development is frequently practice, or task-oriented, it is an equally effective forum for imparting discipline-specific theory, and institutional culture and goals. The core of professional development consists of two elements: the process, and what is achieved via the process, the knowledge and skills pertaining to a given profession. The professional development literature reflects this dual nature, focusing primarily on delivery (process) or content. Professional development benefits both the individual and the institution. For the individual, the ongoing process of acquiring new information and skills promotes job competencies for performance upgrades and promotion. On the psychological level, heightened competency may reduce job-related stress and increase interest, promoting job satisfaction (Block, 2001). Due to its persistent and lasting nature, professional development is known also as "life-long learning." An active professional development program offers the institution a corporate strategy for dealing with change (Shaughnessy, 1992). Employee competency and satisfaction underwrite the improvement of library services.

This article addresses professional development for academic librarians, with a focus on three issues: needs, resources, and administrative support. Although libraries may vary significantly in their organizational structure, administration, and resources, the general implications and effects of programs on library staff bear great similarity across institutions. The discussion draws examples from practice in some academic libraries.

Needs For Professional Development:

The perceived needs for professional development may arise in a wide range of situations. For a new librarian, occupational training begins from the moment he/she steps into the profession. Formal classroom instruction covers primarily generalized knowledge about the fundamental concepts and theories of library systems and operations. Each individual library, however, exhibits its own unique identity composed of organizational structure, types and arrangement of information resources, clientele characteristics and needs, and international relations that all form the work place culture. New hires, whether fresh from school with a recent curriculum, or with the advantage of years of practical experience, face the need of becoming familiar with the new institutional identity. Professional development opportunities can help the new librarian put theoretical knowledge into practice, apply generalized concepts to specific responsibilities, and become familiar with given job situations. Academic librarians are evaluated for their performance in scholarship as well as librarianship, and the requirements of the

individual institution and the publishing industry may prompt no small measure of anxiety for new librarians (Sapon-White, 2004). Programs designed to familiarize librarians with institutional expectations and to de-mystify the writing and submission process can have a positive impact on institutional morale and individual achievement.

By virtue of being in the business of supplying information organization and retrieval services, academic libraries are intimately tied to the constant and rapid technological changes characterizing the information age. This technological imperative penetrates all aspects of the academic library's operations, and drastically influences the information behavior of librarians and patrons alike. The "push" factor for establishing an active professional development program is the institution's commitment to and emphasis on the quality and improvement of library services (Shaughnessy, 1992). The push factor for the individual librarian is the expectation and mandate that he or she both maintain expert knowledge of new products and services and at the same time participate in publishing and professional growth activities (Flatley & Weber, 2004).

Library and Information Science (LIS) is so closely related to Information Communication Technology (ICT) that the traditional definitions no longer accurately reflect the discipline without incorporating the conceptual element of information technology. Starting from the 1970s and 1980s, the impact of technological advancements have been increasing, changing the reader's habits in accessing and retrieving information. In order to provide better client services, accommodations to and acquisition of new technology have been made in all library transaction models (operations, service, and communication). The application of new technologies extends to acquisition, cataloging, collection development, circulation (including information sharing), reference (especially virtual reference), information literacy education, information retrieval, library services promotion, institutional internal communication, and so on. Thus, all LIS professionals, regardless of departmental affiliation, face an imperative to upgrade their knowledge, improve their skills, and to adapt and broaden service models. They have no other option if they wish to maintain a role both in the profession and, by extension, in the vitality of the library as an institution.

Resources for Professional Development:

Providers and delivery models for professional development resources are as diverse as the potential range of desired content. They run the gamut from formal programs with a big price tag, to informal "free" sessions sponsored by one's own department. The primary providers, familiar in the working life of most librarians, are the professional associations [e.g. ALA, CALA (Chinese American Librarians Association)], educational institutions, and private vendors of library products and systems. These are supplemented by the offerings of private firms and consultants that generally focus on

specialized short courses (e.g. Synergy Development & Training, LCC for leadership training).

- Professional Associations

The conferences and meetings sponsored by professional associations provide a forum not only for learning, but also for professional exchange. Presentations, posters, panel sessions, exhibits-- all bring people in the profession together, keeping them abreast of current trends, problems, and solutions. Associations also sponsor single-subject sessions and courses (e.g. ALA's Copyright Seminar, or ACRL's Institute for Information Literacy Immersion).

- College and University Resources

Academic libraries, being already housed in educational institutions are exceptionally rich in educational resources. Many grant partial or full tuition waivers for employees to pursue coursework and degree programs. A number of others take occasional coursework for subject content, but not related to a degree program. Post (library) degree education of this sort primarily addresses acquisition of knowledge in a subject field. More specific proficiencies are generally acquired through staff development programs and on-the-job training. A two-phase study of ARL librarians (Powell, 1988) found that while library school programs and on-the-job training accounted for the bulk of professional knowledge, participants indicated that they would prefer more access to staff development and continuing education programs.

Additional on-campus resources include training programs sponsored by various divisions such as human resources, instructional technology, grants, and faculty development. A short, representative list of topics available includes:

- ❖ Dealing with employee performance challenges
- ❖ Developing employee commitment and engagement
- ❖ Effective evaluation and performance review
- ❖ Supportive professional grant writing seminar
- ❖ The first-year college experience

In addition to taking advantage of the many formal opportunities for continuous learning, academic libraries can forge their own professional development programs, either internally, or in affiliation with neighboring and consortial libraries. These alternatives offer a great deal of flexibility in meeting unique organizational and staffing needs, and in a period of decreasing budgets, are attractive for their lower costs.

- Library Resources

Affiliations for the purpose of staff development and continuing education may be as large as the project described by Grumling and Sheehy (1993), involving a series of seminars for new, younger librarians at three major libraries in Chicago, or as relatively informal as bringing in a staff member from the law library across the street to present a session on legal reference. Cross-library visits between institutions in the same

neighborhood are easy to initiate and sustain (Bell, 2009).

Academic libraries will find a rich mine of resources for professional development within their own doors. Being generally divided into departments or units based on operational functions (public services, cataloging and acquisitions, etc.), expertise can be transmitted through mechanisms such as cross-training. Northern Illinois University Libraries uses this approach to collaborative learning. The program is coordinated by a library committee of volunteer librarians. Any librarian may request to be trained during working hours in almost any of the library's units, and arrange the training program and schedule in conjunction with the participating department head.

By utilizing the library's own technical resources and personnel, cross-training confers the additional benefits of staying in-house (no travel costs), and easy coordination between trainer and trainee, with minimal disruption of normal work schedules. Cross-training is advantageous for both the individual--improving competencies with input for evaluation and promotion and for the library, which acquires more familiarity with operations on the part of more personnel.

Turning from skill-based proficiencies to the acquisition of corporate culture, particularly as it relates to such matters as publication, evaluation and tenure, involves the establishment of mechanisms to facilitate interpersonal communication. Mentorship is an excellent

solution, pairing older with newer librarians. A more diffuse form of mentorship may be effected through in-house presentations by established faculty on topics of benefit to younger librarians as they work to establish their publication and service records. Peer coaching is another means to provide opportunities for staff to learn from each other. Peer coaching, in which librarians interact as equals, "is a confidential formative process that can aid librarians in fostering skills they choose to examine" (Levene & Frank, 1993, p.35). A less formal type of peer coaching is engaged in by most librarians in that quick meeting in the hallway or in someone's office to discuss hints for the use of a new database, or the successful trial of a new teaching exercise.

In communication terms, mentorship and peer coaching support dialogue between individuals, and presentations direct an information flow to group participants. Professional development groups provide a third model that encourages the exchange of information and interaction in a group setting. Many libraries hold general Faculty Forums for the discussion of ongoing events, and these can be co-opted, much like the more informal "brown bag" meetings, to address specific topics in personal scholarship. Online forums greatly expand opportunities for delivery of training modules, and for provision of virtual meeting spaces, such as the "open classroom" calendar at Kapi'olani Community College in Honolulu, through which faculty can connect with mentors,

teleconferences, and an online coaching database (Hiser, 2008).

Administrative Support:

Academic librarians need information on an ongoing basis that has not been, or cannot easily be provided by their formal education or on-the-job training. Professional development is the catch-phrase for a variety of avenues through which this need may be met. It provides an immediate benefit to individual staff, improving their proficiency.

Administrative support is an obvious and essential element in the professional development process. Library administration provides funding, release time, and the bestowal of positive evaluation for achievement, but the real and necessary contribution of administration is that it confers structure to the entire enterprise. Needs are recognized, objectives defined, and opportunities provided. Havener and Stolt (1994) report from their survey results that "a supportive organizational climate has a major positive impact on librarians' professional development activities".

Access to funding and release time for research and professional development are also an integral element of faculty status conditions for academic librarians (Cary, 2001). From a managerial point of view, professional development works for success in two camps: human resources and institutional success. On the human resources front, individual librarians' subjective awareness of the importance of

persistent learning and dynamic motivation, equally important in guaranteeing success in continuing education, are stimulated, maintained, and promoted by administrative means. As demonstrated, the means and delivery of content are diverse and flexible. As university and library budgets dwindle, administrators may support more local, internal, and distance-education applications, but their primary contribution remains the provision of opportunities that encourage and reward the acquisition and performance of new knowledge and proficiencies. The benefits resulting from this commitment accrue to individual librarians, the parent institution, and the library profession (White, 2001).

WEB 2.0:

Web 2.0 is ultimately about a social phenomenon- not just about networked social experiences, but about the distribution and creation of Web content itself, "characterized by open communication, decentralization of authority, freedom to share and reuse, and the market as a conversation." It moves the Web experience into a place that more closely resembles an academic learning collaboration environment than and information delivery and e-commerce vehicle. The emphasis on interactivity and community building are the qualities that make Web 2.0 tools especially applicable to LIS CPE and will make this method of learning successful. In particular, three concepts, self-directed learning, electronic culture, and

communities of practice, contribute to our understanding of how online CPE with social software tools is a viable and beneficial alternative for librarians.

Conclusion:

Professional development is universally recognized in education and librarianship as imperative for ongoing effectiveness. Most though not all academic libraries support professional development through financial assistance and release time. However, while funding and release time are necessary to professional growth, they are not sufficient. The role of the leader as a steward of organizational culture suggests that academic library administrators should concern themselves with fostering an environment conducive to their subordinates' professional development. Innovative professional development programs in place at a number of academic libraries stand as a corrective to the seemingly haphazard practices of many libraries and librarians. Further research on professional development in academic libraries is definitely warranted. The appendix to this essay outlines some lines of inquiry that may prove fruitful.

LIS is an interdisciplinary field. The library's clientele is a diverse one, including students and faculty, community members, and scholars and researchers from every discipline. In order to provide quality services to that population, librarians need to commit themselves to continuous learning. The saying, "Knowledge

is boundless" describes a universal realm of knowledge seeking. Knowledge and scholarship provide the common ground on which the members of the academic community meet. The great flexibility of professional development initiatives -- formal or informal, large or small, virtual or real -- ensures that library professionals will be well versed in the skills essential to promoting the advancement of both their patrons and themselves. What is most important is that those professional development opportunities be provided.

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LIBRARY COLLECTION AT JAMIA ISHAATUL ULOOM AKKALKUWA: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract: - *Collection development in the Library of the Madarsa is a new topic to be studied so far. This Madarsa is so big, so it became Jamia (University). The present study is purely based on the practical visit of the author. After visiting to the library author decided to write the paper describing the huge collection of the library. The term Madarsa is new for the readers. So it is felt that there is need to describe here the 'Madarsa' concept and also the Madarsa Education System. Here author analysed the collection development of the library and also concluded after presenting the Madarsa, Madarsa education System, Collection of Madarsa Library.*
Keywords: Madarsa, Shahrae Ilm, Jamia

Introduction:

Case study research refers to an in-depth, detailed study of a research scholar or individuals. Such studies are not quantity based they are typically qualitative in nature, resulting in a narrative description of existing system or experience. Case study research is not used to determine cause and effect relationship, nor is it used to discover generalizable truths or make predictions. It emphasis in case study research is placed on exploration and description of a phenomenon. The main characteristics of case study research are that it is narrowly focused,

provides a high level of detail, and is able to combine both objective and subjective data to achieve an in-depth understanding.

Quantitative studies commonly ask questions of who, what, where, how much and how many. Case studies, on the other hand, are used to answer questions of how or why. They are commonly used to collect in-depth data in a natural setting where the researcher has little or no control over the events and there is a real life context. Often times, the goal of a case study is provide information that may research in the

formation of a hypothesis for future research. Case studies are commonly used in social science research and educational settings.

Objectives of the Study:

- To find out subject areas of the library collection.
- To study and the different systems of the library.

Review of Literature:

What is a Madarsa ?

In Arabic, Urdu and Persian, Madarsa is synonymous to Hindi version "Pathshala". According to V.N. Dutta the word Madarsa is derived from 'dars'meaning teaching, and thus, madarsa is an institution where students are taught and given lessons. According to him the Madarsa System of Education was formulated in the 11th century by Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. The course of study is known as Dars-e-Nizami. Syllabus includes besides Quran, Islamic Studies, Astronomy, Mathematics and Social Sciences.

Dr. Z. A. Pathan, Md. M. A. Mujawar in their paper described that the word *Madrasa* is derived from the triconsonantal root (d-r-s), which relates to *learning* or *teaching*, through the *wazn* (form/stem) therefore, *Madrasa* literally means "a place where learning/teaching is done".

Geniuses of Madarsa Education System:

The structure of society depends on the type of education that is imparted to the younger generation. The early Muslims were pioneers in every branch of knowledge precisely because Islam, from its inception, always laid great stress to learning and the very first word revealed in the Qur'aan i.e. 'iqra' (read) relates to learning. Thus from the very inception of Islam, emphasis on learning and education was laid. The first educational institution was established by the Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.s.) in Madinah and his students were known as ashab al-Suffah (i.e. the Companions of the Platform) because it was on that raised structure in al-Masjid al-Nabawiy (the Prophet's Mosque) that they received their education.

Christopher M. Blanchard about the madarsa Education states madarsa as an institution of learning, the madrasa is centuries old. One of the first established madrasas, called the *Nizamiyah*, was built in Baghdad during the eleventh century A.D. Offering food, lodging, and a free education, madrasas spread rapidly throughout the Muslim world, and although their curricula varied from place to place, it was always religious in character because these schools ultimately were intended to prepare future Islamic religious scholars (*ulama*) for their work. In emphasizing classical traditions in Arabic linguistics, teachers lectured and students learned through rote memorization. During the nineteenth

and early twentieth century's, in the era of Western colonial rule, secular institutions came to supersede religious schools in importance throughout the Islamic world.

Saral Jhingran in her third chapter of the study discusses historical background of madrasa education. She traces the origin of madrasa right from the time of Prophet of Islam as he established first such 'madrasa' in his mosque where he would teach tenets of Islam and explains the contents of revelation, which he received. The formal establishment of institution of madrasa came into existence much later. At first formal madrasa was established in Nishapur in Khurasan, and second was Nizamia madrasa in Baghdad, both in 11th century. Al-Azhar, now famous Islamic university, came into existence during Fatimid rule in Egypt around that time.

Jamia Ishatul Uloom Akkalkuwa:

The present study is of a Madarsa with various educational dimensions. This is called a Jamia (University). The Jamia Akkalkuwa was started in 1979 in the small town of Akkalkuwa of District Nandurbar in the mid-western state of Maharashtra in India. It sits in the lap of the Satpuda mountain region of Northern Maharashtra, bordering Gujarat state. It is a predominantly Tribal region and has Forest reserve nearby. The Jamia Akkalkuwa campus located here, with its many humongous buildings catering to the educational and housing needs of approximately 15,000 students, has

brought recognition to the place and the community feels proud of it.

Aims and objectivesof Jamia Ishatul Uloom:

- To develop our Educational Institute into a world class institute offering great facilities for its students and staff
- To nurture youth and bring them modern and moral education so that there is good will towards all
- To promote peace and international understanding through education.
- To expand our educational enterprise using innovative technologies and to spread education to remote and rural areas where underprivileged citizens of the country live.
- To foster and encourage Girls education and Adult Education
- To link education to jobs so a decent livelihood is possible
- To establish relationship of dialogue between different schools of thought so that the "other side" is always heard and to discover truth
- To provide supportive structure, encourage positive attitudes and engagement to build an integrated society with high morals contributing to our great nation and to engage in social work like running hospitals, clinics, hostels, wells and Bore wells etc.

Policy Jamia Islamia Ishatul Uloom:

Madarsa speaks itself its policies are as follows:

- We are committed to providing an equal opportunity for all deserving students without discrimination of caste, religion, sex or region and to offer scholarships for needy students for the duration of their study.

- We are committed to the recruitment of capable, devoted, well experienced, skilled, knowledgeable and focused persons as Faculty staff and to provide all possible facilities (like staff quarters, interest free loans, personal and their children's scholarships etc.) and reasonable pay as well as create an environment that will cater to their intellectual and spiritual development.

- We have developed well equipped modernized laboratories, classrooms, libraries (digital library), public amenities and futuristic premises with beautiful gardens, play grounds, gymkhana, telecommunication, bank, cafeterias, consumer stores, 24 hour broad band internet facilities and hostels (boys & girls) to cope with world class standards.

- We commit to adhering to all standard norms of transparency in working and accountability in financial matters.

- We commit to abiding by all Govt. regulations in the working of our institutions.

- We are committed to fostering an environment where secular and humanitarian values are upheld and pursued.

- We are committed to the launching of innovative ideas and programs for students and accurate and unbiased assessment of students.

- we work with MOU with various industries and organisations for the placement of our students.

- We invite national and foreign educational institutions to visit us and work with us.

Publications of the Jamia:

There are four serial publications, published by the Jamia.

1) Shahrae Ilm

This Urdu magazine "Shahrah-e-Ilm" had started as quarterly magazine in 2006 among teachers, students and scholars of Jamia Islamia Isha'atul Uloom Akkalkuwa, including other popular madaris and Ulma. In 2011 Jamia had decided to publish "Shahrah-e-Ilm" as monthly magazine due to its popularity and interest among students, teachers, scholars and general public. At present 5700 copies are publishing & circulating .

2) The Light

Al-Hamdulillah, Jamia Islamia Ishaatul uloom Akkalkuwa, recently adds another feather in its cap by launching the first brand new english magazine "The Light", a quarterly english magazine for making a dawah mission People always expressed thier deep desire for a full-fledged English magazine from Jamia Akkalkuwa, but the wish could not be translated into action and the magazine "The Light – Enlightening the hearts" became a reality.

3) An Noor Arabic & Bayane Mustafa

It is an Arabic subscription "An-Noor" had started as quarterly magazine in 2005 by Jamia Islamia Isha'atul Uloom Akkalkuwa. Bayane Mustafa is another journal will be published soon by the Jamia.

Special Features of Jamia Ishatul Uloom Library:

After visiting the library the author found the following specialties of the library.

- Books are classified according to subjects.
- The subject's fields are classified as many as 36 different classes.
- There are 9 times stamping of which 6 includes class number.
- The books are arranged according to class numbers.
- Automation is done partially. Special software is yet to be implemented.
- Labels on the spine and back cover page.
- Book is analysed before giving class number.
- Accession registers are class wise, so there are 36 accession registers.
- More than 350 visitors daily to use the library.
- Totally more than 6000 users in the Madarsa.

Collection Development at Jamia Ishatul Uloom Library

Sr. No.	Name of Subject field	No. of Books in the Library
1	History	4817
2	Hadeeth	4143
3	Fiqh	3640
4	Tafseerul Quran	2854
5	Philosophy	1750
6	Tasawwuf (Sufi)	1668
7	Qasas (Stories)	1661
8	Manazera (Symposium)	1330
9	Khutbaat (Lectures)	1170
10	Arabic Literature	1068
11	Miscelleneous	9203
	TOTAL	33304

Graphical Representation of Collection in the Library
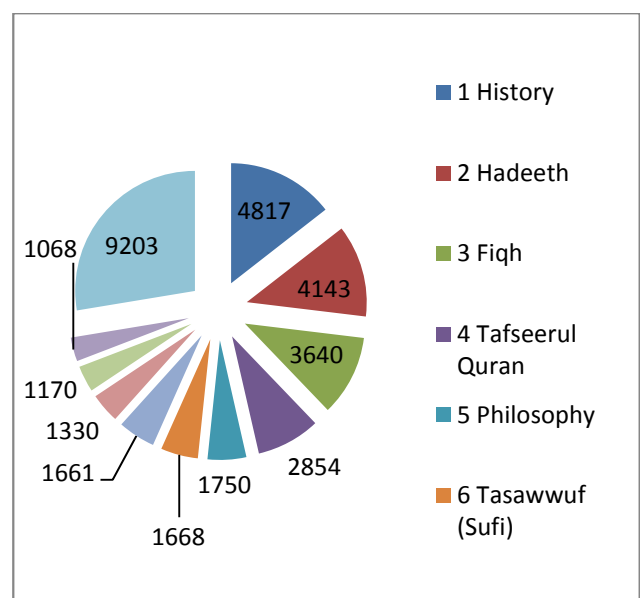
Analysis , Findings and Conclusions:

From the above table which denotes the figures of the library collection we may conclude

that, the library is having 33304 books in all. Apart from miscellaneous, most of the books belongs to History subject, where as Hadeeth and Fiqh subjects comes on 2nd and 3rd number respectively. The 4th number is of Tafseerul Quraan where as 5th position is grabbed by Philosophy subject. These five subjects have lions share in the above table. As they covers more than 50 % of the total book collection of the library.

Following would be the major findings from the above study.

- Library has most of the collection of History Subject.
- Library uses self-prepared classification system.
- Library has subject-wise Accession Registers.

Above study of the Madarsa Library suggests that there is need of powerful Software, as the collection is huge and staff is less in numbers. Also there is no any skilled personal present in the library. Management here is advisable to appoint or train the staff according to the need of the library.

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INFORMATION LITERACY IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The Present paper focuses on the importance of information literacy its standards and role of library professionals. In today's knowledge environment a concept of information literacy has great significance. Information plays an important role at all levels of education. The information society is characterized by constantly increasing volume of information and its use. Hence it becomes important for the patrons/clients also to develop skill in information literacy so that they can identify evaluate and use the needed information. Information literacy means information awakening in person about the needed information. Information literacy program is the need of hour for maximum utilization of information in teaching, learning and research. In the era of globalization, it is necessary to have awareness about information literacy and also about what should be the role of library professionals. The present paper deals with this issue and also with some standards.*

Keywords: Information Literacy, IL Program, ICT, Academic Libraries.

Introduction:

Information Literacy is of immense importance to institutions of higher education. One reason is that some undergraduate students acceding university have limited background of fundamental research and information competency skills. They may not have acquired the necessary skills to effectively search for information or evaluate, synthesize and blend ideas; or may not have learned how to use information in original work or give proper citation and reference for information used. While some students may have acquired basic computer skills to send electronic mail, navigate the web, and share files, they may not have been taught how to effectively search the internet or effectively use library E-resources for the academic research. This is where Information Literacy skills are essential and make the difference to the success of students.

Definition of Information Literacy:

1) "To be information literate, a person must be able to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information. The information literate persons are those who have learned how to learn." (American Library Association2010)

2) In 2000 US Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) defined "Information literacy as, 'a set of ability recognize when information is needed and have ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively, the needed information.'

Definition Analysis:

User Education- Use Education is a process of activities involved making the users of the library conscious about tremendous value of information in day to day develop interest among the users to seek information as and when they requires.

Information: Information is data that has given shape. It may be considered as processed data. Thus, information is data plus the meaning, which has to be a result of human action (seethrama, 1999).

Literacy – Literacy involves the ability to use language in its written form, a literate person is able to read write and understand his or her native language and expresses a simple thought in writing (Bawden, 2001).

Information Literacy: Information Literacy is an understanding and ser of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is

needed, have the ability to locate, evaluate, use effectively the needed information and create information within cultural and social context (ALA, 1905).

Characteristics of Information Literacy:

There are some of characteristics of information literacy that enable the students

- To recognize the accurate and complete as basis for information decision making.
- To recognize the exact for information decision making.
- To formulate the questions based on information needs.
- To identify the potential information source.
- To develop appropriate search strategy.
- To access the information sources using technology.
- To evaluate information
- To enable learners to master contents and extent their investigation.
- To organize the information for practical application.
- To integrate new information into the existing fabrics of knowledge.
- To store information for future use.
- To become more self directed.
- To act on a strategy to access and retrieve information.

Benefits on Information Literacy:

Benefits of Information Literacy in Librarians are

1) Use a wide variety of Information.

2) Evaluate information critically and systematically.

3) Synthesis of data and information into knowledge.

4) Appreciation for life-long learning.

5) Motivation for self-directed learning.

6) Appropriate and critical application of information and knowledge in problem solving.

Meaning of Information Literacy:

Traditionally, Literacy means the ability to read and write. However, there are various types of literacy, such as audio visual literacy, print literacy, computer literacy, web literacy, media literacy, library and information literacy, technical literacy. Etc. The traditional concepts of literacy were primarily concerned by making people understand how to read and how to write in their day-to-day activities. Information literacy, however, is entirely different from this classical concept. It is a combination of all the aforementioned concepts but goes far beyond them. According to the American Library Association, information literacy is the ability to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information. Information literacy is the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, locate, analyze, and use information. The twenty –first-century has been nominated the information era. The importance of Information Literacy (IL).

Requirement for Information Literacy:

Information is basic requirement for every human activity and it is important as food, air and water information in itself has value, but its value lies in its communication and use. The requirement of information literacy may be essential due to wing reasons.

- Rapid increase in the stream of information due to information revolution
- Advent to information and communication technologies
- Changing shape of libraries
- Research on complex and interdisciplinary topics Purpose

Information Literacy and Competency Development Programme in the System has been stated with the following objectives.

- To acquaint the users with the power of internet
- To show how web resources could be of immense use, in their academic journey and research
- To show utility of various multimedia resources on web.
- To describe special characteristics of various date bases being subscribed by own institutions
- To acquaint the users with the use of various search techniques to retrieve relevant Information
- To provide course integrated instruction in collaboration with the faculty and in alignment with course purpose.

Visual Literacy:

Visual information is everywhere; it is encountered in professional and leisure activities. Truly information literate person's need to be able to understand and use "visual." These new skills are increasingly important because, concomitantly, proper use of visual information supports and ability to think and communicate visually.

Media Literacy:

It requires a person to "understand, produce and negotiate meanings in a culture, made up of powerful images, words and sound. A media literate's people, who can decode, evaluate, analyze and produce print and electronic media." The ability to decode, analyzes, evaluate, and produce communication in a different of forms. Media literacy is an ability of a citizen, to access analyzes and produces information for specific outcomes. Those who advocate media literacy, recognize influence of television, motion pictures, radio, recorded music, newspapers and magazines.

Computer Literacy:

Computer Literacy is usually related with technological know-how to manipulate computer hardware and software. Computer literacy is an ability to understand and use compute. It requires an individual to have basic skills, to operate a computer and to use software for tasks like word processing and analyzing and manipulating data on spread sheet. Hence, computer literacy is the ability to use a computer and its software to accomplish practical tasks.

Digital Literacy:

Digital Library is ability to appreciate potential of ICT to support innovation in industrial, business and creative Processes. Learners need to gain confidence, Skills and discrimination to adopt ICT in appropriate ways. Digital Library is fast becoming a condition for creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship.

Role of Librarian in Information Literacy:

Information and communication technology have changed the complete scenario in libraries. The ready availability of information on the internet and its wider spread use, really presents librarians with an opportunity Technology survey users realize they need help, which librarian can provide changing new trends in information access and librarian complicity challenges.

Today information has become major in E-resources and demands of users are heavier and varied. The librarian is responsible for locating acquiring searching disseminating and tracking information resources of many types. There are so many resources like e-books, e-journal, online databases, monitoring, internet, news groups; these all takes involve the information literacy skills every user needs to be educated for productive information use.

Librarians play an important role in the education of people and also assist people in finding information and using it effectively for personal and professional purpose. Learning of information is equally important to librarians providing them with knowledge understanding

and needs some skills like technology communication teaching professional skills for offering high quality services.

To undertake inter information literature-Activity effectively. The librarians need to be...

1) To Identify and select good age appropriate and age specific literature.

2) To design an in L curriculum which matches reader's capabilities to expertise and knowledge to teach these skills?

3) Designing instructional programs for information access.

4) Teaching students and faculty how to access information whatever its format or location and how to evaluate.

5) Selecting, Organizing and presenting information in all formats.

6) Cultivate the concept of lifelong learning through information literacy skills acquired and developed in the library.

7) Make a library staff proficient in instruction and able to work effectively with faculty or readers to implement institutional change.

8) The plays an important role in the education process by making students aware of need and motivating the use of information.

9) Prepare them to become effective students and teachers through information literacy

Information Literacy in Higher Education:

Developing lifelong learners is central to the mission of education institutions. By ensuring that individuals have the intellectual abilities of reasoning and critical thinking and by helping them construct a framework for learning how to learn, college and universities provide the foundation for continued growth throughout their careers, as well as in their roles as informed citizens and members of communities. Information literacy is a key component of and contributor to lifelong learning. Information literacy competency extends beyond formal classroom setting and provides practice with self-directed investigations' as individuals move into internships first professional position and increasing responsibilities in all areas of life. Because information literacy augments student's competency with evaluating, managing and using information, it is now considered by several regional and discipline- based accreditation associations as a key outcome for college students.

For students not on traditional campuses, information resources are often available through networks and other channels, and distributed learning technologies permit teaching and learning to occur when the teachers and the students are not in the same place at the same time. The challenge for the promoting information literacy in distance education courses is to develop a comparable range of experiences in learning about information resources as are offered on traditional campuses. Information literacy competencies for distance learning students should be comparable to those for "On campus" Students.

Incorporating information literacy across curricula, in all problems and throughout the administrative life of the university, requires the

collaborative efforts of faculty, librarians and administrators. Through lectures and by leading discussion, faculty establishes the context for the learning. Faculty also inspire students to explore the unknown, offer guidance on how best to fulfill information needs, and monitor students progress. Academic librarians coordinate the collections and many points of access to information; and provide instruction to student and faculty who seek information. Administrators create opportunities for collaboration and staff development among facility, librarians, and other professionals who initiate information literacy programs, lead in planning and budgeting for those programs and provide ongoing resources to sustain them.

Information Literacy Models/skills:

1. **Sconul (2011):**

Society of College national and university libraries defines. The Sconul seven pillars of information literacy core mode for Higher education. This model defines the core skills and competencies and attitudes and behaviors at the heart of information literacy development I higher education.

2. **Big six skills:**

This model defines I) Browsing, II) Locating, III) Selecting /Analyzing, IV) Organizing /Synthesizing, V) Creating/ Presenting, VI) Evaluating.

3. **The Plus model – herring:**

Purpose location use self evaluation.

4. **Australian School library association (1993):**

I) Defining Information Need, II) Locating, III) Selecting, IV) Organizing,

V) Creating/Sharing

5. **Empowering 8 NILIS (2004):**

I) Identify, II) Explore, III) Select, IV) Organize, V) Create, VI) Present, VII) Assess, VIII) Apply.

6) **Information Seeking Kulthau (1993):**

I) Initiation, II) Selecting, III) Formulation of Focus, IV) Exploration, V) Collection, VI) Presentation, VII) Assessment.

The Concept of Information Literacy in Library:

- Information Fluency.
- User Education.
- Library Orientation.
- User Training.
- Staff Training.
- Bibliographic Instructions.
- Development of Information Skills.
- Use of E-Resources
- Use of On-line Services
- Library Instructions
- Use of Library
- Access the Information
- Information Competencies
- Use of Library OPAC
- Search strategy for Information Retrieval.

Conclusion:

Librarians are key personnel in the implementation of resource-based programmes. They cab design information literacy curriculum, which matches reader's capabilities, because they

have the expertise and knowledge to teach these skills. They are leaders in new information technologies as well as extended resources across many disciplines. Their experience with information-finding tools gives them a context for the application of new tools such as the World Wide Web. They must accept that they are good educators and knowledge managers. Today's librarians are really in the most favorable position to be leaders in developing an information literate community. Thus, LIS professional have to play a significant role to promote information literacy in society. There exists a gap between librarians and the user's information need. To bridge this gap they need to educate and re-educate themselves to acquire new skills and competencies for a new roles and need to cultivate the concept of lifelong learning of information literacy skills. LIS professionals need to play an important role in the education process by making people aware of a need and motivating the use of information, a new knowledge and a new ability. Some short-term courses or user- orientation programmes may be organized in the libraries for the purposes.

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INFORMATION LITERACY PROGRAMME IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *Information literacy (IL) is vitally tied to the strategic value and use of information. In the paper I focus on various definitions of IL, how it has involved from library user education, and the aims of various information literacy programmes. I emphasize that IL is a signal skill for lifelong and flexible learning situations. I indicate the key role of librarians in IL and identify some barriers to librarian.*

Keywords: User Education, IL, Library Orientation, Flexible Learning.

Introduction:

In the society to keep pace with the knowledge and technological expertise necessary for finding, applying and evaluating information. It is acknowledged that we tend to board associate information-rich society wherever the number of information in the world is presently doubling every three years. Therefore it is necessity of 21th century to include information literacy (IL) in education.

Information literacy is never some fully new phenomenon. The term " information literacy " was first introduced in 1974 by Zurkiwski (the President of the US Information Industry Association), in a submission to the US National Commission on Libraries and data Science, to spot folks trained within the application of knowledge resources to their work (Joint, 2005).

The idea of information literacy, which emerged with the advent of information technologies in the early Nineteen Seventies, has grown, taken form and reinforced to become recognized because the crucial literacy for the 21st century. He recognized that ' info literates ' would be higher ready to exploit info resources (Bruce, 2002).

The ever expanding volume of information available through print and digitized formats has the capacity to both stimulate and overwhelm. The digitizing of information and the development of IT based tools to access, manipulate and deliver info offered in electronic

formats is part of what has been known as the Information Age. The vast quantify of information available in a variety of media and the fact that especially through the Internet much information has not been through a process of peer review or scholarly editorial process before being widely disseminated means that it is imperative that users apply critical thinking to the information gathering and evaluating process if their own work is to withstand scrutiny.

Definitional analysis:

- **User Education -** User Education is a process of activities involved in making the users of the library conscious about tremendous value of information in day to day life to develop interest among the users to seek information as and when they requires.

- **Information** - Information is data is that has given shape. It may be considered as processed data. Thus, information is data plus the meaning, which has to be a result of human action (Seetharama, 1999).

- **Literacy** - literacy involves the ability to use language in its written form : a literate person is able to read, write and understand his or her native language and expresses a simple thought in writing (Bawden, 2001).

- **Information Literacy-** Information Literacy is an understanding set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed, have the ability to locate, evaluate, use effectively the needed information and create

information within cultural and social context (ALA, 1905).

Aims of information literacy:

IL aims are given by ALA (2005) is as follows.

1. To teach students a way to realize info and prepare them for long learning as a result of then can " always find information needed for any task or decision at hand".

2. It forms the basis for constant learning. It is common to all or any disciplines, to all or any learning environments, and to all or any levels of education.

3. It permits learners to master content and extend their investigations, become a lot of autonomous, and assume greater control over their own learning.

4. To ensure that people understand how to, and why they need to earn learn about sources in the information society.

5. To rehearsal students to enter the world of scholarship. The shift focused from teaching to learning in educational activity are often paralleled in the shift from bibliographic instruction to information literacy.

6. Learning theories state that successful learning includes the person's ability to increase their knowledge, to memories and repeat that knowledge, to apply it and understand what was done, to see something in a new way, and finally to change as a person.

7. It gives people the ability to question, research, find meaning, develop ideas, analyze, evaluate, synthesize, reason, communicate, transfer, solve issues, build choices, perceive nature of

data, reflect, use technology effectively, use data safely and responsibly and manufacture new information.

8. It is necessary to create the learners feel additional assured and ability in their ability to manage information (ALA, 2005).

Need and importance of information literacy

IL is the critical issue for the 21st century of keen importance to all educational stakeholders, including administrators, faculty, librarians etc. The information explosion of the late 20th century subsequently gave to the concept of information literacy.

IL instruction assists users in identifying and selecting necessary information, and using appropriate search strategies in evaluating, organizing and synthesizing the information thus acquired into a meaningful state. It makes them self-reliant and gives them a sense of being in control of their learning.

An additional factor that has also made information literacy an essential attainment is that participative citizenship in today's world requires that all people, not only students, become information-literate. This means that they must not only students, become information-literate. This means that they must not only be able to recognize when information is needed, but also be able to identify, locate, evaluate and use effectively information needed for decision-making or fulfilling different goals. Information literacy is a skill that is widely relevant and extends beyond the walls of the classroom into the world of social responsibility.

The development of IL is central to the academic success. Information literacy makes the students beyond the role of passive listener and note taker and allows them to take some direction and initiative during class. The main purpose of including this in education system is to direct the students that will allow them to discover the material they work fellow students to understand the curriculum (Faust, 2001).

Need:

The need of IL may be essential due to the following reasons.

1. Rapid increase in the stream of information due to information revolution;

2. Advent of information and communication technologies;

3. Significant changes in information environment in content are affecting information users in several dimensions.

4. Changing shape of libraries;

5. Wide dispersal of information;

6. Increase in number of users, and

7. Research on complex and interdisciplinary topics.

8. Availability of information in abundance in various forms & formats.

9. Availability of information is free of any geographical boundaries.

10. Abundance of information makes it difficult to find enact information.

11. Information kiosks, learning resource centers etc. play key role in imparting Information Literacy to their beneficiaries to acquire

compatible skills for handling printed vi-va electronic sources.

12. Skills of Information Literacy would train beneficiaries to take a logical path in their search for & application of Information (Mokhtar and Majid, 2008).

Importance:

IL is important from the view point of :

1. To be an independent lifelong learner it is essential to achieve a high level of information literacy.

2. Equity of opportunities among citizens is extremely important. One of the ultimate benefits of information literacy is to help close the gap between the information poor and the information rich.

3. Information literacy is required to have a critical thinking approach. An approach that would lead to economic and cultural progress of a nation.

4. IL is important for a strong democracy.

5. A sheer abundance of information in electronic format has made information literacy increasingly important. Traditional print resources could be subjected to a quality assurance process. Whereas, on line e-sources in the form of web pages look alike.

" With the Internet sources, none of the quality assurance mechanisms can be assumed. The onus is on the user to apply a critical faculty".

6. IL is also important to understand the difficult question of ownership of information and copyright.

7. IL is a prerequisite for – participative citizenship; social inclusion; the creation of new knowledge; personal empowerment; and learning for life (Bundy, 2005).

1. **The librarians' role in the challenging to that role:**

Libraries have long been acknowledged as signal resources supporting teaching, learning, and research. They are the chief contributor to the ' repository of knowledge ' characteristic of a university which sets it aside from other institutions of higher learning. Even these times where the

" ownership/access" debate is frequently aired, and the proponents of " just-in-time" debate with those of "just in case" the reality is that it is not a case of "either/or" but of "both/and" and librarians in these more complex times have an enhanced role assisting users to find relevant information in the most appropriate format in a timely fashion (and at an acceptable cost to the user or the funding institution or both).

The library is, of course, not the only place for accessing information though it is expected to remain the principle source for many to access local resources which are owned and leased, and those which are obrained from a distance in response to individual requests. The librarian's role in managing information and knowledge resources and in constantly re-examining the appropriate balance of ownership and access, and which medium to hold or access is one of

continuing challenge, stimulation and even delight.

Bruce lists a number of strategies for information literacy education within the university context :

- Integrating an information literacy component into curricula, articulated through a course of groups of courses.

- Integrating an information literacy component into one or more selected subjects only

- Introducing special subjects at one or more levels of a course dedicated to aspects or information literacy.

- Special cross – or intra-faculty workshops for research and teaching staff providing updates on information literacy, tools, systems and technologies and information literacy education.

- Extracurricular opportunities for students provided by faculties, learning support counselors or the division of information services.

- Continuing education subjects or workshops for graduates and members of the wider community.

Conclusions:

The ability to view information in its widest contest, to determine needs, and then locate, evaluate, organize and apply it was key skills. IL programmers need to be integrated into the curriculum if they are to have best effect rather than being seen as an optional extra.

Librarians are well placed to have a key role in information literacy programmes as tutors and teachers of both non-curricular and curricular papers as well as providing knowledge of and access to the world of information and to apply high level evaluative skills to these resources.

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INFORMATION LITERACY INITIATIVES BY COLLEGE LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *Libraries have long been involved in training the users to use the library, it's services and resources. Terms such as library orientation, user education, library. instruction, bibliographic instruction have all been used at various times to indicate the process of guiding users how to use the library, how to access information and use various bibliographic tools. These methods are facility specific instructions that is helping users in knowing physical location of different sections, staff, collections and services of the library. Acquiring the information and skills to deal with the information in the digital form is very crucial in today's world. An information. literate person can take on the challenges by the digital age.*
Keywords: Information literacy, Initiatives, Training.

Introduction :

Now a days the instructional needs of the library users have changed dramatically due to, the transformation of libraries from traditional to digital form. In this changed scenario, information is being codified in digital forms, new methods for teaching and learning have emerged. The digital environment has created a great challenge for both the library professionals and library users. Acquiring the information arid skills to deal with the information in the digital form is very crucial in today's world. College campuses have responded by acquiring computer technology and encouraging computer literacy, especially this' environment is seen in engineering colleges. The curricular implications of this information age are that students need to learn new skills such as how and when to use information to solve' the problems. These skills includes Computer Literacy, Technical Literacy, Digital Literacy and Library literacy. These specific skills are included in the broader term Information Literacy.

Literacy :

Traditional literacy has been commonly defined as the pricy to read and write at an adequate level of proficiency that, is necessary for communication. Literacy has taken as several meanings. Technological Literacy Mathematical lineracy and Visual Literacy etc. While it may be difficult to gauge the degree to which literacy has

an impact on individuals overall happiness, one can easily infer that in increase in literacy will lead to the improvement of an individuals life and the development of the societies.

Information Literacy :

"To recognize when information is needed and have the she ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information.

-American Library Association

Information literacy is the set of skills needed to find, analyze, and use information.

Information literacy is the set of skills needed to find, analyze, and use information. Information literacy is ability of a person to locate, process and use information .actively regardless of delivery mechanisms and the type of format in which the information appears in the global information society.

Some different literacy concepts related to the information literacy. These terms are added with the literacy 1n the changing environment time to time.

Role of librarian :

It is important, however, that librarians reach a common understanding concept when speaking to each other, and when discussing information literacy with other users such as teachers, IT-star and school leaders it might be useful to take a look at the various attempts to define and describe information literacy in order to reach common ground. It must be emphasized, though, that information literacy should be viewed as a context-dependent concept, where the individual's situation and purpose play an important role. The definitions may serve as an inspiration for discussion among librarians and other users on how to define information literacy in their particular context.

1Information skills:

- The knowledge to recognize a need for information the knowledge of access the needed information effectively and efficiently.
- To know the evaluation of information and its source critically.
- Use information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose.
- Understanding the economic, legal and social issues surrounding the use of information, and access and use information ethically and legally.

Objective of information literacy :

• To forms basis for lifelong learning.

• To enable learners to master contents and extend their investigation.

• To become more self-directed.

• To assume greater control over their own learning.

• To construct alternative strategies to reduce the information gap.

• To access t effectiveness of a strategy.

• To acknowledge the sources on information and ideas, and

• To store the information for future use.

Scope of Information Literacy :

Scope of information literacy includes range of literacy and that is-

a)   Traditional literacy - To read and write.

b)   Computer Literacy - To understand and operate computers those   are interface between information and ends users.

c)   Media Literacy - For Library users consists of two aspects, knowledge or networked information and skill to locate select evaluate and use the networked information.

d)   Traditional Information Literacy - To locate, select evaluate and use information effectively.

e)   Knowledge Literacy - To acquire and understand with the experience and try to implement for others use.

Why Information Literacy in College Libraries:

The us of college library are most of the student and researcher. They need their information but there were unknown about how to use library to bring out their proper information.

How to use library, how to find out proper information, reorganization of information related to their need, how to evaluate that information and success. To student were always guided by their senior about the use of books.

It will helps to develop problem solving skill and information identification and evaluation skill among student and researchers.

Information Literach Program in College Libraries:

According to Dr. S.R. Ranghanathem, II & III lawas, every books has its reader & every readers had his / her books, for these should know all the material in our college library. Library can perform following program. For information literacy in college libraries.

i)   College Prospectus:- Information regarding library collection and services one mentioned in college prospectus which is also updated every year.

ii)   User Orientation and Training Programme:- every year orientation program is going to orient fresher's about the facilities and services provided by the library ensure optimum use. Time to time library organizes training program for all students, staff to introduce about cisting services as well as new things added in the library.

iii)   Book Bank Scheme:- Our library is providing book scheme the main objective of this scheme is to provide books to student who is belonging to every poor economic condition. Books were using up to the University exams.

iv)   Book Exhibition :- Every year one on the occasion of iLirth, anniversary of Dr. S. R. Ranghanatham, on day book exhibition were organizes to aware the users regarding availability of books in their respective subject.

v)   Display of New Books :- As and when books are purchased by our library offer processing books were 'immediately display on

new books display board to aarethe users regarding library resources.

vi)   E-Library Facility:- Today in the IT era internet become the prime need our library facility. Our college is member of N-LIST provided by UGC INFIIBNET. Through N-LIST thousands of .e-books, e-journals, were access by the student and faculty members.

vii)   New Paper Clipping:- We are providing this facility every day a new article about, University news, career, employment, personality development and many more were display on the notice 'board, the impact of this facility is student were aware about the new things.

Book Talk :- Every year library is organizing book talk and arranges the lecture expert.

Information Literacy programme to be followed in the library:

Information literacy programmes with followmg themes may be followed in the library.

i)   Guidance to cite electronic information.

ii)   Guidelines for searching effectively different search engines and databases.

iii)   Interactive tutorials to teach the users.

iv)   How to evaIuate41iequa1ity of information.

v)   organising expert lectures on Information.

vi)   Special user education-programs on ICT based library resources and services.

Inclusion of Computer literacy training in information literacy programme:

Training on computer literacy skills may be covered in information literacy programmes as follows.

i)   Basic computer skills (Working in windows environment, file management etc.)

ii)   Software packages (Power point, Word, Excel

iii)   Emailing.

iv)   Introduction to your library information Communication Technology (ICT) based resources.

Librarian - Teacher collaberation for successful Information literacy Initiatives:

Collaboration between librarian and teachers is essential to enhance students learning and research, and help them develop their information competencies thus make them information literate.

Carlson, C and Brosnahan 5, E (2009) suggested strategies for Teacher Librarian collaboration for guiding students in to information literacy. They are the view that teacher - librarians can instruct students in important information literacy skill collaborating with each other teachers librarians can suggest wyas to improve assignment in order to involve students more critical thinking and less information gathering. The further added as follows.

1. Teacher librarian can guide students in how to extract information from the resources that are available to them in the school library, including print and electronic resources.

2. Teacher-librarian can also help students realize the proper and effective use of the internet.

3. Teacher-librarian can provide path finders on research topics.

4. Teacher-librarians are able to help teachers assess the research part of assessments.

5. Teacher - librarians can suggest possible rubrics to evaluate the research part of the assignment or they ca-n actually help-teachers develop rubrics.

Suggestions:

i) To initiate the IL practices, firstly, the librarian and supporting staff must seek training on information literacy.

ii) College should have a separate funding and the other measurable support for an information literacy activities.

iii) Technological infrastructure needs to be implemented to enable better utilization of the online resources which are subscribed by the library.

iv. Information literacy activities should be included ir thejob description of librarian and subscribed by the staff.

Conclusion:

Information literacy is gaining momentum. It is found essential to make information literacy programme a regular activity in academic libraries. Library profesionals are slowly and steadily acquainting with the technological gadgets and showing interest in guiding the users mthe information search and accessing the information through many means It is advisable to collaborate with other units and sections such as computer and administrative divisions including teaching. The need of the hour is effective utilisation of information and communication technologies in planning, designing and delivering information literacy programmes.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION LITERACY IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *This Paper discussed the key role of responsibility of librarian in knowledge driven society. Now a day's information is scattered in various forms. Users are facing with many difficulties in finding information because of new technology makes information available in differently like electronic formats. The paper defines the term information literacy, e-information literacy, its need and importance contents of training and ways to implement information literacy program in libraries. It is highlighted the information literacy programmes in academic libraries and how the institution will be benefited by implementing the information literacy programmes.*

Keywords: Information literacy, Academic Libraries, information technology

Introduction:

The phrase information literacy first appeared in print in a 1974 report by Paul G. Zurkowaski, written on behalf of the National Commission of Libraries and Information Science. Zurkowaski used the phrase to describe the "techniques and skills" known by the information literate " for utilizing the wide range of information tools as well as primary sources in molding information solutions to their problems".

Traditionally literacy means the ability to read and write. But for students of higher education it is not enough to be literate as they are facing lots of problems and challenges in using information research effectively due to day to day explosion of information. Information skills help them to locate, retrieve, evaluate and use the right resource in any format. Even at the individual level, only those who are information literate could be able to complete and succeed in today's increasingly complex world. It is important to know the different concepts that are related to information literacy, so that a clear direction of the information literacy program is identified in this section, a brief discussion is included to define information and the key concepts of information literacy. What is information? Information is a resource that has varied definitions according to the format, and media used to package or transfer it, as well as the discipline that defines it. It defines as information literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to

recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information.

Need of information literacy:

Information literacy is critically important because we are surrounded by a growing ocean of information in all formats. Not all information is created equal: some is authoritative, current, and reliable but some is biased, out of date misleading, false. The amount of information available is going to keep increasing. The types of technology used to access, manipulate, and create information will likewise expand.

The need of information literacy may be essential due to the following reasons.

➤ Vast verity of information sources

➤ Advent of information and communication technologies

➤ Rapid increase in the stream of information due to information revolution

➤ Changing shapes of libraries

➤ Wide dispersal of information

➤ Research on complex and interdisciplinary topics

➤ Increase in number of users

➤ The ability to recognize a need for information

➤ The ability to construct strategies for locating information

➤ The ability to locate and access information

➤ The ability to compare and evaluate the information

Why Information literacy for Academic Libraries:

The users of academic library are most of the student and researchers. They need their information but they were unknown about how to use the library to bring out their proper information. How to use library, how to find out proper information, reorganization of information related to their need, how to evaluate that information and success.

The students always guided by their senior about the use of book. That means they use only that book which were followed by their senior. The result come 80-20 use of library material. So we can bring them towards remaining 80% of collection. It will help to develop problem solving skill and information identification and evaluation skill among student and researchers. Students are always managing themselves with traditional information material or get confused by web based information. Information literacy helps them to identify with surrounding current material and useful information.

Information literacy program in academic college:

According to Dr. S. R. Ranganthans 2 and 3 laws, every book has its reader and every reader has its book, for this reader should know all the materials in our college library can perform following program for information literacy in academic libraries.

• College Prospectus: - This age is need marketing and publicity, without publicity you can't do anything. Library can publish

college prospectus having detailed information regarding library collection, services, rules and regulations as well as library procedure, recess which library provides to the users. Because of this student will become aware with library collection and facility before admission

- Library Brochures :- Publishing a library handbook/ brochures which includes lecture method through arranging visit to library which help students to known library facility

- User education program: - This program can be introduced through librarian lecture method through arranging visit to library a new corner student.

- Book Talk: - Fifty regular or efficient students can be selected to part in discussion on a specific book and script reading session can be arranged on specific book by this librarian known whose author book good for student.

- Reader Club: - Readers club can be establishing to promote reading culture among the readers. Librarian should give instruction to all readers club when first year, second year, third year group came in library for reading, it is compulsory for them and library should maintain a writing records of that.

- Aid in co-curricular activities: - newspaper clipping files and books related the

conducting co-circular activities play an important role in this regard.

- Book exhibition: - Library can be arranging a book exhibition of new book in library and also yearly book exhibition of old book because of this students know all the material of library.

  Following are the requisites for successful implementation of information literacy programme in academic libraries

➢ To increase the availability of resources in the libraries

➢ To need more support from their authorities

➢ To require additional staff members

➢ To improve computer support service

➢ To recognize the importance of staff and their roles by the faculty

➢ To acquire additional training in this background

➢ To construct strategies for locating information

➢ To recognize a need for information

➢ To locate and access information

➢ To evaluate information obtained from different sources

➢ To organize apply and communicates information

➢ To support and interact with knowledge resources

➢ To accept change and adopt new technological developments

Advantage of information literacy in academic libraries:

- Academic librarian and library staff is always trying to indicate student or guide them.

- Academic library have the educated user who have good capacity to understand library

- Activity, so helps them to identify their need and information related with their need.

- Librarian have good relationship with teachers and because of the librarian who can guide for their better teaching

- Librarian has a traditional background about guiding or teaching the user.

- Increase basic technological skill among users.

  The Librarians Role in Information Literacy

  Today information has become a major economic commodity. Information and communication technologies have enormously impacted on libraries and information centers. Library has an important role to play in education (formal and informal learning) and especially the role of librarian is changing significantly in this context. It impacted on heavier use of library materials and a demand for print and non- print resources. Librarian plays an important role in the education process by making user aware of need and motivating the use of information. The librarian is responsible for locating, acquiring and disseminating information. He searches information resources of many types. It includes searching of database internet or OPAC. This entire task involved skill of information literacy which are list above. Every user needs to be educated for fruitful information use. Libraries and librarian play an important role in the education of their users for effective and efficient information used by teaching than information skill. To take an effective role, they need to understand their users, their needs now how they learn. For this the librarian has to undertake server activities and has to program various function effectively to meet their needs. He/ She should develop the concept of lifelong learning in the user thought information literacy skill. Prepare them to become effective students and teachers through information literacy programmers. They can designate information literacy curriculum, which matches reader's capabilities, because they have expertise and knowledge to teach this skills.

Conclusion:

Changing expectations providing quality education and attaining the goals of information literacy is vision of every nation. Library professionals should initiate information literacy

programmes .Thus information professionals have to be versatile in the present era. They need to be active, creative, patience, curious and good goal setter. It is a essential for them that they gathered various skill like technician skill, leadership skill communication skill tome management skill, marketing skill ICT skill, presentation skill along with this information professionals should be aware of social situations.

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QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *A quality management system refers to the activities one carries out within one's organization to satisfy the quality-related expectations of one's customers. To ensure that an organization has a quality management system in place, customers or regulatory agencies may insist that the organization demonstrate that its quality management system conforms to the ISO 9001:2000 quality system model. A quality system has been designed to continually improve performance while addressing the needs of all interested parties and the library is managed in a systematic and transparent manner. The library is collecting feedback from its users and is developing its services on evidence-based data. Quality management has always played a role in Indian higher education. Since their foundation, university academic boards or senates have established and regulated 'academic standards'. The elite nature of the system meant that collegial insights and informal networks were sufficient to maintain the integrity of institutions' knowledge development activities.*

Keywords: Quality Management, Total Quality Management, Systems Requirements, Documentation Quality, Manual Processes and Academic Library.

Introduction:

An information systems methodology to support the selection and implementation of library management systems is proposed. A brief review of the nature and components of information systems methodologies is offered as a basis. The proposed methodology draws from established information systems methodologies and from the literature on computer-based library systems. The methodology which is intended to encourage a more systematic approach to systems selection and implementation has five main stages: definition of objectives; specification of requirements; systems selection; systems implementation, and systems evaluation. Tools take the form of a series of checklists covering issues to be considered at various stages in the project. The methodology has potential

applications in other environments where the focus is on the acquisition of hard ware and software and not as the design of an in-house system

Library services can be viewed as an open system with materials, resources and information needs of customers as input. In other words, the activities involved in providing and using library services are more interrelated than isolated. Figure 1 depicts the interaction within a totally integrated library system. While the library only exists for serving customers, the service delivery system should be user-oriented. Although all functions and activities focus on customers, the direct interaction between library and customers occurs in public services. That is, librarians working in circulation, reference and access service respond and translate the customer's expectations to the technical service department and administrative management. Depending on the ability of public services to accurately interpret customer requirements, all functions of the library can be directed to satisfying the quality requirements and information needs of customers.

Total Quality Management (TQM) is a "system of continuous improvement employing participative Management and centered on the needs of customers". Key components of TQM are employee involvement and training. Problem solving teams, statistical methods, long term goals, thinking and recognition that the system, not people produces inefficiencies. Libraries can benefit from TQM in three ways: breaking down interdepartmental barriers; redefining the

beneficiaries and library services as internal customers (staffs) and external customers (patrons); and reaching a state of continuous improvement. A library should always focus on providing the best services possible, and be willing to charge to service its customers.

Successful Libraries have figured out that user's satisfaction has a direct impact on the bottom line. Creating an environment which supports a quality culture requires a structured, systematic process. Following are steps to implementing a quality management system that will help to bring the process full circle.

Quality can be described right time as well as doing it right the first time and doing it right each time. It requires continuous improvement. In this context of the library, it can be described as:-

Q– Quest for excellence of knowledge

U– Understanding the user's demand.

L– Leadership quality for librarian.

I – Involving all staffs.

T– Team spirit for achieving common goal.

Y– Yardstick to measure progress.

There are various aspects of dimensions of quality that are utilized by a user to evaluate library service.

1.1 Performance – Performance of library services according to the user's need.

1.2 Features - Special features of library, that appeals to users.

1.3 Access – Approachability to library and easy access to document.

1.4 Competence – Possession of special skills and knowledge required performing the library services in the changing content.

1.5 Responsiveness – Whole-heartedly endeavor to provide services as soon as possible.

1.6 Courtesy – Respects, politeness as tidy appearance of library staff.

1.7 Communication – Listening carefully to the users educating and informing them in the language in which they can understand easily.

1.8 Reliability – Providing reliable information thus making users free from doubt and confusion.

1.9 Credibility – Trust worthiness, belief having the user's best interest at heart.

1.10 Tangibles – The physical evidence of various services, tools, equipments, and latest information technologies.

Total Quality Management:

TQM is an approach that an organization takes for improving its performance on systematic and continuous basis. This is achieved by involving all employees throughout the organization in satisfying all requirements of every customer, whoever the customer may be either external or internal. Quality Management is the basis for library management in general. Such principles of TQM as meeting the Customer needs, exact assessment, continuous improvement, team work and enthusiasm of the leaders are typically for library services.

1 Total: Everyone in the organization is involved in creating and maintaining the quality of the services and the products offered.

2 Quality: The organization through individual and collections focuses on meeting customer needs, recognizing that customer perception identities quality.

3 Management: In managing the system, the emphasis les on continuously improving his system in order to achieve the best results.

Above all TQM is a management philosophy embracing all activities through which the needs of the customer and the community, and the objectives of the organization, are satisfied in the most efficient and the cost-effective way by maximizing he potential of all employees in a continuing drive for improvement.

Elements of a Quality Management System serve many purpose, including:

Each element of a quality management system helps achieve the overall goals of users' requirements. Quality management systems should address an organization's unique needs; however, elements all systems have in common include:

- The organization's quality policy and quality objectives
- Quality manual
- Procedures, instructions, and records
- Data management
- Internal processes
- Users satisfaction from service quality

- Improvement opportunities
- Quality analysis
- Improving processes
- Reducing waste
- Facilitating and identifying training opportunities
- Engaging staff
- Setting organization-wide direction

Steps to Quality Management:

Adopt the new philosophy management must undergo a transformation and begin to believe in quality products and services.

Improve constancy and forever the system of product and service. Improvement is not a onetime effort; management is responsible for leading the organization into the practice of continual improvement in quality and productivity Effective quality management requires constant measurement and evaluation to ensure adherence to standards and a commitment to continuous improvement.

A complete problem-solving methodology helps ensure a simplified process to meet users' expectations and support continuous improvement

- Real time SPC (statistical process control) and analytics sounds the alert when processes go out of tolerance, reducing scrap and rework.
- A document control system to ensure the team is always working with the latest version.
- Document control helps simplify to ensure you pass with minimal cost and delays.

- Electronic document routings and approvals ensure that the process moves efficiently and that information is available to everyone at the right time.
- Speeds up approval cycles with automatic routings.

Implementation Of The Quality Management System :

1) Data Migration Services:

Moreover, the switch over from one software to another is also useful for the libraries as the existing data are refined and cleaned during the conversion process.

2) Software Training:

Implementing new software is no different. Compounding the issues that go along with this process is the fact you're your users still has to conduct services as usual on a daily basis. Changing people's attitudes and behaviors is the greatest challenge in implementing new software systems, and one that can be easily overlooked.

3) Systems Integration:

Most Integrate Library Systems separate software functions into discrete programs called modules, which are then integrated into a unified interface. Examples of modules include: acquisitions (ordering, receiving, and invoicing materials), catalogue (classifying and indexing materials), circulation (lending materials to patrons and receiving them back), serials (tracking magazine and newspaper holdings), and the

OPAC (public interface for users). Each patron and item has a unique ID in the database that allows the Integrate Library Systems to track its activity. Larger libraries use Integrate Library Systems to order and acquire, receive and invoice, catalog, circulate, track and shelve materials.

4) **Webinars :**

Offered live and take place in an interactive, online classroom environment. Webcasts are recorded and the archive is shared with registrants shortly after the live event. Connects academic and research librarians with a host of content and service providers, publishers, authors, and other experts to discuss timely and relevant topics pertinent to the library community at large.

5) **Technology Support:**

This is usually given to large-scale customers rather than individual consumers. A list of well-defined services and performance indicators are provided to the customer on an ongoing basis for a fixed rate, which is agreed upon on contract. Services provided could be 24x7 monitoring of servers, 24x7 help desk and the like. This may include on-site visits when problems cannot be solved remotely.

6) **Help Desk Support:**

Increase users' satisfaction and gain efficiencies with a modern help desk that integrates chat, self service, and powerful automations.

7) **Record-Keeping:**

According to the online library system provides online real time information about the books available in the library and the user information. The main purpuse of the quality managemnt is to reduce the manual work. This software is capable of managing Book Issues, Returns, Calculating,Generating variours Reports for Record-Keeping according to end user requirements. The Librarian will act as the administrator to control members and manage books . The members status of issue/return is maintainded in the library database. The librarian can fetch the membe's details from the database as and when required. The valid members are also allowed to view their account information.

Conclusion:

Libraries need to continuously improve their service quality and completely satisfy customers must create a customer oriented culture in their organization. First, a framework of total quality management must be established for the library by promoting a quality culture before applying any particular technique. The techniques must be considered as an integral part of the total quality system. Importantly, managers must identify and suggest appropriate methods by analyzing issues such as organizational culture, competence, skills, missions, and accessibility of resources and information. Above all, what is required is the support and commitment of senior management to make the application of these approaches and techniques meaningful and useful.

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INFORMATION LITERACY LIFE CYCLE & ELEVEN STAGES

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Abstract: - *Realize that a need or problem exists that requires information its satisfactory resolution know how to accurately identify and define the information needed to meet the need, solve the problem, or make the decision. how to determine whether the needed information exists or not, and if it does not, know how to create, or cause to be create, or cause to be created the unavailable information (also referred to as "creating new knowledge. Know how to preserve, store, reuse, record and archive information for future use. Know how to dispose of information no longer needed, and safeguard information that should be protected.*

Keywords: Information Literacy,programmes Higher Institutions of Life Eleven Stages.

Introduction:

Cultural Literacy means a knowledge of, and understanding, of how a country's a religion's, an ethnic group's or a tribe's traditions, beliefs, symbols and icons, celebrations, and traditional means of communication (e.g. oralcy) impact the creation, storage, handling, communication, preservation and archiving of data, information and knowledge, using technologies. An important element of understanding information Literacy is an awareness of how cultural factors impact, perhaps both positively and negatively, the efficient use of modern information and communication technologies. The dramatic and pervasive spread of cell telephones and wireless communications in all continents, but especially Africa, Latin America and Asia, is in no small measure the result of the willingness of local populations to perceive, accept and adapt those technologies into their cultures.

2). What is Information Literacy, where did it come from, how is it related to lifelong learning, and to other kinds of literacies, and why is it critically important to every nation, its institutions, and its citizens, in order for them to perform competitively and productively in a Digital World and a 21st Century Global Information Society, as well as to promote greater social inclusion, and freedom of expression and opinion.

3). Definition of Information Literacy:

Meens the set of skills, attitudes and knowledge necessary to know when information is needed to help solve a problem or make a decision, how to articulate that information need in sea rchable terms and language, then search efficiently for the information, retrieve it interpret and understand it organize it evaluate its credibility and authenticity. Assess its relevance, communicate it to other if necessary,then utilize it to accomplish bottom line purposes.

By forest woody Horton Jr.

The Eleven Stages of the Information Literacy Life Cycle:

There are dozens, perhaps even hundreds of definitions of Information Literacy, and each author ad organization lists its own component steps, stages or phases. Virtually all definitions, however, have in common one aspect, which is that there are several steps or stages through which the application of the Information Literacy process progresses, in a more or less progressive sequence. That is why we call this multi-stage process a "life cycle."

We have decided to use eleven discrete stages in our discrete stages in our description of the Information Literacy life cycle. Some experts may combine several of these steps or stages into one. And others may break one stage into more than one step. We concede that there is no "best" answer to the identification of stages or steps because the paradigm is still too new.

The reader is urged to turn to Annex B where there appear, in a single diagram, all eleven stages. And at each stage, five different aspects or components are listed so as enable the reader to fully understand each stage. You may wish to "keep one finger" on Annex B as you read the following text. If you are in a hurry, just glancing at the Annex B diagram will give you an overall, bird's eye view of the entire Information Literacy idea.

Stage One :   Realize that a need or problem exists that requires information its satisfactory resolution.

In short, if it does not even occur to you when facing a problem or trying to make a decision that information could help you in formulating the problem or decision more accurately and completely, then, in a manner of speaking, you may7 be saiud to be information illiterate at the very beginning of the information literacy life cycle. The diagram in Annex B identifies helping human resources to whom you may turn to get assistance. It also identifies various tools, methods, approaches and techniques that could be helpful to you at this a stage. Moreover, the diagram identifies the various domains and contexts where the need, problem, or decision commonly arises. And, finally, the graphic identifies both desired or negative or dysfunctional out comes that could occur by ignoring the advice.

Stage Two : know how to accurately identify and define the information needed to meet the need, solve the problem, or make the decision.

While you may know in general terms the kind of information you need to solve a problem,

meet a challenge, or take a decision (e.g. broadly speaking, "health information" to deal with a sickness; or "financial advice information" to deal with a financial problem), the librarian is fond of pointing out that there are certain "tricks," conventions and rules regarding the terminology that ideally you should use. Sometimes this skill is also referred to as "searchable" terms.

Stage Three: Know how to determine whether the needed information exists or not, and if it does not, know how to create, or cause to be create, or cause to be created the unavailable information (also referred to as "creating new knowledge").

This is where library reference tools and search engines come into play and "do their best work." If, for example, you do a Google search and find absolutely nothing on the topic you are searching for, then you must turn to more conventional library tools to help. If you were near a public library for example, asking for the assistance of a reference librarian would be a wise move. But as you can see from the Annex B diagram, you might also locate a subject matter expert in the field or area for which you are searching for information. Or, there are expert information brokers who could assist you. Or, perhaps there is a mentor in your community, school, church, or other place that you might consult.

Stage Four : Know how to find the needed information if you have determined that it does, indeed , exist.

This is where having done your "homework" by attending an information literacy workshop will come in handy. Or, short of having been able to physically attend such training, perhaps you will have located on online tutorial that teaches you how to search for information known to exist.

Stage Five : Know how to create, or cause to be created, unavailable information that you need; sometimes called "creating new knowledge."

Once again, the diagram in Annex B should be consulted. Among the options available to you at this point, depending on how you with variables such as the expense, time you have available, how accurate the information you need must be, and so on, you may find a volunteer willing to undertake the task, find additional resources to defray the expense of the task should be unable to afford it, or pay yourself for undertaking the job.

Stage Six : Know how to fully understand found information or know where to go for help if needed to understand it.

See the Annex B diagram once more. Suppose you've found the information you require, but you simply are unable to understand it perhaps partially, but not completely. It may be too technical. It may be in a format you are comfortable with (e.g., it may be in statistical tables and you were never very good at interpreting numeric data, and would much prefer graphical or textual information or vice versa). It

may be too detailed, or, conversely, it may be too brief and general. In short, even though you justifiably pride yourself in your information literacy, even if the treasure has been located, it may not be usable – like the treasure map without a key.

Stage Seven : Know how to organize, analyze, interpret and evaluate information, including source reliability.

You have the information "in hand," as it were, but it needs to be organized or reorganized in order to make sense of it. Following that you need to analyze and interpret it. Then, finally, at this stage, you need to make a judgment as to its reliability, credibility and authenticity. It may appear to be but in fact turn out to be bogus. Returning to organizing or reorganizing, we are talking here aboutdigesting, synthesizing, summarizing and abstracting if the material is too lengthy. Analysis and interpretation go to understanding and drawing conclusions from inference or deduction. If your skills in that arena are not too sharp, you may need a Sherlock Holmes or Agatha Christie to help you!

Stage Eight : Know how to communicate and present the information to others in appropriate and usable formats and mediums.

If you are an employee of a business firm, or a staff person working in a ministry or association or other Civil Society organization, you may well have to communicate the information you've found to many other individuals and organizations. Of course, you can always pick up the telephone in your place of business, or use your personal cell phone. But that is only one option open, and you must decide whether to utilize other communications mediums and formats, some pre-electronic, others electronic. These days we utilize-e-mail to a greater and greater extent, but the fax and mails are still available to us. Moreover, as was pointed out above, the styles of different information consumers vary widely some prefer numbers, other pictures, and still others narrative text.

Stage Nine : Know how to utilize the information to solve a problem, make a decision or meet a need.

This stage often puzzles information professionals,. Because they often see their professions as "leading the horse to water," as it were "but not forcing the animal to drink." Which is to say, they see their job as essentially an intermediate facilitator, not an end- user consultant? "Too bad" is their lament, if they encounter an information consumer that stumbles at this stage in using information in inappropriate ways. For example, if you have been researching health and medical information, and succeed in locating it, you may well decide not to use it. Health professionals remind us in this regard that sometimes finding out that you have a certain gene that causes, let us say, (what is currently at least) an incurable disease, such as Alzheimer's Disease, is the wrong thing to have done in the first place because you may be mentally or

emotionally unprepared to deal with the consequences of merely knowing that. Of course, many of us scoff at this attitude and say, "how can you deal with a disease if you don't even know you have it, or have a predisposition to acquire it genetically? "But the reader is reminded there are still many people on this planet who live by the axiom" ignorance is bliss" and "what you don't know can't hurt you."

Stage Ten : Know how to preserve, store, reuse, record and archive information for future use.

We may feel exhausted at this point, having gone through all of the preceding stages, and then used the information so arduously search for, found, organized, interpreted and utilized. We may feel even resentful that now this author is calling for us to stay the course a little bit longer, because there are always people who are "coming behind us" and could profit by our hard work. A half century ago, a former U.S. Vice President, Hubert Humphrey, used to say that he always believed the cure top cancer lay buried somewhere in some body's filing cabinet. That may or may not be true, but his point is well taken. He is really saying that if have been judicious enough to file the information away (assuming it did indeed exist), and clever enough to have devised a filing system versati8le enough to allow later searching, we might well have found a crucial lead to cancer research a long time ago.

Stage Eleven : Know how to dispose of information no longer needed, and safeguard information that should be protected.

Finally, with the information safely filed away for later reference and use, perhaps some of it, at least, could be disposed of. Of course, we have the "delete key" on our computer, but sometimes, if the information is sensitive or confidential, such as personal information, or business secrets, or classified government information, even disposing if it presents challenges. There are shredding machines for paper documents, but even they are not foolproof. FBL laboratory experts can tell you that taking a match to a document may not protect a criminal from the clever sleuthing of a homicide investigator. So we should be cautious and circumspect about choosing a disposing technique that is suitable and appropriate to the sensitivity of the material.

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LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: - *The times are changing. With Internet access and electronic reading devices, visiting the library is no longer a necessity for today's students. The library has changed a great deal over the past decade, due to changing demands from researchers, teachers, and learners and the onset of a digital revolution of library holdings. Digital transformation is powered by disruptive digital technologies, insights, and processes. The key focus of digital transformation is on transforming for the digital age by influencing customer experience, innovation, and efficiency. The big challenge with digital transformation is 'how fast and how far should organizations go on their digital transformation path'. Digital transformation journey is complicated and involves varied objectives, complexities, and covers a vast area. It requires a coherent and well-organized digital strategy to effectively address technology and process transformation together with supporting governance and delivery models.*

Keywords: Digital age, Academic libraries, Transformation, Digital transformation

Introduction:

Within the expanding digital information arena, digital literacy is a highly sought competency among librarians, as library services are now offered through a range of media, including social network sites, mobiles phones or even virtual words. With the ubiquitous availability of digital information in different media forms and the ease of searching on the Web, with the advent of search engines such as Google and Bing, library staff are also expected to constantly remain up-to-date with different approaches followed for sourcing, creating and sharing information that are not necessarily supported within the formal academic environment and should reach out to students in more direct and meaningful ways. Digital libraries and the digital transformation of heritage information have been identified as the most viable areas to be developed in an effort to strengthen the information basis of the community.

The digital age has brought transformative change to the scholarly information environment and has dramatically changed the way faculty and students use libraries. Library users have a diversity of information needs and libraries worldwide are responding to the challenges of the digital age by rethinking approaches to library facilities, services, and collections.

There are many external factors forcing transformative change in libraries, such as shifts in scholarly communication and how research is published and disseminated, technology that allows users to access information without intermediation, user demands for access to new types of scholarly information (e.g. data sets, multimedia resources), and accelerated globalization. Learners and researchers have new demands due to the complexities of blended learning, experiential learning, distributed learning and the concomitant need for mobile content delivery, increased focus on research data management and data mining and increased options for disseminating research. This all translates to changes in user demands for space and services, including decreased demand for print collections. The topic of collections can be difficult to tackle even though most faculty and students know how much they rely on online access to information resources. This will allow for the transformation of library spaces to meet the needs of students, staff, and faculty in today's digital information age.

Need for digital transformation of Academic Libraries:

The Academic Library creates a sense of community and fosters connectedness to enable and enhance learning and discovery in all areas. The library promotes engagement through collaboration, both formal and informal, to aid learners, teachers, researchers, and scholars in achieving their academic and research goals.

The main objectives are,

1. To meet the diverse information and programming needs of library clients through flexible, multifunctional spaces.

2. To create inspiring spaces and innovative services to cultivate creativity and inventiveness.

3. To offer specialized areas to encourage learning through experience and innovative search.

4. To provide spaces to meet diverse user needs, with a focus on inclusivity.

5. Include a range of spaces that will encourage private study and learning ("me" space), small group learning and collaboration ("we" space), and large group community space ("us" space).

6. To provide abundant user-friendly technology and IT resources, along with support for using personal devices, to allow for effortless access to information and virtual libraries.

7. To ensure safe, welcoming, and comfortable spaces through user-focused furniture, equipment, and design.

8. To utilize access to natural light for maximum effectiveness wherever possible.

Digital Transformation of Academic Library:

As technology continues to evolve, the academic library has been compelled to re-imagine and redesign the development and delivery of its programs and services. "While the primary mission of the academic library has always been to support the curriculum, the concept has been enhanced considerably given the technology needs and expectations of today students."

In a rapidly changing educational environment, providing students with an education that is cutting edge on all accounts is essential to remaining competitive. But it's not always easy, especially when technology continues to advance at an increasingly rapid pace. However, universities and colleges willing to take a new look at old buildings are not only making wise investments, but discovering untapped resources that are allowing them to advance the mission of the institution and improve market position. For the library to remain a relevant part of the academic experience, it must be fully accessible, adaptable, entrepreneurial, digitally sophisticated, and focused on offering the blend of spaces and services demanded by its ever changing users.

Opportunities:

Considering new uses for libraries can add value to proposed renovations. Many academic libraries are making available a number of essential student services such as a writing center, counseling and advising services, tutoring, disability services, enhanced technology lab spaces, multi-functional device (e.g., tablets, smart phone, etc.) and laptop lending services, practice presentation areas, group and individual work spaces, greater access to digital production facilities in video, audio, music, photography, distance learning course support and functional use of satellite and cable technologies." Libraries are among the first places prospective students and their parents visit in the academic institution. The library has the potential to create a positive and memorable first impression to promote institutional mission, academic culture and cater to the needs of today's learner.

1. Crafting the user experience: Both seasoned researchers and newcomers need intuitive interfaces for navigating libraries' huge stores of data.

2. Delivering mobile content: Libraries adjust to the expectations of user's accustomed consuming mobile-friendly websites, apps, and e-books.

3. Recording scholarly research: This becomes more complex as research encompasses datasets, visualizations, and other new media.

4. Managing research data: Thanks to electronic publishing, users are hungry to explore how content connects and interacts overtime.

5. Providing open access: Major initiatives by the National Science Foundation and others show that open access is going main stream.

6. Rethinking design: Library environments are better reflecting how libraries are actually used by students and including areas for study and hands- on work.

7. Online learning: A well-established pillar of higher education, libraries is increasingly playing a role in guiding faculty and developing their own online resources.

8. The Semantic web: A new computer science field that seeks to intelligently relate pieces of information online, the technology could allow for more accurate searches of library catalogs and databases.

9. Location-based services: Researchers could see new ways to discover and interact with content soon, such as indoor mapping technology.

Challenges: The transformation of academic libraries in this digital age has facing some hurdles. Although these challenges vary depending upon the individual university or college, several are common regardless of the institution.

1. Lack of a clear, overarching vision.

2. Lacking a clear understanding of their changing roles, from archivists to student resources with a blend of capabilities, library staff fails to buy into the vision. A successful renovation begins with everyone onboard from the beginning.

3. Beginning a renovation without knowledge of available funds, the estimated cost of the project and the funding source (donors, public dollars or loans), severely limits or prevents real progress.

Another potential limiting factor arises when financial resources are linked with donor expectations that may not be consistent with the values and core mission of the academic institutions.

4. With library transformation, "timeless" quality of design is preferable to trendy styles that quickly become outdated.

5. Problems arise when there is no passionate lobbyist at the highest level to sell the importance of the library's viability to constituent groups, such as upper administration, faculty, students and staff. This is because each group will have its own issues. For this reason, it is absolutely necessity for a particular individual to articulate the need to move into the future and make the case for change.

6. Essential to this process of transformation is the selection of a planner/designer who can demonstrate the benefits of a library for the present and for the future life of the institution.

Inability to balance the strategic with the tactical. Sometimes the vision is clear, but the process of implementation lacks clarity.

The institution needs to appoint a person who is empowered to make decisions on behalf of the academic Institution.

Disregard for engaging the library's "customers."i.e. students and researchers.

Conclusion

Technology has transformed additional services traditionally offered by libraries. For instance,

online reading lists have been widely adopted by academic libraries as an effective means for creating, editing, personalizing, updating and integrating reading lists into online learning and teaching material, helping students to connect directly and seamlessly with the reading resources of their courses. In addition, academic library staff can readily address the needs of academics for ordering books, as well as their training needs for managing and maintaining their reading lists. This undoubtedly also creates new needs.

Therefore, information skills instruction may require a better understanding of students' contemporary information practices in everyday life and how this affects their approaches to academic information sources. Furthermore, it creates new roles for academic libraries in terms of advocating the development of information literacy in students and following more collaborative approaches with academics that will enable them to highlight its value by incorporating it within the learning objectives of different courses. This also means that libraries need to keep up-to-date with current research in the area of information literacy and develop more embedded relationships with academic staff.

In particular, academic libraries have demonstrated tremendous adaptability for serving the needs of a larger and more diverse student body (including developments in distance and blended learning) and services are now much more user-driven and tailored in response to the demands of 24-7 access to resources across a wide variety of platforms. Furthermore, academic libraries have also played a key role in the implementation and governance of open access mandates and enabled researchers to widen the reach of their research by the management of institutional repositories and data management.

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NEED OF USERS EDUCATION IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *Each student should be guaranteed a minimum exposure to basic library procedure. Those who learn to use research skills successfully will find that they can satisfy curiosity, to independent reading and enjoy books, recordings, and other materials without continued guidance of teachers and librarians. If this knowledge is acquired early in life, children will feel secure in their approach to school and public libraries and later in college and university libraries, but at the first stage he must a need of education about how to use library. In this paper all the aspects of library users were discussed.*

Keywords: Information, Education, Library, Users, Needs

Introduction:

In a Library books are the major sources of Information the one who reads the books is called a Reader But in the context of a documentation centre or an information system. The term 'Reader' do not hold good, as a large variety of documents: say, periodicals, micro forms, tapes, discs, computer floppies, etc. are used to store and disseminate the information. Some of these documents do not permit to read with naked eye. They warrant some special equipment or tools. Sometimes, one has to use a sensory organ other than the eye. Hence an all comprehensive term 'User' is employed to represent the seekers of information.

Users & use of Information:

Today information users live in a complex environment. The major environment factors are the following:

- Increasing laziness or uncertainty of users information needs;
- A vast quantity of information is being gathered as well as pouring into the systems which have their own of presentation;
- The mechanisms of matching information needs with information sources have been increasingly made efficient, which are sophisticated and complex;
- There is therefore, a need for training users of information with respect to ways in which

information needs are expressed, new methods of searching and manipulating with the mechanism of information retrieval; and

- The modern concepts of user friendliness user assistance and user education have developed several devices and courses to inculcate in the regular information seekers a methodology for productive approach for information gathering and self education.

The Role of the Users:

The user continuously interacts with the information unit. In fact, the very existence of an information unit owes to its users. The collection of carried sources of information, designing of as information unit, services planned-all is governed by his needs, attitudes, demands and characteristics. In fact the user is the focal point of all information systems. Infect the users is the essential consideration to the design, evaluation, improvement, adaptation, estimation &the operation of the information sister. He utilises the products and services of the information unit and states what he wants and how it should be presented. He also plays a key role in the circulation of information.

Broadly there are four different potential user groups prevalent in an academic libel scans –

a. Ander graduate
b. Post graduate Asarco Schools
c. Faculty members'
d. supporting slot

e. Mama rent mambas

Information Users and their Needs:

We are living in an information age today. Our images of information affect the way we are able to think about the world we live in, because nothing can move without information and information processing. Our place in history our economy the socio-political processes and other hopes for future are all understood in terms of information. The broad subject matter of information science combines the concept of information in their appropriate theoretical the practical contexts so that a precise understanding of the concept can be attempted at along with its need and utility. Library, information and documentation centres have always been concerned with the concept of information and knowledge as these constitute their basic stock-in trade. The information is a social process and can be defined in relation to is needs. The Librarians and Information Scientists are not so much engrossed per with universal definitions of data, information or knowledge as they were with supplying relevant information, data or knowledge to those who seek them without making any dissection between them.

Information needed for research work is to be provided by resources such as Libraries Information &Decimation Centres and Archives several new methodologies such as Databases, Documentation & Information Services and Publications are resorted to while seeking information and making the information more

user-oriented. Information services provided to scientists and technologists are relatively expensive and by constantly improving to make the optimal use of them, duplication and wastage in research work can be brought down to a bare minimum.

User education :

Modern libraries are mechanized in institutions. Libraries have developed various tools and techniques to make users help themselves in exploiting the resources of the library. The users need initiation into the library mechanism. Reference librarians have been playing an important in initiating fresh users into the library system. With the advent of information age, the need for training the users in the retrieval of information for bibliographical databases, use of online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC), CD/DVD products, etc. has become essential. The process of providing information about the library and training in its use is termed as user education or user instruction. As the users include planners, policy makers, managers, specialists, scientists, researchers, etc. the term user education sounds well and goes well over user instruction. Yet another term in vogue for this phenomenon is bibliographic instruction. User education is a programme designed and operated by the library or information officer to teach the users about the resources, the ways to locate the resources and exploit the resources. The user education programmes are to be organized a regular basis and from time to time. User education range is

initiating a fresh user into the library. Teaching about the layout of the library various units and their location, services offered by the library and how the user can take the best advantage of the library.

Objectives of user education:

A difficulty in arriving as specific objectives for library use instruction is that it is not a separate discipline but rather a skill that requires integration with established discipline. The amount of library use emphasized in a curse of study is what generates use among students, and through this use students learn about information resources. Librarians in all types of libraries make some effort at library use instruction, and many librarians have even a strong and open commitment to the notion of education the library user. a

In recent days the aspect library user education is gaining greater momentum. The library Association has specifically mentioned in its guidelines that the user education in academic libraries should focus on the subject matter of parent course ad on the content of the literature, rather than the systems of the library. Keith Harris believed that the emphasis in user education should be on teaching about subject literature, in its handling and the process of information transfer, rather than approaching the user in the proactive through orientation. The term user education, user orientation and user assistance are often used interchangeably. It is necessary to have a clear idea of these concepts.
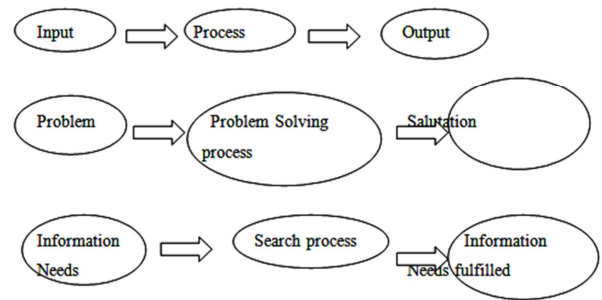
Need:

User of educational institute mainly consists of students and teachers. Separate progammes need to be developed for students and teachers. The needs and approaches and their levels of grasping is different. Student is to be trained in the effective use of the library resources, whereas a teacher needs to be educated as to how he can plan for a library centre education and exploit the various educational tools and variety of documents. The library staff is needs training in user education.

In every academic institution there is a need to train the students and other staff in regular and rational use of vast information resources available in their library as well as libraries existing in the region. User education is an essential part of general education. The ability and skills in using library which are provided in the college libraries serve one's need beyond the formal education.

Information has been the buzz-word of the past two decades. In business, education and the media there have been constant references to the information explosion, the information superhighway information technologies, information rich and poor and not surprisingly, information overload. Much of the information is new and as a result of rapid developments in science, technology and the arts, leading to an expansion in the sum total of human knowledge.

Identification of information need –

(Source: Girja Kumar. Defining the concept of information needs. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House. 1990.p.267)

User Education Programme Planning:

In order to decide the extent and depth of user education and exhaustive users study is always necessary. Planning a user education programme involves following activities:

- Identify different types of user groups and access their needs.
- Define goals and objective.
- Formulate the scope or course contents of a programme.
- Fixing appropriate stages.
- Choosing appropriate method and medium of instruction.
- Experimenting the programme and.
- Evaluating.

Planning, of any user education programme should also consider the following aspects:

- When the readers are to be taught/trained
- What should be taught to them
- Who should teach them

Different stages of user education:

Usually user education comprises of two or three stages, beginning with library orientation, passing through subject oriented library instruction and ending with systematic literature search training. Depending of different needs of various user groups following user education programmes consisting three different stages are suggested:

- Library orientation
- Subject oriented instruction
- Literature search training

Conclusion:

The interaction between the user and the library collection is the most important aspect the user may either try to solve his problems by direct exposure to the library or to the librarian or a combination of both. Instruction in the use of library or information centre is method used to make the user feel comfortable in literature search. A variety of traditional techniques combined with innovations had been used and improved each year to acquaint new students with the library. The print media, non-print media and micro-media, the quantitative growth and qualitative complexity of the reading material make literature search and use difficult for the user. The information retrieval systems, and the latest modes of information technology transfer all make user education imperative.

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INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL AND LITERARY DEVELOPMENT :MUMBAI MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA

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Abstract: - *The institutions - Marathi Samshodhan Mandal and Itihas Samshodhan Madal - have been publishing their research output their bulletins, viz. Marathi Samshodhan Patrika(Marathi Research Bulletin) and Culture since 1953 and 1963 respectively. In addition to research per se in their respective areas of language and history these institutions meritoriously pursued the related research areas such as bibliography, epigraphy and lexicography. Marathi Samshodhan Mandal(Institute for Research in Marathi Language and Literature), the first of these two, brought out two concordances. Both these two institutions could attract eminent scholars. MSM later became a study and research centre for M.A. and Ph.D. in Marathi of the University of Mambai (formerly Bombay).*
Keywords: MMGS,MSM, ISM, SGBVM

Introduction:

The recognition of the need for creating a depository collection of all Marathi books then in print prompted Puntambekar and his associates to establish MMGS. Eight years before the formal establishment of MMGS in 1998, the founders of this library had started collecting books. There already existed 40 odd native general libraries in Western India at the time and V.L.Bhave had established Marathi GranthSangrahalaya at Thane. However, all these were essentially lending libraries, Puntambekar and his friends had a different idea. Although they did not state if in specific terms that modern-day librarianship uses, they nevertheless wanted to ensure that one, possibly two, copies of every Marathi book were available at one place for reference and study. This is what all libraries, both public and academic, do; they build strong collections in the first place for later providing adequate library support. The founders' initial concern was precisely this and they succeeded in it. They were not just founders; they were builders as well. Their effort ultimately resulted in the emergence of the now famous Central Reference Library of MMGS. This is perhaps the richest research facility in the sphere of Marathi language and literature not with standing a separate autonomous

research institution later established by MMGS for this purpose in the shape of the Marathi SamshodhanMandal.

In the course of time MMGS started acquiring other functions, Beginning with promotion of library culture and Literary development.

Subscription Libraries:

Public Libraries in the modern sense of the term were established in England by the Public Library Act passed in 1850. The British Rule in India had stabilized soon after. The British introduced many social reforms during this period. The social workers in India demanded various social reforms from the British during this period but neither the British nor the social activists themselves thought of establishing a public library system in the country. In the pre-independence period, India had no public library system based on western model. However, the educated class in India had tasted the fruits of library service through the native general libraries. In the absence of public library system offered by the government, the people of India evolved an alternative in the form of subscription libraries. The first subscription library established by eminent citizens in India was Calcutta Public Library. It was patronized by the British government. In 1902 it was named Imperial Library which later, in 1948, became the National Library of India.

In Maharashtra, 48 subscription libraries were established by the end of the 19th century.

They were run successfully, exclusively on public support, thanks to these public libraries, particularly in Maharashtra, which are discussed later in this chapter. All these libraries and some more which were started in the first half of 20th century still survive. MMGS is one of them. It stands apart because of the outstanding service it has rendered to society.

Growth and Milestones

It would be fair to briefly describe here come on-going as also time-honoured extension programmes launched by the library during the past 105 years of its proud existence. Not all these programmes survived; many in fact had a very short spell of existence. Yet, the initiative taken and the attempt made by MMGS to work in these varied spheres is praiseworthy, as some of these can be regarded as precursors to future socio-cultural and literary activities.

The first phase of this institution's growth covers the period of fourteen years from 1898 to 1912. During this period the library began its activities, expanded them and worked for migration to larger premises which were hired on rent. As the library began its activities, started expanding them and worked for migration to larger premises which were hired on rent. As the activities started expanding it was found necessary to a separate building of its own. This the building. Finally a piece of land was acquired at Thakurdwar in Girgaum itself. The building was constructed on this plot in 1912.

The years between 1913 and 1920 was the period of consolidation and planning for future activity. Having gone into its own premises, the library stabilized. The workers concentrated not only on expansion of the library but also on organizing social, cultural and literary programmers mainly to enlighten people at large. These programmers later became an outstanding feature of this library. The MMGS with the institution in the region. These institutions were none other than the University of Mumbai and Marathi SahityaParishad. MMGS offered its premises to the former to conduct their oral examinations for the degree of M.A. in Marathi language and literature. This small beginning later developed into a more significant collaboration between the University and the library. MMGS also provided its premises for the office of Marathi SahityaParishad which was a very prestigious literary organization in Maharashtra at that time.

In 1921 the library started the famous lecture series called SharadotsavVyakhyanmala (Autumn Lecture Series) which has survived to date and is known for its distinguishing featured which are discussed later. In 1923 the library celebrated its silver jubilee. This was not just a ceremonial function but the primary purpose behind it was to expand the relationship base. A look at the programme of the celebration of silver jubilee will this out. An activity which was started in 1925 established the library as an integral part of the society. This activity was that of building a

team of speakers to help the organizers of Ganesh festival which was at that time a very popular event of socio-political significance. This team, having completed the assigned task of delivering speeches in the festival, converted itself into a group called VangmayaSevaMandal (Literary Circle) and conducted various socio-cultural activities on its own. In 1927, library invited the office bearers of other organizations, particularly of those which were set up during that period for the welfare of groups belonging public relation of the library with the cross section of society. The meeting was very successful and many people from different castes joined the family of MMGS in different capacities.

In 1886, Justice K.T. Telang, in association with The Hindu Union Club had initiated an annual lecture series called HemantVyakhyanmala (Winter Lecture Series). However, for reasons beyond the control of the organizers, this series had to be closed down in 1893. This MMGS took a fresh initiative and revived this series in 1935. This revival of HemantVyakhyanmala in collaboration with a contemporary prestigious literary association called Mumbai Marathi SahityaSangh was one of the landmark events in the history of MMGS.

The twenty five-year period between 1921-1945 was the most eventful phase in the career of MMGS, as it broadened its field of library service to a very great extent. MMGS, in this period, planned and organized social, cultural, academic and extension programmes of great

significance. For example, in 1936, the library devoted two hours between 2.00 and 4.00 P.M. everyday to women facilitating exclusive lending and reference services to them. The response to this special service, particularly from housewives, was more than encouraging, as for this special group of readers, the facility served two purposes, entertainment and instruction.
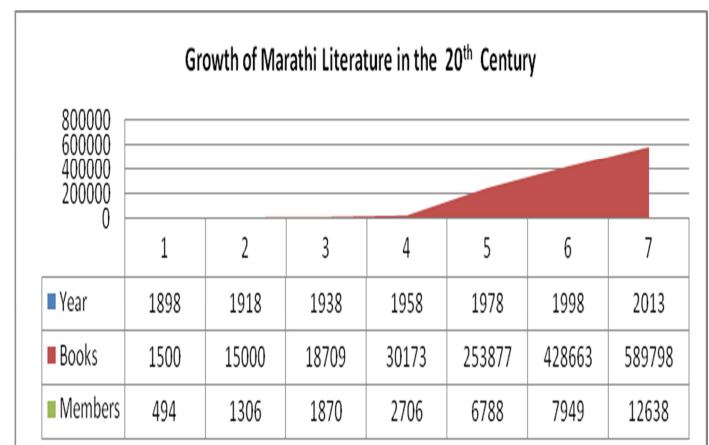
Table – 1.

Growth of Marathi Literature in the 19th Century

Years	Total Marathi Yearly Books	Growth
1865 - 1874	1530	153
1875 - 1884	3143	314
1885 - 1896	3824	320

The above words of HH Maharaja Sayajirao III of baroda, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the building of the Mumbai Marathi GranthaSangralaya (MMGS), on 7th November 1912, were meant to guide the as a library that turned these wore meant to guide the organizers to set objectives of the library MMGS emerged as a library that turned these words into practice. Mumbai Marathi GranthaSangrahalaya (MMGS) was established as a public library to serve Marathi population in the then Bombay city and collect and reserve all the Marathi publications at one place (emphasis added.) The other objective was to conduct the activities that would promote the development of Marathi language and literature. VishnushastriChiplunkar, LokmanyaTilak and Gopale Ganesh Agarkar, a

group of youngsters established this library in Mumbai on 1st Aug. 1898. The group worked selflessly to develop the library. Their successors, equally devoted to the cause, led it to its present status as one of the prestigious institutions making a mark on the cultural life of the city. As of today, the library has its own spacious building to house its Central office at Naigaon (Dadar). It has established 44 branches spread over the sprawl of the city and a chain of constituent organizations to promote literary and cultural development. These organs are concerned with : 1) Research in Marathi language, 2) Research in Indian History, 3) Compilation of Marathi Bibliography, 4) All-round development of children, 5) dramatics 6) Promotion of legacy of Rabindranath Tagore, 7) Promotion of Inter-state cultural exchange, 8) Professional Library Associations at City and State levels, 9) Marathi shorthand writing, 10) Publication of books, and 11) Distribution and sale of books.

Table - 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year	1898	1918	1938	1958	1978	1998	2013
Books	1500	15000	18709	30173	253877	428663	589798
Members	494	1306	1870	2706	6788	7949	12638

Arising from the above discussion a thorough stubby of the total spectrum of the Library's public services with regard to entertainment, instruction and research was called for. This would have revealed 1) If MMGS developed as a genuine public library institution in terms of UNESCO manifesto of 1994; 2) If it fits into Shera's concept of public library - in this particular case - as a knowledge situation; and 3) to what extent it obeys his doctrine of 'Social epistemological foundation'. In the process, the stuby should have automatically assessed MMGS's contribution to cultural and literary development. Many extension activities of the public library. MMGS offered "Pansupari" to well noun.

UNESCO manifesto enjoins the public library to promote faith in democracy, provide universal education as a life long process, disseminate knowledge and make provision of books for relaxation and pleasure.MMGS as it expanded gave autonomy to five major branches as also to MSM, ISM, SGBVM. All these worked more efficiently after achieving autonomy.

In sum, the present attempt was made to know how close MMGS comes to manifest Shera's view on society and public library service and to what extent it fulfills the obligations that UNESCO prescribes for a public library. Public a library must take even the smallest opportunity to even goodwill of all section in society

Conclusion:

MMGS thus has a unique distinction of performing the functions of public, academic and research libraries. No wonder then if one would be tempted to call it public research library. The other, ItihasSamshodhanMandal(Institute for Historical Research) has had a rather chequered career. Yet it has left behind work of great merit.

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LIBRARY & LIBRARY PROFESSIONAL

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QR Code

Abstract: - *This paper discusses the required by the library professionals to be effective rendering service to the user's community and basic aim at this paper to show the core competences of library science professionals.*

Keywords: Library & Library Professional.

Introduction:

Management has suddenly become a magic word in Librarianship. But what is Library management that has not for granted by senior librarians as their essential role as administrators. Traditionally there are three main branches in the profession. Archivists Librarians and document lists within which certain specializations such as bibliographer or Indexes have become occupations in their our right today however people are more willing to accept that the information, occupation all belong to single profession, before going into the details of the present information profession.

Librarianship a profession or vocation. In order to resolve this. Let us see what characterize a profession and as to what is vocation profession.

- Intensive preparation for acquiring needed skills and methods to put the knowledge to work.

- A set of principles a social code or ethics.

- A vocation involves routine.

- An activity of same kind routine physical or scholarly only.

- Need certain or no skill and mainly an activity involving service against fee or free.

Librarianship may be regards as the one, as old as the book. But librarianship as a profession is just a little over hundred years old. Entire it was only an occupation. The organization of librarianship as a profession started with the establishment of the American library Association in 1876. During the last hundred years it has

grown rapidly and established itself as a notable profession.

Objective to this paper:

To show the role the library professional. Appreciate what skill could mean in building up an organization for librarian and a library professional for library.

Characteristics of the profession:

Sound Theory:

Librarianship for long was based on rules or thumbs and practices were innovates or improved on trial and error bests. Practices librarianship was by way of apprenticeship or by observation and adaptation or practices in vogue in popular and big libraries some of the librarians started publishing manuals and guides on several library practices for the benefit of their fellow professionals establishment of library association gave opportunities for professionals to meet and discuss matters of mutual interest some of the leaders in the profession started bringing out basic works of guidance. The establishment of library schools gave sound and well-rounded theory. Research in librarianship was initiated laws rules and regulations were framed so as to assist in the day to day management of libraries.

Education for the profession library and information science (LIS) has affined due status in the universe of subject as par with traditional disciplines special courses are also offered. After school leaving certificate post degree programs as

also picked up and several areas in the discipline are being investigated with great emphasis and vigor. Apart from the regulation courses.

Professional Ethics:

A set of moral principles and a code of contacts is a necessary guide to professionals behavior. Many of countries have evolved written codes or ethics special codes were also drawn for some of the special branches of the profession. It is desirable to have a written professional code.

The code of ethics should be prefaced with the nobility of the profession and responsibilities of the professionals.

Professionals Organizations:

Today almost all countries regions and states have professional organizations not one but many some times unhealthy competition are also observed among the various associations. Objectives of professionals associations are also different. There is a need for unified approached among various organization. The dichotomy between library & In workers should be removed.

Tasks before the profession:

Tasks in the professional work are defined by level of complexity the general and technical knowledge required and their related responsibility.

There are fairly elementary routines or manipula the tasks usually performed by subordinate personal or assistants.

Technical tasks calling for professional qualifications and in certain cases for a general are too, cataloguing indexing bibliographic searches etc.

Conclusion:

For LIS professionals have been creatively managing the information and research resources of their firms on behalf of organization, showing and distribution of information in all formats including books periodicals online services such as lexis and Westlaw, internal work. product documents and database resources is an integral part of their expertise similarly providing comprehensive research services utilizing a wealth of legal and non legal resources is a services of long standing in addition law firm libraries have extensive experience in training attorneys and paralegals in the use of the full range of in resources to minimize the amount of time involved and maximize the quality of the result.

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DIGITAL PRESERVATION POLICY

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Abstract: - *Libraries all around the globe have responded to various challenges posed by the preservation of digital information and have encountered the technical, organizational, resource b and legal issues associated with it. Although the libraries have been experimenting with various preservation strategies such as technology preservation emulation, migration etc. The paper discusses various issues and challenges associated with digital preservation and examines different strategies of digital preservation.*

Keywords: Digital, Preservation, Intellectual, Migration.

Introduction:

Libraries are also encountering new resources, Which are born digital and have no print or analogue equivalent. They Exist only in digital form the introduction of digital technologies into the process of production, distribution and storage of information challenge the capacity and abilities of libraries archives and other cultural institutions to carry out their responsibility for preservation. The purpose of preservation is to insure protection of information of enduring value for access by present and future generation's libraries.

Digital preservation planning resource allocation and application of preservation method and technologies necessary to e ensure the the digital recording of materials and to maintain the ability to display, retrieve and use digital collection in the face of rapidly technologies and organization infrastructure and elements. preservation generally means keeping on object safe form, harmful effects such as loss damage, destruction and the like.

Definitions of Digital Preservation:

1) The act of maintaining information in a correct and independently understandable form, over the long term (CCSDS-2002)

2) All activities concerning the maintenance band care for creation of digital or electronic objects in relation to booth storage and access (Research Council UK 2008)

Digital Preservation Modes:

Then electronic repository must be preserved. Preservation of Information on needs to be looked at form at least three points of view.

Medium Preservation

Technology preservation and intellectual preservation

1)   Medium Preservation :

Medium preservation is the concern for preservation the medium on whi8ch information is stored. Such as tapes disks, optical disks, CD-ROMs and the like. Backup is appropriate, as is copying to other devices of the same kind A Technique that is refreshing .Refreshing ac tape means copying its content to another similar tap [e. In the current climate of protection of intellectual property rights copyright concerns must be recognized

2)   Technology Preservation :

More problematic than medium decay are the rapid changes in the means of recording. In the storage formats and in the software that allows electronic information to be of use . One has to be aware of technology obsolescence as even more of a problem than medium decay and undertake steps of technology preservation Rather than simply refreshing the migration of information forward though technology stage as they become available and as the old technologies cease being supported by vendors and the user community.

3)   Intellectual Preservation:

Intellectual preservation addresses the integrity and integrity and authenticity of the information as originally recorded. preservation of the media and of the software technologies will serve only part of the need if the information content has been corrupted from whether by accident or design the need for intellectual preservation arises because the great of digital information content liability : the ease with which an identical copy can be made . Change may be made.

4)   Digital preservation policy :

1)   A digital policy should facilitate the sustainability of an in situation's present and future digital holdings.

2)   A policy needs to convey the very philosophy of an organization concerning digital preservation; it should in duce a common understanding of the objectives, of whether each collection item should be preserved.

3)   A digital preservation policy has to demonstrate its benefits, its effectiveness;

Digital preservation strategies:

1)   Technology   preservation/preserve Technology:

The most obvious way of ensuring that the object is preserved as it was created is to preserve the environment used to create and use resources, that is preserve the software and hardware environment that was used to access the resource when it was created. For some digital this may be the best solution at least in the short run because in ensure that the material is accessible by preserving the access tools as well as the object itself.

2)   Technology Emulation:

Emulation refers to creating new software that mimics the operations of hardware its performance. Thus not only are physical presence and content preserved. but digital objects could display original features (i.e. layout) and functionality available with the older software. Emulation has recently attracted attention as a potential strategy to assist preservation. Recognizing that electronic material that is highly dependent on particular hardware and software will not lend itself to migration. Emulation is used. to provide "backward compatibility" for digital objects in subsequent technological environments. Russell (1999) Considers emulation as more like the just in time Option where in technology preservation we will have the necessary hardware & software just in case.

3   Digital Migration:

Migration is the primary strategy articulated by most organizations that plan to preserve digital objects. It covers a range of activities to periodically copy. Convert or transfer digital information from one generation of technology to subsequent ones. migration may involve copying digital information from a medium that is becoming obsolete or physically deteriorating to a newer one (e.g. Floppy disk to CD-ROM) and / or converting from one format to another (e.g. Microsoft word to ASCII) and / or moving documents from one platform to another (e.g. VAX to UNIX) Migration Certainly preserves the physical presence and the content of a digital object. However, it may not preserve presentation.

Problems in Digital preservation:

The fundamental problems are

1) Accessible only by using combinations of computer hardware and software

2) present hardware and software can become obsolete After sometime

3) Requires currency wit technology changes.

4) To move digital objects form / obsolete to current file formats , storage media Operating systems and so on

5) The rapidly increasing number of digital objects and proliferation of document standards and formats.

6) The lack of planning to incorporate serration needs in systems and lack of availability of off the shelf products supporting preservation needs.

7) Copyright intellectual property rights that may interfere with the ability to preserve digital through systematic copying

Conclusion:

The preservation and long term access to digital materials will be an era of concern for libraries and other organizations involved in the preservation of our scholarly and cultural heritage well into the new millennium. Although the technical challenges are great, there are lot other non-technical issues that will need to be addressed like Building up a legal framework and bringing out consensus on widely accepted standards relating to digital preservation.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION LITERACY

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Abstract: - *As gateways to knowledge and culture libraries play a fundamental role in society. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning support literacy and education; help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society. They also help ensure an authentic record to knowledge created and accumulated by past generations. The development in information technology has facilitated the accessing, transmitting and storing information/knowledge. Modern technology services provide the opportunity to create and deliver content in context .this paper focused concept of library services and their utility in many types of libraries.*

Keywords: Library Services, Types of Services, Use of Library Services.

Introduction:

In this different types of libraries services available different types like that public school, colleges universities, reference, industrial ,private, research ,government libraries and their different form of providing the their service

Types of service

i) Traditional and modern services:

1-Audio-Visual Services-Books, Large print

2-CD-DVD & Computer Games

3- Internet Access.

4- Community Clubs etc.

ii) Web 2.0 based library services:

1-OPAC –Online Public Access Catalogue

2-BLOGS and WIKIS

3-Content Tagging

4-RSS Feeds

5-Customer as collaborator

6-E-Learning environment

7-Federated Search etc.

Need of Library Services:

1-)To helping literacy to become permanent.

2-)The improvement of knowledge

3-)Assisting to adjust to existing social ,political, and economic activities of the community .

4-)Enabling the individual to develop its full potentials and widening the range of its perception interests and skill.

5-)Personal awareness to learners of their rights in society and to appreciate the social values and be able to change for easy adaption into the expected roles within the society.

Further discusses the need for library services will help to develop a habit of continues reading even after education and literacy classes are completed.

Knowledge store is important but the most important of knowledge sharing's and this is possible through the services.

Library services and their utility:

1) WEB 2.0 Services used in libraries:

Online Wikipedia "library 2.0 is a loosely defined model for a modernized form of library services that reflects a transition within the library world in the way that services are delivered to users .the focus is on user-centred change and participation in the creation of content and community .this includes online services such as the use of OPAC system and an increased flow of information from the user back to the library."

(http://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in Library 2.0 and library   Accessed on-10/01/2019)

Service of library web 2.0 concepts the library is everywhere, user of library services flexible, the library invite participation component-

based system, the library is a human centred .library as a place of unrestricted access to information.

i)WEB 2.0 Library services utilities:-

WIKIS subject guide, database, online book shelf, live chat ,E-learning, blogs, subject gateways/websites, E-resources, WI-FI, web OPAC, RSS Feeds, online feedback ,online reference service, information literacy.

1)   OPAC-

'With emphasis on "USER -CENTRED" change and interaction .online public access catalogue. Users access the knowledge through the OPAC .information can be released to flow in every direction (Library to user, user to library, library to library and user to user) online document delivery services combination of physical and virtual services,a move underway in many types of ways and libraries such as inter library loan (ILL)two or more than universities ,colleges, libraries etc.

2)RSS Feeds –

These modules provide facilities to user republish content from other sites or blogs on their blogs RSS Feeds for users to subscribe to including updates on new items in a collection new services and new contents.

3) Blogs-

These modules of web 2.0 technology mentioned new method of publication .blog as a new source of information that will benefit collection development blog provide a place for "news, events, and discussion".

4) Content tagging-

These applications interest mostly the libraries. The idea of this application is similar to an open catalogue.

Traditional and Modern services used in library:

1) Audio- Visual service-

Library free and open to all users as per their types library users used audio and visual services and get the knowledge for the library stack and services.

2) CD-DVD Services-

Libraries provide CD-DVD Facilities to their users and researcher to develop and increase user personality.

3) Internet Access-

Internet facility connects users two culture, community, country, place etc. Internet gives current knowledge and provides the new knowledge deeply and highly speeded data. The service is accessible across the Internet or other electronic networks The service is consumed by a person across the Internet or other electronic network .There might be a fee that the consumer pays the provider for using the e-service, but that might not always be the case as for example in some e-services offered by the government.

4) Community clubs:

Library services include the community club and integrate the users and their cultural, emotional, education, social relation in the users and their knowledge sharing involvement.

5) Translation services

Library provides translation service to the users and its researcher their study purpose. Research scholar expected available the knowledge resource know their language.

6) Referral service/Reference services:

In this service referral and reference service user expect to the staff accurate knowledge to the information place and information etc. referral service provide knowledge to the user place of information ,reference service provide direct information.

7) Retrieval service-

Library provide to the user retrieve the limited copies and how much copies many copies available in same and micro form etc.

Role of library services:

enhance coordination among federal programs that relate to library and information services; promote continuous improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States; facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry; encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public; promote literacy, education, and lifelong learning and to enhance and expand the services and resources provided by libraries, including

those services and resources relating to workforce development, 21st century skills, and digital literacy skills; enhance the skills of the current library workforce and to recruit future professionals to the field of library and information services; ensure the preservation of knowledge and library collections in all formats and to enable libraries to serve their communities during disasters; enhance the role of libraries within the information infrastructure of the United States in order to support research, education, and innovation; and promote library services that provide users with access to information through national, state, local, regional, and international collaborations and networks.

Conclusion:

Library provide their service by applying various information technology .the libraries are providing online as well as offline service to its user to society and their information needs ,libraries are changing their roles offline to online services .so this article library services and its utility in the world or community of users their service will be changed time to time place to place etc.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION LITERACY

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Abstract: - *The need for information of literacy is not only required by the public libraries, but it is an important study or program that gives justice to all subjects equally.   The present topic has turn everyone information literacy.   The information literacy. Includes the skills or reading writing, speaking, teaching, counting, perceiving and drawing etc.*
Keywords: Library Services, Types of Services, Use of Library Services.

> **Information literacy – The American library**

Association defines "information literacy" as a set of abilities requiring individuals to "recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, eyalate and effectively the needed information.

1) Living Stone , s (2003) defines media literacy as " The ability to access, analyse, evalte and create message across, analyse, evaluate and create messages across a variety of contexts" the ability to encode and decode the symbols trarismitted via media and the ability to synthesize, analyses and produce mediated messages."[1]

2) The united states national forum on information literacy defines information literacy as " the hypes ability to know when there is a need for information, to be able to identify locate, evaluate and effectively use that information for the issue or problem at hand."

3) Information literacy – the American library Association defines information literacy" as a set of abilities requiring individuals to "recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information [2]

4) "A non-profit library maintained for public use"

5) "A Public library is a library that is accessible by the general public sources, such as taxes it is operated by librarians show are also civil servants.[7]

➢ **What is literacy ?**

Function literacy is defined in terms of the basic skills in reading and writing and the capacity to apply these skills in every day situations.

(Media expiration blogspo)

- In 1980, it meant knowing how to programme code
- In 1995, it meant knowing how to work basic tools like processing and spreadsheet [8]

➢ **What is Technology literacy ?**

Technology literacy is about taking advantage of technology to communicate, access, use manipulate, compare, and store information

➢ **Digital literacy**

Digital literacy is the awareness, attitude and ability of individuals to appropriately use digital tools and facilities to identify, access, manage, integrate, evaluate, analysis and syntehesize digital resources, construct new knowledge, create media [9]

- ❖ Media literacy
- ❖ Network literacy
- ❖ Computer literacy
- ❖ Traditional Alphabetic literacy
- ❖ Library Instatuion
- ❖ Cultural literacy
- ❖ Visual literacy
- ❖ Basic literacy
- ❖ Information literacy
- ❖ Technology literacy

- ❖ 21st centurg skills
- ❖ Digital litracy
- ❖ Visual literacy
- ❖ Media literacy
- ❖ Public libraries
- ❖ I governess literacy
- ❖ R.F.T.D. literacy
- ❖ Assistive Technology [4]

➢ **Requirement of Literacy for public library –**

- ❖ Variety of information tools.
- ❖ Reader's inconvenience about information tools
- ❖ Increased education sector
- ❖ Increasing use of information technology
- ❖ Humanity against temporalism.
- ❖ To assimilate the information technology skills.
- ❖ For resolving the problems.
- ❖ To remove ignorance
- ❖ To convey the concept of perfect knowledge.
- ❖ To identify information needs.
- ❖ To find the accurate information
- ❖ To prepare planning
- ❖ To evaluate the available information
- ❖ Use and communicate information
- ❖ To create new information
- ❖ To improve the quality of public education
- ❖ To improve intellectual property
- ❖ For the protection of social, economic and rural values.

The need for information of literacy is not only required by the public libraries, but it is an important study or program that gives justice to all subjects equally.

> **Public libraries In Marathwada Region and information literacy [5]**

Sr. No.	Home of 'A' Grade Public Library	Granted	Grand	Governess Services and	R.F.I.D. services &	Assistive Technology
1	Government Divisional library sanajeevn colony, savarkar chowk, Aurangabad – 431001	Granted	A	No	No	No
2	Jeevan Vikas Granthalay, Granthalaya, Sadan, Tilak Nagar	Granted	A	No	No	No
3	Lokmanya Vachanalaya, Gangapur Dt. Aurangabad	Granted	A	No	No	No
4	Mahanagarp alika Vachnalaya Khadkeshwar, Aurangabad	Granted	A	No	No	No
5	Ramkrushna Mission Ashram library, Beed Bypass Road Aurangabad	Granted	A	No	No	No
6	Shasakiya Vibhagiya Granthalaya, Usmanpura Aurangabad	Granted	A	No	No	No
7	A.H. Wadia sarvajanik Vachnalaya, Bhasi Mandai Road, Nagar Bus Stand Beed	Granted	A	No	No	No
8	Jaiprakash Narayan Vachnalaya, eevrai Dist. Beed	Granted	A	No	No	No
9	Sahitya Niketan Granthalaya, Ambajogai,	Granted	A	No	No	No

	Dist. Beed 431517						16	Nagarparshid Vachnalaya Vasmatnagar, Parbhani Dist Parbhani	Granted	A	No	No	No
10	Sahitya Niketan Granthalay Ambajogai Dist Beed	Granted	A	No	No	No							
11	Jagar Vachnalaya Mandir Ahmodpur Dist Latur	Granted	A	No	No	No	17	Janta Vachnalaya Umarga Dist. Osmanabad	Granted	A	No	No	No
12	Mahatma Gandhi Sarvjanik Wachnalaya, Udgir Dist. Latur	Granted	A	No	No	No	18	Lok Vachnalaya Kala Maruti Chowk, Main Road, Osmanabad	Granted	A	No	No	No
13	Hagar Vachnalaya Mandir Ahmadpur Dist. Latur	Granted	A	No	No	No	19	Nagarparishad Vachnalaya Bhoom Dist Osmanabad	Granted	A	No	No	No
14	Ramkrushna Vachnalaya Bangarwadi Tal Ahmadpur Dist. Latur	Granted	A	No	No	No	20	Nagarparishad Vachnalaya Bhoom Dist Osmanabad	Granted	A	No	No	No
15	Vikas Vachnalay Ausa Dist Latur	Granted	A	No	No	No	21	Dharmabad Nagarparishad Vachnalay Dharmabad Dist Nanded	Granted	A	No	No	No

22	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya library Nanded Waghola City Muncipal Corporation, Nanded	Granted	A	No	No	No
23	Rama Pratap Sarvajanik Vachanalaya Main Road Nanded - 431604	Granted	A	No	No	No
24	Sarvjanik Vachnalaya Saroli Dist. Nanded	Granted	A	No	No	No
25	Shri Swami Samarth Vachnalaya Diglur Dist Nanded	Granted	A	No	No	No
26	Vichar Vikas Mandir Vachnalaya Kandhar Dist nanded	Granted	A	No	No	No
27	Sane Guruji Sarvajink Vachnalaya,	Granted	A	No	No	No

An No. 40 in Jalna					
Total	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

When the table number two is observed, the public library in Marathwada is almost invariably introduced. These are the public libraries belong to the urban areas. Do readers of this library get e-governance facility? Can people, workers and the students of the society get the concept of e-governance, the full meaning of the technology and the use of it? Do people in the community have literacy and confidence in information about this technique? What problems do the public librarians have to administer the library with the help of e-governance ? what is the percentage of literacy in the reader category of rural and urban communities regarding the number of such question?[6]

The e-governance technology which is the last citizen of the society and students, employees and servants need to be very literate about e-governance technique.

But this is not clear from the above table.

In RFID – 1999, Radio frequency information system is a very effective method to speed-up the problem of missing books in the library and the books of scripture. (this prevents material from being stolen). Though having many benefits. Ex. If Librarian brothers express their desire to buy these methods for public libraries, the lack of financial matters, administration result or compatibility is important. In the context of

this system employees, in the context of the pride of readers, in the light of the problems of humanity the mental rectification of rural management etc. if the public library thinks that it is necessary to the public library thinks that it is necessary to become literate about this technique first, it is proved.[3]

Public libraries are an effective medium to service to the unbearable sections of the society and the technology of supporting for blind and handicapped readership is very important. For this computer software is reaching the need of information related to various tools. It is essential to be literate about the person, employee organization who purchase this technology. If the person is not literate, then this experiment may fail.

In order to avoid unnecessary expenses, failures and other expenses, public library staff, employees and students must be first literate in support of new technology.

Conclusion

1) 50% of public library needs information technology literacy time

2) 25% of the public library needs information about literacy.

3) 25% of the public library in rural areas is illiterate in information technology.

4) It is necessary to see how much information the online services facility gets in the information technology.

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ROLE OF LIBRARIAN IN INFORMATION LITERACY

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Abstract: - *In this modern age, the role of the librarian needs to be changed. The library plays a central role in the development of college education. The college library there are various types of users. They are Student, Lectures, Administrative Staff, Research Scholars, and other users. The responsibility of the librarian has increases towards library use and reading habits of the users.*

The present paper includes a detailed study of the type of college library users. Role of librarian to increase library unities through various type of services with the help of information literacy programme.

Keywords: ICT, Information literacy, college library, users.

INTRODUCTION:

The information literacy is process of knowing when and why information is required where to find it and how to calculate use and communication it in a moral way it is the arrangement of all the skills that are required for the effective and maximum use of information the term information literacy has been used. Computer literacy, digital literacy hyper literacy, interactive literacy, internet literacy, media literacy, network literacy, visual literacy, library literacy, etc. theses literacy need to be developed and maintained all the way through life not only information users, but also by librarians and information human resources .

The rate of knowledge creation and dissemination has increased extensively over the past 25 year mainly a result of the rapid decreases in the cost of computing and networking due to technological advances. This, in turn, has enabled more efficient dissemination of knowledge. Cross border communication enabled through developed ICT has developed through collaboration. Increased creation of knowledge has increased the efficiency of modern prediction techniques has cratered.

Information literacy forms the basis for lifelong learning. It is common to all disciplines, to all learning environments and to all levels of education. The concept of information Literacy built upon and expanded the decades-long efforts of librarians to help their users learn about and how to utilize research tools and materials in their own libraries. Information literacy expands this effort beyond libraries and librarians and focuses on the learner, rather than the researcher (ALA 1989).

MEANING OF IL AND DEFINITION:

The literacy has evolved from being able to read/ write to the expanded more elaborate ability to address the practice and outcome of education in knowledge era. The concepts of IL is consist of make acquainted users with all these tools and techniques which is available for finding the searching the information content in information resources. Basically the concept the IL emerging with event of ICT is associated with IL practices and critically thinking towards information. Moreover IL is an understanding a set of abilities to unable the user to recognized extract sources of information and ability to evaluate the use of information.

"Information literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information (Doyle, C.S.(1992), p 3)

In this IT era, user education is not so effective and sufficient as far as empowerment of the users is concerned. Information literacy has a wider perspective than user education, as information literate person can locate, evaluate and effectively use information in the process of lifelong learning. In India, information literacy is broadly accessed in three categories- "access to government information, access to administration records and information facilitation through IT application" (Goswami, 2001, p.59).

NEED OF INFORMATION LITERACY

Information is the basic requirement for every human activity and it is important as following reason.

- Increase in number of users
- Advent of information and communication technologies.
- Vast variety of information sources.
- Compels and interdisciplinary research
- Wide dispersal of information. etc.

BENEFITS OF INFORMATION LITERACY

The following benefits of information literacy as follows.

- Motivation of validated information in the personal or corporate knowledge bases.
- Motivation of self learning.
- Improves student library based research
- Synthesis if data and information knowledge.
- Enhancement of the critical thinking.
- Motivation for self directed learning and appreciation for lifelong learning.
- Expansion of knowledge through substantive operation of knowledge creation.

INFORMATION LITERACY AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATION LITERACY

Information is a commercially exploitable commodity and an individual uses it for the personal development, decision making or for any other reason. Therefore, it has been produced/ generated, communicated and used excessively. But in locating and communicating the required information more often some problems are confronted as (Pandey, 2011, p. 39)

- Large volume of information causes overload at the processing end.
- Increasing time lag between generating and publishing information.
- Interdisciplinary nature of growth in science possesses problems in locating the desired information.
- Proliferation in the growth of primary and secondary journals presents problems in bibliographic control.
- Language and other communication barriers

The growth of computer networks and information services has already enabled learners at all levels to share resources, work in partnership with one another and publish their results electronically. To use information sources effectively, we need both technology infrastructure and Information Literacy infrastructure in place. Information Technology is a tool for characters papers, communicating with generation worldwide and exchanging experiments, ideas and programs internationally.

As community colleges are considering distance learning and new technologies to their curriculum, ensuring students information literacy becomes vital. (Lenox,M.F (1993) p 324

One common feature of these concepts is that a term concerning digital technology (e.g. ICT, Internet or computer, and information) is combined with having the capability to use or benefit from using it (e.g. skill, competence, or literacy) (Ferrari, 2012 pp 5)

The first strand, collecting and managing information, includes a more practical understanding of how to use a computer, and the capability to acquire, evaluate, and manage information. This is in line with other descriptions and definitions of ICT literacy (Binkley et al., 2012 pp17-66). Another common feature is that these concepts describe achievements with ICT as independent learning areas in addition to traditional disciplines. This is a knowledge that students can readily 'adapt and transfer to new contexts' (Fraillon et al., 2013, p. 10).

In today's demanding information world, profile, based on knowledge management, information technologies, and lifelong learning. This change in the academic world challenges academic libraries regarding their educational role. As Powis observed (Powis, C. (2004), librarians are therefore required to become educators, developing skills of educational theories and practice, as well as educational design (Koulouris, A.,2014).

Following the constantly developing character of the Library along with the technological growth, the librarians participate in training seminars, courses, and conferences, in order to enrich their skills and qualifications, in order to meet the demanding challenges of the information world. Throughout the year's several changes have taken place. User studies followed these changes in order to monitor user needs. They indicated that the Library gained the respect and the growing interest of its serving community, for its continuous efforts to disseminate knowledge and assist in the educational process.

CONCLUSION

In the present digital age every person has be become information literacy educated. Because ICT is very vast in creation and there are many sources of information literacy to find out information. It could be fulfilled that even of information seekers are able to find out the sources. They would not able to identify with what is suitable to the location and with lack of information literacy concepts would not be able to present and communicate that data and findings effectively. The successful implementation of the network services will depend on a large extent of willingness of the participant to cooperate with each user.

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LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE RESEARCH

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Abstract: - *This paper highlights the pattern and orientation of LIS literatures authored by Indian authors. The findings shows how and in which manner the Indian authors are contributed to the international LIS literature and also compare the national level consequences. This paper senses the importance of Indian LIS research, as well as researcher involved in citation analysis. The study is an original research work with citation analysis of scholarly publication of LIS literatures by Indian authors in international LIS journals.*

Keywords: LIS Research, Content and Citation Analysis, Bibliometrics

Introduction

Research purifies human life. It improves its quality. It is search for knowledge. If shows how to solve any problem scientifically. It is a careful enquiry through search for any kind of knowledge. It is a journey from unknown to known. It is a systematic effort to gain new knowledge in any kind of discipline. When it seeks a solution of any educational problem it leads to educational research. Research is a fact-finding process. It is problem-solving process.

Research helps in the innovation of practices in the given field. It also helps to sustain the given services. Due to these and many other benefits, research has been carried out in every discipline, subject field including librarianship. It helps in identifying strengths and weaknesses of a given library or system. It helps initiating new library services, providing quality services. Apart from the research related with the various aspects of practicing librarianship there is research related

with 'Library and Information Science' (LIS) education.

Significance of the Study- The topics covered by doctoral researchers will be known through this research. This information will be useful for the research policy makers, LIS educators and the prospective researchers. This research are – Help in avoiding duplication in the research topics, Encourage the prospective researchers for adopting more innovative and suitable research methods and techniques, Help research policy makers, such as governments, universities, library associations, LIS departments etc. It will enable them to frame research policies and agenda, Help LIS educators for designing curricula of research methods.

5. Objective of the Study-

1. To identify Content of LIS doctoral research during the period 2005 to 2015.

2. To identify the preferred journals in terms of LIS scholarly publication by Indian authors State wise distribution of LIS literature Contributions during the period 2005 to 2015.

6. Scope and Limitation of the Study- The present study covers LIS Ph.D. literatures in Journals published from 2005 to 2015 by Ph.D. Research Scholar. The study takes into 09 universities in Maharashtra preview LIS journal publications by Indian authors indexed in the said databases and they are subject coverage of the broad period in between 2005 to 2015. After the assemblage of the use databases, journals that don't cover total but submitted various universities 150 LIS Ph.D. theses observed from

period 2005 to 2015 come under the Preview of the analysis. This remains a major limitation of the present study.

7. Methodology- Survey research methods used for the study.Theses submitted in universities of maharashtra (09) during the period 2005 to 2015. Firstly of all core LIS journals are identified by several study subjects with a period coverage from 2005 to 2015. The citations are collected from theses by advance search facility limiting the date range to period between the year 2005 to 2015 and affiliation of the author to India. And after scrutinise, 8814 citations have been selected for the present study focusing on Indian contribution to the field of LIS studies. All refined data are tabulated, classified in Microsoft Excel for necessary analysis.
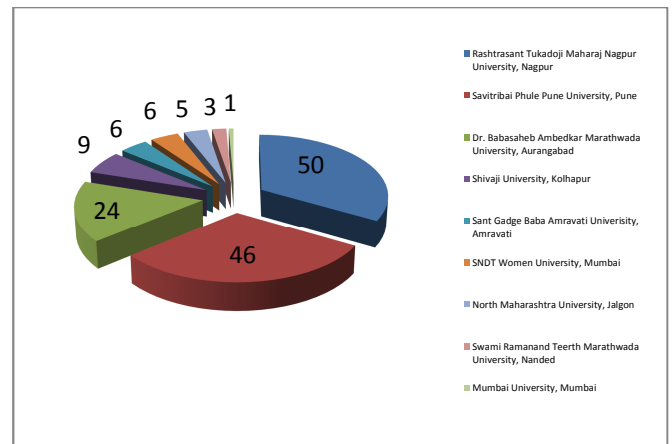
8. Data Analysis and Discussion-

To identify Content of LIS doctoral research during the period 2005 to 2015.

Table 1 Status of research in LIS from Universities of Maharashtra (MS)

Sr. No.	Name of University	Degree Awarded	Percentage	Rank
1	Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur	50	33.33%	1
2	Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune	46	30.66%	2
3	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	24	16.00%	3

	Marathwada University, Aurangabad				
4	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	09	6.00%	4	
5	Sant Gadge Baba Amravati Univerisity, Amravati	06	4.00%	5	
6	SNDT Women University, Mumbai	06	4.00%	5	
7	North Maharashtra University, Jalgon	05	3.33%	6	
8	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded	03	2.00%	7	
9	Mumbai University, Mumbai	01	0.66%	8	
	Total LIS PHD Theses	**150**	**100.00%**		

Observation: - From the table it is pointed out that Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur stands at rank 1ˢᵗ in LIS area and awarded (150) degrees till 2015. The next in hierarchy are Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune stand at rank 2ⁿᵈ (46), Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad stand at rank 3ʳᵈ (24)

Graph 1 Status of research in LIS from Universities of Maharashtra (MS)

2. Journal wise Distribution of Literature:

Table -2: Journal wise distributions of LIS literature(s)

Sr.No.	Name (Title) of the Journal	Literatures (n = 351)	Number of Percentage
1	Aslib Proceedings: New Information Perspectives	3	0.85%
2	Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances	2	0.57%
3	Collection Building	3	0.85%
4	Computers in Libraries	2	0.57%
5	D-Lib Magazine	4	1.13%
6	Education for Information	1	0.28%
7	Electronic Library	46	13.10%
8	Health Information and Libraries Journal	2	0.57%
9	Information Processing and Management	3	0.85%
10	Information Research	1	0.28%

| 11 | Information Services and Use | 2 | 0.57% |
12	Information System Management	1	0.28%
13	Information Technology and Libraries	2	0.57%
14	Informing Science	1	0.28%
15	Interlending and Document Supply	6	1.7%
16	International Information and Library Review	6	1.7%
17	International Journal of Information Management	2	0.57%
18	International Journal of Information Technology and Management	1	0.28%
19	Journal of Academic Librarianship	3	0.85%
20	Journal of Advances in Management Research	1	0.28%
21	Journal of Digital Information Management	2	0.57%
22	Journal of Information Science	2	0.57%
23	Journal of Information Science and Engineering	1	0.28%
24	Knowledge Organization	2	0.57%
25	Library and Information Science Research	3	0.85%
26	Library Collections, Acquisition and Technical Services	2	0.57%
27	Library Hi-Tech	5	1.42%
28	Library Hi-Tech News	13	3.68%
29	Library Management	6	1.7%
30	Library Philosophy and Practice	78	22.1%
31	Library Review	19	5.38%
32	Libres	2	0.57%
33	Libri	3	0.85%
34	New Library World	2	0.57%
35	OCLC Systems and Services	2	0.57%
36	Online Information Review	9	2.55%
37	Program: Electronic Library and Information Systems	24	6.8%
38	Research Evaluation	1	0.28%
39	Scientometrics	25	7.08%
40	Serials Review	2	0.57%
41	World Patent Information	2	0.57%

Table-2 lists the selected 41 international journals where Indian LIS authors intend to publish their research articles. However, there is set of core journals where majority of LIS literatures are

published. Graph-2 clearly shows the order of the journals in terms of literature contribution by Indian authors during the period 2005 to 2015. The data reveal that Library Philosophy and Practice is the most preferred journal for Indian authors having a contribution of 22.1 percent. Other preferred journals are Information and Library Review (17 percent), Electronic Library (13.10 percent), Scientomerics (7.08 percent), Program (6.8 percent), Library Review (5.38 percent), Library Hi-Tech News (3.68 percent), Online Information Review (2.55 percent), Library Management, and Interlending and Document Supply 1.7 percent each, Library Hi-Tech (1.42 percent) and D-Lib Magazine (1.13 percent). Rest of the journals have less than one percent of publication. Note worth to mention here that Library Philosophy and Practice, being an open access journal, publishes the higher number of contributions in Indian LIS studies. Further, the trend may have multiple reasons; first, its open access facilitates the research openly and freely, second, it has less financial constraints and third, it reaches out the contributions from developing countries more easily. S. B. Ghosh and A. K. Das (2007) and Dibya Kishor Pradhan (2010) for instance investigate a similar opinion. They claim that the open access movement makes it possible to the researcher particularly from developing countries to target audience of the world's research communities.

Graph 2: Journal wise distribution of paper(s)

3. State wise Distribution of LIS Literatures Contribution:

Table 3: State wise distribution of LIS literature Contributions

Sr.No.	State	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	3.97%
2	Assam	14	3.97%
3	Chandigarh	7	1.98%
4	Delhi	85	24.08%
5	Goa	1	0.28%
6	Gujarat	27	7.65%
7	Jammu & Kashmir	17	4.81%
8	Karnataka	43	12.18%
9	Kerala	9	2.55%
10	Maharashtra	27	7.65%
11	Madhya	3	0.85%

	Pradesh		
12	Orissa	17	4.81%
13	Punjab	11	3.12%
14	Rajasthan	2	0.57%
15	Tamil Nadu	34	9.63%
16	Uttar Pradesh	38	10.77%
17	Uttaranchal	1	0.28%
18	West Bengal	14	3.97%
	Total	**(n = 351)**	**100.00%**

Table-3 shows the share of various Indian states and territories towards the contribution to LIS literatures. Its associated figure present that Delhi is at the top position with the highest 85 (24.08 percent) number of papers, while Karnataka is at the second position with 41 (11.68 percent) papers. Uttar Pradesh remains in the third position with 10.77 percent and Tamil Nadu with 7.63 percent ranks four. Maharashtra and Gujarat have 7.65 percent each and occupy the fifth position. Orissa and Jammu & Kashmir have 17 (4.81 percent) contributions each followed by two states Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal having 14 (3.97 percent) publications. The state Punjab has 3.12 percent followed by Kerala 2.55 percent of contribution. The union territory Chandigarh has around 2 percent contribution, where as other states such as Madhya Pradesh, and Assam, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Goa have less than one percent contribution. These data reveal that there is no symmetry in research productivity of Indian states due to uneven distribution of

institutions where LIS researchers can get ample scope for research. Almost one fourth of the LIS literatures from India are the contribution of Delhi region include many centralized institutions, documentation centres, information centres and libraries are located.

Graph 3: State wise distribution of LIS literatures
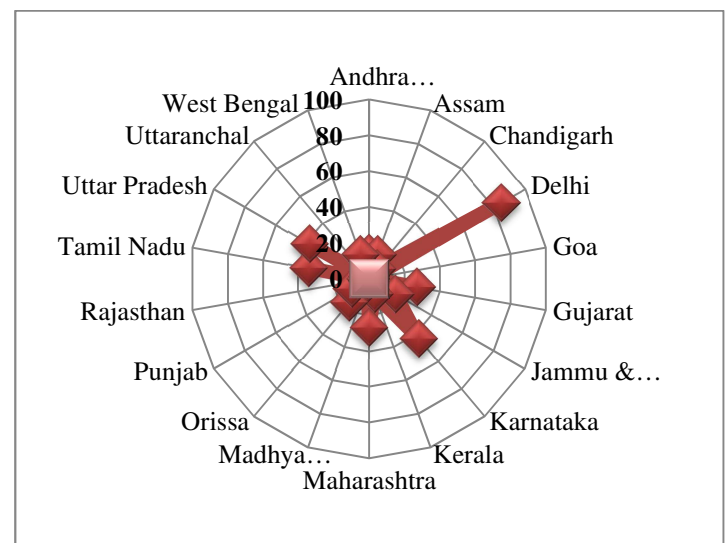
10. Major Findings of the Research:

1. The tendency of research oriented publications in international LIS journals by the Indian authors are increasing which indicate, in principle, that the advancement of communication facility encourages Indian authors to publish their papers in international journals.

2. More than half literatures are contributed by collaborative effort of the Indian authors. This indicates research collaboration. If the classification is made by number of authors per paper, it showsthat maximum Indian authors contribute their papers individually.

3. Out of the 41 journals having 351 LIS literatures, only seven journals cross more than 10

literatures each. This result shows that there is only a few set of core journals where majority of LIS literatures are published.

4. Delhi remains as the central place, having 24.08 percent publications, which has furthered the growth of LIS research in India.

11. Conclusion:

Result of the present study exemplifies that over the last few years LIS research activities are growing rapidly in India. The trend has witnessed a rapid growth in citation in various index databases. The trend of the research publications has progressed with the advancement of technology; on the one hand, with open access system the trend has been progressing in LIS fields. Several states in the India scenario, with the advancement of technology and by virtue of access to multiple research resources, have contributed significantly. Research facilities in India remain uneven which, in long run, become a major concern. Information professionals who consult the research empower themselves to evaluate and analyse its quality in a critical fashion and ultimately add benefit of enhancing information professionals' appreciation of the research needs of their clients (Turner, 2002). Hence, in the Indian scenario, LIS research activities need constant improvement with contributions from all states and in multiple international journals to meet the global need of the day.

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INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF FACULTIES IN V. N. PATIL LAW COLLEGE, AURANGABAD

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Abstract: - *The present Study is conducted to study the information seeking behaviour of faculties V.N.PATL LAW College, Aurangabad. The users are having their own information needs for the purpose of completing their research work including their research projects, preparation for teaching as well as presentations etc. and are using multiplicity of internet search egines and on-line databases along with the printed resources. It therefore required studying the information seeking behaviour of the faculty members for future development in present scenario. This study will help the librarians in understanding the information seeking behaviour of faculty members in a better manner and to serve this group more efficiently.*
Keywords: Information, Information seeking behavior

Introduction

Information is recognized as an essential source necessary for the development of the individual and the society. Need for information is our basic need to perform our day to-day activity. Information seeking is an alert effort to acquire information in response to a need or gap in knowledge. This paper is an attempt to study the information needs and seeking behavior of faculty members. Abundance of information is of little help to those who have not learned how to use it effectively. To become lifelong learners, we need to know not just how to learn, but how to teach ourselves. We must acquire the skills necessary to be independent, self-directed learners. An information literate person should be able to identify information needs and determine the extent of information needed. Understand the structure of information: how is it produced, disseminated, organized, cataloged, stored, and retrieved, and how these factors vary by discipline. For example, how do scholars or professionals keep up to date in and contribute to their field. Evaluate information and its sources critically. Understand different types of sources and formats, and how to use them .Evaluate the relevance and reliability of the information retrieved. Synthesize the information retrieved, integrate it into one's current knowledge base, and successfully apply it to the original information

need. Present this newly acquired knowledge so that others can use it. Determine the audience's needs and the best presentation format; know the standards and criteria for presenting information in the relevant subject/field/discipline. Properly cite sources: direct the audience to sources of further information and acknowledge one's sources .Translate these abilities and concepts to new projects and disciplines In addition to providing access to information. So its duty of librarians to assist students in developing research skills appropriate for their particular needs and levels of scholarship. We offer sessions with individual students, group sessions outside of class, in-class presentations, and extensive assistance for course-integrated instruction on learning from and contributing to the professional literature of a field.

LITERATURE REVIEW: -

The researcher gone through the details searching strategies of faculties such as:

Krishan Kumar conducts a survey concerning teachers and research scholars in the Department of Chemistry, University of Delhi. The important finding of this survey was quite a large percentage of research fellows use the library as much as they need. Dhyani (1974) conducts a survey of 100 readers at Rajasthan University Library, Jaipur. The study revealed that generally the faculties showed interest in using the library at college level. Respondents preferred journals, books, government documents and reference sources for meeting their information needs.

Objectives

• To find out information seeking behavior of the faculties
• To find out the awareness and use of library resources by the fact
 •To find out awareness of the library services
• To know the main purpose of information seeking behavior

Methodology

The study used a questionnaire, which was less time-consuming and economical for a scattered population. The population of the study consisted of the 10 full-time academic staff working in the My law College, Guest faculty are included in the population.

The survey instrument had two sections.

Section 1 Collected personal information such as Gender, academic rank, highest qualification, and teaching experience.

Section 2 comprising 10 questions, collected data on the information-seeking behavior of the respondents. Questions in this section focused on the following areas: information sources used by the respondents, use of College library, adequacy of library collections, library use and computing skills of respondents, and the use of IT-based library source and services In order to save time and ensure better response rate, the questionnaires were personally distributed to the staff.

Table 1: Library Skills

Of the 10 respondents, 5 were Professors, 5 Guest Lecturers.

Respondents were asked to provide a self-assessment of their library skills. It was assumed

that these skills might have a bearing on the ways respondents use the library to acquire the needed information. Those respondents with better skills were expected to use library resources and facilities more effectively. Most respondents rated themselves "very good" or "good," and none reported "poor" skills.

Skills Level	Number Percentage
Teaching Student	50
Wellbeing	10
Research and Publication	10

Table 2: Computing Skills

In a self-assessment of computing skills, nearly half rated themselves "very good," while 4 percent considered their computing skills "poor."

Skill Level	Number Percentage
Excellent	50
Very Good	20
Good	20
Fair	06
Poor	04

Table 3: Time Spent on Various Activities

There is a range of teaching loads represented, but 80 percent of the respondents spending 10 percent on research and publication and 5 percent administrations respectively.

Skill Level	Number Percentage
Administration	5
Reading and Literature Searching	5
Teaching	60
Other Activities	10
Administration	5

Information Channels Used

Respondents were asked to indicate which information channels they consult first. More than three-quarters "always" consult their personal collections first.

Table 4: Use of Information Channels

Information Chan.	Alw	Freque	Occasionall	Never
College Library	50	40	20	5
Personal Collection	40	10	20	-
Book Stores	55	25	20	2
Colleagues	45	25	20	-
Consult ed person in the field	45	15	25	4

Library Visits

Purpose	Number Percentage
Preparing lectures	45
Updating knowledge	5
Research	5

Nearly half of respondents visit the library at least three times a week, with another 35 percent visiting daily.

Table 5: Regularity of Library Visits

Visit regularity	Number Percentage
Daily	**35**
Weekly Three Times	**45**
Once in a Week	**10**
Once in a Month	**5**
Several times a year	**5**
Never	**-**

Purpose for Seeking Information

Preparing lectures is the most important reason for seeking information.

Table 6: Purpose for Seeking Information

PhD study	**3**
Entertainment	**1**

Resources for Teaching

Textbooks and law reports are the most important resources for teaching.

Table 7: Resources for Teaching

Information Sources	Number Percentage
Books	27
Law Reports	25
Statutes	08
Research Articles	3

Legal Digest	2
Thesis and Research Repo	15
Pamphlets	-
Encyclopedia	20

IT-Based Sources and Facilities

More than 40 percent of respondents use the OPAC, and more than 20 percent use CD-ROM databases.

Table 8: IT-Based Sources and Facilities

IT-Based Sources and Fac	Number Percentage
Online Public Catalogue (OPAC	**25**
CD-ROM databases products	**25**
Online local and interna databases	**40**
Audio Visual and multi collections	**10**

Search Engines: Google is the search engine preferred by nearly half the respondents.

Table 9: Search Engines

Search Engines	
Google	80
Yahoo	10
MSN	10

Library Effectiveness

Respondents were asked to provide their overall assessment of the effectiveness of

College Library in meeting their information needs. More than 80 percent considered the library "Effective"or "Very Effective.

Table 10: Library Effectiveness

Effectiveness Level	Number Percentage
Very Effective	**45**
Effective	**35**
Somewhat effective	**20**
Ineffective	**--**

Conclusion

The study exposed that the respondents use IT-based library sources and facilities less frequently compared with printed sources. It might be due to the lack of awareness about their availability, improper selection of materials, or unfamiliarity with these products. Similarly, it is also noted that email is the most popular Internet application, whereas other Internet-based services and applications are only used by a limited number of respondents. Presently, electronic information sources and the Internet are considered extremely important tools for effective teaching and research. Therefore, College library might like to review its electronic information resources.. Librarians should help users improve their skills and to find the information they need.

Librarians should also assist users in learning the use of IT-based resources. The study investigated the information needs and information seeking behaviour of law faculty members. Respondents use a variety of information sources for teaching and research. Books and law reports are considered most important. It is interesting to note that, although respondents perceived the library as effective in meeting their information needs, they prefer to consult their personal collections first.

INFORMATION LITERACY

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Abstract: -

Keywords: Literacy Information Literacy, E-Information Literacy & Technology.

Introduction :-

The concept is no longer just a library issue. It is the critical campus wide issue for the twenty-first century and is of keen importance to all. Information literacy skills can be seen as a multiple extension that relates to the total information acquisition, filtering, interpretation, production. Communication and legal and ethical process irrespective of the technical or media form. Students and teachers need a new set of skills knowledge and value to be successful in the 21st century. In recent years considerable attention has literacy refers to a consternation of skills revolving around information research and use.

What is information Literacy :-

Information Literacy can also be considered as a vital component and contributor for life long learning the competencies of chinch extend beyond formal class room setting and provides practice with self directed investigation to the final stage to understand the role and responsibility of the learners. Information literacy is being recognized as one of the important facets in teaching and learning because it catalysis individuals to engage in a variety of learning situations and opportunities in optimal ways. Information literacy education thus may be interpreted as helping people to experience information we differently.

Definition :-

According to American Library Association literacy as a set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information in need have the ability to locate. Evaluate and use

effectively the needed information. "American library association also states that Information Literacy is a survival skill in the information age." Information literacy forms the basis for life long learning. It si common to all disciplines to all learning environment and to all levels of education. It enables learners to master content and external their investigation become more self-directed and assume greater control over learning. Information literacy is a crucial skill in the pursuit of knowledge. It involves recognizing when information is needed and being able to efficiently locate accurately evaluate effectively use and clearly communicate information in various formats.

Information literacy is a set of abilities requiring individual to recognize when information is need and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information.

Information Literacy is the ability to access evaluates and use information from a variety of sources.

Objective of Information Literacy :-

Information literacy form the basis for lifelong learning. It is common to all disciplines to all learning environment and to all levels of education. It enables learners to master content and extend their investigations.

❖ To recognize an information gap

❖ To construct alternative strategies to reduce the inf. Gap.

❖ Recognition of importance of and responsibility for information.

❖ To store the information for future use.

❖ To select a strategy.

❖ To assess the effectiveness or a strategy.

The aim of this article is to review and critique the current state of information literacy education and propose a way forward. Traditional printed sources, information is available in abundance in various forms and formats photographs images audio and video are all valid sources of information. The Significant changes in the information environment in content are affecting information users in several dimension. Information that is available through libraries. Community resources special interest organization media and internet is free of any geographical boundaries.

Information Literacy :- as defunct above users should first of all possess other basic literacy.

a) Traditional notion of literacy- to read and write.

b) Computer literacy – to understand and operate computer which are interfaces between networked information and end-users.

c) Media literacy – to understand different media storing networked information and use them.

d) Traditional information literacy – to locate, select, evaluate and use information effectively.

e) User education on E-Literacy.

f) Increase in number of users.

g) Research on complex and interdisciplinary topics.

h) Vast Variety of information sources.

i) Changing shape of Librans.

j) Wide dispersal of information.

Information Literacy Related Terminology :-

❖ **Information Literacy :-** The ability to know when there is a need for information to be able to identify locate evaluate and effectively use that information for the issue or problem at hand.

❖ **Computer Literacy :-** The ability to use a computer and its software to accomplish practical tasks.

❖ **Health Literacy :-** The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain process and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions.

❖ **Media literacy :-** The ability to decode analyze evaluate and produce communication in a variety of forms.

❖ **Visual Literacy :-** The ability through knowledge of the basic visual elements to understand the meaning and components of the image.

❖ **Business Literacy :-** The ability to use financial and business information to understand and make decision that help an organization achieve Success.

Model of information literacy :-

Renowned professionals have developed several information literary model which attempt to describe an individuals strategies as they search information. Some of these are linear and others non-linear.

❖ **Ellis model :-** contrary to the above this model suggest a nonlinear path of information search though it has the same & stages as that of the kuhlthau's model. The relationship between the stages is dependent on the individual's specific problem and situation.

❖ **Kuhlthaus model :-** The information search process consists of six linear step i.e initiation selection exploration, collection, presentation and assessment. The model also states that intermediaries such as librarians can help the individual beneficiaries to define their information problem and goals during reference interview. It also point out the zone of intervention for librarians.

❖ **SCONUL Model :-** The Society of college national and university Librans (SCONUL) task force on information skills was convened in early 1990.

Benefits of Information Literacy :-

❖ Appreciation for life long learning.

❖ Enhancement of the critical thinking.

❖ Synthesis of data and information into knowledge.

❖ Motivation for self – directed learning.

❖ Expansion of knowledge through substantive operations of knowledge creation.

Conclusion :-

Information literacy is important beyond the domain of libraries and librarianship. Therefore librarian can serve as change agents to

help other domain develop and put their information literacy policies programs and project in place. The librarians are well equipped to teach such kills but the mayor obstacle in promoting information literacy program in developing countries like. India is the lack public awareness of the problem created by information literacy.

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INFORMATION LITERACY EDUCATION FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract: - *In recent years Information Literacy has become a global issue and many Information Literacy initiatives have been documented throughout the world particularly in the field of Higher Education. Students often lack the skills necessary to succeed in this rapidly changing environment, and faculty need training and support to make use of new technologies for effective teaching and learning. This paper discusses the concept of information literacy and its implication in higher education environment.*

Keywords: Information Literacy, Information Literacy Program,

1. Introduction

The information society is characterized by a constantly increasing volume of information, advancements in information and communication technologies. The traditional concepts of organization, bibliographic description and dissemination of information are to be fine-tuned to the new environment by the library and information professionals. The uncertain quality and expanding quantity of information poses different challenges to users and information professionals. Hence it becomes important for the patrons/clients also to develop skill in information literacy so that they can identify, evaluate and use the relevant information effectively. Information Literacy Program is the need of the hour for optimum utilization of these resources in teaching, learning and research.

2. Information Literacy

Information literacy is not a new concept but received widespread recognition due to its importance in higher education. The evolution of term IL developed from the previously used terms like bibliographic instruction, library user education, and library orientation. According to Rockman (2004) the origin of information literacy is traced back to the nineteenth century. Earlier the terms library user instruction/orientation, book

education and library skills were used to describe education programs offered to orient students and library users about the library resources and services. In fact, the ability to access, evaluate, and use information to which Zurkowski (1974) referred roots in bibliographic instructions, traditionally carried out by academic librarians. Different school of thought defined information literacy differently. Due to rapid technological developments and the proliferation of networks, library centered skills became inefficient in the information age. In a survey of 13 information literacy experts by using Delphi study conducted by Saunders (2009) proposed possible evolution of information literacy over the next decade. The expert asserted the increasing importance of information literacy and the role of librarians. According to American Library Association Information Literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to "recognize when information is in need and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information". ALA also states that "Information Literacy is a survival skill in the information age". Information literacy forms the basis for lifelong learning. It is common to all disciplines, to all learning environment, and to all levels of education

3. Need for Information Literacy

Information literate academic users, is the need of electronic era as abundance of information is generating in all sectors of education. For lifelong learning and research activities, information literacy is an essential element. Developing information literate academic society libraries have to play an important role and librarians are at the key point position and also act as an intermediary between information sources and users by orienting them. In the knowledge sector, students become information literate i.e. self-directed, interdependent and self-informative browser and assessor. Silva (2009) has rightly pointed out that there is a need to develop knowledge-based society, and for this, different skills are to be adapted by the students and learners as well as teachers to manage the information overload and technologies to handle information more effectively.

The researcher being librarian of a college interacts to the college librarians, teachers and the students' of the colleges in different capacities and noticed that the students are poor in information literacy. The librarians of the colleges understand this problem but not able to contribute to solve the problem in absence of structured programe or programe guidelines. Hence researcher decided to review the available literature to develop a programe structure and components to improve the information literacy skills among the students.

4. Objectives

➢ To identify the gaps in information literacy education

➢ To suggest remedial plan for improving information literacy of the students

➢ To establish direct connection between students and librarian of the college.

5. Information Literacy Standards

Information literacy was strongly emphasized as a main theme in higher education with the publication of "Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education" by the Association of College and Research libraries (ACRL, 2000). These standards are considered the most acceptable standards to measure information competencies in institutions of higher education.

Apart from ACRL Information Literacy standards The Seven Pillars of information literacy developed by Society of College, National and University Libraries, United Kingdom (SCONUL) focus on the adoption of information skills in higher education (SCONUL, 1999). The Australian and New Zealand Institute for Information Literacy (ANZIIL) standards refer to the knowledge construction to describe the learning process that support information literacy education in all education sectors.

6. Method of Conducting Information Literacy Program

It is possible to conduct the programs in different ways. Theoretical and practical aspects of IL can be introduced by Lectures, presentations, assignments, and hands on sessions, Online course/tutorials etc. Group presentations and discussions also to be carried out. In general, the Programme needs to cover basic and advanced aspects of IL, like:

6.1 Locate and Access to Information Desired

This covers various aspects associated with locating and accessing information along with the tools that are available. Students learn through lectures/discussions about how knowledge is generated in society and how to accesses the wider information landscape. The teaching/learning method used to introduce IL to users cover the structure of information sources and, an introduction to search strategies including controlled vocabulary.

6.2 Analysing, Synthesizing and Evaluating Information

This involves discussion about various techniques for identifying and capturing or gathering desired information including analysing, evaluating, synthesizing and summaries in order to capture the materials for use. This also covers inductive and deductive approaches for problem solving.

6.3 Communicate and Use Information:

Lectures/discussions /demonstrations, o referencing and citation and the ethical and legal issues in use of information, which covers the plagiarism aspects.

6.4 Feedback Mechanism from the Students:

At the completion of course, students test and demonstrations are conducted to ascertain the level of IL gained. The feedback is the proper evaluative step in assessment of IL. The exercises on the course program also encourage students to reflect and analyse the entire course regarding what they have gained or learnt from the program. The feedback and discussions with the students also helps in providing information to improve the training course in better ways. Analysis of students helps in understanding whether they are in a position to apply the techniques of IL gained in the course period.

7. Designing of Information literacy Program for higher Education Environment

The mission of the higher education is to develop the overall personality and thinking of the students to help them to become more responsible citizen for the development of the nation. The main objective of the Information Literacy Program is to educate the user community to use, locate, evaluate the needed information and use it effectively and efficiently considering ethical aspects involved. It enables the learner to become more self-directed and assume greater control their own learning. Considering these following. Based on the above discussion following modules can be included in the Information Literacy Program.

1.   Determining information needs.

2.   Searching and locating information

3.   Obtaining information

4.   Evaluating information

5.   Communication of information

6.   Ethical use of information (Citation and Plagiarism)

Conclusion

The information society is witnessing vast and ever increasing qualities of information embodied in a variety of formats and unprecedented advancement of technology. To lead a successful life is inevitable for the students to be information competent. Therefore, it is one of the urgent tasks of the educational institutions to help the students to develop this competency and become information wise citizens of information and technology society. The successful development and implementation of Information literacy program depend on various factures such as infrastructure, cooperation from teachers and support from the concern authorities.

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GREEN LIBRARIES:AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract: - *The present paper deals with the Green Library and discussed the Role of LEED in Development of Green Libraries, Elements of Green Libraries, Role of Librarian in Development of Green Libraries and best practices for Go Green Movement.*

Keywords: Green Libraries, Sustainable Libraries, LEED, Green Library Movement

Introduction:

A green library is an emerging concept developing in recent years .Global warming and climate change forced many organizations to move towards green to reduce carbon in environment. In many sectors efforts started to Go Green, the green approach in the library is applying in the library management practices for sustainable development of libraries. Green library refers to library that contributes towards maintaining the natural ecological balance in the environment and preserving the planet and its natural resources for further generation, living in carbon-neutral way and meeting the needs of the community (Vijayalakshmi,2014).

   A **green library** is designed to minimize negative impact on the natural environment and maximize indoor environmental quality by means of careful site selection, use of natural construction materials and biodegradable products, conservation of resources (water, energy, paper), and responsible waste disposal (recycling, etc.). In new construction and library renovation, sustainability is increasingly achieved through Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification, a rating system developed and administered by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC).[1]

Definition of Green Library:

Green Library is a term emerged recently which connotes the meaning as environment friendly, eco-friendly libraries in which the structure of library is transformed by using natural resources

in its building. The major parameters of green libraries cover suitable eco-friendly site, use of natural resources and recycled material to develop sustainable libraries using solar panels,plantation in and around library building.water and energy conservation,etc.

According to Ephraim (2003) Green Library means,"well arranged,illuminated,clean,dust free and safe to work ."

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (2008) defines Green or Sustainable Building as "a structure that is designed, built, renovated, and operated in an ecological and resource efficient manner."

Role of LEED in Development of Green Libraries

Green design is an integrated process. No one aspect of a building's architecture makes its green architecture. Without proper integration from the earliest moments of the planning phase, redundancies can occur, eliminating many of the potential benefits of sustainable design. Good sustainable design capitalizes on the synergistic relationships that occur between the various design elements. LEED groups these elements into five categories. Buildings can be designed in a way in which, good design in one category helps another category to fulfil its goal.

Site selection

Before building can start, a site must be chosen. The selection of the site has a large impact on how ecologically friendly the library will be.

LEED has a number of guidelines to help the site selection process. (LEED, 2005)

Water conservation

There are many different ways for libraries to conserve water. A number of them rely on proper site selection. If a site is selected properly strategies can be used to capture rainwater runoff to be used in irrigation. With the use of roof water harvesting,green toilets,recycling of water can save lot of water for proper landscaping and greenery around the libraries.

Energy conservation

Energy efficiency is considered by many to be the most important category in becoming sustainable. In the LEED rating system it is the heaviest weighted of all the categories. Energy efficient design is in many ways a return to passive design principles that evolved over thousands of years, until the advent of air conditioning and cheap energy made those strategies appear to be unnecessary.

Building materials

It is believed that up to 40% of landfill space is filled with construction waste material.The primary responsibility in selecting materials for the library is to contribute as little waste as possible. Another responsibility is to choose materials that can be produced without causing too much damage to the natural environment..

Another material option is using quickly renewable materials such as bamboo in place of wood whenever possible.The widening availability of green building materials, along with the development of non-profit watchdog groups are two important factors in the greening of 21st-century library buildings.

Indoor air quality

Along with energy inefficiency, poor air quality has been another side-effect of the post air conditioning building design. Because most modern buildings are temperature controlled, they are designed to be airtight. The lack of ventilation can not only make buildings expensive to cool, it also traps harmful toxins that can do serious damage to people's respiratory systems. To improve air quality, materials can be bought that have a low VOC (volatile organic compounds)content, and CO_2 monitors can be installed to ensure that CO_2 levels remain at a safe level. On average, people spend about 90% of their time indoors.[4] Therefore, green buildings need to be designed in a way in which the air gets recycled, and does not stay stagnant. A green library is not just about taking care of the environment, it is about taking care of the health and well-being of those who work in it and patronize it.

Elements of Green Libraries:

Green libraries combine the needs of a library, sustainable design, and real cost savings in energy consumption (Brown, 2003). The main goal of green buildings is to develop and use sustainable energy-efficient resources in construction, maintenance, and overall life of the structure. Libraries considering green design will often look at the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system. Brown (2003) identifies the following green design elements, which can be incorporated into libraries:

Community collaboration – makes sure that community assets are efficiently used and helps to maintain public support.

Natural Daylight –design the library building in such a way that the maximum natural day light is used which reduces the cost of cost of overheads.

Green materials – use renewable materials like wood, linoleum, bamboo, and cork for the construction of building.

Green roofs: Use of grass shades and similar kind of material for roof.

The factors like Raised floor systems, Energy efficiency, Natural ventilation, Green power and renewable energy, Indoor environmental quality, etc should be considered while constructing the building.

Role of Librarian in Development of Green Libraries:

Librarian can play a vital role in development of Green Library. To create awareness among readers Librarian can

- Represent ecological approach on the web page of library or Institute:
- For sustainable future the booklet can summarize eco-activities.
- The photos made during eco-programmes can be reached from the Gallery.
- Can develop eco-corner which is a separate space in reading room containg the browsable scientific books including the works from other disciplines touching and crossing ecology.
- Can publish eco-newsletter which contains Eco-News having the theme like sustainable development,environmental awareness,human ecology/alternative and renewable energies and planetary and cosmic consciousness.
- Can publish eco-bibliography sorting the articles about environmental awareness.
- Can organize Eco-evening Lecture Series to strengthen the sustainability,the renewable energies,environment protection,environmental education to raise the consciousness.
- Can organize eco-camps,eco-reading camps.
- Hosting Green reading room/eco-terrace

Best Practices:

- Temperature in library premises is to be maintained properly.
- Proper utilization of electric power.

- Book racks need to be organized in the area where direct sunlight is not falling on book.
- Reduce artificial lighting in such a way that the maximum natural day light is used.
- Apply solar systems in library.
- Reduce air pollution by developing plantation around the library premises.
- Switch off lights when no one is in particular section of library and also turn off computer monitors,printers overnight.
- Use herbal pesticides, cleaning products instead of toxic chemical products.
- Use biodegradable material.
- Create and use central facilities for printing, avoid printing whenever possible and also use double sided paper for printing.

Conclusion:

Environmental sustainability is obviously of key importance. A green image is a good image. Therefore a "green" label can serve as an effective.There are a lot of ideas and realized projects from all over the world on "how to green" the library's building, management, and services. Libraries often deal already with sustainability issues and act in an ecological responsible way, and their buildings is often "green" buildings with less energy consumption etc. It is responsibility of each and every human being to contribute in reducing the impact of problems like global warming. As a social

institution, it is prime duty of library to participate in GREEN MOVEMENT.

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NEED FOR INFORMATION LITERACY OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES, SWACH BHARAT MISSION PROGRAMS AMONG TRIBES IN NASHIK DISTRICT

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Abstract: - *In this article described Tribal population in Maharashtra and analysis tribal population taluka wise of Nashik district and studied swach Bhart Abhiyan Health awareness programs in Surgana, Peth and kalwanTaluka in Nashik District.*
Keywords: Awareness, Government policies, Tribes, Nashik, Navsan jeevan yojana and National Rural Development Scheme .

1). Introduction:

Social Information literacy is the ability to take the perspective of an empathize with others from diverse backgrounds and cultures to tribes understand social and etyhical norms for behavior and to recognize family, rural water supply education,health, power Development, roads Agriculture ad community resources and supports Government   social Information Literacy is a crucial component of this study was stimulated byGovernment co-opport the tribe community development and co-operation to determine the Impact of tribes community. Development program in term of its information among the masses. The tribal of community development programs policies at the same time in taluka and tribes villages which the tribes community development programme had helped to bring about in terms of family. Agricultural Business, Health Government Schools Government Facilities. The study was to include the image Tribes Rural people had of the community development program and their contact with the

development programmer would first need to test whether this wide ranging development had taken palace and them to between the Nashik District Tribes development and tribes villages.

The Tribal's populations arte is recognized as socially and Economically vulnerable Their lifestye4s and food habits ate different from that of their rural neigh neighbors the depend on minor forest produce and manual labor for livelihood they may not have adequate income their food consumption pattern is dependent on the vagaries of Nature and varies forums externs demotion. The term schedule cast and schedule tribes fist appeared in the constitution.

Information regarding constitutional provisions in respect of tribal society the constitution of India has provided special provisions under Article 15 (4),46 244 (1) and 339 for the welfare of the tribal community. It protects the tribal community. The Indian Constitution, the state government has provided guidance for what to do in the interest of the tribal population. It has been mentioned that the state government will workto protect the tribal society and scheduled castes from tribal and give special protection to their educational and financial interests, and exploitation of rights and other rights are given by the constitution. According to Article 330 and 332 of the Constitution, reserved seats are reserved for tribal people to get representation in parliament state legislatures and local body institutions. Therefore, the quality of administration of tribal areas will increase, according to section 243 (d) (1) (b) of the constitution, it will be possible for the

scheduled tribes in every panchayat, which is the total number of seats available for direct selection. The main tribes in Maharashtra are the Bhils, the Gonds, the HahadeoKoli, Pawra, Thakuts and Varlis. There are Three main tribes casts are kolams (Living in YavatmalDisticts), Katkaris (Living in Thane and raigad District) and MadiaGonds (Gadchiroli Districts) which have been notified as primitive tribes by the Government of India. There are 36 Distirctsin the Maharashtra state but tribal population is largely living in the western sahyadri hills Districts i.e. Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgoon, Nashik, Thane and palghar.

Considering the importance of information is regarding tribes in Maharashtra. The Researcher has taken this study for Research.

Conceptual Analysis

Information literacy

The quality of state of being aware knowledge and understanding that something is happening of exists promoting a heightened Information literacy of the problem seemed to have only a slight Information.

Information literacy is trying to fulfill the needs of the society in all the 21st Century. Information literacy is a word in the current age. Knowledge is available in the present age. On the basis of this Knowledge, every person must have some skills in the manner of applying it, depending on the skills, the person can develop his/her Knowledge, should have information literacy in every area of the life. Since the information technology is linked to every area of development, Clean India

mission, "To understand the need for clean India dream of India To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the prime minister of India, shriNarendraModi Launched the Swachh Bharat Mission of 2nd October 2014. The mission coordinator tor shall be secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) With two Sub- Missions the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). The Mission aims to achieve a Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150thbirth anniversary.

The need for timely implementation of toilet program is going on till the tribal people of villages. Because the tribals are the original residents of the land, living in nature and using Indigenous in nature they are living alive. Natural culture of living by promoting wealth to forests.Information from one generation to another generation.Literature in India. Natural ersources in India; They have maintained their balance of life for thousands of years and they live their lives each country has a duty to give information about the various chemes available by literacy. Today, while protection property of tribal waters, forests and lands around the world, in the name of the development of globalization, the culture of tribal culture is endangered on the language of the land, its nature is endangered, its relationship with nature has ended, and the overall ecological balance of the environment has gone up from the perils of green energy, the world has set an important decision to the world. If he wants

to save the natural living then he cannot do it by law. They do not do as much as they love nature on the other hand, they can save the nature here and they are good in the environment According to Mahatma Gandhi, as per the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi, if he wants to go to and if he wants to implement the Shaid Bharat Grants Scheme, then it is necessary to get the information of this scheme in the literate villages and take the program of Swachh Bharat Mission in every village today.

Tribal society is a very weak and equally neglected constituent. This sub-section of the tribal villages is an attempt to complete the study of essays, educational, spiritual, health and literary technologies.

Research Objectives

1) To study of Govt. policies & program offered to tribes in Maharashtra.

2) To study Information of Govt. Policies, policy program among tribes in Nashik District.

3) To study the impact of Govt. policies, Specific Facilities & program swach Bharat abhiyan schemes development.

Scope of the Study

Scope of the study is restricted to only highly percentage of populations of tribal's are a considered and therefore the area of study is limited to Surgana, pethand kalwanTaluka in Nashik District only.

Hypothesis

1) Many tribal development Swach Bharat abhiyanschemes, Information program are followed by Maharashtra Government to Tribal Communities.

2) Tribal Communities are economically socially, culturally and educationally backwards.

Research Methodology

For the data collection of this study "questionnaire" tool was used. Researcher was distributed & collected total 120 questionnaires among Grampanchyats of Surgana, peth, Kalwantalukas of Nashik District Researcher filling questionnaires from total 12 Grampanchayts i.e. In each Grampachyat selected 10 families for filling questionnaires.

Review of Related Literature

Bala, Anju (2018)explained the tribes constituting 8.61percent of total population of India in 2011 are the most deprived population group in India. The centuries old physic-socio- psychological isolation has been responsible for backwardness of tribes. The tribal groups are still at different stages of pre- capitalist with dependent on subsistence economy. The fear of disintegration, mass poverty, ignorance about modern education and exploitation by money lenders has been responsible for low standard of living. Low literacy among scheduled tribes is result of inadequate facilities, illiterate home environment and non recognition of tribal languages. Although, many steps have been taken for their development, still their position is not satisfactory. The present paper is an attempt to analyze the spatial distribution of tribes indicating their problems with some solutions.

Chetia, Padmaja (2015) studied the progress of tribal people towards inclusive growth. The study found that the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people of North Guwahati are not appreciable. Their standards of living are still low. Moreover the tribal development schemes have not brought any changes in the life of majority of the tribal people .Inclusive growth is not making the fruits of development available and accessible to the tribal population of North Guwahati.

Gandhimathi, S.(2016) explained total literacy rate of the tribal in India is 47.1 per cent whereas it is 64.8 per cent at the national level. And on the basis of male – female percentage, the male accounts 59.2 percent (73.3 National) and female34.8 percent (53.7 National). Despite special initiatives on tribal education by the government, since independence, the achievement in not as per expectations and the problem of tribal education is still a matter of concern. Tribal education, being a district discipline with different socio – cultural fabrics and hardships, needs to be analyzed to focus on the problems associated with it.

KambleVeena (2012) discussed information and computer literacy of the participant teachers of 88th orientation course, Academic staff college, Dr. BabasahebAmbedkarMarathwadaUniverstiy, Aurangabad.

MisalDilip M.(2016)focused on the tribal policies, tribal welfare, which have been implemented by the Government of India. The discussion is initiated right from the colonial period and passed through British regime, pre-independence, post-independence and continued to the present day. The study found that the tribal development policies are aimed to protect and initiate the all-round development of tribes to stay in the society by mingling with others.

Veer D.K. &Khiste G.P. (2018) discusses the Information Literacy as reflected in Web of Science for the period from 1989-2016.

Tribal Economy

The tribal people depends mainly primary activities for their livelihood. Some important economies are:

1) Shifting Agriculture
2) Lumbering: It is the process of taking wood from forest. Tribal people use forest wood to keep them warm and in other household activities.
3) Hunting and fishing: Many tribes live in forest areas and do economic activites of hunting gathering and fishing. They take fruits, nuts, honey, and edible roots from forest. Reddi, Garasia, Koya, Kharia, Birtor, Korwa, Kuki, Naga,tribes are involved in these activities.

10. Who is Tribal's in Maharashtra?

The area under Government policies and program scheme the Tribal in Maharashtra is 50,757 59

KMs, as against the total Geographical area of 307,713,59kms of the state This works out to about 16.5 percent of the geographical area of the state the comparative figures of the state's population and the tribal population in the last four decades censuses are given below

11.Tribal Population in Maharashtra

Table No.1

Tribal Population in Maharashtra

Census year	Maharashtra States Total population(Lakh)	Maharashtra State Tribal population(Lakh)	Percentage
1971	504.12	38.41	7.62
1981	627.84	57.72	9.19
1991	789.37	73.18	9.27
2001	968.79	85.77	8.85
2011	1123.74	105.10	9.35

From the above Table No.1 it is seen that during the decade of 1971-1981 the tribal population is very less in Maharashtra i.e. 38.41 lakh (7.62%) and in decade of 2001- 2011 the highest Tribal Population is 105.10 lakh (9.35%). It is seen that from above table the increasing tribal population in Maharashtra by decade wise.

The above Mentioned Population figures clearly show that during the decade 2001-2011,The Tribal population, as a percentage of the Total population of the state, is more of less constant at around 9%.

12. Analysis of Tribals in Nashik District.

Nashik district, also known as Nasik district, is a district in Maharashtra, India. The city of Nashik is the administrative headquarters of the district. Nashik is well known for the production of wine.

Nashik district is the third largest district in Maharashtra in terms of Population of 6,109,052 and area occupying an area of 15,582 square kilometres in the north Maharashrta region. It is bounded by Dhule district to the north, Jalgaon district to the east, Aurangabad district to the southeast, Ahmadnagar district to the south, Thane district to the southwest, Valsad and Navsari districts of Gujarat to the west, and The Dangs district to the northwest. The Western Ghats or Sahyadri range stretches from north to south across the western portion of the district. With the exception of the westernmost few villages, the western portion is hilly, and intersected by ravines, and only the simplest kind of cultivation is possible. The western slope of the Ghats is drained by several rivers, including the Daman Ganga River, which drains westwards to the Arabian Sea.

The Nashik district was formed in the year 1869 with the city of Nashik as its district headquarters. According to 1961 census the Nashik District comprised of 11 Talukas and 15 towns. From ancient period Nashik has been known with the different names like padmadnagar ,Trikantak and Janasthan later an in mughal Rule it was renamed as Gulshana bad. It has been believed that the name of Nasik district has its origin from the story of Ramayana Laxmana severed the nose Nasika, a Sanskrit words of Ravana's sister shurpanakha who insisted to marry. The name Nasik has been a famous holy pilgrimage center known for both Rama (Nashik) and shiva (Trimbakeshwar).

In Nahsik district living higher percentage of Tribal population when compared with percentage of Tribal population in Maharashtra state.

13. Tribal population by Taluka wise in Nashik District

Table No.2
Tribal population by Taluka wise in Nashik District

Sr. No.	Nashik District Taluka wise Tribal Population	Tribal Population	Percentage
1	Nashik	1,82,984	11.7
2	Peth	1,15,576	7.39
3	Dindori	1,75,454	11.21
4	Egatpuri	1,02608	6.56
5	Sinner	46,249	2.96
6	Trymbakshwar	1,35,078	8.63
7	Niphad	95,810	6.13
8	Yewala	29,071	1.86
9	Kalwan	1,43,656	9.18
10	Surgana	1,69,688	10.85
11	Bagala	1,49,846	9.58
12	Chandwad	47,140	3.01
13	Deola	30,115	1.92
14	Malagao	96,973	6.2
15	Nandgao	44,121	2.82
	Total=	**15,64,369**	**100**

(Source: Population Census Report: 2011)

Graph No.1

Tribal population by Taluka wise in Nashik District
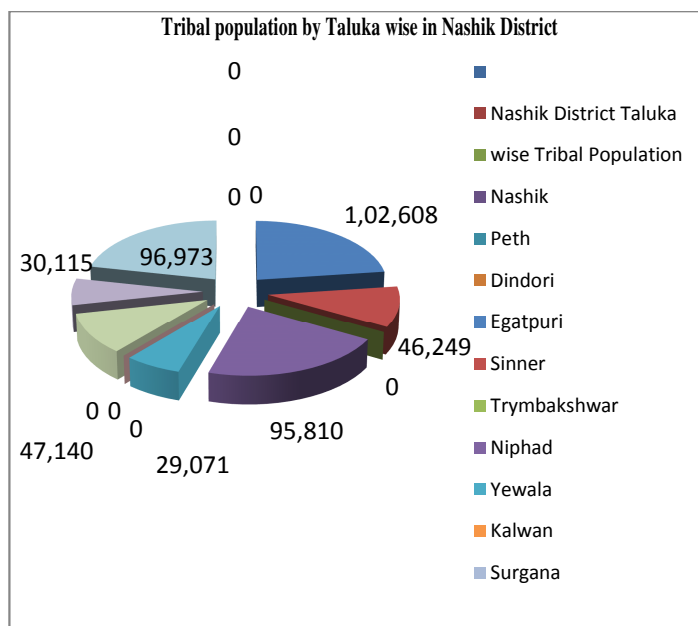
From the Table No.2 & Graph No.1 it is observed that in the Nashiktaluka highest population of Tribes i.e. 1, 82,984 (11.7%) and in Yewalataluka the lowest population of tribes observed i.e. 29,071 (1.86 %).

14. Information of Health awareness in Nashik Region

Table No.3
Information literacy of Survey to every Sample and Swach Bharat Abhiyan Scheme in Tribes

Sr.no	Taluka	Yes	No	Total
1	Peth	15(37.5%)	25(62.5%)	40(100)
2	Surgana	18(45%)	22(55%)	40(100)
3	Kalwan	17(42.5%)	23(57.5%)	40(100)
	Total	**50(41.67 %)**	**70(58.33 %)**	**120(100)**

Table No.3 shows that the Researcher was selected three taulkasof Nashik Districts to knowing Awareness of Government Policy and Scheme of tribes.Researcher observed that in SurganaTaluka the awareness information is more

than other talukas; but all over analysis it is observed that increasing information in progress.

The less developed areas from Nashik district are mostly the Tribal zones The Tribal areas include pethsurgana and kalwan. In this area mahadevkoli, kokna, Bhil Thakur and warli especially mahadevkoli and kokna are living.

Table No. 4
Different Type of Government Policy & Scheme Programme

Sr.no	Taluka	We Take services form government polices of swchabharatabhiyan				
		Yes	No	Relation	Etc.	Total
1	Peth	08(44.45%)	06(33.33%)	04(22.22%)	00	18(100)
2	Surgana	10(65.5%)	05(31.25%)	01(6.25%)	00	16(100)
3	Kalwan	11(68.75%)	03(18.75%)	02(12.5%)	00	16(100)
	Total	**29(58%)**	**14(28%)**	**7(14%)**	**00**	**50(100)**

Table No.4 shows that the researcher was selected three talukas of Nashik District to knowing we take services government polices of swach Bhart Abhiyan scheme of tribes researcher observe that in kalwan taluka the 11 (68.75 %) information is more than other talukas but all over analysis it is observed that increasing information in progress.

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USE OF GREY LITERATURE BY THE LIS DISCIPLINE RESEARCHERS IN SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: A CASE STUDY

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QR Code

Abstract: - *This study was undertaken to find out the use of grey literature by the Library and Information Science (LIS) discipline researchers in Shivaji University Library (SUL). The Survey conducted by well-structured questionnaires. The study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of grey literature, strategies for enhancing the use of grey literature were formulated to guide the study. The sample consisted of 62 Library and Information Science (LIS) discipline researchers from Shivaji University, Kolhapur.*

Keywords: Grey Literature, Strategies, Library and Information Science (LIS), Shivaji University Library (SUL).

1. INTRODUCTION

Universities are relied on for education, training and manpower development and research for socio-economic development of any nation. For Universities to meet up with the onerous responsibility, they need to provide strong literature support to the teaching, learning, research and community development activities. The unit of the university responsible for the provision, management and dissemination of information to support the effective and expeditious attainment of the objectives of the university is its library. It is pertinent to state that the increase in the volume of literature in the library collection has been occurring at an exponential rate in this information age century. Nevertheless, many University Libraries globally are beset with dearth of information resources especially in the professions and local content. This is due to the fact that in the field of librarianship and information science generally, there has been an outcry for literatures in quest of people utilitarian. While relief has come to some of the libraries through computerization and

internet connectivity, there is still the pressing need to more effectively manage Grey Literature for higher education and research as they are often not accessible on the web.

Studies on access and usage of grey literature have attracted wide attention from many parts of the world. Literature on its originality, relevance in the development of science and in solving societal problems, especially from the developed countries is immense. In the developing world, it has started to gain prominence, especially in higher learning institutions and research establishments. In the course of its evolution and historical development, the term "Grey Literature" has co-opted many terminologies in its meaning, which are used interchangeably with it. Professionals such as librarians, researchers, and the intelligence community have been using the term "grey literature" to refer to an extensive body of information material that cannot be found easily through conventional channels such as publishers, but which is frequently original and usually recent and provides high quality information (Debachere, 1995). According to (Cooper, 1994), grey literature reports on extensive research, landmark experiments, comprehensive surveys and detailed investigations. Researchers, students, practitioners and academics are aware that a great deal of valuable information on research and practice is never published in the conventional manner. Thus, redefined and edited versions may appear after a lengthy delay in journal articles or books, but in many cases the original report,

paper, or dissertation is the only source. Grey literature, therefore, is often at the cutting edge of what is new (Smith, 1996).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The exhaustive and unequivocal definition of the nature and types of material qualified to be defined or described as grey literature could probably form the basis of understanding it. However, there is no certain means of developing a universally- accepted definition or description of grey literature. Grey literature is a term that is probably not widely understood outside the world of librarians in the natural sciences and social sciences. Even within this circle, there are varying degrees of agreement and consensus on what constitutes grey literature (Titlett & Newbold, 2006). Scholars such as McKinney (2005), Der Heij (1985), Aina (2005) and Smith (1996) Wood (1982) have analysed the literature tracing the development of definitions as well as a general description of the term "grey literature". The definitions and descriptions provided will demonstrate how hard and awkward it is to find a comprehensive definition and description.

The term "grey literature" is not new and, perhaps, most people know it by other names. Historically, grey literature is a product of an evolutionary development rooted in the twentieth century science and technology, often being associated with many names. Van der Heijj (1985), for instance, noted that synonyms for "grey" as used in the professional press include "fringe", "ephemeral", "fugitive", "informal",

"informally published", "unconventional", "unpublished" and "invisible" literature. Such literature, as indicated earlier, has also been known generally as "report literature" (Mc Kinney, 2005).

Auger (1998), however, opposes the use of the term non-conventional when it comes to grey literature and, instead, states that "documents may be unconventional in many ways and many conventionally published documents show greyish aspects". He argues further that "some of these items are conventional in appearance and can be acquired by placing subscriptions or orders through agents and booksellers". Some people relate it to a situation or a topic that does not fit into a particular category and is, therefore, difficult to deal with (Tella, 2006). In Europe, for instance, the term has become widely recognized and used as evidenced by German "graue Literatur", the Italian "Letteratura grigia" and the French "Litterature grise" (Augur, 1998, Malinowska, 2006), which all imply not published. In the United States, the term has taken longer to be accepted. According to Auger (1998), the term originated from the British librarians and supplanted the longer established American term "reports literature".

Augur (1989) and Malinowska (2006) trace the birth of "grey literature" to "report literature", its forerunner, as the term grey literature only gained currency in the 1970s (Alberani, 2000). In the UK, as noted by Alberani (2000) and Augur (1998), the starting point for the endorsement of the terminology started at a seminar on grey literature held in York in December 1978. The seminar was organized by the European Economic Community, now the European Union, in co-operation with the British Library Lending Division, now known as the British Library.

The most useful and a widely accepted minimal definition before the 1990s was that of Wood (1984), who defined it as "material, which is not available through normal book selling channels". As well as being the subject of haphazard or specialized distribution arrangements, grey literature also has a number of other distinguishing characteristics such as a small print runs, variable standards of editing and production, poor publicity, poor bibliographic control, and poor availability in libraries (Wood,1984). Gibb and Phillips (1978) defined grey literature as material which, in its manner of publication, is "non-conventional".

3. ABOUT SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Shivaji University established in the year 1962, The University Library was named after Late Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar on 24 October, 1981. The library has over 2.9 lakhs printed documents and it subscribes to over 283 national and international journals. Library is also a member of UGC/INFONET Digital Library consortium of INFLIBNET, under which it has access to over 5000+ electronic journals and few electronic databases. It has established contacts with universities, national and international

organizations libraries for inter-library loan arrangement.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is limited to Research students of Library and Information Science (LIS) discipline in Shivaji University Library, Kolhapur.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

It specifically focused on the following objectives:

➤ To find the Gray Literature usage by the LIS researchers in Shivaji University Library.

➤ To find out the purpose of using the Gray Literature by the LIS researchers in Shivaji University Library.

➤ To find out the use pattern of Gray Literature by the LIS researchers in Shivaji University Library.

6. METHODOLOGY

Present study has used survey method. This method plays a significant role in research as can be seen from the statement. "The survey method is one of the most effective and sensitive instruments of research survey research can produce much needed knowledge" (Kasyap, 1969).

Data collection: - To know the needs of students covered, a structured questionnaire was designed and factual questions, opinion questions were asked. The researcher has distributed 15 questionnaires to research Scholars 11 questionnaires duly filled returned by students. The time period studied was December 2017.

7. DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data were organized and tabulated by using statistical methods, tables and percentages.

Table: - 1. Frequency of Visit University library

S. No	Time	No. of Respondents	Percent age
1	Daily	2	18.18
2	3-4 times in a week	3	27.27
3	Once in a week	4	36.36
4	No Response	2	18.18
	Total	11	100

Table 1 shows that 02 (18.18%) of the Respondents visit the library daily, followed by 03 (27.27%) respondents visit the library 3-4 times in a week, 04 (36.36%) respondents visit the library once in a week, 02 (18.18%) of the respondents have not responded to the question.

Table: - 2. Purpose of Grey Literature Use

S. No	Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percenta ge
1	Teaching/Stu dy	2	18.18
2	Research Work	6	54.55
3	Publication needs	2	18.18
4	No Response	1	9.09
	Total	11	100

Table 2 shows that 06 (54.55%) of the respondents use grey literature for their Research work, followed by 02 (18.18%) used grey literature for teaching and study, 02 (18.18%) of the respondents used grey literature for publication needs, 01 (9.09%) not responded.

Hence, it can be inferred that a majority of the Respondents use the grey literature for their research work.

Table: - 3. Use / Access of Grey Literature

S. No	Use / Access of GL	No. of Respondents	Percent age
1	Most Frequently	2	18.18
2	Frequently	1	9.09
3	Moderately	5	45.45
4	Occasionally	3	27.27
5	No Response	0	0.00
	Total	11	100.00

Table 3 shows that 05 (45.45%) of the respondents access the grey literature moderately, followed by 03 (27.27%) access the grey literature occasionally, 02 (18.18%) of the respondents access the grey literature most frequently, 01 (9.09%) frequently access the grey literature. Hence, it can be inferred that a majority of the Respondents access the grey literature moderately.

Table: - 4. Satisfaction of Accessing Grey Literature

S. No	Level	No. of Respondents	Percenta ge
1	Highly satisfied	1	9.09
2	Satisfied	6	54.55
3	Average	3	27.27
4	Not satisfied	1	9.09
	Total	11	100

Table 4 shows that 06 (54.55%) of the respondents satisfied for accessing grey literature, followed by 03 (27.27%) of the respondents average for accessing grey literature, 01 (9.09%)

of the respondents highly satisfied and 01 (9.09%) of the respondents not satisfied. Hence, it can be inferred that a majority of the Respondents satisfied accessing grey literature.

Table: - 5. Difficulties of Accessing Grey Literature

S. N o	Difficulties	No. of Responde nts	Perce ntage
1	Sources are classified under different subjects	2	18.18
2	No systematic arrangement for grey literature	3	27.27
3	No Difficulties for Accessing Grey Literature	6	54.55
	Total	11	100

Table 5 shows 06 (54.55%) of the respondents have no difficulties for accessing grey literature, followed by 03 (27.27%) respondents have difficulty in no systematic arrangement for grey literature and followed by 02 (18.18%) respondents difficulty in sources are classified under different subjects.

Table: - 6. GL collection is Up-to-date and Recent collection.

S. No	Rating	No. of Respondents	Percentag e
1	Excellen t	2	18.18
2	Good	6	54.55
3	Fair	3	27.27
	Total	11	100

Table No.6 shows that 06 respondents 54.55% of the total sample rating that the grey literature collection is good in the library. While another 03 respondents (27.27%) rating that the

grey literature collection is too fair for them. 02 respondents (18.18%) rating that grey literature collection is excellent in the library.

Table: - 7. GL collection is Adequate and comprehensive collection.

S. No	Rating	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Excellent	2	18.18
2	Good	5	45.45
3	Fair	4	36.36
	Total	11	100

Table No.7 shows that 05 respondents 45.45% of the total sample rating that the grey literature collection is good adequate and comprehensive collection in the library. While another 02 respondents (18.18%) rating that the grey literature collection is too excellent adequate and comprehensive collection for them. 04 respondents (36.36%) rating that grey literature collection is fair adequate and comprehensive collection in the library.

8. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

On the basis of responses received from respondents on the topic of "Use of Grey Literature by the LIS Discipline Researchers in Shivaji University Library" the following important findings can be noted:

➢ The study reveals that majority of researcher's purpose of using grey literature for their research work needs.

➢ A majority of the respondents accessing the grey literature frequently.

➢ A majority of respondents did not face any problems while they were using or accessing grey literature in the university library.

➢ It was found that a maximum number of users were satisfied with the accessing grey literature in the university library.

9. CONCLUSION

This study gives a snapshot of the use of grey literature by the LIS Discipline Researchers in Shivaji University Library. It is clear that most of the researchers accessing grey literature for their study, teaching and research needs. 34% of the researchers expressed problems while accessing grey literature in the university library. The infrastructure of grey literature stack section needs to be developed for better arrangement of grey literature collection. The study also indicates that most of users were satisfied with the using the grey literature.

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Theme - 02

Role of Librarian in Rescaling Libraries and Supporting ODL (Open Distance Learning)

MAPPING OF OPEN ACCESS E-BOOKS IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING IN DOAB

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Abstract: - *Due to internet usage, open access channels have been developed and popularized in such a way so that open access e-books have also been emerged. Like the Directory of Open Access Journals, the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) has been developed to cater thought content of the books to every user to save his/her time. The paper aims to highlight open access e books in Chemical Engineering available in DOAB. The requisite data has been collected from DOAB database up to 10th January, 2019. Total 25 books have been found to be available under the subject heading-- Chemical Engineering. Out of 25 e-books, 24 books have been published in English language and 10 books have been registered under BY-NC-ND licenses. Moreover Springer the publisher deposits the highest number of e-books to DOAB in Chemical Engineering. At the end some suggestions have been incorporated to increase the number of e books in Chemical Engineering to maximize the availability.*

Keywords: Open access (OA), e-books, Creative Commons (CC), Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB), Licenses, Chemical Engineering.

Introduction:

The Directory of Open Access Books is a service of OAPEN Foundation. The OAPEN Foundation is an international initiative dedicated to Open Access monograph publishing, based at the National Library in The Hague. The primary aim of DOAB is to increase discoverability of Open Access books. There are seventeen subject fields with their sub divisions in all branches of knowledge available in DOAB. Therefore considering the importance of DOAB eBooks Collection the study has been taken for research purpose.

Statement of the problem:

To present an overview of Chemical Engineering e-books available in DOAB, the present study has been undertaken to maximize the visibility of e books of Chemical Engineering in DOAB. All these stakeholders will be benefitted after analyzing the results from different perspectives

derived from the study. The study will be also helpful for the future prospects of DOAB.

Objective of the study:

The main objective of the study is to find out the latest trend of open access e- books in Chemical Engineering available in DOAB and also to analyze e-books in respect of their publication, publishers, language, and pattern of authorship, etc.

Scope:

The study covers the open access e books in Chemical Engineering available in DOAB and the study is restricted to Chemical Engineering and period of coverage is up to the 10th January, 2019.

Methodology:

The relevant data was collected by visiting the URL of DOAB on the 10th January, 2019 by entering key word Chemical Engineering in DOAB search box. After that the retrieved data was entered in an excel file for calculation of percentage for better interpretation and analysis. Then the data was analyzed by using simple percentage and was presented in tabular and graphical forms to reveal the real truth

Review of Related Literature:

Chakrabarti Abhijit & Mandal Sukumar (2017) highlights the open access e books in library and information science available in DOAB. The requisite data has been collected from DOAB database up to 14th October, 2017. Total 35 books have been found to be available under the subject heading library and information

science. Out of 35 e-books, 22 books have been published in English language and 22 books have been registered under CC BY licenses. Moreover De Gruyter the publisher deposits the highest number of e books to DOAB. The notable attribute of the study is that a steady growth in publication of library and information science e books has been observed from the year of 2009 to 2016.

Fayaz Ahmad Loan and Refhat-un-nisa (2015) studied aims to access the current trends of the open access e-books in the field of science and technology available through DOAB. The data was collected online regarding the science and technology e-books in March 2014 for analysis. The results reveal that 307 e-books are available on science and technology through DOAB falling in three categories–monographs (209, 68.08 %), book series (93, 30.29 %) and conference proceedings (5,1.63%). These e-books deal with eight major subject areas of Science and Technology having 36 sub-fields.

Khiste Gajanan P. (2018) analysis the "Mathematics" subject E-Books as reflected in EBSCO eBooks Collection for the period from 1947–2017. This study investigates the Top 10 Sub-Subject of Mathematics, Top 10 Publishers of Mathematics E-Books, Language wise Mathematics E-Books, Top 10 Category wise Mathematics E-Books.

Khiste Gajanan P. & Maske, Dnyaneshwar B. (2018) Studied Education E-books in EBSCO

eBooks Collection It is found during 1953 to 2017 on Education' Subject the total 6904 E-Books available in EBSCO eBooks Collection and the collection of Education E-Books is very useful for Education discipline Teachers & Researchers.

Lamani M.B., Patil R.R., and Kumbar B.D. (2018) examines the current trends of the open access e-books in the field of social sciences available through Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB). The data was collected online regarding the social science e-books in August 2016 from DOAB web site for analysis.

Tsuji, Keita (2018) discussed Open Access (OA) books available through the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) are investigated and the number of titles, the distribution of subjects, languages, publishers, publication years, licensing patterns, etc., are clarified. Their chronological changes are also shown. The sample comprised 10,866 OA books, which were available through the DOAB as of February 24, 2018. The results show that OA books are increasing in number at an accelerating rate.

Analysis and interpretation of data:

At first, Twenty Two e-books in Chemical Engineering have been identified from DOAB. After analyzing the data of Twenty Two e-books in Chemical Engineering indexed in the DOAB, the following results have been prepared. For better understanding and keeping in the view of

above mentioned objective of the study, the following tables have been prepared as per results derived from the study.

Table No.1: Contributor-wise distribution of e books in DOAB

Authorship	No. of e-Books	Percentage
One Author	12	48
Two Author	6	24
Three Author	1	4
Four Author	4	16
Five Authors	1	4
Six Authors	1	4
Total=	25	100

The Table No.1 indicates the presentation of e books contributor wise. Contributors mean either editors or authors here. The study shows the contributions of one authors are the highest in position i.e. 48% followed by two author contributions (24%).

Table No.2: Publisher-wise distribution of e-books in DOAB

Name of the Publishers	No. of e-Books	Percentage
MDPI Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute	11	44
Springer	14	56
Total	25	100

The notable feature of the study is that the publisher Springer mostly publishes e-books in Chemical Engineering i.e. 56%

Table No. 3: Publication Year-wise distribution of e books in DOAB

Year	No. of e-Books	Percentage
2012	1	4
2013	1	4
2014	2	8
2015	5	20
2016	3	12
2017	4	16
2018	8	32
2019	1	4
Total	**25**	**100**

The above Table No.3 shows the growth of publication of Chemical Engineering e- books. It is clear from the above table that a no steady growth in publication of Chemical Engineering e-books has been observed from the year of 2012 to 2019 but in 2018 the growth has been increased. The point to be remembered is that the e-book in Chemical Engineering started its journey from 2012 as recorded in DOAB.

Table No. 4: Language- wise distribution of e books in DOAB

Languages	No. of e-Books	Percentage
English	24	96
German	01	04
Total=	**25**	**100**

In Table No. 4, it is found that a vast number of books (96%) have been published in English language and a very few books have been published in German (4%).

Table No.5: Standard Number-wise distribution of e books

Types of Standard Number	No. of e-Books	Percentage
Both ISSN and ISBN	**04**	**16**
Only ISBN	**21**	**84**
Total=	**25**	**100**

It is evident from the Table No.5 that majority of e books (84%) have Only ISBN as the available e books in Chemical Engineering.

Table No. 6 DOI wise distribution of e books

DOI	No. of e-Books	Percentage
DOI enabled e book	22	88
DOI not enabled e book	03	12
Total=	**25**	**100**

The Table No.6 presents information about the digital object identifier of e-books and it is found that 88 % e books are DOI enabled e-book. So it

is clear from the table that DOI are not still unavailable for almost (12%) of e books in Chemical Engineering.

Table No.7 No. of e-books in Book Series

Book Series	No. of e-Books	Percentage
in Series e book	04	16
Not in Series/ Not specified/ Not mentioned	21	84
Total=	25	100

The Table No.7 presents the series –wise distribution of e books and it is observed that very few Books are part of any series. The notable attribute of the study is that majority of e books (84%) in Chemical Engineering is part of Not in Series.

Table No.8: Page-wise distribution of e books in DOAB

Pagination	No. of e-Books	Percentage
1-100	1	4
101 - 200	8	32
201 - 300	8	32
301 - 400	1	4
401 - 500	3	12
501 – 600	3	12
700 – 800	1	4
Total =	25	100

The table No. 8 depict that 32% e books have pages in the range of 101 - 200 & 201 - 300 and it is also noted that 12% e books have pages in the range of 401-500 & 501 - 600. The e book having the lowest number of pages is 35 and the highest number of pages is 732.

Table-9: License-wise distribution of e books

Type of Licenses	Nature of Licenses	No. of e-Books	Percentage
BY-NC-ND	Attribution-Non Commercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported	10	40
BY-NC	Attribution-Non Commercial 3.0 Unported	11	44
CC BY	Creative Commons Attribution alone	04	16
	Total=	25	100

The above Table no.9 explicates that 44% e books have BY-NC type of licenses whereas 40% e books have BY-NC-ND type of licenses.

Discussions on findings of the study:

The study presented useful findings and achieved its objective successfully. The major findings derived from the study are presented below

- The very few titles in Chemical Engineering are available in DOAB.
- The growth of publication is observed from the year 2012 to year 2019.

- CC BY type of licensed e-books i.e. maximum utilization of licensed material is available in a small number in DOAB.
- The content format is available in interoperable metadata format which is user friendly.

Suggestions:

Based on the findings of the study the following suggestions have been enumerated:

- Both authors and publishers should publish their works through open access channels.
- Proper indexing and infrastructural facilities should be provided in the DOAB website to increase the usage of free e-books.
- In all types of library's website, a link of DOAB should be incorporated to reach all types of user.
- More Chemical Engineering books should be available in DOAB

Conclusion:

The present age is an age of Open Age i.e. people are entering into the open world. As a result of which the growth rate of open access documents are increasing day by day. So the open access e books are not far behind it. They have placed their strong position in the digital era. In this respect DOAB is a collection of open access e books to maximize the visibility and utilization of e books. Academic publishers are encouraged to submit metadata in DOAB. But it is a matter of regret that the considerable numbers of e books in Chemical Engineering are not available in DOAB. In spite of that the steady growth of publication of e books has been observed from the present study. The publishers and authors should come forward

to enrich the DOAB by providing their e books in DOAB for maximum visibility and optimum utilization. The professional in the field of Library and Information Science preaches about DOAB by incorporating the link of DOAB either in Catalogue or in the website concerned. In short, the success of Open Access Movement depends upon the open mind of institutions, organizations, authors or editors or publishers contributions of e books in DOAB.

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AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF E-SHODHSINDHU CONSORTIUM FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract: - *This paper deals with the awareness and importance of e-ShodhSindhu consortium which is used by Universities, colleges and Centrally Funded Technical Institutions in India. This national level library consortium add vital layer of co-ordination, resource sharing and expertise allowing individual libraries to easily obtain large number of titles while also providing advantageous pricing depending from the contribution by member libraries. The N-LIST consortium provides access to e-resources especially to college library. The total e-resources of N-LIST also includes in e-ShodhSindhu consortium.*

Keywords: INFLIBNET, E-ShodhSindhu, Infistat, License agreement, e-resources

1. Introduction

Consortium is well known for resources sharing all over the world. Consortium is a community where two or more institutions are come together to fulfill their common goal through sharing of resources. Library consortia refer to collaboration between libraries for sharing information resources to satisfy the increasing information need of users. The concept of consortia or group of libraries bringing e-information together has become very important source in the information retrieval process. The explosion of information and inadequate library facilities urged the libraries to adopt new philosophies and technologies for collection development and reduce the costs of information. It is observed that the concept of e-journals consortia can work well for the libraries without requiring additional fees to access the e-journals.

At present the university libraries in India are actively engaged in incorporating electronic information resources and services. Ever-increasing prices of journal have forced institutions to resort to alternatives like consortia

for resource sharing that offer access to electronic resources, bibliographic databases and services through Internet and World Wide Web. Recently MHRD formed e-ShodhSindhu e-journal consortium merging three consortia, i.e. UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The e-ShodhSindhu is intended to provide current and archival access to E-Resources i.e. e-books, e-journals, e-journal archives, online databases to its member institutions at a negotiated rate of subscription. This paper studies the awareness and importance of e-resources includes the e-ShodhSindhu e-journal Consortium.

2. Objectives of the present study

1) To spread awareness platform to discuss important points of the e-ShodhSindhu e-journal consortium.

2) To know the importance of e-resources and services of e-ShodhSindhu e-journal consortium.

3. Need for library consortiums

- Vast information explosion
- Diversity of user needs
- Growth in research and development
- Financial constraints of various institutions
- Time savvy
- Willingness of publishers

4. INFLIBNET

Information and library network center is an autonomous inter university center of the university grants commission of India. It is a major national programme initiated by UGC in March 1991 with its headquarters at Gujarat university campus Ahmadabad. Initially started as a project under the IUCAA, it became an independent Inter university center in June 1996.

INFLIBNET is involved in modernizing university libraries in India and connecting them as well as information centers in the country through nationwide high speed data network using the state of art technologies for the optimum utilization of information. INFLIBNET is set out to be a major player in promoting scholarly communication among academicians and researchers in India.

5. E-ShodhSindhu consortium

UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium merged as per recommendation of an Expert Committee of MHRD and formed e-ShodhSindhu consortium. The e-ShodhSindhu will continue to provide current as well as archival access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and a number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators to its member institutions including centrally-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act.

6. Aims and Objectives of e-ShodhSindu consortium

The main objective of the e-ShodhSindu: Consortia for Higher Education E-Resources is to provide access to qualitative electronic resources including full-text, bibliographic and factual databases to academic institutions at a lower rates of subscription. The major aims and objectives of the e-Shodh Sindhu are as follows:

- Setting-up e-ShodhSindu: Consortia for Higher Education E-Resources by augmenting and strengthening activities and services offered by three MHRD-funded Consortia;

- Develop a formidable collection of e-journals, e-journal archives and e-books on perpetual access basis;

- Monitor and promote usage of e-resources in member universities, colleges and technical institutions in India through awareness and training programmes;

- Provide access to subscription-based scholarly information (e-books and e-journals) to all educational institutions;

- Provide access to scholarly content available in open access through subject portals and subject gateways;

- Bridge digital divide and move towards an information-rich society;

- Provide access to selected e-resources to additional institutions including open universities and MHRD-funded institutions that are not covered under existing consortia;

- Take-up additional activities and services that require collaborative platform and are not being performed by existing Consortia; and

- Moving towards developing a National Electronic Library with electronic journals and electronic books as its major building blocks.

7. Members of e-ShodhSindhu consortium

The following three types of members of e-ShodhSindu: Consortium.

1) Universities (217)

- 12 (B) / 2 (f) State Universities (137)
- Central Universities (40)
- Deemed Universities (UGC funded) (22)
- National Law Schools/Universities (12)
- IUCs of UGC (6)

2) Centrally funded technical institutes (91)

- NITs, SLIET & NERIST (31)
- IITs & IISc (22)
- IIMs (17)
- IIITs, IIEST, NITIE, NIFFT and NITTTR (11)
- IISERs (7)
- SPAs (3)

3) AICTE funded members (108)

- AICTE Funded Engg. College (87)
- 12 (B) / 2 (f) State Universities (16)
- Central Universities (2)
- Deemed Universities (UGC funded) (2)
- IIITs, IIEST, NITIE, NIFFT and NITTTR (1)

8. E-Resources accessible in e-ShodhSindhu consortium

Electronic resources are the resources that are generated through some electronic medium and made available to a wide range of viewers both on-site and off-site via some electronic transferring machine or internet" Saye (2001). E-ShodhSindhu provides access to a vast collection of full-text electronic resource and database to all its core members. All these resources have been organized in the A to Z list, subject, publisher and collection wise.

1) List of full text e-resources accessible in e-Shodhsindhu consortium

American   Chemical   Society
JSTOR ht
ACM   Digital   Library
Nature
American   Institute   of   Physics
Optical Society of America
American   Physical   Society
Oxford University Press
Annual   Reviews
Portland Press
ASCE   Journals
Online Project Euclid
ASME   Journals
Online Project Muse
ASTM   Standards   +   Digital   library
Proquest
Cambridge   University   Press
Royal Society of Chemistry

Economic   &   Political
Weekly SIAM Journals
Elsevier   Science
Direct pringer Link
Emerald   Publishing
Taylor & Francis
IEEE/IET   Electronic   Library   Online
Wiley Blackwell Publishing
Institute of Physics

2) List of Database accessible in e-ShodhSindhu consortium

- Capitaline
- CRIS INFAC Industrial Information
- Euromonitor
- INSIGHT
- ISID
- JGate Plus
- Manupatra
- MathSciNet
- SciFinder Scholar
- Web of Science
- Westlaw India

9. Membership and joining of institutes

The e-Shodh Sindhu Consortium is open to Ministry of HRD funded Higher Education Institutions and universities / colleges that are covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act, Deemed Universities fully or partially funded by UGC. Through the AICTE, Government Engineering Colleges and universities having engineering departments/faculty are also provided access of

engineering resources. Eligible centrally funded technical institutes and Universities wishing to join the Consortium may request for membership of the Consortium being executed by INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar. Please visit the Online e-Resource Requisition System for joining the consortium in its new model from 2018 at http://ess.inflibnet.ac.in/oes

10. NLIST Programme for Colleges

All Government aided colleges covered under Section 12(B) and 2 (f) of UGC Act are eligible to access e-resources through the N-LIST programme. Non-Aided colleges (except Agriculture, Engineering, Management, Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing) can get benefit from the N-LIST Programme by joining the NLIST Programme by registering themselves online at the N-LIST Website. N-LIST is college component of e-ShodhSindhu. As such, colleges that are already getting access to e-resources under N-LIST do not require membership of e-ShodhSindhu.

(More details are available at http://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/members.php)

11.   Operation: e-Shodh Sindhu Consortium

The Consortium operates through its Headquarter set-up at the INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar and MHRD provides funds required for subscription to electronic resources for Universities, colleges and Centrally Funded Technical Intitutions in India. The MHRD has constituted the National Advisory Committee for

e-Shodh Sindhu consortium to advise and guide the Consortium on rates negotiated by it as well as on collaborative services between MHRD-funded institutions. The e-Shodh Sindhu is being operated by the INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar under the overall guidance of a National Steering Committee that guides and steers the activities of the Consortium. The National Steering Committee is responsible for operational aspects of the Consortium. The Committee decides on e-resources to be subscribed from various publishers for numbers beneficiary institutions. The Negotiation Committee is responsible for negotiating the rates of subscriptions of e-resources under Consortium.

1)   The National Steering Committee (NSC)

Members of the committee are given below

- Director, IIT Kharagpur, Chairman
- Vice Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University
- Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai
- Vice Chancellor, VIT University
- Vice Chancellor, IGNOU
- Vice Chancellor, NLS Bangalore
- Director, IIT Madras
- Director, NIT Surathkal
- Director, IISER Pune
- Director, IIM Kolkata
- Director, IISc Bengaluru
- Director, IIIT Kancheepuram
- Director, IIT Guwahati
- One Domain expert

- Coordinator, INDEST-AICTE Consortium (Ex-Officio)
- Coordinator, IIT Delhi
- Coordinator, NKRC (CSIR and DST) (Ex-Officio)
- Coordinator, DelCON (DBT) (Ex-Officio)
- Coordinator, DRDO Consortium (DRDO) (Ex-Officio)
- Secretary, AICTE (Ex-Officio)
- Joint Secretary (IUC), UGC (Ex-Officio)
- Additional Secretary (TE), MHRD (Ex-Officio)
- Director, INFLIBNET Centre (convener)

2)　The National Advisory Committee (NAC)

Members of the committee are given below

- Secretary (HE), M/o HRD
- Additional Secretary (TE), M/o HRD & Mission Director, NMEICT
- Joint Secretary (HE), M/o HRD
- Joint Secretary (TEL), M/o HRD
- JS & FA, M/o HRD
- Chairman, UGC
- Chairman, AICTE
- Adviser, (Higher Education) NITI Aayog, New Delhi
- Prof. B D Gupta, IIT Delhi
- Prof. Asoke Kumar Sen, Dean, Science, Assam University
- Prof. Karmeshu, Dept of Computer Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)
- Dr. R K Chadha, Former Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat

- Dr. Ramesh Gaur, Librarian, Jawaharlal Nehru University(JNU)
- Director, IIT Delhi
- Prof. N Sathyamurthy, Director, IISER, Mohali
- Prof. Devang V Khakhar, Director, IIT Bombay
- Prof. Appa Rao Podile, University of Hyderabad
- Prof. Sheo Kumar Pandey, Vice Chancellor, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur
- Prof. Sandeep Sancheti, President, Manipal University, Jaipur
- Prof. P P Chakraborthi, Director, IIT Kharagpur
- Prof. P P Das, Professor, Dept of Computer Science, IIT Kharagpur
- Sh. Maneesh Garg, Joint Secretary (SE-I), Department of SEL, M/o HRD
- Prof. Huzar Saran, Dept of Computer Science and Engineering, IIT Delhi
- Prof. I V Mahlan, Central University of Himachal Pradesh
- Director, INFLIBNET Centre (convener)

3)　The Negotiation Committee (NC)

Members of the committee are given below

- Prof. Ajit Kembhavi, Formet Director, IUCAA Pune and Former Chairman, NSC, UGC-INFONET (Chairman)
- Dr. Anand T Byrappa, Librarian, IISc Bengaluru (Nominated by Chairman NSC)

- Dr. Tamal Kumar Guha, Librarian, IIT Guwahati (Nominated by Chairman NSC)
- Prof. S A Bari, VC, Central University Gujarat (INFLIBNET GB Member)
- Prof. R C Kuhad, VC, Central University Haryana (INFLIBNET GB Member)
- One member from Integrated Finance, Division of MHRD (to be nominated by JS&FA, M/o HRD
- One member from TEL Bureau (to be nominated by AS(TE), M/o HRD)
- Senior Scientist, Incharge of e-Shodh Sindhu, INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar (Ex-officio)
- Coordinator, CeRA (Ex-Officio)
- Coordinator, NKRC (CSIR and DST) (Ex-Officio)
- Coordinator, DelCON (DBT) (Ex-Officio)
- Coordinator, DRDO e-Journal Consortium (Ex-Officio)
- Coordinator, ERMED Consortium (Ex-Officio)
- Dr. T S Kumbar, Librarian, IIT Gandhinagar (Member from New IIT)
- Dr. H Anil Kumar, Librarian, IIM Ahmedabad (Member from IIM)
- Mr. Krishan Gopal, NIT Kurukshetra (Member from NIT)
- Dr. H J Abidi, University Librarian, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi (Member from Central Univerisity)

- Dr. Debal C Kar, Librarian, Ambedkar University, Delhi (Member from State University)
- Director, INFLIBNET Centre (convener)

4) The Resource Selection Committee (RSC)

The National Steering Committee of e-Shodh Sindhu has constituted two committees (one for CFTIs and other for University and Colleges) to consider the requests for new e-resources from members as well as evaluation the existing e-resources under e-ShodhSindhu and recommend for renewal/subscriptions to NSC. The Members of the committees are given below

Resource Selection Committee for CFTIs (Centrally Funded Technical Institutes)

- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IISc Bangalore (Chairman)
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IIT Delhi
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IIT Kharagpur
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IIT Gwahati
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IIT Gandhiangar
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IIT Bhubaneshwar
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IIM Ahmedabad
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IIM Raipur
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, IISER Bhopal
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, NIT Kurukshetra
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, NIT Calicut

- One Nominee, Chairman, NSC e-Shodh Sindhu
- Director, INFLIBNET Centre (Convener)

Resource Selection Committee for Universities & Colleges

- Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi (Chairman)
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, Delhi University, Delhi
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, Pondicherry University, Puducherry
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, University of Mumbai
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, University of Kolkata
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, National Law University, New Delhi
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, Assam University, Silchar, Assam
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- Professor-in-Charge/Librarian, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
- One Nominee, Chairman, NSC e-Shodh Sindhu
- Director, INFLIBNET Centre (Convener

12. Infistats: Usage statistics Portal for e-resources of INFLIBNET

e-Resources usage from 2012 to 2018
Click the columns to view Monthwise.

Year	Total no. of downloads
2012	17371890
2013	19404932
2014	21806462
2015	23559779
2016	42621123
2017	43978079
2018	40878806
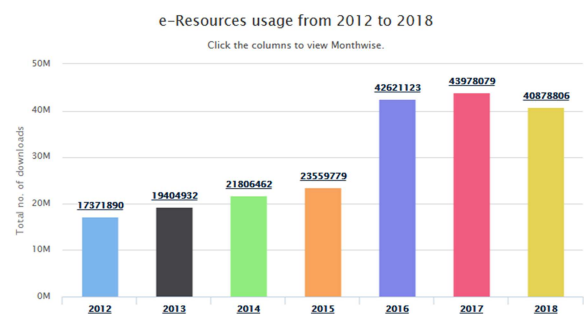
Figure no. 01 Usage of e-resources by users of all consortiums of INFLIBNET

(Source:-www.inflibnet.ac.in/ess)

13. Inter Library Loan (ILL): Article Delivery

The e-Shodh Sindu provides interlibrary loans and document delivery services to its members from the comprehensive collection of subscribed journals under JCCC@E-Shodh Sindhu. The INFLIBNET has designated 26 libraries to fulfill ILL request from the users, affiliated to core member institutions covered under e-ShodhSindhu. The ILL designated libraries all together subscribe 2000 plus journals that are not available through Consortia. The member Institutions can request articles from the ILL Centres holding using JCCC@ESS. The Jgateplus provides access to 45000+ indexed journals.

14. Conditions of Use and Licensing Restrictions for Electronic Resources

The licenses for electronic resources impose two types of restrictions on its usage, namely i) who can use these resources; and ii) how the resources can be used. The first restriction defines authorized users for e-resources, which generally includes students, faculty, staff and onsite visitors of a subscribing institution. The second restriction deals with how these resources can be used. It is the responsibility of individual users to ensure that e-resources are used for personal, educational and research purposes only. Most of the agreements entered into by the Consortium and publishers specify items that users are prohibited to do.

The Consortium subscribes to thousands of electronic journals and bibliographic databases for use by authorized users in member institutions. The terms and conditions for using these resources are spelled out in electronic resource license agreements with each publisher. It is the responsibility of individual users to ensure that the use of electronic resources does not breach the terms and conditions specified in the license agreements. Licenses vary from publisher to publisher; however, the general principles are as follows:

Permitted

- Viewing, downloading, copying, printing and saving a copy of search results

- Viewing, downloading, copying, printing and saving individual articles
- Using e-resources for scholarly, educational or scientific research, teaching, private study and clinical purposes
- Sending a copy of an article to another authorized user (i.e. current faculty, students or staff)
- Posting the URL to the publisher's version of the article on a class website (publisher links will allow only authorized users access)

Not Permitted

- Use of robots or intelligent agents to do systematic, bulk or automatic downloading is not permitted
- Systematic downloading or printing of entire journal issues or volumes, or large portions of other e-resources is not permitted
- Using e-resources for commercial gain is not permitted (i.e. reselling, redistributing or republishing licensed content)
- Transmitting, disseminating or otherwise making online content available to unauthorized users (i.e. sending to mailing lists or electronic bulletin boards) is not permitted
- Posting the publisher's version or PDF of an article to an open class website is not permitted (instead, post the URL to the article which will allow only authorized users' access)

15. Conclusion

The present study may be analyzed e-ShodhSindhu consortium is important and useful for giving users services and resources for university libraries. The author tries to create awareness about the aims, objectives and e-resources of e-ShodhSindhu consortium through this paper. E-ShodhSindhu consortium provides access to vast collection of fulltext electronic resources and databases to all its core members. All these e-resources have been organized in A to Z list and subject, publisher and collection wise.

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USE OF E-RESOURCE AND CONSORTIA AT COLLEGE LIBRARIES AFFILIATED TO DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, AURANGABAD (M.S.): A STUDY

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Abstract: - *In the recent years, there has been a phenomenal growth of electronic journals. In many consortiums, a large number of electronic journals are hosted which outnumber other electronic resources. The impact of electronic journals in academic world is phenomenal, leading to wide spread availability of them. Before, the study of their wider application, it is essential to understand the preference of the electronic resources and consortium. The present paper describes the use of Electronic – resources and consortia used in the college libraries affiliated to Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar University, Aurangabad (M.S.).*

Keywords: E-Resources, Consortia, electronic information resources, e-journals, e-books.

Introduction:

The development of computer and network technology is changing the education pattern and transforming the teaching and learning process from the traditional physical environment to the digital environment. Modern academic libraries, a conglomeration of printed books and journals as well as electronic resources (e-resources) where both forms of documents can be stored, retrieved and delivered as and when required. The library should have good number of Resources for teaching, learning and Research work. E- Resources offer creative possibilities for expanding access as well as changing learning, teaching and research work. Contents of E-Resources can be accessible, at any place regardless of time, to be read at personal computers. E-books would never to go out of print, and new editions can be easily created.

Objective of study:

1. To find out use of e-resources and consortia at college libraries.
2. To find different types of e-resources and consortia used in college libraries.
3. To find out criteria of selecting e-resources

Scope of the study:

The objective of the present paper is to highlight use of e-resources at college libraries affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad academic Science, Arts & Commerce colleges.

Methodology:

Descriptive methodology is used for the present study.

1. Technique of data collection:

For data collection, the present study uses questionnaire for data collection. The questionnaire whose data collection comprises 14 questions with an option to express any comment by the user regarding the use of information resources and services.

2. Sample of the study:

The questionnaire was send to 108 granted colleges affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. The questionnaire was send along with self-addressed and duly stamped envelope with return postage by researcher and also by personal visit.

Out of 108 questionnaires I could get 80 questionnaires (74.07%). Thus the total responses

Data analysis & interpretation:

Following results have been drawn by analyzing the data collected.

1. Types of E- resources used in library

Sr. No.	Type of E-Resources	Responses Received	Percentage
1	Electronic Journal	52	65.00
2	E-Book	51	63.50
3	Reference Books	29	36.25
4	Dictionaries	20	25.00
5	Reference Database	14	17.50

Tabel 1 : Types of E-resources

The different types of E-resources available in the library is shown in the graph-1
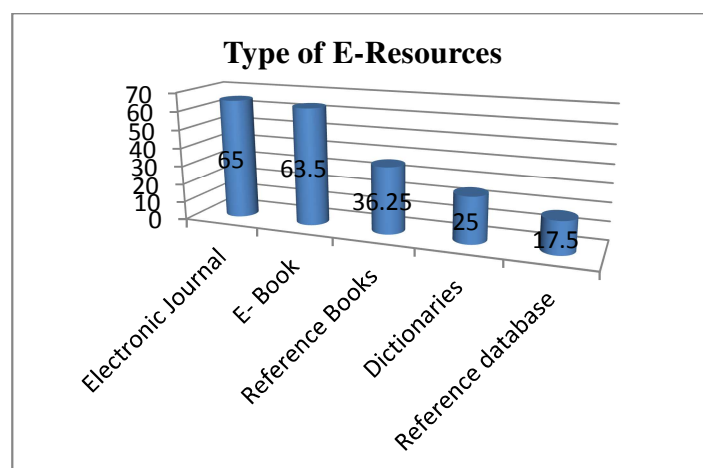
Graph1 : Type of E-Resources

Many Libraries are considering adding e-resources to their collections because they represent a less costly and faster means of collecting scholarly Information.

From the responses received it is observed that 52 (65%) College Library provide Electronic Journals, 51 (63.50%) Libraries E-books as e-resources, 29 (36.25%) of the College Libraries provides reference books, 20 (25%) Libraries provides dictionaries, where are 14 (17.50%)

provide e-resources as reference Database in there Library.

2. E-Resource selection

Sr. No.	E-Resource Type	Yes Responses	Percentage	No. Responses	Percentage
1	Full Text	38	47.50	09	11.25
2	Abstract	36	45.00	10	12.50
3	Bibliographic	29	36.25	15	18.75
4	Numeric	13	16.25	31	38.75
5	Graphic	13	16.25	27	33.75

Tabel 2 : Selection of E-resource

How the Library is selecting the E-resources in the Library is shown in the graph 2
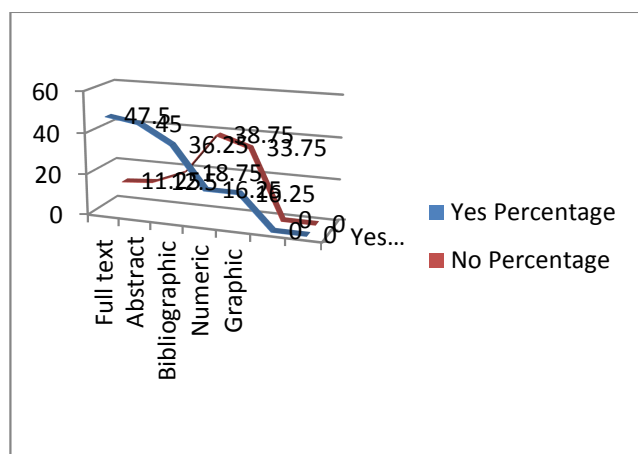
Graph 2 : Selection of E-Resources

From the responses received it is observed that major Colleges subscribe full text type of e-resources 38 (47.50%) subscribe full text e-resources and 9 (11.25%) do not subscribe full text e-resources. 36 (45%) of the College Libraries

subscribe Abstract type of e-resources and 10 (12.50%) do not select obstruct bring e-resources 29 (36.25%) of the College Libraries subscribe Bibliographic type of e-resource whereas 15 (18.75%) Colleges do not subscribe Bibliographic type, 13 (16.25%) College Libraries select Numeric type of e-resources and 31 (38.75%) do not provide numeric e-resources, 13 (16.25%) provides e-resources in the Graphic form whereas 27 (33.75%) do not provide e-resources in Graphic form.

3. Criteria of selecting E- Resource

Sr. No.	Criteria of E-Resource	Yes Responses	Percentage	No Responses	Percentage
1	Quantity to meet user need	35	43.75	13	16.25
2	Subject Relevance	43	53.75	05	06.25
3	Authenticity of Inf.	31	38.75	14	17.50
4	Currency of Maintance	26	32.50	19	23.75
5	Back issue facility	24	30.00	21	26.25
6	Period of Access	27	33.75	20	25.00
7	Preservation	29	36.25	17	25.00

Tabel 3 : Criteria of selecting E-Resource

The crietria by which the Library select the E-resources is shown in the graph 3
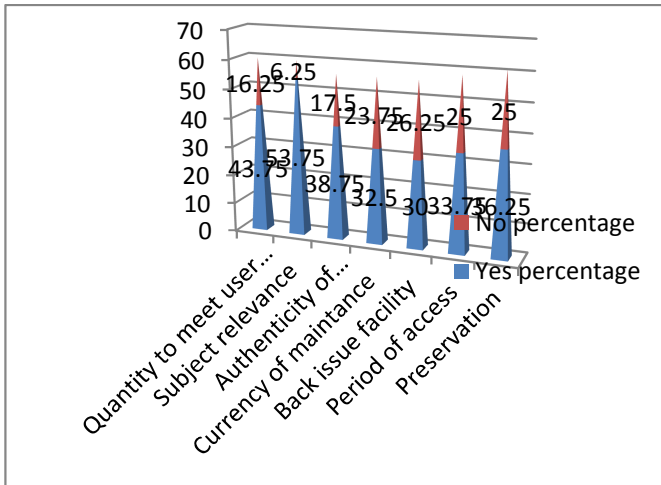
Graph 3 : Criteria of selecting E-Resources

It is noticed that 35 (43.75%) of the College have the criteria of selecting e-resources based on quantity to meet the users need where as 13 (16.25%) do not select resources to meet quantity to meet user need.

- 43 (53.75%) select resources based on subject relevance and 5 (06.25%) do not see that subject relevance to be coved while selecting e-resources.

- 31 (38.75%) College Libraries select e-resources which have Authenticity of Information where as 14 (17.50%) do not consider Authenticity of Information while selecting e-resources.

- 26 (32.50%) Libraries wants the currency of maintance while 19 (23.75%) do not select e-resources based on the currency of maintance.

- 24 (30%) of the Libraries select e-resources which have the back issue facility of the journals while 21 (26.25%) do not consider the back issue facility while selecting e-resources.

- 27 (33.75%) of the responses take care of the period of access of e-resources and 20 (25%) do not consider period of Access of e-resources.

4. Sharing of E-resources through Consortia

From the collected Data of responses it is observes that **15 (18.75%)** of the college Libraries share the resources through Consortia and **43 (53.75%)** do not share there E-Resources through Consortia.

5. Information about E-Resources

Sr.No.	Information about the E-Resources	Responses Received	Percentage
1	Library Bulletins	26	32.50
2	Library training session	31	38.75
3	Library Web Page	19	23.75
4	Personally from Library Staff	27	33.75
5	From Colleagues	12	15.00
6	From Students/Teachers	13	16.25
7	Publisher	09	11.25
8	Consortia	09	11.25
9	Library database	08	10.00

Tabel 4 : Information about E-Resources

Information about E-resources is shown in the graph 4
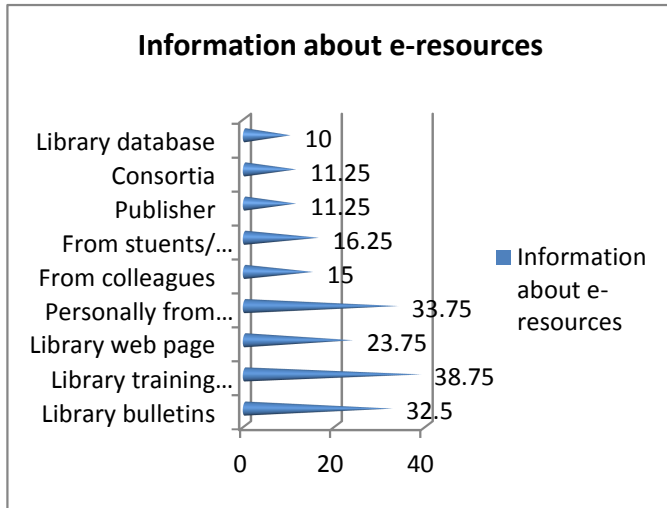
Graph 4 : Information about E-resources

From the responses received it is observed that most of the Library professionals obtained the information of the Library resources from the Library training session i.e 31 (38.75%), on the other 27 (33.75%) of the Library Staff received the information about the e-resources personally from the Library Staff, 26 (32.5%) of the Colleges obtained the information from the Library bulletins, 19 (23.75%) of the College Staff obtained the information about e-resources through Library Web page, 13 (16.25%) of the Colleges gets the information about e-resources from the college staff and teacher, 11% obtained the information about e-resources from publisher and consortia respectively, where as 8 (10%) of the Library professional obtained the information about e-resources on the Library Database.

6. Member of Library Consortia

Sr. No	Name of Organization	Responses received	Percentage
1	INDEST	01	01.25
2	DELNET	03	03.75
3	EDUSAT	Nil	00.00
4	ERNET	Nil	00.00
5	N-LIST	39	48.75
6	Remote Access	19	23.75

Tabel – 5: Member of Library Consortia

The libraries which are member of library consortia are shown in the graph 5
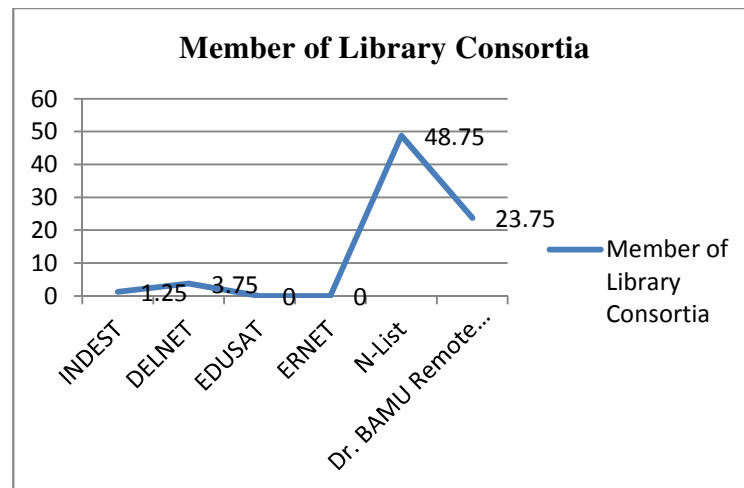
Graph 5 : Member of Library Consortia

It is observes from the table of Library Consortia that most of the Libraries are the member of Consortia given through N-List, N-List consortia for e-journals and e-books is organized by the INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad and the annual subscription for the N-List consortia is Rs. 5000/-, it is notices that 39 (48.75%) of the College Libraries share Online Journals on the N-List.

19 (23.75%) of the College Libraries shares the Online Data base of Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar University Library, Aurangabad. The annual subscription of Remote access of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University is Rs. 10,000/-.

Where as very few College Libraries are connected to INDEST and DELNET (Developing Library Network), it is observed that 3 (3.75%) College Libraries shares the e-resources on Delnet, the annual subscription of DELNET is Rs. 16,500/- and 1 (1.25%) is connected to INDEST for consortia.

It is also observed that no College Libraries shares the e-resources on ERNET and EDUSAT.

Major findings of the study:

- 65% of the college libraries provides E-resources in the college libraries affiliated to Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

- 47.50% college libraries select the E-resource which is available in full text.

- 53.75% look for subject relevane.

- 38.75% of the college libraries get the information about E-resouces from the library traning sessions.

- 48.75% college libraries share E-resources through consortia at N-List.

- 33.75% college libraries access open access journals DOAJ.

- 32.50% college libraries provides subject syllabus in digitize form.

Conclusion & suggestion:

Improved information services with the use of e-resources and consortium are the major need and expectation of information users. A big challenge for the librarians is to cope up with the increasing demands of users. Librarians should always ready to adopt the new technology and to interact with users to learn about their requirements and expecatations to serve the user's trough the complex maze of information resources in every format whether print or digital.

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ROLE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS IN E-LEARNING

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Abstract: - *The article throws light on some general features of use of e-learning in academic libraries, its strengths and weakness. It describes the role and responsibilities of the librarian in the changing era.*

Keywords: Information and communication technology, e-learning, Education, library

Introduction:

Information and communication technology entered in every profession. How libraries remain exceptional in this ICT era. Libraries are stacked with resources in the form of books, electronic resources and online resources. In support of this use of social media becoming a mode of disseminating information. Libraries are changing from traditional libraries to hybrid libraries, digital libraries, virtual libraries etc.

User coming to library is also a person acquainted with ICT and need of recent and updated knowledge. Due to impact of ICT traditional teaching methods converted into e-learning mode.

E-learning is related with virtual learning and web-based learning to extend educational opportunities for all, anywhere and at any time.

Due to information explosion huge information is available in electronically/digital format. Different types of e-learning tools such as social network, social media, blogs, wikis, e-mails, messenger are affecting education system. Educational institutions are facing problems such as trained and experienced teachers, lack of infrastructure and need of quality education. E-learning could solve the problems. The future education is totally based on e-learning.

It is very difficult to define e-learning. However, "online learning", "internet learning", "distributed learning", "networked learning", "tele-learning", "virtual learning", "computer-assisted learning", "web-based learning", and "distance learning" accompany the term e-learning. These terms simply mean that there is a distance between learner and tutor, learner has to

use some technologies i.e. computer, mobile etc. to access the learning material, to interact with the tutor, instructor or other learners. E-learning is becoming a key element of campus-based education as well as a foundation of distance learning.

Significance of E-learning

- Any time learning
- Access of information from any place i.e. from office, institution, library, classroom etc.
- ICT helps learner and teacher to cross the boundaries of education.
- Learner having a choice for his/her learning module
- Lifelong learning: The learner can study and finish the course/programme as per his/her own capacity of learning.
- Multimedia learning. The literature/study material are available in electronic format such as text, audio or video form.

Strengths of e-learning

- Access of information by any one, any time and any where
- Cost effective and time saving
- E-learning helps to develop the abilities of invention and interaction
- Knowledge grasping abilities developed by e-learning
- It helps to learn with one's own pace

- Many users can share the information
- Save the time in e-write-up and publish

Weakness of E-Learning

- Face to face conversation is not possible
- ICT infrastructure is needed which is very costly
- Special knowledge is required to operate computer/internet etc.
- Power failure is an obstacle in e-learning
- Technology updates and maintenance is very costly
- Information on internet/websites is not assured due to lack of up datedness
- E-working and e-learning is not favorable for good health. Long time learning or working cause physical disorder
- Lack of technical support to learning providers and learn

Academic Libraries and E-Learning

Libraries are soul of any academic institution. They are meant for support to provide better environment for teaching, reading, studying and research to its users. Libraries help to the institution for development and progress of any educational system. It also provides information resources to its users related to their subject, interested area, learning, teaching and research. E-learning provides great opportunities to libraries, to enhance use of the library resources and

services in support of learning, research and outreach. It orients its users to find the relevant sources in minimum time.

E-learning changed all the conventional mode of teaching methods, it is offering virtual classrooms without geographical boundaries and countries, it is remarkable change in the educational system; it is also focusing on individual rather than a group. We can say that it is totally personally attention teaching methods. E-learning transfers the knowledge from one to many people or groups.

Now a day's academic libraries have facilities of digital resources and e-learning. They can use their ICT's infrastructure in support of e-learning and e-research by providing access to electronic resources, online databases, online catalogues, e-books, e-journals, archives, digital libraries and electronic services. The academic libraries provide these facilities to faculty, students in on/off campus. Henceforth, academic libraries should establish an e-learning center to manage the services regarding e-learning, which would support their academic curriculum with the help of faculty members and supporting staff. The e-learning center should be with smart class rooms along with video conference; assignment tools enabling flexible learning and teaching with student studying at their own places. Academic libraries also support the e-learning with their multimedia resources, which consist of text, audio, video, CD-ROM, and DVD's etc. which enhance access to information anytime and anywhere to student, faculty members.

Rezaei Sharifabadi (2004) examines the role of the university libraries and librarians in the digital age and concludes that "as technology continues to transform the classroom and campus environment, librarians must be trained to deal with new problems and questions".

Librarians find, choose and explain quality internet resources, and give access to journal databases and electronic book collections, offering e-learners with full-text content from a wide range of online resources and publications, including peer-reviewed journals. The librarian works with faculty, researchers, scholarly societies, and publishers in developing and organizing a collection of enhanced online scholarly resources. This type of collaborative work facilitates researchers to interact with others, share experiences, and publish their works online. The librarian role is thus changed from simply being a provider of library resources, into meeting the ongoing demands of the concerns involved. The libraries promote for research abilities by encouraging students and other learners to seek, examine, determine, and take advantage of these valuable online resources.

E-learning and academic library services:

- New arrivals of titles, offline and online databases subscribed.
- Give orientation to use offline and online databases.
- Renewal of the borrowed materials without visiting the library.

- Message to user to receive the reading material who asked to reserve it which is borrowed by another user.
- Ask users for online request to recommend for additional items that the library should acquire based on their need.
- Materials placed on reserve by lectures for specific courses
- Communicate to users through e-mail to ease a two-way communication between the users and the library
- Information about charges and fines are made available to users online

With the help of following two types of requirements academic librarians can carry out their responsibilities for e-learning process:

- Technical and Functional Requirements
- Technical and Cultural requirements

Technical and Functional Requirements

• Display and incorporate a variety of information for learning

• Average access (outcome and discussion) to content in any given learning framework

• Provide bibliographical tools for easy search and reference

• Give access to tools that extract and provide content in user modified formats;

• Integrate plagiarism software into course management systems to encourage good practice and to assess reliability of content.

Technical and Cultural Requirements

• Insert library resources in course management systems;

• Incorporate third party commercial information services;

• Modify portal facilities for storing personal preferences;

• Provide easy access to virtual references services at the point of need;

• introduce training modules to assist in information seeking.

Madhukian (2007) has identified opportunities for providing electronic reference service in academic libraries as including the following:

• Providing proactive service at point of need by being a roving reference librarian on the floor;

• Network users with specialists in other institutions for there to get relevant information including full-text and multimedia;

• Providing information literacy over the networked environment resources on specific subjects;

• Develop expert systems to assist users with information retrieval and filtering based on need;

• So many emerging technologies like web 2.0 referred as library 2.0 is being used by many academic libraries to remain update in learning environments and learning content. These technologies can be used to distribute learning and research content including multimedia content, making available and accessible over distance and

time. Web 2.0 technologies refers to network-based technologies that offers interactive open access that allows users to distantly work together, generate own content, prepare for publication and share research, information and knowledge present in the form of audio or video. The technologies allow students to active participate in their learning by retrieving and taking relevant information, as well as talking about assignments and research projects with colleagues and lecturers through various facilities.

Conclusion

E-learning changes aspects of education sector which is affecting education in different ways. E-learning educates the users and facilitates education as per their need. Users expect for skill based and effective services from the library. Librarians must acquire these skills to answer the queries raised by user quickly and accurately. The academics librarians should get ready with libraries as e-learning educational center and play a very important role in e-learning education.

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USE AND IMPACT OF UGC INFONET E-JOURNALS CONSORTIUM AMONG THE RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY CENTRAL LIBRARY, ANANTHAPURAMU, ANDHRA PRADESH- A SURVEY

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Abstract: - *UGC-INFONET E-journal consortium is a memorable project in the history of academic community and users in India. All academic institutions, which come under the preview of UGC, are members of this consortium. It is the largest academic consortium in India monitored by INFLIBNET. It is subscribing e-resources of high quality collection of e-journals, Indexing and Abstracting databases for the benefits of millions of users in India, from different publishers to the academic community. This paper also shows about the how this consortium information influences the research productivity, purpose in using the consortium, search techniques used to find the articles from the databases etc. Since, it is a survey-based research article a well-structured questionnaire was designed and is distributed among 125 the research scholars visiting library. Based on the analysis of the data it is concluded that user awareness programme is essential and facilitate attractive services in order to improve and attract more number of users to access UGC-Infonet e-journal consortium.*

Keywords: UGC INFONET, E-Journals, Consortium, Central Library, E-resources

Introduction:

Libraries are changing in terms of their collection, facilities and services owing to constant changing scenario of information on account of Information Communication Technology (ICT) applications and information seeking behaviour of users. With the outburst of information in an abundant manner, libraries are facing more difficulties in storing, organizing and disseminating the information. However, with the advancement in the new philosophies and technologies for the collection development and reduction the costs for information, libraries have recommended to use this advancement to facilitate better services to its users. Library consortium is an association of a group of libraries to achieve mutually the common objective. It is felt that the concept of e-journals

consortia could work well the libraries without requiring additional fees to access the e-journal. The consortium, with its collective strength of participating institutions, has attracted highly discounted rates of subscription with most favorable terms of agreement. Consortia are tools, which will aid in exploiting the features of the e-journals as well as in effecting savings.

About Sri Krishnadevaraya University Library:

The university is an offshoot of the erstwhile Postgraduate Centre of Sri Venkateswara University started in 1968. Subsequently, in 1976, the S.V.U.Postgraduate Centre attained autonomous status. In 1988, the university which was originally a unitary, residential institution became a full-fledged affiliating university. The central library of the university is provided with a rich and varied collection of 1,14,000 books, 190 periodicals and 118 magazines and other holdings enriched primarily on account of the generous support extended by the UGC. University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a programme called the UGC-Infonet to provide online access to electronic journals and databases in all disciplines to the universities in India. The programme is being executed by Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, Ahmedabad, an autonomous institution under the UGC. The UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium, one of the important activities of the INFLIBNET Centre provides current as well as

archival access to more than 8000 core and peer-reviewed journals and three bibliographic databases from 23 publishers and aggregators in different disciplines. The programme has been made possible due to the close and understanding cooperation between the UGC, ERNET, INFLIBNET, and national and international publishers. The library has started subscribing to the web based full-text electronic journals with availability of high speed Internet connectivity at S.K. University campus. The University under the UGC Info NET programme is providing access to over 8148 research journals in electronic form.

Definition of consortium:

According to Wikipedia, (2013) A consortium 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. Or Consortium is a Latin word, meaning 'partnership, association or society' and derives from censors 'partner', itself from con- 'together' and sors 'fate', meaning owner of means or comrade. A consortium could be described as a group of organisations who come together to fulfill a combined objective that usefully requires co-operation and the sharing of resources. Moreover, there is a need to have a clear mutual goal in order to ensure their success.

Overview of UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium:

The UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, one of the largest consortium in India, was launched in December 2003 by Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, the then President of India to support education and research in universities. The Consortium provides current as well as archival access to 5,790 peer-reviewed journals and 10 bibliographic databases from 23 publishers and aggregators in different disciplines to academic community in universities comprising faculty, staff, researchers and students. These e-resources cover almost all subject disciplines including arts, humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, chemical sciences, life sciences, computer sciences, mathematics, statistics, etc. Besides, other subject areas like law, management, education, etc., are also proposed to be added in the near future. The Consortium subscribes to the entire collection (or bundle) of e-journals from most of the publishers included in the Consortium except for three publishers wherein the subscription is restricted to Cell Press and Current Opinion journals in the case of Elsevier's Science Direct, Library Science Collection in the case of Emerald, and Blackwell Journals in case of Wiley Inter Science. Differential access to these resources is offered to 160 member universities based on their needs and activity profile as per the recommendation of the National Steering Committee. The Consortium is also planning to subscribe to Web of Science for its member universities.The consortium is needed for libraries because of information explosion, diversity of user needs, financial crunch and impossibility of self-sufficiency

Objectives of the study:

The major objectives of the study are as follows:

- To find out the awareness and the utility of UGC-INFONET consortium among the research scholars;
- To identify the place where the research scholars prefer to access the consortium;
- To find out the purpose in the utilization of UGC-INFONET by the research scholars;
- To assess the level of satisfaction and the way of influence among the research scholars;
- To reveal the factors that promoted or slowed down the use of UGC-INFONET consortia;
- To suggest curative measures in the improvement of UGC-INFONET consortia usage effectively and efficiently.

Methodology:

Survey method is adopted and questionnaire has been used for data collection. This questionnaire is designed keeping in the view of the objective of the study. The questionnaire was distributed among 125 research scholars, 110 duly filled questionnaires were returned back with a response rate of 91.66%. The remaining questionnaires i.e. 08.34% were rejected due to incomplete responses

Scope and Limitations

The present study is confined and was carried out by distributing the questionnaire randomly among 125 research scholars of different disciplines in Sri Krishnadevaraya University campus in the year 2018..

Literature Review

The study is related to the research and implies reading, locating and evaluating research projects. At this stage it is appropriate to undertake a detailed review of the literature with a view to identify the research gap, need and importance for the proposed study.

Sinha, Manoj, (2011) discussed that "Usage of Electronic Resources Available under UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium by Assam University Library Users"the traditional functions of libraries had undergone various changes in present century and e-Resources have great importance in libraries and amongst the library users. The study has been undertaken with an attempt to evaluate the usage pattern of electronic resources made available in the Assam University Library under the UGC- INFONET E-Journals/ Digital Library Consortium of UGC/INFLIBNET amongst the research scholars and teachers of North Eastern Region of India with special reference to Assam University, Silchar.

Birader and Vinay (2015) distinguished the necessities and prerequisites of library clients when all is said in done and to know the utilization of UGC-INFONET e-resources in the Kuvempu University by female understudies of science stream specifically. Study demonstrates that 85% of understudies utilize UGC-INFONET. Paper features the issues of understudies in getting to UGC-INFONET consortium. It additionally tries to stress on clients fulfilment towards this consortium.

Data Analysis:

After data collection through questionnaire, the data collected were organised and tabulated in the form of tables by using MS Excel. The tables are presented in an easiest way to understand our study.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents

Gender	No. of respondents	Percentage
Male	76	69.09
Female	34	30.91
Total	**110**	**100**

From table - 1, 69.09% respondents are male members and 30.91% respondents are female.

Table 2: Discipline-wise distribution of the respondents

Discipline	No. of respondents	Percentage
Science	55	50.00
Social Science	30	27.27
Humanities	25	22.73
Total	**110**	**100**

It is found from the above table that majority of the respondents are from science discipline i.e.

50% whereas 27.27% of the respondents are from social science and only 22.71% are from humanities disciplines.

Table 3: Awareness of internet

Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	107	97.27
No	03	02.73
Total	**110**	**100**

Table - 3 indicates the awareness and usage of internet by the research scholars. It is clear from the table almost all the respondents are aware of internet how to use it i.e. 97.27%.

Table 4: Place preferred for accessing internet/e-journals

Place	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Department	34	30.91
Student's welfare	23	20.91
Library	50	45.46
Other	03	02.72
Total	**110**	**100**

Table - 4 indicates that most of the participants use their departments and libraries to access the internet/e-journals. It is seen that most of the respondents prefer library to access e-journals i.e. 45.46% and 30.91% use in their department and 02.72% prefer to use from other places.

Table 5: Sources, which gave information about the e- resources

Source	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Library Professionals	38	34.54
Teachers	25	22.72
Internet	11	10.00
Colleagues/Friends	30	27.28
Conferences/Seminars	06	05.46
Total	**110**	**100**

Table - 5 provides the sources from where the research scholars got information about the electronic resources/consortium. The table shows that of the sources library professionals are the major sources from where the researchers are guided to search their subject-related information i.e. 34.54% of the respondents got information from the library professionals, followed by 27.28% from colleagues/friends, 22.72% from teachers and 10.00% from the internet while the others got information from conferences/seminars.

Table 6: Strategic for finding e-resources

Strategy	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Use internet search engines	78	70.90
Use subject gateways	15	13.64
Browsing websites	13	11.82
Locate by personal communication	4	03.64
Total	**110**	**100**

Table - 6 indicates about the search strategy in finding e-journals. Out of the total respondents 70.90% of the respondents use internet search engines, followed by 13.64% who use subject gateways, 11.82% browse websites and 03.64% the strategic for finding e-journals.

Table 7: Purpose of using e-journals

In the questionnaire, it was asked about the purpose of using the e-journals. Though the purposes are many, the major purpose and the response of the research scholars are given below.

Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Research work	**106**	**96.36**
Book & Article publication	103	93.63
Academic interest	41	37.27
Lecture notes preparation	95	86.36
Building concept theory	53	48.18
Up-to-date with new subject	98	89.09
Project	69	62.72

(**Multiple answers permitted**)

Table - 7 shows that the majority of the respondents i.e. 96.36% use e-journals for 'research work'. Good share of student's i.e. 93.63% use e-journals for 'publishing articles and books', 89.09% use e-journals to keep 'up-to date with new subjects', 86.36% use e-journals for 'preparation of lecture notes', 62.72% use of e-journals for writing 'project report', 48.18% use

for 'building new concept' and least i.e. 37.27% use it for 'academic purpose'.

Table 8: Use of search techniques

Search Techniques	No. of Respondents	Percentage
General search/Randomly search	60	54.55
Field Search technique	07	06.36
Using phrases	13	11.82
Using Boolean operators	08	07.27
Truncation	13	11.82
Wild Card	09	08.18
Total	**110**	**100**

Table - 8 indicates that most of research scholars 54.55% are using general search/randomly search technique, followed by 11.82% using phrases and term truncation, 08.18% using wild card and 07.27% uses Boolean Operators as a search techniques. Only 06.36% responded that they use Field search as search techniques.

Table 9: Awareness of UGC-Infonet consortium

Awareness	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	83	75.46
No	27	24.54
Total	**110**	**100**

Table - 9 indicates that 75.46% of respondents were aware about UGC-Infonet consortia and only 24.54% of respondents were not aware of UGC-Infonet consortia. Hence, it was found that majority of the research scholars were aware about UGC-Infonet consortia.

Table 10: Sources of Knowledge of UGC-Infonet Consortia

Awareness	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Through Library Professionals	40	36.36
Teachers and Research Supervisors	35	31.82
Co-Research Scholars	12	10.90
University Website	07	06.36
Searching the Web	06	05.46
Advertisements	06	05.46
Other Sources	04	03.64
Total	**110**	**100**

It is interesting to note from Table - 10 that 36.36% of the research scholars said that they know the UGC-Infonet consortia 'through Library professionals' followed by 31.82% research

scholars who know the same by 'teachers and research supervisors', 10.9% know the consortium by 'co-research scholars', 06.06% know the UGC-Infonet consortia by 'university website', 05.46% know the consortium by 'searching the web', 05.46% know the consortium through 'advertisements' and only 03.64% responded know the consortium through 'other mode of sources'.

Here an effort has been made to reveal the frequency use of e-journals.

Table 11: Frequency use of UGC-Infonet E-journals

Frequency of Use	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Daily	63	57.28
Weekly	14	12.73
Forth Nightly	10	09.09
Monthly	13	11.81
Occasionally	10	09.09
Total	**110**	**100**

Table - 11 shows that most of the respondents read articles daily or weekly. A majority of the respondents i.e. 57.28% read articles daily, while 12.73% read an article each week and 09.09% of the respondents read them occasionally. Current information is essential for students, teachers, and researchers. The UGC-Infonet consortium, subscription will help to provide e-journals and to improve the reading habits of academics.

Research scholars were asked about 'how the UGC-Infonet E-journal consortium have an impact on their research productivity?' The consortium influenced scholars in many ways as shown in the table below.

Table 12: Influence of the UGC-Infonet E-Journals on Research Efficiency

Formats	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Expedited research process	70	64.54
Facilitate easier to access the information	55	50.00
Facilitate to access the up-to-date information	46	41.81
Improve professional competence	40	36.36
Facilitate faster to access the information	60	54.54
Influence access to wider range of information	60	54.54

(Multiple answers were permitted)

Table - 12 shows that majority 64.54% of research scholars experience that the e-journals help to expedited research process, 54.54% responded that it facilitate faster to access the information and influence access to wider range

of information and 36.36% responded that it improved professional competence. Users of the university library are facing lot of problems while accessing e-journals. The following question indicates the picture of the library facilities and in what extent the research scholars are making use of them for their research.

Table 13: Problem encountered while accessing e-journals
a:Technical problems:

Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Bandwidth	65	59.09
Hardware/Software	57	51.81
Frequently power failure	12	10.90
Lack of adequate no of computers	80	72.72
Lack of print machines	15	13.64

(Multiple answers were permitted)

b: Personal problems

Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Cause irritates to eyes	31	28.18
Difficult in finding relevant information	55	50.00
Problem over searching	31	28.18
Problem on downloading article	27	24.54

(Multiple answers were permitted)

c:Institutional problem

Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Lack of training	72	65.45
Availability	53	48.18
Non availability of required format	55	50.00
Lack of supportive staff	60	54.54
No proper orientation	70	63.63
Non availability of particular language information	45	40.90
Limited working hours	46	41.81
Lack of infrastructure facility	66	60.00
Frequently power failure	12	10.90
Access Charging	46	41.81

(Multiple answers were permitted)

Table - 13 (a) indicates about the technical problems faced by the respondents. It shows that 72.72% of the research scholars indicated that 'lack of adequate number of computers' in accessing was the major problem, followed by 59.09% of research scholars who faced difficulty with the 'bandwidth or the slow speed of the internet'. However, 51.81% of the research scholars indicated 'hardware/software' compatibility problem, 13.64% of research scholars responded that 'lack of print machines' is the problem, and 10.90% responded that they 'frequently failure of power' is problem.

Table - 13 (b) indicates the personal problems faced in accessing UGC-Infonet consortium by the research scholar. Majority of the respondents i.e. 50.00% responded that they faced 'difficulty in finding relevant information', 28.18% respondents indicated that it 'caused irritation to eyes' and 'problem over searching'. A few i.e. 24.54% indicated that the downloading article is the problem.

Table - 13 (c) shows some of the institutional problems faced by the research scholars. In this section, majority of respondents i.e. 65.45%, faced 'lack of training programme' about the UGC-Infonet consortium is the major problem, and the minor problem faced is the 'non-availability of particular language information.

Suggestions and Recommendations:

After analysis and interpretation of the data and looking into the opinion of the respondents as given in the questionnaire, here are some of the suggestions that have been drawn and recommended to solve the problems as faced by the research scholars of Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu.

- The University Library should conduct orientation and training programs especially for the research scholars for creating the awareness and better usage of the UGC-Infonet e-journal consortium.

- The major problems faced by the research scholars in the technical problem section are the adequate number of the computers in the library i.e. 72.72% and the speed of the internet (bandwidth) which is about 59.09% of the respondents. Hence, more

number of better-configured computers has to be facilitated with increased bandwidth of the internet in the campus.

- A well-trained staff in providing the consortium problems has to be present to solve the personal problems faced by the research scholars in accessing the full text and relevant information.

- Developing its own library web page to provide links to electronic journal service of its library. (It was also identified as a second performance area with larger gap.

- Creating database of e-mail addresses of all its users and providing alert service regarding the e-journals added to the project.

Conclusion:

The present study exposes about the increased acceptance of electronic journals by the research scholars in the present environment in which the UGC-INFONET has to play a meaningful role to assist academic and research community. Major problems encountered by the users toward access to e-consortium are lack of training and no proper orientation. Proper response as well as orientation programmes should be conducted from time to time by the university so that the problems encountered must be resolved according to users' requirements. The infrastructure facilities should be enhanced for the better utilisation of UGC-INFONET e-journals.

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MAPPING THE RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY : A STUDY BASED ON RESEARCH GATE

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Abstract: - *The article examines the research contributions of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University with reference to ResearchGate. The data for the study have been extracted from the website of Research Gate.net (www.researchgate.net) the study limited till December 2018. It was found that 506 Members of Dr. BAMU, University has been contributed the research contributions made by Research Gate. Further the data were analyzed to find out the Research Gate RG Scores, Members and Publications of Dr. BAMU, University by Department wise, Members, Publications, Research Gate (RG) Scores, and Top of departments along with their members and various types of documents by top ten departments with publications and authors of Dr. BAMU, University.*

Keywords: Research Gate, RG Score

1. Introduction-

Social networking sites like Research Gate (RG) and other are changing the trend of disseminating research through journals and other scholarly publications and indexing databases, and hence, the statistics provided by such sites may indicate the impact of articles and authors as well as their affiliations. The dissemination of research through social networking sites is a relatively new practice that is gaining popularity throughout the world. Social media releases of research increases the readership of articles, there by popularizing it quickly (Allen et al., 2013).

2. Conceptual Analysis

2.1 Research Gate

Research Gate was founded in 2008 by Ijad Madisch, who aims to transform the way researchers are doing their research (Dolan, 2012). Started in Boston and now based in Berlin, Germany, and backed by several U.S.venture capital firms, Research Gate now has more than +14 million members, with an average of seven

researchers signing upper minute (Research Gate, 2018). The success of Research Gate has enabled researchers to disseminate their ideas and share their publications free of charge to facilitate collaboration among researchers from all over the world. Through ResearchGate, members' can use the platform to maintain their own publications, ask and answer research-related questions, and follow their researchers to receive their publication updates. (B. Jeyapragash 2018)

3. Objectives of Study

The following are the major objectives of this study.

☐ To find out the Research Gate RG Scores, Members and Publications of Dr. BAMU, University

☐ To find out the research contributions by top Departments.

☐ To analyze the Research Gate (RG) scores by top Members.

☐ To investigate the Members by Top Popular members

4. Scope & Limitation of Study

Document types and number of documents in which Research Contributions have been used hence, the present Study is limited to search results of Research Gate of the Dr. BAMU, University during December 2018. The result indicates that there were total 506 Members (31st Dec.2018) documents of Dr. BAMU, University Research Contributions in Research Gate.

5. Methodology

The data were extracted from Research Gate website (https://www.researchgate.net) during December 2018. It was found that 506 Members of Dr. BAMU, University in Research Gate contributing their research, sharing the information, collaboration and discuss with the subject experts through Research Gate.

6. Review of Related Literature

Deshmukh R.K., Pawar K.P. & Kale V.A (2018) in article "Research Contributions of SRTMU, Nanded in Research Gate: An Analysis" analysis SRTMU university Research contribution on Research Gate. Deshmukh R.K & Taksande P.G (2018) in article "Intellectual Productivity of College Librarians,1342 over all research productivity college librarian. Deshmukh Rahul K., Taksande Pratibha G.,(2015) Impact of Correlation on Research Productivity, It has 86 college librarian " contributions related to the Karl Pearson's correlation has been shown to have correlation created through MATRIX, in which total productivity. Deshmukh R.k & Taksande P.G (2017) "An Analytical Study of College Librarians" in Contribution of Publication & Extra-Curricular Activities in College Affiliated by Dr. B.A.M.U,Aurganbad." Ph.D Theses submitted to RSTMUN, Nagpur. Khiste G.P.(2018) described in the article "Mapping the Research productivity of faculty of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded" on the annual growth and distribution of documents, year wise citation analysis of documents published by faculty of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded. It also highlights the most preferred

journals for publication by the faculty of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded which are Indexed with Indian Citation index (ICI) database. Veer D.K. & Khiste G.P. (2017) discussed in the paper entitled "Mapping of Intellectual Assets of Agricultural Scientists with special Reference to Indian Citation Index" about the published documents and its citation from Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra during the period from 2004 to 2016, of the total, maximum number of documents i.e. 374 (10.35%) are published in the year 2015. Among the 3615 documents, 1298(35.90%) documents from Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), 647(17.90 %) documents from Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth (VNMKV), 1250(34.58%) documents from Mahatma Phule

Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV) and 420 (11.62%) documents from Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth (BSKKV).

7. DATA ANALYSIS

7.1 RG Score of Dr. BAMU, University

Total RG Score in Dr. BAMU, University 2260.92 RG Score on 506 Members in Research gate. The RG Score measures scientific reputation based on how your work is received by your peers. We believe that researchers are the best judges of each other's work and that all a person's research, published or not, deserves credit. With this in mind, your RG Score is calculated based on any contribution you share on Research Gate or add to your profile, such as published articles, unpublished research, projects, questions, and answers.

Graph No. 1

RG Score distribution

See how the RG Scores of researchers from **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University** are distributed.
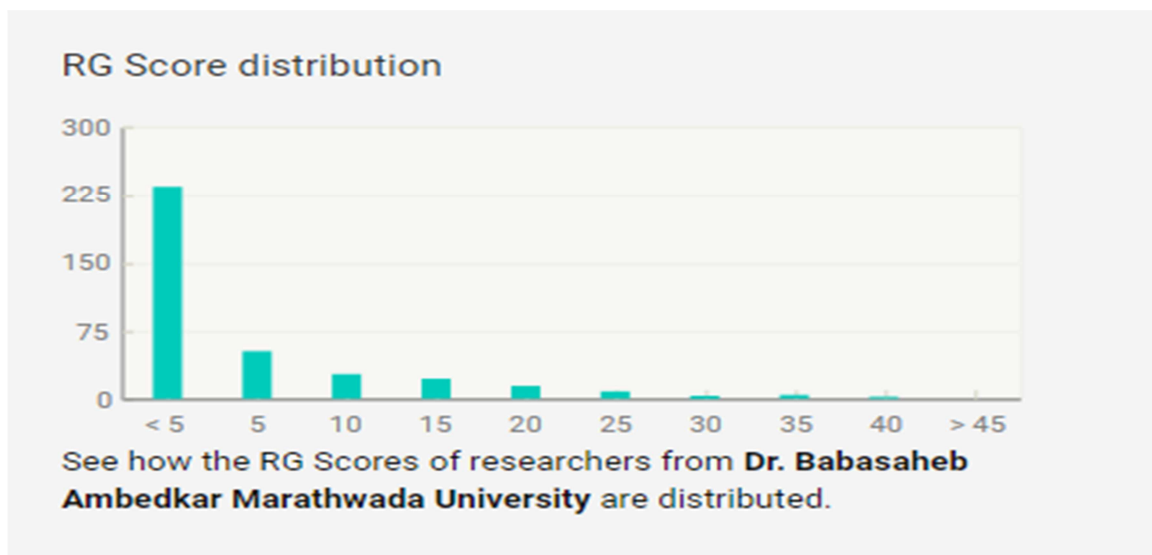
7.2 Top Departments along with Members

The study was analyzed the top departments along with members in Research Gate and the same is given in Table

Table No. 1. Top Departments along with Members

Sr.No.	Departments	Members	%	Rank
1	Computer Science and Information Technology	97	19.16	1
2	Department of Physics	60	11.85	2
3	Department of Chemistry	50	9.88	3
4	Department of Zoology	25	4.94	4
5	Department of Chemical Technology	18	3.55	5
6	Department of Botany	16	3.16	6
7	Department of Management Science	15	2.96	7
8	Department of Nanotechnology	13	2.56	8
9	Centre for DNA Barcoding & Biodiversity Studies	12	2.37	9
10	Department of Biochemistry	11	2.17	10
11	Department of English	11	2.17	10

Table 1 directs that the Dr.BAMU, University with top departments along with members of the same in Research Gate. It explains that the "Computer Science and Information Technology" with 97 (19.16%) members and placed in first rank. It is followed by "Department of Physics" with 60 (11.85%) members and occupied second rank. It further found that the "Department of Chemistry" has less number of 50 (9.88%)

7.3 Top Twenty RG Score Member

The study was analyzed the top Twenty Author different departments along with members in Research agate and the same is given in Table 2

Table No.2 RG Score Top Member

Sr. No.	Author	Department	RG	Research items	Reads	Citation	h-index others	h-index Self	Rank
1	Dr. Devanand Shinde	Chemical Technology	41.04	306	27824	2921	0	29	1
2	Dr. Murlidhar S. Shingare	Chemistry	40.08	298	9508	2983	2	25	2
3	Dr. Jadhav K.M	Physics	38.29	238	35338	2866	2	28	3
4	Dr. Suresh Mehrotra	Computer Science and Information Technology	37.83	256	11927	2757	2	26	4

5	Dr. Ramphal Sharma	Physics	36.11	140	15072	1888	0	23	5
6	Dr. Mahendra Shirsat	Physics	35.15	147	11057	1310	4	17	6
7	Dr. Bhaskar Sate	Chemistry	32.21	50	6203	1120	1	12	7
8	Dr. Balasaheb R. Arbad	Chemistry	32.09	107	3853	928	0	17	8
9	Dr. Charansingh Gill	Chemistry	31.3	100	3604	1043	1	15	9
10	DR. G.K. Bichile	Physics	29.55	86	3931	644	0	15	10
11	Dr. Gulab Dattarao Khedkar	Paul Hebert Centre for DNA Barcoding and Biodiversity Studies	27.82	67	19733	182	1	6	11
12	Dr. Deepak Lokwani	Chemical Technology	27.43	30	3422	224	1	9	12
13	Mr. Bapu Shingate	Chemistry	26.85	46	3779	477	0	13	13
14	Dr. Maheshkumar L. Mane	Physics	26.51	42	2523	613	2	14	14
15	Mr. Machhindra Lande	Chemistry	26	50	1972	449	1	13	15
16	Dr. Karbhari Kale	Computer Science and Information Technology	24.98	291	18979	631	0	12	16
17	Dr.Meghshyam Keshvarao Patil	Chemistry	24.82	26	4075	649	0	13	17
18	Dr. vandana K Hivrale	Biochemistry	23.39	27	2777	293	1	10	18
19	Dr. Babasaheb Dole	Physics	22.63	46	3557	624	0	8	19
20	Dr. Pravin Wakte	Chemical Technology	22.61	42	7363	414	0	10	20
21	Mr. Dnyaneshwar Subedar	Chemistry	21.91	19	2450	171	1	7	21
22	Dr. ratnadeep R. Deshmukh	Computer Science and Information Technology	21.26	170	53678	288	1	8	22
23	Mr. Manisha Bhosle	Chemistry	21.23	29	1218	158	1	5	23
24	Mr. Nagsen Bansod	Computer Science and Information Technology	20.03	36	3547	190	2	6	24

Table no. 2 shows that author ranking for research Publication in ResearchGate of Research members affiliated to Dr.BAMU, University There were total 506 research Members and all the Researcher contributed Highest RG Score during study period By Dr. Devanand Shinde (RG 41.04) and he was the most prolific RG Score followed by Dr. Murlidhar S. Shingare (RG 40.08).

7.4 Top Popular members

Table No. 3 Top Popular Member of Research Gate

Sr. No.	Author	Department	RG Score	Research items	Reads	Citation
1	Dr. Murlidhar Ananda Lokhande	Commerce	6.33	35	88767	31
2	Dr. Ratnadeep R.Deshmukh	Computer Science & Information Technology	21.26	170	53661	288
3	Dr. Rajendra Fakira Bagate	Sociology	-	41	4662	0
4	Dr. Sachin Gholve	Chemical Technology	19.09	64	26556	49
5	Dr. Pravin Yannawar	Computer Science & Information Technology	13.28	49	27481	266
6	Dr. Karbhari Kale	Computer Science & Information Technology	24.98	291	18967	631
7	Dr. Dharmaraj K. Veer	Knowledge Resource Center	8.82	104	9162	102
8	Dr. Ramesh Manza	Computer Science & Information Technology	15.67	149	26024	414
9	Dr. Kirtiwant P. Ghadle	Mathematics	10.43	54	11357	103
10	Dr. Satish K. Panchal	Mathematics	6.75	36	10440	36

Table No. 3 shows that the highly top ten Popular Member of Research Gate. It is observed that Dr. Murlidhar Ananda Lokhande was most popular member of Research Gate & on Second number Dr. Ratnadeep R.Deshmukh from Computer Science & IT department.

7.5 Top publications by reads

Table No. 4 Top publications by reads

Sr. No.	Title	Authors	Department	Reads Last Week*	Total Reads
1	Validation of Pharmaceutical Water System- A Review	Dr. Sachin Gholve	Chemical Technology	484	13419
2	Environmental Pollution - A Social Proble (Marathi)	Dr. Rajendra Fakira Bagate	Sociology	441	2,413
3	A Study of Investment Awareness and Patterns of Savings and Investments by rural Investors	Dr. Murlidhar Ananda Lokhande	Commerce	254	18,062
4	Gamma Function, Beta Functions and Its Applications in the Development of Fractional Derivative	Dr. Satish K. Panchal	Mathematics	157	7671
5	A Review on Speech Recognition technique	K. Gaikwad Santosh	Computer Science and Information Technology	136	18,130
6	A Case Study on Municipal Solid Waste Management in Solapur City, Maharashtra, India	Dr. Balbhim Chavan	Environmental Science	136	5,478
7	Consumer Awareness - A Case Study of Jalna City	Dr. Murlidhar Ananda Lokhande	Commerce	126	10,974
8	Disinvestment Policy in India: An Appraisal	Dr. Murlidhar Ananda Lokhande	Commerce	106	7,463
9	Gujarati Script recognition: A Review	Dr. Karbhari Kale	Computer Science and Information Technology	97	2,642
10	Importance of UML Diagrams in Software Development	Dr. Yashwant Waykar	Management Science	86	1,918

These publications belong to the members of this institute using Research gate. Status are based on the total number of reads last week

Table No.4 Shows that the article entitled "Validation of Pharmaceutical Water System- A Review" is on first rank by Reads last week analysis of Research Gate & on Second rank article entitled "Environmental Pollution - A Social Proble".

7.6 Institutions Stats overview

Graph No. 2
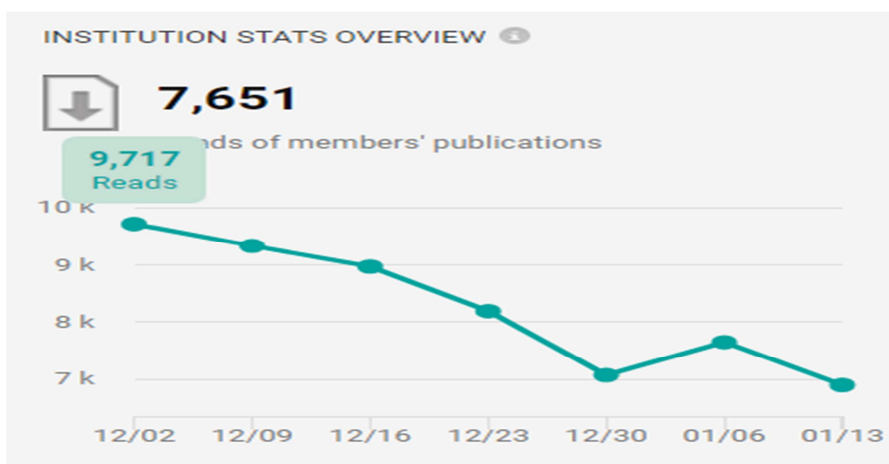
Graph No. 2 Depicts Institutions stats overview; in the date 06/01/2019 is an average reads from all institutions , Date 02/12/2018 total Counted 9717 reads, Starting First Read Near about 9717 Reads , & Date 06/01/2019 is an Below 7651 Reads.

7.7 Geographical Distribution

The data related to Research Contribution has been analyses by top countries Reads it in the table No. 5.

Table No. 5 Country wise Analysis

Country	Total Reads	Rank
India	2514	1
United States	194	2
Pakistan	87	3

Table No. 5 depicts the geographical distribution of authors. India tops the list with 2514 reads, followed by with United State 194 reads to its credit. Pakistan 87 Reads.

Graph No. 3

Collaborations

This map visualizes which other institutions researchers from **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University** have collaborated with.
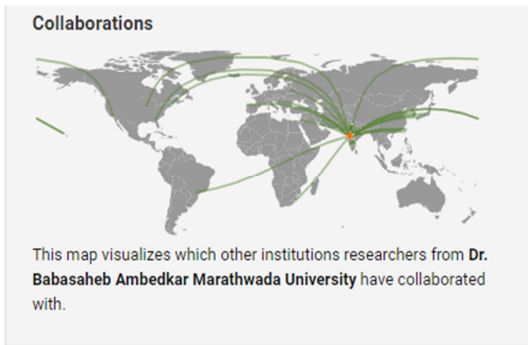
7.8 Top reads by Institution Ranking:

Table No 6 Country wise Analysis

Institution	Reads	Rank
University of Mosul	113	1
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	82	2
AI-Azhar University	11	3

Table No. 6 Depicts the top reads by Institution Ranking, As per Chart Rank one position is The University of Mosul Total 113 Articles reads by Research Student. Second rank Dr. Babasaheb Ambekar Marathwada University Total 82 Articles Reads by Research Student.

7.9 CONCLUSION

Social Networking Sites playing the important role in communicate and share the information among one to one, one to groups and one to worldwide. The Academic Social Network Sites communicates and shares the information about research activities among academics. All over analysis the Research Gate is playing very important role in sharing and promoting research activities among research scholars in world wide.

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IMPACT OF TODAY'S DIGITAL ERA ON LIS PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract: - *Information is the life blood of democracy and it is considered as the vital sources of power. Library & Information Science [LIS] professionals need to play an important role in the education process by making people aware of a need and motivating the use of information a new knowledge and a new ability. We are living in the information age. Information is the basic requirement for every human activity and it is important as food, air and water. Information in itself has no value, but its value lies in its communication and use. The paper discussed the concept of Digital Library, the role of LIS professionals and changing face of traditional library to digital libraries.*

Keywords: LIS Professionals, Traditional Library, Electronic Library, Library Resources, Internet, Digital Library and Digital Information.

Introduction:

Today the emergence of digital technology and computer networks has provided a means whereby information can be stored, retrieved, disseminated and duplicated in a fast and efficient manner. On a global level, digital libraries (DLs) have made considerable advances both in technology and its application. With the advances in information and communication technologies the libraries are now changing to what may be called virtual or digital libraries. It has affected significantly the nature of delivery of library resources and services.

The traditional concepts of organization, bibliographic description and dissemination of information are to be fine-tuned to the new environment by the library and information professionals. So the LIS professionals working in the environment have to face challenges. Hence it becomes important for the patrons/clients also to

develop skill in information literacy so that they can identify, evaluate and use the relevant information effectively.

The location and provision of information services has dramatically changed over the last ten years. There is no need to leave the home or office to locate and access information which is now readily available on-line via digital gateways furnished by a wide variety of information providers (e.g. libraries, electronic publisher, businesses, organizations, individuals). Information is electronically accessible from a wide variety of globally distributed information repositories.

Information is no longer simply text and pictures. It is electronically in a wide variety of formats, many of which are large, complex (i.e. video & audio) and often integrated (i.e. multimedia). In Digital era, information in the digital from is rapidly replacing the traditional printed counter parts, resulting in increased computer skills, processing tools and fast communication network connectivity. Digital information or e-information is more abstract dynamic in comparison to printed form. Hence understanding of how to enhance its value and its interaction becomes an important prerequisite for the users in the information society.

Changing Face of Library:

Libraries are changing i.e. from traditional to electronic library. They face changes in the context of Types of information, ways of information provision, services, and users.

- **Traditional Library**

  Libraries are where the access points such as, library catalogues as well as library collections are print based and their management is by and large manual.

- **Automated Library**

  A library where access points and house keeping operations are computerized is called an automated library. The graphic records are still print-on-paper publication.

- **Digital Library [DL]**

  DL 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. In all probability, digital libraries are likely to augment traditional libraries, such as an on-line card catalogue augments, rather than strictly replacing, a book collection. The reason for this could be than the digital medium tends to be better for searching and the physical medium better for reading. Lets us know about DL and the skills required to build up digital collection

  According to Wiederhold "A DL 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. DL is a combined technology and information resources to allow remote access, breaking down the physical barrier between resources".

Winensky viewed that DL will be a collection of distributed information services, producers will make it available, and consumers will find it through the automated agents. DL is a "Collection of digital object (text, video, audio) along with method for access and retrieval, [as far as users are concerned] and also for selection, organization, and maintenance (from the point of view of librarian). Ian Whitten.

DL is organized collections of digital information. They combine the structure and gathering of information, which libraries and archives have always done with the digital representation that computers have made possible. The major difference will be that a DL will consist of machine readable data. This implies that the traditional concept of a collection must be revised to accommodate materials that are accessible electronically.

A source of confusion in this area has been use of terminologies like 'virtual', 'digital' and electronic libraries. One persons DL is often another's virtual library. Some useful distinctions have recently been made:

1. Electronic Library

A library that provides collections and / or services in electronic form.

2. Digital Library

A library that provides collections and / or services in digital form.

3. Virtual Library

A library that does not physically exist, most often used to denote a library with distributed collections or services that appear and act as one.

Need of Digital Library:

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam described the role as DL is where the past meets the present and creates a future. A DL provides equitable access to knowledge to all the people, irrespective of place, caste, creed, color or economic status. DL unites rather than divide. Therefore there is a need of time to develop DL. The DL offers significant and unparallel improvement and value addition to library services while providing workable solution to problems traditionally associated with the management of print based collection in traditional libraries. Key components of digital libraries are therefore:

- O Geographically distributed digital information collections and users
- O Information represented by a variety of digital objects
- O Large and diverse collections
- O 'Seamless' access

Advantage of Digital Library:

DL has certain characteristics, which make them different from traditional library. It has expansive and accurate system of searching with large volumes of text, image and audio-video resources. Digital libraries do not need physical space to build collection and it can be accessed from anywhere, any time. Different people can access same source at the same time.

The advantages of digital libraries are mentioned herein below:

- ➤ Preserve the valuable documents, rare and special collections of libraries, archives and museums.

➢ Provide faster access to the holding of libraries world wide through automated catalogues.

➢ Help to locate both physical and digitized versions of scholarly articles and books through single interface.

➢ Search optimization, simultaneous searches of the Internet make possible, preparing commercial databases and library collections.

➢ Offering online learning environment.

➢ Making short the chain from author to user.

➢ Save preparation / conservation cost, space and money.

Disadvantage of Digital Library:

New technology has brought many advantages but simultaneously it also has certain disadvantage

➢ Costly affair

➢ Technology obsolescence (Hardware & Software)

➢ Storage media relate

➢ Dominance of data creators and publishers

➢ Trained manpower

➢ User education and training

➢ Security against hacking & sabotage

Library Resources in digital era:

The resources provided by the digital libraries can be classified into in-house resources and external resources. In-house resources are those resources that are stored in the web server locally and made accessible through the network. E-books, course notes, and application notes etc. are examples of the in-house resources. The external resources are those materials that are not stored in the web server. External resources include online journals, online databases, online e-books etc. External resources are provided by different publishers - ASME, ACM, IEEE, Oxford University Press Journal (OUP) and many more are there. The publisher provides access to their full text materials by two methods:

• Username and password

• Internet Protocol (IP) address based Access Control Method

Role Of LIS Professional :

The ready availability of information on the Internet, and its widespread use, really presents Librarians with an opportunity, not a threat. Technology Savvy users realize they need help, which Librarians can provide. Librarians now face difficulties and complicity challenges due to new trends in information access.

In the present technological/Internet era the professionals have to change themselves as the information profession is being changed. Now information specialists have to work as e-information resources in which various professional groups are expected to map a strategy that leads to produce, manage, maintain and service the information. Information professional has to work as:

- Librarian- In addition to being library manager, they also act as collection development, technical processors and so on, taking care of information quality.

- Information Manager- To meet information need of the user they should know how to manage and deliver appropriate information services.

- Information adviser/instructor- Ensure that user/staff know how to access relevant sources of information (literacy).

- System & Networking- For delivery of information to their users in an appropriate manner develop and design appropriate systems.

- Skills required for LIS Professionals:

The basic goal of library and information profession has always been to provide access to information to those who need it. The activities realizing this goal have evolved and transformed over the years.

This includes - Available technology, and need of an evolving information society. LIS professional involved in information gathering, storage, retrieval and dissemination on one hand and on the other hand the computer specialists who supports the library and informational professionals in this endeavor. For successful implementation of Digital Library, it is essential that LIS professionals are well trained and possess requisite knowledge and skills in this respect.

a) Knowledge & Skills

Librarians need to know understand –

➢ Knowledge of resources (books, journals, i.e. resources, Internet)

➢ Teleological facilities and resources (computer, OPAC, websites, LANs etc.)

➢ Financial resources (Budget) Human resources (Skills for manpower training)

b) Competencies that required to possess in LIS professional:

➢ Acceptance of change.

➢ Knowledge of user interaction with knowledge resources.

➢ Provide quality service.

➢ Be adoptive, flexible and resistant.

➢ Be resourceful

➢ Possess excellent communication skills; constantly update personal knowledge base by keeping in touch with the latest development

➢ Create awareness among the users, make them accept the changes

➢ Be an information management strategist, etc.

c) Technical Knowledge required :

➢ Operating systems - Windows, UNIX, LINUX.

➢ World processing, Graphics, Spread sheet & Presentations.

➢ Database Management Systems including the skills in Bibliographic Database Management Systems.

➢ Web page Development and Content Management

➢ Information Retrieval software for online, CD-ROM and Internet.

➢ Library software packages, acquaintances with Digital Library Tools.

1.   **CONCLUSION**

Building a digital library is expensive and resource-intensive. Before embarking on such a venture, it is important to consider some basic principles underlying the design, implementation, and maintenance of any digital library. Finally, we need to strive for continued open access to all knowledge. There is no better time to start than now and no better place to start than with our own valuable collections.

It concludes that, the world of information is undergoing rapid change. An information age is a great turning point in the history of civilization. The day has arrived when it is most important to learn to access, analyze apply and evaluate such information. As traditional custodians of information, librarians need to be aware of the implications of these changes and develop technological and managerial skills, which will enable them to make effective use of information and to meet their organizations changing information need.

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ROLE OF E-RESOURCES IN E-LEARNING

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Abstract: - *E-learning is a modern way of learning, which includes electronic media in the field of education. E-learning makes use of information and communication technology. Correspondence learning or distance learning are the situations where e-learning comes to use. E-learning involves various types of media that provide audio, video, text and images. E-learning makes use of intranet or extranet or internet, and widens the horizon of traditional learning.*

Keywords: E-Learning, E-resources, E-journals, E-books, CD ROM, LAN, WAN.

Introduction:

E-Learning is a general term used to refer to a form of learning in which the instructor and student are separated by space or time where the gap between the two is bridged through the use of online technologies. E-learning is used interchangeably in a wide variety of contexts. In companies it is referred to the strategies that use the company network to deliver training courses to employees. In distance education Universities it is defined as a planned teaching/learning experience that uses a wide spectrum of technologies mainly Internet to reach learners at a distance.

Definition of E-Learning:

According to Wang and Hwang (2004) E-Learning denotes information and communications technology enhanced learning by

delivering learning contents and activities via internet, intranet/extranet audio/video satellite broadcast interactive TV and CD ROM.

According to CISCO'Ss definition quoted by Jeevan (2006) E- Learning is the overreaching umbrella that encompasses education information communication and training. It is the web enabled system that makes information and knowledge accessible to those who need it, when they need it anytime anywhere. In the present context it is a web based learning.

Kaplan Leiserson 2001 e learning covers a wide set of applications and processes such as web based learning computer based learning virtual classrooms and electronic collaboration it includes the delivery of content via internet, internet /extranet (LAN WAN) audio and videotape, satellite, broadcast, interactive, TV and CD ROM.

History of E-Learning:

Over a century, we have witnessed the gradual evolution of distance learning—from "snail mail" correspondence courses to television, videoconferencing, satellite, Internet applications (eLearning), and now mobile learning. Early distance learning programs created educational opportunities for rural students in places like Alaska, where brick-and-mortar schools were geographically unreachable for some students.

Many schools took baby steps into distance learning with credit recovery programs, first on CD-ROMS and now often online using computer based instructional approach. As

technology and broadband access improved, online programs expanded to meet the needs of home school

students, adult learners, advanced students seeking academic challenges beyond their brick and-mortar school catalog, and student athletes seeking flexibility.

While K-12 online learning continues to grow rapidly, the shape and pace of growth is uneven. Constrained education budgets, new policy developments, and changing technologies are accelerating growth in some areas while slowing growth in other segments, but the overall trend persists. As of summer of 2011, online learning opportunities are available to at least some students in 48 of the 50 states, plus Washington DC. No state, however, provides the full range of potential online learning opportunities-supplemental and full-time options for all students at all grade levels.

Characteristics of E- Learning:

- **E-learning is Learner-Centric Learning :-** The learner centric e-learning model makes an array of resources available to the learner, who is free to choose when, where and how to learn.

- **E-Learning for Lifelong Learning :-** With increasing access to technologies and its ever increasing sophistication this approach to learning facilitates lifelong learning among various stake holders.

- **E-Learning is Flexible Learning :-** E-learning has historically been linked with distance education and flexible learning. In distance

education, various technologies can be used to link learners, instructors and resources that are removed in time or space. The hallmark of flexible learning, as its name suggests, is its adaptability to learners' needs and circumstances.

- **E-Learning is Social :-** E-learning seeks to foster collaboration and peers interaction. Various e-learning technologies facilitate various types of collaboration among learners and teachers.

- E-learning Involves Learning Objects: E-learning uses reusable learning objects. This RLO permits one to create e-learning course with ease.

- **E-Learning is Personalized :-** Usually e-learning system permits its users to personalize the learning by tailoring its offerings to their learning style, job requirements, career goals, current knowledge and personal preferences.

- **E-Learning Involves Effective Communication :-** The effectiveness of e-learning also depends on establishing two-way communication between teachers and learners, and among learners themselves. There are many standalone tools as well as learner management system integrated tools to foster interactive and collaborative engagement.

Need E-Learning:

- E-Learning is needed to bridges the gap between a teacher and a student in different ways.

- To increase to satisfaction level of learners.

- To provide better opportunities for individualized training.

- To upgrade ourselves with the new technologies and at less expenses.

- To attain higher levels of learning efficiency and performance. (290-291)

Types of E-Learning

Basically there two types of E-Learning.

- **Synchronous Learning** :- Synchronous learning means at the sometime involve interaction of participants with an instructor via the web in real time synchronous technology are telephone video conferencing web conferencing etc.

- **Asynchronous Learning** :- Asynchronous learning means not the same time allows the participant to complete the WBT at his own pace without live interaction with the instructor.

Role of E-Resources in E- Learning

Nowadays libraries of all sizes and types are embracing digital collections. New purchases and purchase of journals, magazines and abstracting and indexing services are heavily weighted towards digital while digital books are playing great role in e learning. Internet is also a type of e resource which is enabling million and million of users to learn new techniques and getting aware of new researches throughout the world.

- **News Group** :- a user can read and post message to central space which then copies it to individual and other news group.

- **E-Book** :- an e book is based on emulating the basic characteristics of traditional books in an informal format as well as leveraging internet technology to make an e book easy and efficient to use.

- **E-Journal** :- electronic journals have come up as very important information product recently major international journal publishers are making available their journals electronically.

- **Electronic Thesis and Dissertations** :- these are submitted to the universities as a requirement for award of Ph. D and M. Phil degrees respectively and constitute a useful source of information for the new and ongoing research. Doctorial dissertations submitted to universities and academic institutions are originally created in digital format using one of the word processing software packages like MS-Word.

- **E-Magazines or E-Zines** :- e magazines also known as ezines are the abbreviated form for e magazines or periodicals or articles.

- **Bulletin Boards** :- bulletin board is a public discussion area where messages can be sent electronically without sending them to anyone's e mail and these messages could be read by anyone who enters that area.

- **Blogging Tools** :- a blog is made in journal style and usually displayed in reverse chronological order. It spread and enables access to specific information it can be used by students as well as instructor to provide updated information.

- **Polling** :- polling enables us to setup a survey/questionnaire and obtain feedback from a wide range of people.

- **Online Discussion** :- online discussion allow users to post massages to a known location where other participant can read and respond to them while video conferencing tools let the user see and hear one another.

- **E-Mail** :- e-mails as well as email based discussion forums are useful in delivering contents as well as communication about e learning.

- **Wikis** :- wiki is a set of web pages that can be easily updated by anyone who is allowed to access ex Wikipedia

- **Web Forms** :- web forms are used as a means for providing references service to the users in e learning environment discussion under various topic but not in real time.

- **Instant Messaging** :- instant messaging is the real time communication between two more people based on typed text. It is used for multiple purposes such as simple request and responses scheduling face to face meetings etc.

Benefits of E-Learning :

- ❖ **Multiple Delivery Options** :- E-Learning makes it easy for you to deliver training to your workforce through a variety of deployment options over Internet, intranet and CD ROM.

❖ **Just-in-Time Training** :- E-Learning is easily accessible to employees and students. There is no waiting for classes. It can be used just before doing a task at place of work. This has been described in Part Three of the paper.

1. **Administrative Control and Reporting** :- With learning management software, administrators can quickly and easily access detailed reports to verify student progress, quantify training investments, and plan effectively for the future.

2. **Engaging and Effective** :- Benefit from the powerful combination of audio, animation and software simulations that produce highly engaging multimedia training. Courses today use realistic simulations, hands-on exercises, and role-playing scenarios to help employees "learn while doing".

3. **Assessment** :- Student assessment can be a powerful and helpful aid in the learning process. With many E-Learning products, pre-assessments are available to determine which topics students are already familiar with so that they can focus on key areas where they need help. This reduces the frustration of training on familiar content, and the amount of time spent training is condensed by as much as 50%! Students can also take quizzes throughout the training process to test their understanding.

4. **Increased Productivity** :- Training is a proven benefit and incentive to employees, giving them the opportunity to advance their skills and careers. Employees that have the skills to successfully do their jobs will be more motivated, effective, and productive.

5. **Lower Cost** :- E-Learning is available at a fraction of the cost of classroom learning and is provided right to student's desktops, eliminating the need for travel and expense.

Advantages

1. Student can study any where there have access to a computer and internet connection.

2. Student may have the option to select learning materials that meets their level of knowledge and interest.

3. Develop knowledge of the internet and computer skill that will help learning throughout their lives and careers.

4. Learners can test out of or slim over materials already mastered and concentrate effort in making are us containing new information and for skills.

5. Flexibility to join dissuasions in the bulletin board traded discussion are as at any hour.

Disadvantages:

1. Instructor may not always be available when student are studying or need help.

2. Slow internet connections or older computers may make accusing course materials frustrating.

3. Student may feel isolated from the instructor and classmates.

What is the future of E-Learning

E-learning is here to stay. As computer ownership grows across the globe e-learning becomes increasingly viable and accessible. Internet connection speeds are increasing, and with that, opportunities for more multimedia training methods arise.

With the immense improvement of mobile networks in the past few years and the increase in telecommuting, taking all the awesome features of e-learning on the road is a reality with smart-phones and other portable devices. Technologies such as social media are also transforming education constantly.

Generally speaking, learning is expensive, takes a long time and the results can vary. E-learning has been trying for years now to complement the way we learn to make it more effective and measurable. The result now is that there are a number of tools that help create interactive training courses, standardize the learning process and/or inject informal elements to otherwise formal learning processes. Several e-learning trends can give us a clear view of the future of e-learning and how learning tools will be shaped:

Micro-learning focuses on the design of micro-learning activities through micro-steps in digital media environments, which already is a daily reality for today's knowledge workers.

These activities can be incorporated into a learner's daily routines. Unlike "traditional" e-learning approaches, micro-learning often tends towards push technology through push media,

which reduces the cognitive load on the learners. Therefore, the selection of micro-learning objects and also pace and timing of micro-learning activities are of importance for didactical designs. Micro-learning is an important paradigm shift that avoids the need to have separate learning sessions since the learning process is embedded in the daily routine of the end-user. It is also perfectly suited for mobile devices where long courses can be overkill.

Gamification is the use of game thinking and game mechanics in a non-game context to engage users and solve problems.

Personalized Learning is the tailoring of pedagogy, curriculum and learning environments to meet the needs and aspirations of individual learners. Personalization is broader than just individualization or differentiation in that it affords the learner a degree of choice about what is learned, when it is learned and how it is learned. This may not indicate unlimited choice since learners will still have targets to be met. However, it may provide learners the opportunity to learn in ways that suit their individual learning styles and multiple intelligences.

Barriers to Implementing E-Learning:

If E-Learning is to live up to its expectations one must be overcome of its Technological, Social and Pedagogical barriers, including the change of mindset required. These restraints must be overcome before implementing E-Learning.

1. **Technological Aspect :-** E-Learning requires a reasonable technological infrastructure. Wherever this is lacking, E-Learning cannot happen smoothly. The initial capital outlay for setting up the infrastructure for E-Learning can be high, including setting up of servers, PCs and Internet at reasonable access speed of at-least 56K. For synchronous or asynchronous learning event, the necessary tools are required.

2. **Social Aspect :-** Learners tend to feel isolated. Trainers are worried that they will lose their jobs. Learners and trainers need to pick up skills for On-line learning and training.

3. **Pedagogical Aspect :-** It is imperative to Familiarise Learners and Trainers with new way of learning because education will become more learner-directed than instructor- directed. Learners need to discipline themselves, and learn a new way of learning, gathering information, getting resources, and sharing knowledge & experience with others.

4. **Mindset Aspect :-** E-Learning requires a total change of mindset. In any organization that wants to implement E-Learning, strong support from senior management is extremely important. Major stakeholders may become the greatest limitations to E-Learning implementation if they are not ready for it.

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USE OF E-RESOURCES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

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QR Code

Abstract: - *The present paper discuses with the use of e-resource in academic Library. In modern information technology era techniques are rapidly change in all aspects. Now the digital resources are readily available from many sources and those contents are available by the teachers and learners through the internet. E-Resource is available free on the web. Selection of proper resources is a really challenge.*

Keywords: E-Resources, e-journals, e-books, Academic Library.

Introduction:

E-Resource is free as well as paid. E-Resource is helping for the teaching level very effectively. Library and information services are always helpful for increasing quality in higher education now a day we have adopted new method in libraries to handle digital information in the world of globalization every country should prove its ability to develop its teaching institution for that libraries play key role in the concerning institution internet has radical change libraries are making extremely important part of the modern culture and contain many materials that should be preserved for future. E-resource will provide the library services to a busy user at his residing place and at any time.

Web based electronic resources share wildly available beginning in the mid 1990's. Libraries offered web based catalogues, bibliographic and full text database, electronic journals and eventually electronic books through the web. Patrons no longer had to go to the library to do a significant amount of their research.

In the modern digital era most of the library collection will be e-resources. Dissemination of information services to their users. Electronic resources are made available on internet in most of the discipline of knowledge.

E-Resources:

Any electronic product that delivery a collection of data it may be text referring to full text data base electronic journals image collection

and others multimedia product's and numerical graphical or time based as commercially viable title that has been published with an aim to being marked.

The resources of libraries which are available in electronic form are called e-resources and resource are defined those electronic information resources and services that users can access electronically via a computer network from inside library of outside library. Now a days students and faculty members are using e-books, e-journals and e-resources in addition to print books. They are mostly dependent on internet.

Need of e-resources:

1. Stored in huge amount.
2. To get access to information sources are the more than one user.
3. Amount of time spent on the use.
4. These can be found easily be the user.
5. Searched quickly.
6. Collected, storage, organize information in digital form.
7. To promote efficient delivery of information economically.
8. Analysis the purpose of using be respondent.

Advantage of e-resources:

Following are the advantage of e-resources:

1. Speed of access of latest information.
2. Quick searching.
3. It can be updated more easily, reduce storage space.
4. It does not require physical processing.

5. It eliminates printing and postage cost.
6. It can be used by many users simultaneously.
7. Ability to implement multimedia elements.
8. Downloading to any device.
9. Linking from one to other resources.
10. **Multi-access:** A networked product can provide multiple points of access at multiple pints round the clock and to multiples simultaneous users.
11. **Functionality:** E- resources will allow the user to approach the publications to analyze its content in new ways by clicking of the mouse on search mode.
12. **Content:** The e-resources can contain a vase amount of information, but more importantly the material can consist of mixed media i.e. images, video, audio animation which could not be replaced in print.

Disadvantage of e-resources:

Following are the disadvantage of e-resources:

1. Initial high infrastructure and installation cost.
2. Printed books are not used.
3. Use of electricity and internet.
4. The fact that, e-resources require special devices or personal computers can be looked as a disadvantage. Many e-resources are typically produces to be compatible for certain software which in turn may be not easily available. Since e-resources are dependent on other

equipment's, certain hardware or software failure may affect it. Unless the hardware, Internet connection or battery power that is required by an e-resource reader is readily available, then its electronic document is useless. In addition, e-resources depending on hardware and software and are more easily damaged than a printed book.

5. E-resource reading devices are surely more expensive than printed books. All devices of e-resources require power. There is a growing concern that the e-resources at present may not be accessible or compatible to the futures e-resources software or devices.

6. Screen glare and eyestrain are a serious concern for many potential users of e-resource technology. A major worry of reading from an e-resource reader could hurt the eyes. The display resolution of computer screens and electronic devices is considerably less than the print quality produced by a printing press.

7. Reading from a computer lacks the familiarity and comfort of reading from a book. A paper book can be opened and flipped; through, while an electronic text is more difficult to navigate.

8. E- Resources have unreliable life span. Paper has a much longer life span than most digital forms of storage. Because of the rapid development of new computer systems it is difficult to judge whether the software or hardware will become outdated. As new hardware is developed, structures must be put into place to allow for the migration of existing materials to the new platforms so that they can still be accessed. Methods of preserving the electronic document must also be developed. A high degree of reliability of the equipment must be a part of the electronic devices that handle the replacements for printed books.

9. Many titles that are available in traditional print books are not yet available in an electronic book format.

10. New technologies always require time, experience, and money in order to take full advantage of its capabilities.

Types of e-resources in academic libraries:

One of the major developments in libraries and information systems in the advent and spread of electronic information resources, services and network as a result of developments in information and communication technologies. The various types of e-resources are:

1. **E-journals:** e-journals may be defined any journal, magazine, newsletter or serial publication available over internet in electronic format. The journals which are available in electronic format/media like www; some are available on online; some may available both in electronic media and in print media.

2. **E-books:** e-books are comprised of any book or monograph of text made available

in electronic form. E-books are appearing under e-resources. Some books are published in print form as well as in e-book format while some are beginning to be available only in electronic format.

3. **CD-ROMs:** CD-ROMs can be used on an individual computer with a CD ROM drive or they can be mounted on a local network searched by a large number of users. The demand for CD ROM technology continuous to increase and most of the libraries offer information tools in CD-ROM.

4. **E- Thesis and Dissertation (ETD):** ETDs are digitized version of thesis and dissertations. Resources for graduate students who are writing these or dissertation and jointly published in online are called e-thesis and dissertation.

5. **Other Electronic Resources:**

   a. E-papers opened a new paradigm for paperless society. Though e-papers; it is possible to broadcast the documents to large numbers of recipients through online communication systems.

   b. **E-reference resources:** e-reference resources like maps, atlases, encyclopedias, directories, bibliographical sources and translation services.

   c. **E-content pages:** provide desktop access to the digitalized content pages of books, conference proceedings, journals etc.

d. **Multimedia Digital Sources:** Multimedia digital sources are the resource in combination of two or more media such as text, images and animation, audio and videos.

6. **E-Databases:** A Database is a collection of related items of information held in a form intelligible to the computer, these items may be references to journal papers and they may be the full text of journals papers. **The e-databases may be of two types:**

   a. **Non Bibliographic Database:** it is also referred as data bank of fast banks; databank is used by a number of Indian institutes for their information storage, processing and retrieval purpose.

   b. **Bibliographic Database:** Bibliographic database contains a file of document description that are records, one can use for deciding whether to search for the document itself etc. examples are COMPENDEX, MEDLARS.

Role of E-resources in Academic Library:

Electronic resources are in valuable research tools which complement print based resources in any traditional library. Electronic resources provide access to information that might be restricted to the user because of geographical location or finances.

Electronic resources also provide access to current information as these are often updated frequently. Though their various search techniques, electronic, resources, provide extensive links to explore additional resources or related content. Electronic resources are considered as an important resources of teaching, research and training.

Role of Librarian:

In the present electronic environment, academic libraries, are required to work independently or as a team to deliver service oriented and user centered application, instructions, programmers, projects and services.

Conclusion:

"The global area is demanding library as 24X7 working centers. So it is very necessary to changes the traditional librarian to the techno crack librarian. The addition of e-resources proves true to the age old principal that every reader should get information at any time"

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES AND E-LEARNING: INITIATIVE AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: - *E-learning is technique means a learning technique in which user may use different technologies, internet, computer technology, and multimedia and it may be replacing the conventional educational system at for extent. E-learning gives new dimensions to higher education and as well as other areas of education. This paper highlights the basic concept of e-learning, its advantages, disadvantages, tools for e-learning and also further discuss about the participation of academic libraries in the e-learning.*
Keywords: Academic Libraries, E-Learning, ICT's.

Introduction:

With the gradual development of ICT's based learning technologies, the traditional ways of teaching is change in e-learning mode. E-learning is a new concept of virtual learning, virtual learning room, and web based education leading to establishment of virtual University with a view of extend educational opportunities for all, anywhere and at any time. Today all the information is available in electronically/digital format. Education system is faced problems such as trained and experienced teachers, lack of infrastructure and need of quality education. E-learning could solve the problems. The future education is totally based on e-learning.

E-learning (electronic learning), a wide set of applications and processes such as Web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classrooms and digital collaboration. It includes the delivery of content via internet, intranet, extranet (LAN/WAN), audio and videotape, satellite broadcast, interactive TV, CD- ROM and more.

E-learning makes learning interesting, interactive and fun! It has right the right blend of content (instruction) and cutting-edge technologies that offer the best benefits. It is also called as Online Education, Online Learning, Internet education, Computer-Based Training (CBT), Computer-Assisted Instruction, Virtual Education, Cyber Learning, Asynchronous Learning Networks (ALN), Web Based Training (WBT) or Learning Management Systems (LMS)etc.

Definitions of e-Learning:

Derek Stockley (2003) defines the delivery of an e-learning, training or education program by electronic means. E-learning involves the use of a computer or electronic device (e. a mobile phone) in some ways to provide training, educational or learning material.

Greg Kersley (1997) defines Online Education (e-learning) as follows: "Online Education (e-learning) allows the study of higher education courses through the electronic medium of internet. Course materials including reference papers, study materials and contact with tutors and fellow students are all accessed through the use of personal computers and telecommunications".

New Zealand's Minster of Education defines e-learning as, "Learning that is enabled or supported by the use of digital tools and content. It typically involves some form of interactivity, which may include online interaction between the learner and their teacher or peers. E-learning opportunities are usually accessed via the internet, though other technologies as CD-ROM are also used.

E-learning is described by European Commission as "the use of new multimedia technologies and the internet to improve the quality of learning by facilitating access to resources and services as well as remote exchanges and collaboration".

Kaplan-Leiserson considered e-learning " a wide set of application and processes, such as web-based learning, computer based learning, virtual classrooms and digital collaboration. It includes the delivery of content via internet, intranet/extranet (LAN/WAN), audio and videotape, satellite broadcast, interactive TV's and CD-ROM".

A comprehensive definition from Department of Education, Training and Employment (South Australia) is follows; "Online education courses (e-learning courses) are conducted through the internet, allowing you to receive and submit coursework and interact with participants and your professor via your computer and modem. The predominantly asynchronous nature of the lessons, activities and communication methods allows you to participate in course at times and places convenient to you".

E-learning can be used by learners in traditional, face-to-face educational settings or a distance as they connect from home, workplaces, internet cafes or libraries. The teacher's role includes the usual dimensions-development of curriculum, learning goals and learning resources" and facilitation of learning processes. E-learning is internet enabled learning. E-learning provides faster learning at reduced costs, increased access to learning and clear accountability for all participants in the learning process.

Types of e-Learning

There are fundamentally two types of e-learning: Synchronous and Asynchronous.

Synchronous means "at the same time", involve interaction of participation with an instructor via the web in real time.

Asynchronous, which means "not at the same time", allows the participant to complete the WBT at his own pace, without live interaction with the instructor. A new form of learning known as blended learning is emerging. As the name suggest it is an amalgamation of asynchronous and asynchronous learning methods.

Synchronous Methods Virtual Classroom: Virtual classroom duplicates the features of a real classroom online. Participants interact with each other and instructors online via instant messaging, chat, online and video conferencing etc.

Asynchronous Methods Embedded Learning: Embedded learning is information that is accessible on a self-help basis, 24*&. It can be delivered to the place of work, or to mobile learners. Electronic Performance Support System (EPSS) is a type of embedded learning. The advantage is that embedded learning offers learners the information they need whenever they need it.

Blended Method: Most company prefers to use a mix of both synchronous and

asynchronous e- learning methods according to their requirement.

Courses: The advantage of a self-paced course is convenience. Participants can get the training they need at any time. This can include just-in-time training where a participant gets exactly the training he or she needs to perform a task.

Discussion Forum: A discussion group is a gathering of conversations that occur over time. They are also called message boards, bulletin, boards and discussion forms. Discussion groups can be used to support a group of participants taking the same class or can be used to support participants performing related tasks. A discussion group is a very competent way to supply expert answers to a large group people. Single answers to a common question cam helpmany.

Characteristics of e-Learning:

E-learning has many characteristics; some of these are:

- Any time learning facility: 24x7 learning system;

- Anywhere learning: E-learning allows learning activity from either office or home or any places. It provides remote across facility;

- Remote Learner Teacher: in the e-learning environment teacher and learner can be away from each other yet achieving the common goal of

education by the means of ICT applications;

- Learner Centered: It is very much dependent on the learner's own choice, the learner choose his/her learning module;

- Lifelong Learning: The learner will have the flexibility to learn and finish the programme at their own pace also.

- Multimedia Nature: The course contents are available in electronic format, such as it can be text, audio or video form.

Advantages of e-learning:

E-learning has many advantages, some of these are:

- The information can be accessed by any one, any time and any places;

- It is cost effective and timesaving;

- When using information system one is more innovative and interactive;

- Cognitive abilities are enhanced with e-learning;

- It is a self-paced learning. In other words, a slow learner can take time to grasp the things;

- Instruction quality is consistent;

- The information can be shared by more than one user at a time. It has an edge over print media;

- Appreciable time is saved in preparing

the E-write-up and for publishing the same;

- Status of the pre-print material with the publisher is known much in advance;

- It offers an opportunity for piecemeal learning.

Disadvantage of E-Learning:

E-learning has many disadvantages over the other methods of learning. Some of these are:

- Lack of face to face conversation;

- Maintenance also very costly; Information and communication infrastructure is required which is capital intensive;

- Special e-learning is required to know and operate computer/Internet etc;

- E-working is power dependent;

- Technology is changing at a faster rate and its incorporation in the system is not that easy and it is costly at the same time;

- Information on websites is not an assured information as the sites are not updated in time;

- E-working is not conducive to good health. One working on computer for a long time is likely to develop physical ailments and poor social skills;

- Lack of technical support to learning providers and learners;

- Equipment needs of learners and learning

providers.

Tools For e-Learning

There are the some following tools uses for e-learning:

1. Web Blog

A blog short for web log is a user-generated website where entries are made in journal style and displayed in a reverse chronological order. The term 'blog' is a mingling of the words web and log. It provides comments or news on a particular subject, online diaries.

2. Social Bookmaking

Social bookmaking is a web-based service to share internet bookmarks. The social bookmaking sites are a popular way to store, classify, share and search links.

3. Wiki

A wiki is a website that allows visitors to add, remove, edit and change content, without the need for registration. It also allows for linking among any number of pages. This ease of interaction and operation makes a wiki an effective tool for mass collaborative authoring.

4. RSS (Really Simple Syndication)

RSS is a web feed formats used to publish frequently updated digital content, such as blogs, news feeds and or podcasts, podcasts etc.

a. Podcasting

Podcasting is a fusion of two words i. e. iPod, Apple popular digital music player and broadcasting. Podcasting are basically digital audio programs that can be subscribed to and downloaded by listeners by RSS. It can be assessed on an array of digital audio devices like Mp3 players, desktop computer, laptops, mobile etc.

b. Instant Messaging

An Instant Messaging application allows one to communicate with another person over a network in relative privacy. There are many options like Gtalk, Skype, Meetro, ICQ, Yahoo Messenger, MSN Messenger and AOL for instant messaging.

c. Text Chat

Internet Relay Chat (IRC) and other online chat technologies allow users to join chat rooms and communicate with many people at one, publicly. This facilities both one-to-one communication and many- to-many interaction.

d. Internet Forums

Originally modeled after the real-world paradigm of electronic bulletin boards of the world before internet was born, internet forums allow users to post a "topic" for others to review. Others users can view the topic and post their own comments in a linear fashion, one after the other. The above e-learning tools are a practical, inexpensive and uncomplicated method for

learning online. They are available to one and all and are great propagating e-learning.

Academic Libraries And e-Learning

Academic libraries are considered to be the nerve centres of any academic institution which support teaching, research and other academic programmes. Academic libraries will play an important role in development and progress of any educational system. It provides the any information to their user and fulfill their requirement related their subject, interested area, learning, teaching and research. E-learning is gave great opportunities to libraries, to used the library resources and services in support of learning, research and outreach. E-learning is the change all the traditional way of teaching methods, it is offering virtual classrooms to a without geographical boundaries and countries, it is revolutionizing change in the educational system; it is also focusing on individual rather than a group. We can say that it is totally personally attention teaching methods. E-learning is transfer to the knowledge from one to many people or groups.

Academic libraries have facilities of digital and e-learning. They can apply used their ICT's infrastructure in support of e-learning and e-research by access to electronic resources, online databases, online catalogues, e-books, e-journals, archives, digital libraries and electronic services. The academic libraries provide these facilities to faculty, student in on/off campus. An

academic library managing the services regarding e-learning, for this purpose academic libraries should establish an e-learning centre, which would support their academic curriculum with the help of faculty members and supporting staff. In e-learning centre smart class rooms should be created along with video conference and assignment tools enabling flexible learning and teaching with student studying at their own places.

Academic libraries also support the e-learning with their multimedia resources, which consist of audio, video, CD-ROM, microfilm, microfiche and DVD's. Emerging communications technologies nowadays provide an opportunity to academic libraries to contain these multimedia resources. These resources will enhance access to information where anytime and anywhere 24*7 service to student, faculty members.

As a part of e-learning an academic library must provide the services to its students and staff from remote access which includes:

- New acquisitions to indicate newly acquired materials for each department;
- View your patron to see materials borrowed by an individual customer with an option to renew the borrowed materials without visiting the library;
- Request for materials that the borrowed by another user. Upon return of the

material, communication is sent to the user who made the requested to come and borrow the material;

- Users can suggest additional items that the library should acquire based on their need. The request come be made online;

- Materials placed on reserve by lectures for specific courses;

- E-mail communication is provided through the system to enable a two way communication between the users and the library;

- Online charges and fines are made available to users;

- Searching for past examination by faculty, department and course numbers providing access to full text.

Online Computer Library Centre-OCLC has suggested that resources must be integrated for academic libraries at the point of need to make these more effective. The role of the academic library for e-learning process can be carried out if the library has two types of requirements filled up:

Technical and Functional Requirements

- Technical and Cultural requirements

Technical and Functional Requirements

- Display and integrate a variety of information windows as part of a learning activity;

- Average access (discovery and exchange) to content in any given learning context;

- Provide bibliographical tools that permits easy searching and reference completions;

- Provide access to tools that render and present content in user customized formats;

- Integrated plagiarism software into course management systems to encourage good practice and to assess reliability of content.

Technical and Cultural Requirements

- Embed library resources in course management systems;

- Integrate third party commercial information services;

- Customize portal facilities for storing personal preferences;

- Provide easy access to virtual references services at the point of need;

- Embed training modules to assist in information seeking.

Madhukian (2007) has identified opportunities or providing electronic reference service in academic libraries as including the following:

- Providing proactive service at point of need by being a roving reference librarian on the floor;

- Network users with specialists in other institutions for there to get relevant information including full-text and multimedia;

- Providing information literacy over the networked environment resources on specific subjects;

- Develop expert systems to assist users with information retrieval and filtering based on need;

- Partnership with teaching and research whereby a librarian work within the faculty and together with individual consult with students.

There are a number of emerging technologies like web 2.0 referred as library 2.0 is being used by many academic libraries to learning environments and learning content. These technologies can be used to distribute learning and research content including multimedia content, making available and accessible over distance and time. Web 2.0 technologies refers to web based technologies that provides interactive open access that allows users to remotely collaborate, create own content, edit and share research, information and knowledge present in the form of audio or video. The technologies allows students to active participate in their learning by accessing and downloading relevant information, as well as discussing assignments and research projects with colleagues and lecturers through various facilities

Conclusion:

E-learning is giving new dimension of education sector and also affecting education in different ways. E- learning educates the users and facilities access to information in future. The academics library should convert to the e-learning educational centre and also play a vital role in e-learning education.

DIGITAL RESOURCES USED IN LIBRARY

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Abstract: - *The Present Paper describes digital resources used in the library Paper discusses on types of digital resources, advantages of digital resources as well as disadvantages of digital resources. It also describes the characteristics of digital resources.*

Keywords: Digital resources, e-books, e-journals, characteristics evaluation, library.

Introduction:

Over the last few decades, there have been significant efforts to provide digital library services. These efforts, however, largely focused on the building digital collection and technical infrastructure, including intuitive interfaces to support search and browsing, networks and telecommunication, computing infrastructure, digital rights management, standards and protocols, metadata schema, etc. that enabled digital libraries to function effectively and efficiently. The digital resources and associated technical infrastructure is only a means to generate services keeping its potential users in mind. Like printed resources are used in traditional libraries to generate services by the library staff, the digital resources are used to generate services using software driven web-based interfaces.

The library research and development in digital libraries, in the beginning, was focused mainly towards providing search and browsing interface to its collection. However, providing access to its resources is only one of the several services offered by a traditional library to its users include reference services, services, acquisition, cataloguing and classification, circulation of

physical documents, document delivery services, inter library loans, Current awareness services, Selective dissemination of Information, bibliographic services and reprographic services.

We are living in the digital era; the digital or electronic resources (e-resources) have great importance in digital libraries and amongst the academic library users. Due to the information revolution, digital libraries are developing all over world to collect, store and communicate the information through electronic media.

In digital library the electronic recourses are becoming more and more important. The printed resources are now being digitized, which has given rise in increase of the availability of books and journals in electronic format. The electronic books are helpful because of their easy portability and its features of incorporation more than one book in a single hand held device. Among all academic electronic resources, the advent of electronic journal has been called the greatest revolution in the capture and dissemination of emerging academic knowledge. Today electronic resources are in abundance, available individually or package deals from the various publishers.

It is the contribution of information and communication technology and impact of internet that information processing, storing, searching, dissemination and use has became expeditious, easy and user friendly. Today digital technology is available at our doorstep, capable of effectively creating and capturing information in various formats, making these available to others.

Digital or Electronic resources are available with increase accessibility beyond time and space, restriction information users to visit physical libraries.

Definition of Digital or Electronic Resources:

An electronic or digital resources is defined which requires access on any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text bases, electronic journal, image collection, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based , as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These many be delivered on CD-ROM, on tape, via interest and so on.

Over the past few years, a numbers of techniques and related standard have been developed which allows documents to be created and distributed in electric form. Hence to cope up with the present situation, libraries are shifting towards new media, namely electronic resources for their collection development that the demand is better fulfilled.

According to shukla "An Digital resources are electronic information resources that can be accessed on the web, on or off campus. User can get the information what him or her want, when it is needed".

What are digital resources?

1. Databases, books, journals, newspapers, magazines, archives, theses, conference papers, government papers, research reports, scripts, and monographs in a **digital** form.
2. Information available in electronic format.

Types of Digital Resources

- **E- Books:** An electronic book is a book publication made available in digital form, consisting of text, images or both, readable on the flat panel display of computers or other electronic devices. It's an electron version of printed book.

- **E-Journal:** An electronic journal is a periodical publication which is published in electronic format, usually on internet.

- **E-Newspaper:** An E-newspaper is also known as online newspaper or web newspaper that exists on the World Wide Web or internet.

- **E-Magazines:** An online magazine is a magazine published on the Internet, through bulletin board systems and other forms of public computer networks.

- **Indexing and Abstracting Databases:** These are the reference sources which provide bibliographic information about journals including abstracts of the articles.

- **Full text database:** A full text database or complete-text database is a database that contains the complete text of books, dissertations, journals, magazines, newspaper, or other kind of textual document.

- **Reference Database:** These are many dictionaries, Almanacs, and encyclopaedias, which are available on internet in electronic form.

- **Statistical Database:** This database contains the numerical data useful for the mass community.

- **Image collection:** Due to adventure of e-image facility this type of databases is developed.

- **Multimedia products:** This type of database includes images, videos, audios and text etc.

- **E- Theses:** These database contained PhD thesis and dissertation published through e-format.

- **E- Clippings:** The main objectives of e-clipping are retrospective search and comprehensive analysis of new items.

- **E-Patents:** E-patents are the exclusive right granted by the government to make use of an invention for a specific period of time.

- **E- Standards:** Written definition, limit rules, approved and monitored for complains by authoritative agency.

Advantages of Digital or Electronic Resources

Electronic resources user friendly interface.

- 24*7library users don't have to wait for the library e information e information to open to access them.

- E- Resources can be accessed by several users simultaneously.

- E- Resources are huge reservoirs.

- E-Resources save physical storage space. A single CD-ROM can contain many volumes of a particular journal and thousand of full text articles with graphics.

- Articles/ issues appeared online before printed version is available.

- E-Resources provide access to literally thousands of e-journals, e-books, etc. than

the library could possibly subscribe in paper format.

- Users can search e-resources to find articles on a particular subject from many different publications at the same time without having to search each publication separately.

- Multiple and remote access makes it available at ones desk. This is a boon for a huge campus where there are hundreds of readers with many departments available.

- E-Resources interactive rapid turnaround time means articles can be read, commented by the readers, amended quickly and greater feedback through the web.

- Electronic journals do not required more timing for publishing and distributing process, therefore save time of the users.

Disadvantages of Electronic Resources:

- Difficulty in reading computer screens: Electronic journal is the limitation of the computer monitor, this lead to problem with reading and long reading from screen can cause eyestrain.

- Less permanent: electronic version of online journal is easy to lose and their reliance on software's and hardware's makes them impermanent.

- Higher Cost: Retrieve some electronic articles need more cost.

- License/ Copyright issues: Issues regarding revision of the licenses and copying and distributing of resources.

Characteristics of Digital resources:

- Access to every document by any one from anywhere.

- Retrieval of digital resources is quicker than print resources.

- The users can be guided to the document by providing a link.

- Easy to search text.

- The collection available in digital format can be of ant media.

- Ownership not that important.

- In digital environment the interaction between the users and librarians is frequent.

- No defined user group

- The software can help the users in retrieving the desired information, hardly intermediate can help users.

Evaluation of Digital or Electronic Resources:

According to Devi & Devi the following points should be considered while evaluating electronic resources.

- To identify the electronic version have the retrospective data.

- To check the content of the e-resources with relevant to the users as well as to collection as a whole.

- To check the information is often updated or not.

- To identify the method of accessing of e-resources available.

- To identify the e-resource needed to maintain and redesign the library web site identified.

- To check the staffing needs for training of recruiting with the existing technology.

- To determine the e-resources have affordable price.

Conclusion:

Electronic resources represent many challenges at every level of their selection, acquisition, preservation, maintenance and management. At the same time the e-resources have advantages giving solution to many professional problems like space, providing remote access, convenience in use, increased readership with improved services, leading to more opportunities for productive research output and academic excellence with in shortest possible time. Recent studies also proved that in researcher's opinion, improved access to e-journals has positively influenced their research activities by saving time. Technology has been behind the evolution and development of e-resources, and the same technology may be able to provide better solution and more opportunities to have complete bibliographical control over world literature which is impossible in case of printed resources.

It is being predicted by 2020 more than 90% of the material would be in digital form. In such situation and future trend, library professionals shall have to cope up with new emerging digital environment and devise best possible techniques and method of managing these resources efficiently and effectively for their improved availability and accessibility.

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E-RESOURCES AND LIBRARY

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QR Code

Abstract: - *This paper was focuses on e-resources. e-resources help to solve the problem of storage of information and knowledge. e-resources was gift for library and users community. The advantage of technology has made the libraries to add new things to its collection. In today's world of technology e- resources was essential for libraries. The academic libraries are procuring more and more e-resources for their libraries.*

Keywords: e-resources, e-books, e-journals e-newspaper, e-publications

Introduction:

The development of computer and network technology is changing the education pattern and transforming the teaching and learning process from the traditional physical environment to the digital environment.

E- resources is distribution of information in any electronic form such as CD- ROM, DVD or across a computer network like e-journals, E-Books, etc. accessible dial-up bulletin board or on-line services.

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which require computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text bases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed.

Types of e-Resources:

1. E-Books :

E-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, readable on computers or other electronic devices, although sometimes defined as "an electronic version of a printed book"(WIKIPAEDIA, 2008). An electronic book is a text and image-based publication in digital form produced on published by and readable on computers, other digital devises. E-books are usually read on dedicated

hardware devices known as e-Readers or e-book devices. E-books are very useful tool for academic teachers, students etc Many users now read the books on Mobile phone by use of e-book reader software. E-books are preferred by the users for their features like changeable font size, make citation, links to other relevant sites, searching, sending to other users etc. E-books can be transferred from library catalogue to users e-book readers for a fixed loan period and after which it is automatically taken back.

2.E-Journals:

An electronic journal, provides research papers review articles, scholarly communication, issued periodically in electronic form by use automation. E-journals may be defined very broadly as any journals, magazine, e-zine, webzine, newsletters or any type of electronic serial publication, which is available over the internet. E-journals are mostly useful tool for researchers. E-journals have an impact not only on libraries but on authors and publishers too. Hence, now-a-days majority of the users expect up to-date and timely information from library and information centers. Information from journals can easily, quickly, pin-pointedly and remotely be retrieved, provided the journals are available in electronic format. Academic and other special libraries cannot reject e-journals in their collections. It is the duty of librarian and library staff to provide access to the published knowledge to their users irrespective of the origin or e-resource. Another type of online journals, whose full-text are available in the web for viewing and downloading free of charge, called open access articles. Open Access Articles means online access without access charge to individuals and libraries. A large number of important full text articles are available free of charges in the personal or institutional websites of few eminent personalities.

1. E-Thesis:

E-Thesis and Dissertation are now very useful tool to collect large data for specific subject. This is a very useful service for users or mostly researchers. It reduces the duplication of research works and gives assistance for the selection of the research area to the users of the libraries. As these can be searched subject wise, it reduces the labor of the reference staff a lot.

2. E-Newspapers

an electronic newspaper is a self contained, reusable, and refreshable version of a traditional news paper that acquires and holds all information in the news paper electronically

Features & Advantages of e-Resources:

Electronic Resources offer a number of advantages not only to libraries but also to users, authors, editors, publishers, and archivists.

- Low cost of production compared to print documents.
- Cost of publication and distribution is less than the print versions.
- Saves enormous time by providing easy and instantaneous access without wasting time for processing, printing, binding and delivery.

- Eliminates printing, binding and postage costs.

- Allow interactive facility.

- Facilitate easy duplication into new media and distribution.

- Integration of different media (Image, Sound, Video etc .

- Saves library storage space.

- Provide hyper links to related additional resources.

- Have potential to conserve fragile / precious original materials.

- Allow remote access from any where at any time.

- Enable simultaneous access to large number of users.

- Facilitate access to physically challenged persons.

- Are eco-friendly.

- The data can be easily manipulated at regular intervals and can be kept always up-to-date in electronic media.

- The electronic resources indifferent to environment hazards and if handled with care will show great durability which can not be achieved on paper based print media.

- To provide current awareness service to all users; faculty, research scholars and PG students.

- To access and retrieve relevant articles, a good number of search engines are available.

- Multiple access and through local networks become easy.

Disadvantages of Electronic Resources:

The amount of information that libraries need to acquire continuously increase and the existing resources are insufficient.
There are many disadvantages as mentioned below:

- Need of special equipments.

- Increasing costs of e-resources

- Lack of library budget

- Lack of compatibility among different publishers.

- Problems of hardware and softwares

- Copyright issues.

- Book reading devices are more expensive than most paper books.

- awareness of use of information and communication technology.

- The libraries face a number of problems relating to the new media that are yet to be popular among their users.

Conclusion:

In the age of information and communication technology libraries collect the information and knowledge through the e-resources. E-resources and databases are electronic information repositories that can include collections of electronic journals collections of electronic books, or multimedia publications. The e-

resources is more important for the academic community to access the information and knowledge in time to time or right time.

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OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING IN EUROPEAN NETWORKS (OAPEN) AT A GLANCE

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Abstract: - *In this study analysis the OAPEN eBooks Collection by Language wise, Subject wise & Publisher wise & also described OAPEN History, Goals, Participants, Boards, Team.*

Keywords: OAPEN, E-Book

1. Introduction

The OAPEN Foundation is a not-for-profit organization based in the Netherlands, with its registered office at the National Library in The Hague. OAPEN is dedicated to open access, peer-reviewed books. OAPEN operates two platforms, the OAPEN Library (www.oapen.org), a central repository for hosting and disseminating OA books, and the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB, www.doabooks.org), a discovery service for OA books. We work with publishers to build a quality-controlled collection of open access books, and provide services for publishers, libraries and research funders in the areas of dissemination, quality assurance and digital preservation.

2. OAPEN's goals are:

- To build a branded collection of open access peer-reviewed titles;

- To increase the visibility and retrieve ability of high-quality publications;

- To promote open access book publishing.

3. OAPEN Participants

OAPEN Foundation was established by a number of institutions. These institutions act as Participants in the foundation and helped establish the foundation by providing financial support. The Participants form a Council that meets once every year. The Council elects the members of the OAPEN Board from its circle. The current participants of OAPEN Foundation:

- University of Amsterdam (UvA)

- University of Leiden (UL)

- University library of Utrecht University (UU)

- Netherlands Academy of Sciences (KNAW)

- National Library of the Netherlands (KB)

4. OAPEN Team

Eelco Forward – Director

Ronald Snider – Technical Coordinator

Lotte Kruijt – Project Officer

Dorien van der Giessen – Project assistant

5. OAPEN Board

The Board of Directors consists of the following members:

- Bas Savenije (president)
- Astrid van Wesenbeeck – National Library of the Netherlands
- Henk Wals (treasurer) – Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences

- Kurt de Belder – Leiden University

The remaining Participants are represented by Anja Smit (University library of Utrecht University) and Frank Huysmans (University of Amsterdam).

6. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the present study is to identify all about OAPEN & OAPEN E-Books in Other objectives of the study are to examine the:

- To study Subject wise E-Books on OAPEN
- To Know Publisher wise OAPEN E-Books
- To study Language wise OAPEN E-Books

7. Review of Related Literature

Chakrabarti Abhijit & Mandal Sukumar (2017) highlights the open access e books in library and information science available in DOAB. The requisite data has been collected from DOAB database up to 14th October, 2017. Total 35 books have been found to be available under the subject heading library and information science. Out of 35 e books, 22 books have been published in English language and 22 books have been registered under CC BY licenses. Moreover De Grunter the publisher deposits the highest number of e books to DOAB.

8. Language wise E-Books in OAPEN

There are hundreds of languages are there in the world, the data are analyzed by language to know the languages in which highest E-Book Published. The related information indicates by Table No.1.

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Table No.1

Language wise E-Books in OAPEN

Sr. No.	Languages	No. of Books
1	English	2696
2	German	802
3	Dutch	466
4	Italian	168
5	French	87
6	Latin	45
7	Spanish	38
8	Finnish	32
9	Norwegian	19
10	Swedish	11
11	Slovene	8
12	Romansh	7
13	Russian	6
14	Afrikaans	5
15	Turkish	5
16	Danish	4
17	Greek	4
18	Arabic	3
19	Estonian	3
20	Church Slavic	2
21	English and Portuguese	2
22	Laden	2
23	Portuguese	2
24	German/French	2
25	other	2
26	Bulgarian	1
27	English / Dutch	1
28	French/English	1
29	Portuguese	1
30	Slovenian	1
31	Tibetan	1
32	Welsh	1
	Total=	**4428**

9. Availability of Subject wise Books in OAPEN

The author has analyzed the compiled data by Subjects wise and presented it in the Table No.2.

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Table No.2

Availability of Subject wise Books in OAPEN

Sr. No.	Subjects	No. of Books
1	Society and social sciences	1830
2	Humanities	1306
3	The arts	398
4	Economics, finance, business and management	393
5	Literature and literary studies	316
6	Law	266
7	Mathematics and science	249
8	Language	247
9	Reference, information and interdisciplinary subjects	168
10	Earth sciences, geography, environment, planning	153
11	Medicine	133
12	Technology, engineering, agriculture	101
13	Biography and True Stories	87
14	Europe	83
15	Australasia, Oceania and other land areas	65
16	Computing and information technology	57
17	Indo-European languages	50
18	Asia	47
19	The Americas	43
20	Modern period, c 1500 onwards	39
21	Lifestyle, sport and leisure	31
22	Interest age / level Mod	27
23	Other geographical groupings, oceans and seas	22
24	Fiction and related items	21
25	Africa	13
26	Children's, Teenage and educational Mod	13
27	Health and personal development	10
28	BCE to c 500 CE	4
29	Oceanic and Austronesia languages	4
30	Ural-Altaic and Hyperborean languages	4
31	c 1000 CE to c 1500	4
32	English language teaching (ELT)	2
33	Afro-asiatic languages	1

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34	Children's, young adult and educational	1
35	Designed for differentiated learning	1
36	East and Southeast Asian languages	1
37	Indic, East Indo-European and Dravidian languages	1
38	Other languages	1
39	Prehistory	1
40	c 500 CE to c 1000 CE	1
	Total E-Books =	**6194**

Table No. 2 presents the subject-wise availability of the E-Books in OAPEN. Subject-wise analysis indicates that maximum number of contributions was in the area of Society and social sciences i.e. 1830 followed by Humanities with 1306 E-Books & less than 5 E-Books Published in 13 subjects. The Total 4428 of original E-Books in OAPEN and whenever from Table No.2 the Subject wise total is 6194 E-Books are available. The reason for this contradiction may be in by subject wise analysis many E-Books overlapping in more than one subject.

10. Publisher wise E-Books in OAPEN

Among total 210 Publishers the top 15 Publishers analysis given in Table No.3

Table No.3

Top 15 Publishers wise E-Books in OAPEN

Sr. No.	Publishers	No. of Books	Rank
1	Amsterdam University Press	563	1
2	ANU Press	487	2
3	WRR	398	3
4	Universitätsverlag Göttingen	300	4
5	Böhlau	217	5
6	Brill	209	6
7	Manchester University Press	155	7
8	Firenze University Press	134	8
9	transcript Verlag	105	9
10	University of Ottawa Press / Les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa	77	10
11	UCL Press	65	11
12	University of Adelaide Press	64	12
13	Leiden University Press	58	13
14	Language Science Press	55	14
15	Finnish Literature Society / SKS	53	15

As per Table No.3 Amsterdam University Press ranks first with 563 E-Books to its credit, followed by ANU Press ranking on second with 487 E-Books & Finnish Literature Society / SKS is on Fifteen rank with 53 E-Books.

11. Conclusion

As per above study of OAPEN & OAPEN E-books It is found that the total 4428 E-Books available in OAPEN Collection and the collection of E-Books is very useful for All Subjects Teachers & Researchers. OAPEN eBooks Collection is free database of E-Books therefore it is need to awareness of OAPEN in Society for taking benefit.

12. Reference

http://oapen.org/content/

Chakrabarti Abhijit & Mandal Sukumar (2017) Overview of Open Access Books in Library and Information Science in DOAB, International Journal of Library and Information Studies, 7(4), Pp.185-192.

Theme - 03

Next Generation Libraries

WEBOMETRIC STUDY OF OPEN UNIVERSITY WEBSITES IN INDIA

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Abstract: - The *paper aims to evaluate Open University Websites in India through webometrics method. Total 14 Open Universities in India were taken in the study. The scope is limited to webometrics analysis. It analysis Google Page Rank, Alexa Traffic Rank in India, Domain Authority & Page Authority, Internal Liks, External Links, Total Links and Web Impact Factor.*

Keywords: Open Universities in India, Webometric analysis, Google page rank, Alexa traffic rank, External links, Internal Links, Total Links.

Introduction -According to Thelwall, Webometrics is the study of web-based content with primarily quantitative methods for social science research goals using techniques that are not specific to one field of study, which emphasizes the development of applied methods for use in the wider social sciences. Webometrics covers research of all network based communication using informetric or other quantitative measures. Quantitative studies of the Web, a "Webometrics" studyby Almind and Ingwersen (1997) consists of four main research areas,

1. Web page content analysis
2. Web link structure analysis
3. Web usage analysis (including log files of users'searching and browsing

   behaviour)

4. Web technology analysis (including search engine performance)

Web page content analysis is a kind of subject analysis based on the content of the website. Web link structure study means citation analysis that provides links to other web page/sites. Web usage analysis is a part of a more general user and usage research, and Web technology analysis refers to information systems valuation. In this context, it is logical to investigate measures of the activeness of Indian agricultural Universities' Web sites, both to study the communication activity that they represent and to build useful evaluation metrics.

Review of literature:

Ambhore, S. P. Khaprde, V.S. and Ranveer, V.B. (2016) Marathi News Paper Websites: A Webometric Study. Using 'Alexa Internet' the result study show that regarding Marathi News Paper web sites for eight indexes (traffic rank, pages viewed, speed, links, bounce percentage, time on site, search percentage and Indian/foreign users) as obtained from Alexa Internet.

Garvita J., Arun R. (2017) evaluated the numberof web pages, link pages and Web impact factor of the website of the public libraries. The study used an online tool open site explorer. It was found that public library of India have highest domain authority and page authority.

Verma & Brahma (2017) examined the number of web pages, link pages and Web impact factor of the national libraries in south Asian countries. The study used an online tool open site

explorer. It was found that National library of India have highest domain authority and page authority and received the highest external Equity-Passing Links and total equity passing links. The national library of Sri Lanka got the highest equity-Passing link. The national library of India have highest web impact factor followed by national library of Sri Lanka and National library of Bhutan.

Objectives of the study:

1. To calculate the Google Page Rank, Alexa Traffic Rank of the Open Universities' websites in India and rank them.
2. To determine the domain and page authority of websites under study.
3. To find out internal and external link pages of websites of National Libraries under study.
4. To calculate the internal link, external link pages of Open Universities websites in India.

Scope of the study:

The scope of the present study is limited to 14 Open University in India recognised by UGC 2018.

Methodology:

In the present study, the list of Open Universities was taken from the website of eduvidya.com. 14 open universities were taken for the study. The data was collected from 10th to 11th January 2019. In this study, Page Rank Checker has been used to calculate the Google

Page Rank for the University websites under study. Alexa Traffic Rank of each website was taken up for the study. The Internal links, External Links & total links were calculated using the website https://smallseotools.com/website-links-count-checker.

Google Page Rank:

Page Rank is a link analysis algorithm, named after Larry Page, used by the Google Internet search engine that assigns a numerical weighting to each element of a hyperlinked set of documents in the World Wide Web, with the purpose of "measuring" its relative importance within the set (Thelwall, 2002).The Page Rank of a particular page is roughly based upon the quantity of inbound links as well as the Page Rank of the pages providing the links. It is known that other factors, e.g. relevance of search words on the page and actual visits to the page, will also influence the Page Rank.

Alexa traffic rank:

Alexa Internet started in April 1996 by American web entrepreneurs Brewster Kahle and Bruce Gilliat and presently it is a California-based subsidiary company of Amazon.com which provides commercial web traffic data. Currently, Alexa Internet is the most well known tool for evaluating websites that offers a free of charge evaluation service. reach and number of page views for all the sites on the Web on a daily basis. The Alexa ranking is obtained by performing the geometric mean of reach and page views, averaged over a predefined period of three months.

Data Analysis

Table 1 shows the year of establishment and the websites of the 14 open universities in India. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad is the oldest university which was established in 1945.

Table 1. Indian Open Universities website URL and their establishment year

Name of the University	Year of Establishment	Websites URL
Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University (BRAOU), Hyderabad	1945	https://braou.ac.in/
Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi,	1985	https://www.ignou.ac.in/
Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University (VMOU),Kota	1985	https://www.vmou.ac.in/
Nalanda Open University (NOU) Patna	1987	http://www.nalandaopenuniversity.com/
Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University (YCMOU), Nashik	1989	http://ycmou.digitaluniversity.ac/default.aspx
Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University (MPBOU), Bhopal	1991	http://www.bhojvirtualuniversity.com/
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University (BAOU), Ahmedabad	1994	http://www.baou.edu.in/

Karnataka State Open University (KSOU), Mysore	1996	http://ksoumysore.karnataka.gov.in/kannada/Pages/home.aspx	
Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU), Kolkata	1997	http://www.wbnsou.ac.in/	
UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University (UPRTOU), Allahabad	1999	http://www.uprtou.ac.in/	
Tamil Nadu Open University (TNOU), Chennai	1999	http://www.tnou.ac.in/	
Pt. sundarlal sharma Open University (PSSOU), Bilaspur	2005	http://pssou.ac.in/	
Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani (Nainital)	2005	http://www.uou.ac.in/	
Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University, Guwahati	2005	http://www.kkhsou.in/web_new/	

Table2 shows the rank distribution of open universities in India website according to their Google Page Rank. The page rank is calculated out of 10. Indira Gandhi National Open University stands first with 6pages. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University 2nd with 5 pages & other four universities 3rd with 4 pages. Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Karnataka State Open University, Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University google page rank is not available.

Table 2. Google Page Ranks.

Sr.No.	Name of the University	Google Page Rank (out of 10)	Rank
1.	Indira Gandhi National Open University,	6	1
2.	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University	5	2
3.	Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University	4	3
4.	Nalanda Open University	4	3
5.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University	Not Available	Not Available
6.	Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University	4	3
7.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University	4	3
8.	Karnataka State Open University	Not Available	Not Available
9.	Netaji Subhas Open University	4	3
10.	UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University	4	3
11.	Tamil Nadu Open University	4	3

12.	Pt. sundarlal sharma Open University	4	3
13.	Uttarakhand Open University	4	3
14.	Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University	Not Available	Not Available

The Alexa Traffic Ranks calculated to the Indian open universities websites is given in the table3. Accordingly, the universities are ranked based on their traffic rank. Karnataka State Open University, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively.

Table 3. Alexa Traffic Rank

Sr. No.	Name of the University	Alexa Traffic Rank in Indian	Rank
1.	Karnataka State Open University	298	1
2.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	315	2
3.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University	1,284	3
4	Vardhaman Mahaveer	2,257	4
.	Open University		
5.	Netaji Subhas Open University	4,303	5
6.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University	5,749	6
7.	Uttarakhand Open University	7,545	7
8.	UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University	7,650	8
9.	Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University	9,648	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University	11,346	10
11.	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University	11,610	11
12.	Nalanda Open University	11,869	12
13.	Pt. sundarlal sharma Open University	14,152	13
14.	Tamil Nadu Open University	17,557	14

Domain authority is a score out of 100 which tells how a website will rank on search engine results pages (SERPs). Similarly, page authority is also a score that predicts how wella specific page will

rank on search engine result pages (SERP). The Indira Gandhi National Open University having domain authority of 63 highest while that of Pt. sundarlal sharma Open University ranks lowest by obtaining 35 out of 100 points. In the case the website ranks 1st with page authority Indira Gandhi National Open University score of 51 and the UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University having lowest score of 39. (table 4)

Table 4. Domain authority & Page authority

Sr. No.	Name of the University	Domain Autority	Page Autority
1.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	63	51
2.	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University	50	45
3.	Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University	47	41
4.	Nalanda Open University	43	39
5.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University	Not Available	Not Available
6.	Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University	46	40
7.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University	44	41
8.	Karnataka State Open University	Not Available	Not Available
9.	Netaji Subhas Open University	44	39
10.	UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University	35	35
11.	Tamil Nadu Open University	48	40
12.	Pt. sundarlal sharma Open University	34	37
13.	Uttarakhand Open University	41	41
14.	Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University	Not Available	Not Available

Table 5 illustrates the ranking of National Library websites on the basis of Total Internal Links, Total External Links and Total Links. The Internal links are the hyperlinks on a webpage to another web page are source such as an image or document, on the same website or domain. The External links are hyper links that point at any domain other than the domain the link exists on (source). The Total links are the total amount of links to a site. This would be all types of links etc.

Table 5. Internal Links, External Links& Total Links

Sr. No.	Name of the University	Internal Links	External Links	Total Links
1.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	109 (42.2 %)	20 (7.75 %)	129 (49.95 %)

2.	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University	133 (44.3%)	17 (5.66%)	150 (49.96%)
3.	Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University	65 (27.7%)	52 (22.2%)	117 (49.9%)
4.	Nalanda Open University	59 (46.0%)	5 (3.90%)	64 (49.9%)
5.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University	158 (47.5%)	8 (2.40%)	166 (49.9%)
6.	Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University	47 (47.7%)	3 (3%)	50 (50.7%)
7.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University	218 (46.7%)	15 (3.21%)	233 (49.91%)
8.	Karnataka State Open University	116 (49.1%)	2 (0.84%)	118 (49.94%)
9.	Netaji Subhas Open University	374 (48.4%)	12 (1.55%)	386 (49.95%)
10.	UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University	205 (44.5%)	25 (5.43%)	230 (49.93%)
11.	Tamil Nadu Open University	142 (42.0%)	27 (7.98%)	169 (49.98%)
1	Pt. sundarlal	47	12	59

2.	sharma Open University	(39.8%)	(10.1%)	(49.9%)
13.	Uttarakhand Open University	135 (41.1%)	29 (8.84%)	164 (49.94%)
14.	Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University	374 (3.82%)	31 (46.1%)	45 (49.92%)

Conclusion

The present study has been exploratory and there is possibility for future research in this area. This study could be extended further by comparing inter-state Universities within the country or by comparing institutions between countries. The alexa traffic rank of the academic websites within the country could also be calculated and compared. Also, through this webometric study, it was observed that a high proportion of the links from these websites were directed within the Universities web space. A refocus is required from webmasters of these Universities to seek out and link possible websites that can harmonize the resources available in their institutions. This refocus will further augment the awareness of the possibilities the web holds for academics in general and research in particular. This study provides an overall picture of Open universities websites status in terms of their performances on the web based on the seven indexes of Alexa internet evaluation tool. Results of show that, most of the Open University websites do not act successfully on the web and

need much attention. Besides administrators of Open University, the results of this study will be useful for web site managers in any field including those in charge of library web sites. The study will also help librarians and anyone interested to increase usage of a web site by analyzing the use of web site using Alexa internet.

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MOOC- A DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL SPACE

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Abstract: - This paper deals with Massive open online course, in today's information communication technology age how one can learn through e learning with use of the internet and related technologies for the development, distribution of learning resources. With the help of LMS how one can develop his own content creation or Source/ Development of e-content (learning material) also this paper will cover the MHRD Project SWAYAM, Adopting MOOCs for credit transfer.

Keywords: Learning Management System, SWAYAM, MOOC, Course content

Introduction:

A massive open online course MOOC is an online course designed at unlimited involvement and open access via internet In addition to traditional course materials such as filmed lectures, readings, and problem sets, many MOOCs provide interactive courses with user forums to support community interactions among students, professors, and teaching assistants as well as immediate feedback to fast quizzes and coursework MOOCs are a recent and widely researched development in distance education which were first introduced in 2006 and emerged as a popular mode of learning in 2012.

MOOC has teacher-student groups where MOOC coordinator/teacher interacts with the learner. A learner can earn certificate/credit on successful completion of MOOCs course on SWAYAM.

•**Learning Management System**

(LMS) is a broad term used to describe software tools designed to manage user learning interventions and provide access to online learning services for students, teacher, and administrator.

A software system that allows the development and delivery of educational courses using the Internet as a delivery system
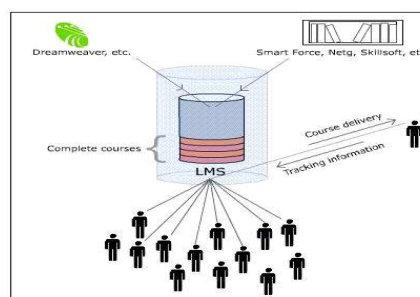
MOOC - A different educational space

   Massive - enrolment numbers

   Open - no mandatory qualifications

   Online - fully

   Course - structured

It is an online course aimed at unlimited participation and open access via the web.

The basic philosophy of MOOCs is 3A's i.e., Anytime, Anyone, Anywhere.

MOOC has teacher-student groups where MOOC coordinator/Teacher interacts with the learner. A learner can earn certificate/credit on successful completion of MOOCs course on SWAYAM.
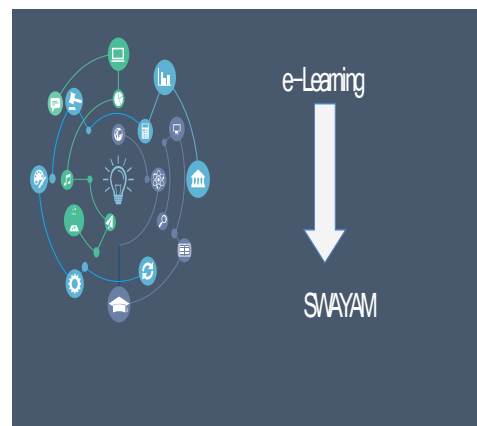
SWAYAM="Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds"

One-stop web and mobile based interactive e-content for all courses from High School to University level.

High quality learning experience using multimedia on anytime, anywhere basis.

State of the art system that allows easy access, monitoring and certification.

Peer group interaction and discussion forum to clarify doubts.

- Project "SWAYAM" of HRD Ministry provides one integrated platform and Portal for online courses.
- It covers all higher education subjects and skill sector courses. Objective is to ensure that every student in our country has access to the best quality higher education at the affordable cost.
- Academicians from hundred of Institutions throughout the country are involved in developing & delivering MOOCs through SWAYAM in almost all disciplines.
- It was launched by the Hon'ble President of India on 9th July 2017.

At present about 1550+MOOCs courses are listed on SWAYAM of Which 800+cources are already delivered about 34 Lakh students have enrolled in these courses.

SWAYAM involves development of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) compliant e-content (video and text) It is a team work.
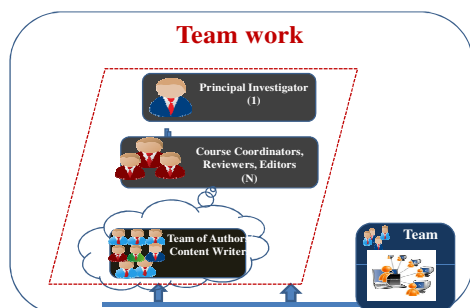
1. Video Lecture

2. Specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/Printed

3. Self Assessment Tests

4. An Online Discussion forum for clearing doubts

'MOOCs': Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are such online courses which are developed as per the pedagogy stated herein and following the four quadrant approach.

'Principal Investigator (PI)': The PI shall be a Subject Matter Expert (SME) belonging to a reputed educational institution, identified and entrusted with the task of developing MOOCs in a given area by the NC.

'Sector' shall mean a particular level of learning such as high school, engineering/non-engineering diploma/degree/post-graduation.

'Subject' shall mean a discipline (Example: Physics) taught in an educational institution consisting of specific programme/courses, resulting in the award of a certificate/diploma/degree.

- **Quadrant-I** e-Tutorial: It contain: Video and Audio Content in an organized form, Animation, Simulations, video demonstrations, Virtual Labs, etc.

- **Quadrant-II** e-Content: It contain: PDF, Text, e-Books, illustrations, video demonstrations, documents and Interactive simulations wherever required.

- **Quadrant-III** Web Resources: Related Links, Wikipedia Development of Course, Open source Content on Internet, Case Studies, books including e-books, research papers & journals, Anecdotal information, Historical development of the subject, Articles, etc.

- **Quadrant-IV** Self-Assessment: Problems and Solutions, which could be in the form of Multiple Choice Questions, Fill in the blanks, Matching Questions, Short Answer Questions, Long Answer Questions, Quizzes, Assignments and solutions, Discussion forum topics and setting up the FAQs, Clarifications on general misconceptions.

UGC (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulation, 2016.

Cycle of a traditional Course
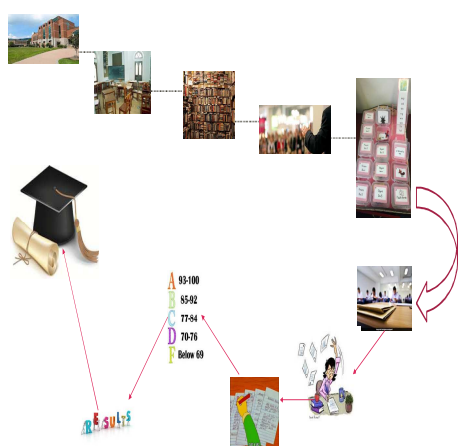
Life Cycle of MOOC Course (Creation to Delivery)

National Coordinators (NCs)': National Coordinators are the Institutions that have been so designated by the Ministry and assigned with a specific sector to cater to MOOCs.

NATIONAL COORDINATORS

The following shall be National Coordinators for each of the Sectors for the purpose of development of the e-content for SWAYAM:

S. No	National MOOCs Co-ordinator	Sectors
1	University Grants Commission (UGC)	Non Technology Post Graduation Degree Programme
2	NPTEL	Technical / Engineering Degree programme.
3	Consortium for Educational Communication	Non Technology Under Graduation Degree programme
4	IGNOU	Diploma and Certificates
5	CBSE NCERT & NIOS	CBSE and Open Education, classes 9th to 12th

Scope Of Swayam

The SWAYAM shall cover the following: Set of courses based course contents covering various disciplines such as Arts, Science, Commerce, Performing Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities subjects, Engineering,

Technology, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture etc. in higher education domain.

Awarding The Courses:

A course into a MOOC shall be done in a complete way, such that there is total exposure of all the courses in a subject.

Each course in a subject shall be awarded to a recognized institution (defined as Principal Investigator) in such a way that there shall be no repetition of work. Curriculum should be updated to cover all current development in the field.

Process Leading to Development of E-Content

a) Defining the Course design, pre-requisites and expected outcomes

b) Splitting the course into weeks and short modules

c) Preparing quizzes for each lecture for self-testing

d) Weekly assessments and assignments

e) Discussion forums to answer questions online.

f) Practice offering of MOOC for training and course delivery.

Conclusion:

With the help of MOOC one can get the information about all PG non-technology courses, and anyone can apply for this course from anywhere, any time through web.

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PLAGIARISM DETECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA : TRENDS AND ISSUES

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Abstract: - *Plagiarism is now made compulsory to every research report by UGC from the year 2009. The University / Institutes those who are signed the MOUs of Shodhganga a project of INFLIBNET to them UGC is providing free anti plagiarism software. Even after repeated instructions from UGC and HRD some Universities and the Institutions are not serious about it. To know the actual issues and trends regarding implementation and administrative aspect of plagiarism present study was conducted and results are drawn. This paper tries to set up present image of Indian Institutes regarding implementation of plagiarism practices followed.*

Keywords: Plagiarism, Anti-plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection, Plagiarism similarity.

Introduction :

As per the UGC guidelines 2009 & UGC Notification 23rd July 2018. It is now made compulsory to each University / Institute to test the text of the thesis in anti-plagiarism software. It is observed that some Universities / Institutes are in pipeline in its implementation. Some Universities / Institutes are using it as per their convenience, some Universities / Institutes follows different techniques to test the thesis in plagiarism software. The responsibility of testing thesis is not yet fixed. In some Universities / Institutes PG section (Ph. D. cell) is doing the work, in some Universities / Institutes computer department is testing the thesis, in some Universities / Institutes libraries are made responsible to check it, in some of the Universities / Institutes researchers themselves are testing their thesis. As regards the percentage of similarity, different Universities / Institutes are adopting various techniques. There are dissimilarities among the Universities / Institutes in use of anti-plagiarism software. Hence, it is felt that one should study the plagiarism detection system in all Universities / Institutes in India. Therefore online survey was conducted which will help to get the correct scenario about implementation of anti-plagiarism software, its trends, status and issues.

Plagiarism :

Plagiarism means the practice of taking someone else's work or idea and passing them as one's own. Plagiarism is not in itself a crime, but

can constitute copyright infringement. In academia and industry, it is a serious ethical offense. Plagiarism and copyright infringement overlap to a considerable extent, but they are not equivalent concepts, and many types of plagiarism do not constitute copyright infringement, which is defined by copyright law and may be adjudicated by courts. Plagiarism is not defined or punished by law, but rather by institutions (including professional associations, educational institutions, and commercial entities, such as publishing companies)

Data Collection :

In India more than 537 Universities and Institutions are involved in research activities. To know the trends and issues related to plagiarism implementation online survey was conducted. The emails of all Universities and Institutions were collected from latest INFLIBNET online directory. A questionnaire comprising 56 questions on plagiarism was created in Google forms. Responses received was analysed and tabulated. It is observed that 80% responses were received from the different categories as follows.

Categories of the Universities / Institutions covered were State universities, Central universities, Open universities, Agricultural universities, Private universities & centrally funded Institutes. From the following it is observed that State universities responded more i.e. 44%. Out of 29 states in India 23 states took part in this survey.

State Universities	44%
Central Universities	09%
Open University	08%
Agricultural University	08%
Centrally Funded Technological Institute	12%
Private Universities	19%

The establishment years of Universities / Institutions is tabulated into group years. It is observed that during 1991 to 2000 maximum Universities / Institutes are established.

1951-1960	09%
1961-1970	10%
1971-1980	12%
1981-1990	11%
1991-2000	30%
2001-2010	28%

All the above universities are implementing the program of awarding Ph. D. degrees. Hence all universities are required to implement plagiarism practices as per the UGC norms. Whereas it is found that 90% universities / Institutes are practicing to follow the plagiarism system for testing the thesis. Whereas 10% do not made it compulsory.

Use of Anti-plagiarism Software :

Presently there are thousands of software are available for anti-plagiarism check. All of them are online. It is observed that the software which is more widely used world over is famous. Considering it Ithenticate and Turnitin are most preferred software. But in this survey it is found that Urkund is the most popular used software in

the Universities / Institutes in India. Since it is provided free of charge from the INFLIBNET.

Grammarly	07%
Ithenticate	13%
Turnitin	21%
Urkund	53%
Others	06%

Responsibility of Plagiarism Check :

Traditionally libraries were having the role of acquiring, storing & retrieving the resources to the users, but in present scenario the responsibility and working structure is changed. More focus is on the quality collection of resources. Implementing plagiarism is one of the tool to access the quality collection. In order to know the present status the data was collected as to which department should involve in plagiarism checking task. Although all formalities of research is being carried out by the PG Section or Ph. D. Cell of the Institute. However it is found in the present survey that Universities or Institutions have given the responsibility of plagiarism check to Library or Knowledge Resource Centre i.e. 72%.

Library or Knowledge Resource Centre	72%
PG. Section or Ph. D. Cell	10%
Others	18%

Sources excluded before uploading thesis for plagiarism check :

Ph. D. Thesis report has a specific structure, which includes literature review, bibliography, quoted text, appendices, already published research papers, images, photographs, equations etc. Researcher / guides frequently argues that the text which repeats generally in

other sources should be excluded. Hence many of the anti-plagiarism software keeps a provision to exclude such texts from plagiarism check. The main role of any anti-plagiarism software is to compare the similarity between the thesis uploaded and online resources. Hence the question was asked regarding what sources are excluded from the thesis before it is uploaded for plagiarism check. It is observed that 58% of the institutions do not exclude anything from the thesis, whereas 42% Universities / Institutes exclude papers published by the researcher and Guide. This tendency is more observed in case of thesis from the science faculty.

Test of soft copy of Thesis :

Presently there are different views as to who should check the thesis in anti-plagiarism software. Different Anti-plagiarism software's are having the utility to assign the task of plagiarism check by the researcher. But the researcher can misuse the utility and can submit thesis by manipulating the text hence the question was asked about liberty of plagiarism checking. Responses received shows that 25% University / Institutes allows to test the plagiarism by researchers themselves. Maximum University / Institutes i.e. 75% do not allow researchers to test it.

Anti-plagiarism software supports multilingual:

India is a multilingual country. In many universities / institutes research is being carried

out in vernacular languages. But it is observed and understood that existing anti plagiarism software's do not support vernacular languages. In fact if the theses report is prepared using Unicode fonts that can be tested in any anti plagiarism software. Keeping this mind it was asked whether software used, supports multilingual 22% universities / institutes says that yes it supports multilingual, whereas 78% says it do not supports multilingual.

University/ Institutes made it compulsory to submit vernacular language thesis in Unicode font:

Generally all anti-plagiarism software's supports multilingual fonts for plagiarism testing. As India is a multilingual country maximum research is done in vernacular languages. In case if university / Institute made it compulsory to the researcher for preparing the text copy of thesis in Unicode font it can be tested in anti-plagiarism software. Keeping this in mind the question was asked as to who made it compulsory to submit thesis in Unicode format. It is observed that only 22% universities / Institutes has made it compulsory to submit thesis in Unicode fonts, whereas 78% has not it made compulsory.

Checking entire thesis for plagiarism (i.e. from title page to bibliography) :

It is observed that different practices are followed in the universities / Institutes in testing plagiarism of thesis. Some universities / institutes test the thesis chapter wise and they fixed up the percentage of similarity per chapter. Some

universities / institutes omit literature review, preliminary pages, bibliography, appendices etc. omitting these contents are true up to certain extent. But is it acceptable? is the question. Because priority should be given to the thought contents in the thesis. Keeping this view in mind data was collected as what practices actually the university / institutes follows. It is revealed from the data that 74% are of the view that entire thesis should be checked and 26% says that it should be applied only to the theoretical thought contents in it.

Plagiarism is checked chapter wise then the criteria of similarity % of contents :

If the thesis is not entirely checked then the question arises what practices University Institutes follows. From the above it is cleared that 30% University / Institutes adopts the techniques of checking thesis partially. In the process some institutes excludes preliminary pages, bibliography, appendices, images, graphs etc. 10% university / Institutes allotted the similarity percentage content wise as follows.

Content of the thesis	Percentage
Preliminary Pages	Exclude
Introduction	Below 20%
Research Methodology	Below 20%
Review of Literature	Below 20%
Data Analysis & Interpretation	Below 10%
Conclusion & Summary	Below 10%
Bibliography / Appendices	Exclude

Issue certificate of plagiarism check to researcher :

If the plagiarism made compulsory in the university / Institutes while submitting thesis to PG section or Ph. D. Cell in some universities it is mandatory to produce similarity percentage certified copy by competent authority along with bound copy of the thesis. It is found that 65% institutes issues certificate whereas 35% institute do not issue such certificate. From the below data it seems that those who do not issue such certificates may adopt practice of plagiarism optionally.

Charging any fees for plagiarism check :

It is expected that every thesis submitted to the university / Institutes should have the similarity percentage as per the norms fixed by university / Institutes. But it is found that at the first check sometimes it crosses the fixed limit, therefore researcher has to modify the text to bring down the similarity in the range of norms fixed. In this process they have to test several times. For the first time University / Institutes may not be charging any fees. But for the consecutive check there should be some restrictions. Therefore some university / Institutes charges fees for second time and onwards. To know the status the data was collected and it is found that 82% do not charge any fees, whereas 18% charges the fees for further testing.

Action taken for crossing similarity limit :

The practice of anti-plagiarism is made compulsory to avoid the malpractices of copying the text in the thesis up to certain limit. If the limit is crossed researcher has to revise the text in the thesis. After revising, again researcher has to check it in plagiarism. It is tried to see if researcher crosses the limit what practice is followed in Universities / Institutes. It is found that 99% Universities / Institutes allowed researcher to recheck further and only 01% Universities / Institutes rejects it.

Checking of thesis after modification:

Many a times researcher has to modify the text in the thesis in order to fit in the approved limit of similarity. University / Institutes should provide the chance to revise the text if it crosses the approve limit. As in the previous data 99% university / institutes allowed for further checking. To know the frequency of checking the data was collected and it is observed that 12% university / Institute allows second time checking. 35% Institutes allowed for three times checking. Four times and more than four times checking allowed by 14% and 38% respectively. While 01% institutes not responded.

Second time	12%
Third time	35%
Four Time	14%
More than four time	38%
No response	01%

Procurement of anti-plagiarism software:

To check the similarity in the thesis anti-plagiarism software is required. Every University / Institute which awards Ph. D. Degree should procure anti-plagiarism software. Those who undergone with Shodhganga MOUs they have received Urkund anti-plagiarism software having free access. Others have subscribed anti-plagiarism software by their own. In order to see the status, it is found that 65% universities / Institutes is using Anti-plagiarism software provided by UGC / INFLIBNET other 35% University / Institutes has subscribed other anti-plagiarism software's like. iThenticate, Turnitin, Grammerly etc.

Remark about administrative aspect of plagiarism implementation :

For effective implementation of plagiarism and its administration from university / Institute administrator further suggestions were asked. It is found from the suggestions that University / institutes should made it compulsory to put up the actual report of plagiarism at the time of viva. The committee should go through the plagiarism report and should verify the report with actual thesis contents. It was also suggested that to form various committees to form plagiarism policy.

Difficulties in the administrative & technical problems in plagiarism use :

It is reported by universities / institute under study that different anti-plagiarism software's has their own protocols. Some software's provides quick results. Some software's takes time in generating reports. Software errors are not solved immediately. In some software percentage of similarity provided on the homepage differs from actual pdf report. Sometimes the software gives two different results for the same write up. Symbols and mathematical equations should be ignored. In administration UGC should fix up the responsibility of plagiarism checking to particular one section of the University / Institute.

Additional facilities you think should be provided by the interface of anti-plagiarism software:

In order to bring more user friendliness in the anti-plagiarism software used in Universities / Institutes, it was asked to suggest some recommendations. Many of the Universities / Institutes suggested that software should support rules and regulations set up by UGC. In the report, generated by software should use different colour codes to reflect the higher medium and lower plagiarise text. So that researcher can make changes in it easily. Regular training programme should be arranged to cope up with the changing pattern of thesis writing and software.

User friendly Anti-plagiarism software:

Even though the uploading of thesis in plagiarism software is easy but some care has to be taken by the user or administrator. Careful study of backend setting is must. If precautionary measures are not taken researcher may suffer. If

the thesis uploaded deposited permanently in the repository of the software. Thesis goes online before award of the Ph. D. degree. Considering these issues it was asked about its user friendless. 75 % Universities / Institutes are of the opinion that yes it is user friendly, whereas 25% Universities / Institutes find it difficult.

Anti-plagiarism should be checked by researcher / supervisor themselves or University / Institute:

Different University / Institutes adopts the policy of testing thesis. They involves researcher, supervisor and University /Institutes. Giving freedom to the researcher and supervisors sometimes creates problems. Moreover they may not be uniqueness in plagiarism software. Considering these issues it was tried to know the opinions of targeted audience and it is found that 12% university / Institutes are of the opinion that only researcher should check his/her thesis. Whereas 18% University / Institute are of the opinion that Researcher and Supervisor should be given the responsibility for plagiarism checking. 26% Institute are of the opinion that the responsibility of plagiarism checking should be given to Researcher, Supervisor and Institute. 10% Institutes are of the opinion that only supervisor should take care of it. Remaining 34% Institutes are of the opinion that only University / Institute should authentically check the Anti-plagiarism of the thesis.

Researcher	12%
Researcher / Supervisor	18%
Researcher / Supervisor /	26%
University or Institute	
Supervisor	10%
University or Institute	34%

Acceptances of plagiarism reports:

To cross check the above opinion it was asked whether the authorised institute accepts the reports whose plagiarism was checked by researcher/ supervisor and it is found that 85% University / Institutes do not accepts the reports checked by the them. While 15% University / Institutes accepts the reports. It means if compare to above results even though researcher and supervisor test the thesis, the responsibility of final checking is of University / Institute.

Awareness about Anti-plagiarism software & its implementation:

Checking thesis in anti-plagiarism software is done now a days only because of the UGC policy. This was being made compulsory few years back. Hence it is new assignment for researcher. The concept of plagiarism is not yet fully popularised. Hence it's awareness is necessary among researcher and supervisor. 100% Institutes accepts this facts and they conduct awareness programmes regularly. All of these institutes agrees that every thesis submitted to the university should undergone through plagiarism and should have certain limit of similarity percentage.

Rechecking of thesis after referee's recommendations:

Before submission of thesis anti-plagiarism check is compulsory. But sometimes referee recommends some suggestions in the text and directs researcher to make necessary changes in the thesis. These changes may be at larger scale. At that point plagiarism done earlier may not fulfil the object of plagiarism. Therefore researcher may need to recheck it. Considering this aspect it was asked whether these thesis are rechecked after revision as per the suggestions by referee. It is found that 84% Universities / Institutes retest those research reports, whereas 16% university / Institute do not check it.

Consent of Guide / Supervisor for anti-plagiarism test :

Supervisor or Guide is a person who directs researcher in every aspects of finalizing the research. Which also includes research report writing. So it becomes the responsibility of researcher to get the permission of guide before plagiarism test. University / Institutes should also observe that whether researcher obtain the permission of guide or supervisor. To verify the fact data was collected and it is found that 65% University/ Institute made it compulsory to get the consent from guide or supervisor. Whereas 35% University / Institutes has kept it optional.

Format of soft copy of thesis allowed:

From the past three years' experience of authors it is observed that similarity percentage of same thesis soft copy file in Ms-word and pdf format uploaded for testing gives different similarity percentage. Keeping this difficulty in mind this question raised in the questionnaire and to the response, result received as follows. It is observed that 40% University / Institutes accepts both the format, whereas 52% University / Institutes accepts it only in pdf format. Whereas only 08% university / Institutes accepts only in Ms-Word format.

Tricks used in the text to bring down the similarity % of plagiarism:

There are many chances to manipulate the text which cannot be identify by plagiarism software. The main role of plagiarism software is to check the similarity. If it fails to identify the similarity due to tricks, the similarity percentage extracted by the plagiarism software may be faulty. From the authors experience it is noticed that there are many possibilities of hiding certain characters or converting text into images which cannot be easily identified. Therefor it is essential to verify the whole text carefully before uploading it for plagiarism. Considering this serious issue it was asked whether such tricks are found in the file submitted for plagiarism test. 20% University / Institutes come across such incidences, these incidences are like scanning the entire thesis and producing in its image format, hiding characters or adding extra space between two words, fonts dis availability etc.

Training for anti-plagiarism software:

Although all the anti-plagiarism software are user friendly. But however it needs some guidelines at the beginning to understand the interface and its technicality. Knowledge of software is necessary to follow the policy set up by the university. How to upload the file, file size limit, adding or not adding the file in software's repository, how to remove certain links and papers published by researcher, how to download the report, structure of report etc. these are the issues which requires training. To know the status about training it is observed that 50% university / Institutes staff took training, whereas 50% university / Institutes is implementing plagiarism check system without training.

Permission to add the thesis in anti-plagiarism software's repository:

Every anti-plagiarism software tries to enrich their repository with the documents submitted for anti-plagiarism testing. Every software also gives the liberty to the users whether they are willing to add it or not to add in their repository. It is observed in the present study that 75% users do not add documents in anti-plagiarisms repository, while 25% users add documents in anti-plagiarism repository.

Opinion about plagiarism percentage:

The similarity percentage limit of thesis is the main issue. Earlier UGC has issued a notification in which it is stated that minimum similarity should be 10% for which no penalty is laid down. The similarity above 10% to 40% the penalty will be of resubmission of revised script in within six months. If the similarity above 40% to 60% such researcher will be debarred from submitting a revised script for a period of one year. For the similarity above 60% such researcher registration for the program shall be cancelled. Opinion about the same was collected from the targeted audience and it is revealed that 100% university / Institutes is accepting to fix up the similarity limit up to 10%.

Policy for anti-plagiarism check:

UGC and HRD has made it compulsory to each institute in India to use anti plagiarism software for each and every research report. To implement it every university / Institute has to frame the policy for its strict implementation. UGC has also recommended to setup DAIP (Department Academic Integrity Panel) and IAIP (Institutional Academic Integrity Panel). The chairman of the both the committee shall not be the same. Tenure of these committees will be three years. These committee shall be of four members. These committee shall look into the overall administration regarding plagiarism implementation. To know the actual fact the data was collected and it is revealed that 64% university/ Institutes has a setup a committee and policy for the same. Whereas 36% has not yet framed the policy and committee. If complains regarding plagiarism are received these complains are being resolved on the recommendations of the committee.

Conclusion :

It is concluded from the above study that 53% University / Institutes are using Urkund Anti-plagiarism software. Maximum University / Institutes has given the task of plagiarism test towards libraries. 42% Institutes omits the research papers from research report writings. Maximum Universities / Institute's feels that plagiarism should be checked in the university / institutes rather than by researcher. 78% University /Institutes feels that present software they are using do not supports to multilingual text but 22% university Institutes accepts vernacular language thesis in Unicode. Maximum University / Institute test the entire thesis i.e. from title page to bibliography. While testing the thesis partially maximum University / Institute gives priority for excluding preliminary pages, bibliography, appendices etc. Maximum University / Institute issues the certificate of plagiarism to the researcher. Maximum University / Institute do not charge any fees for plagiarism testing for the first time. Maximum University / Institute allowed further checking if similarity percentage crosses the fixed limit. Maximum University / Institute received anti-plagiarism software from INFLIBNET. Maximum University / Institute feels that present software they are using is user friendly. All University / Institute creates awareness about plagiarism in academic community. Maximum University / Institute made it compulsory to get the consent of Guide / Supervisor for plagiarism test. 20% university /

Institutes come across tricks used in the text to bring down the similarity % of plagiarism. 50% University / Institutes implemented anti-plagiarism system without training. All the university / Institutes are of the opinion that similarity percentage should be fixed below 10%. Maximum University / Institutes has framed the policy regarding implementation of plagiarism test.

Recommendations:

From the above conclusion it is recommended that a uniqueness in implementation of plagiarism practices should be made compulsory in university / Institutes. UGC and HRD should take review of this work yearly from University /Institute. More efforts should be taken to make awareness among academic community regarding plagiarism. All University / Institutes should strictly implement the guidelines of the notification issued by UGC on 23rd July 2018. All University /Institutes should test the vernacular language research reports through anti-plagiarism software. University / Institutes also should made it compulsory to submit vernacular language research report in Unicode format. Past online vernacular language literature should be converted in Unicode.

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QR CODE IN LIBRARIES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *The QR code system was invented in 1994 by Denso Wave. Its purpose was to track vehicles during manufacturing, it was designed to allow high speed component scanning. QR codes now are used in a much broader context, including both commercial tracking applications and convenience- oriented applications aimed at mobile phones users. QR codes may be used to display text to the users, to add a card contact to the user'sdevice, to open a uniform resource identifier (URL), or to compose an email or text message. Users can generate and print their own QR codes for others to scan and use by visiting one of several paid and free QR code generating sites or apps. The technology has since become ones at the most used types of two dimensional barcode. The QR code typically appears as a small white square with black geometric shapes, though colored and even branded QR codes are now being used. QR codes can hold much more information than a regular barcode.*

Keywords: QR code, Library, Services

How to use QR codes generated?

Creating a single QR code is a simple process. There are many free QR code generators are available. This code generator allows four different content types, a UR, text, phone number, or SMS and choice of four sizes-small, medium, large or extra-large. Creating a code is a simple as choosing a content type , adding you URL or other data and clicking the generate button . the QR code is immediately created and can be copied ,saved or embedded.

Some QR code generators which are currently available

- http://www.the-qrcode-generator.com
- http://www.qr-code –generator.com
- http://www.qrstuff.com

you can also use the following file formats when creating a QR code:

- HTMAL code
- PNG file
- Tiff file
- SVG

How to use the QR code?

Now we have seen that how to generate a QR code.to use the code or to get embedded information from the code we need three things, those are

- A camera as a scanner.
- A QR code reader application.
- An internet connection (for linking web side only)

All the above three features are available in a smartphone or a tabulate computer.

How are libraries using QR codes?

Many individuals do not know what QR code are, how to use them and potential usage, therefore librarians need to start looking at this new tool of providing access to services and materials for their patrons and spend majority of time in educating and marketing QR codes. Librarian will need to gather ideas from other libraries and then use a trial and error method to investigate what works for their particular library and its patrons.

Examples of QR code uses in libraries include:

- Library exhibitions' that include a QR code link to songs, videos, websites, surveys, contests, etc. or other information that augments the exhibits.

- A code in the library stacks/end caps or magazine/journal areas that point to online electronic holdings of print materials or related subject guides.
- Linking to library audio tours for orientations.
- QR code with text that loads the library's text message reference service and other contact information into the patron's phone.
- Art shows or permanent art in libraries with a QR code linking the artist's websites.
- Taped to video/DVD cases, linking to mobile friendly video trailers.
- Code placed on staff directory pages and research guides that go to mobile friendly sites for later reference.
- Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, or other social media connection.
- Journal and publication articles.
- Code placed on audio book cases for author interviews or books for reviews.
- Running brief instruction videos.
- Offering contact details for library staff.
- Putting QR codes on your print magazine and journals that link to their online counterparts.

Advantages of QR code:

The main advantage of QR code is its nasality – QR code can be used for anything and everything. They are also beneficial for both costumers and business.

Free can embed many types of media to use.

Does not require understanding of writing code, although if you can write code you can change the appearance to include a picture or logo within the QR code itself.

Increase the library sites discoverability, no need to type out a long URL, could help serve students who are visually impaired.

High patron impact and low library effort.

A fun and effective way to delivering enhanced information directly and contently to patrons.

Can track how many times the QR code is scanned for statistical purpose.

Mobile, dynamic content and convenience.

The library can be leader intechnology.

Disadvantages of QR code:

Lack of user awareness. Not everyone has a smart phone; QR code can be distorted or not read properly.

Possible interface issues. Directs to a site that is not best for mobile phone use, abuse of technology.

Exclusion non cellphone using patrons. Low uses of QR codes, not everyone has QR reader.

Camera quality and the need to use a URL shortened.

QR code readers are not preinstalled on most phones.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF QR CODE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Present paper discussed QR code technology and Brief general information about QR Code. Difference between Barcode and QR Code, Types of QR Code, Features of QR Code, Limitation of QR Code, how it is created by using QR Code generator software. It is also discussed Various Software for the creation of QR Code, QR Code printing, Display panel for QR Code, Guideline for implementation in an academic library.*

Keywords: QR Code, Barcode, QR Codes scanner,

In emerging era there is an impact of ICT and mobile Technology due to those modern libraries can provide web base and Mobile base services for library user. If user require any particular document, information or data instantly without any manual help then QR code is useful. QR Code technology was invented by Toyota motors subsidiary Denso Wave in 1994. This technique invented for track the vehicle and part while manufacturing process. Now a day this technology is applied in our daily life like for Adhar Card, Electric bill and for so many purposes. In library it is used for Online Surveys, Library Contests, Library Stacks, Online Electronic Journal, Library Audio / Video tour for Orientations, Library Blog, Websites, Digital Library, Library Maps, and Library Wi-Fi Network etc. QR Code can read by QR Code Scanner by using mobile tagging technique

About QR Code:

QR code stands for "Quick response" code. QR code is one type of two dimensional barcode. But all QR code is in square form. QR Code include three square outline From bottom-left, top-right and, top-left corner these square

outline called as orientation of code or Position detection pattern. The dot in QR code contains format and version of information as well as content. QR code holds the two dimensional information horizontally and vertically. It is holds information in form of Text, Symbol, Number, control code and capacity up to 7100 characters. QR code scanned on flip side if flip side damages' 30-35 % but it can be scan. QR code scans with smart phones Android phone.
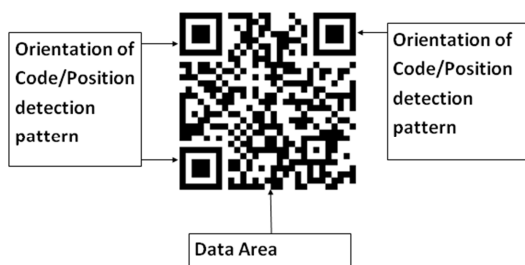
Figure1: QR code of Library Website:
https://www.sites.google.com/site/dncvplibrary/

Origin of QR Code: The basic origin of QR code is barcode but Bar code hold one dimensional information horizontally .Capacity of Holding up to **20** Characters**.** If Bar code is damaged it is not able to read by barcode reader.

Types of QR Code

Five types of QR Code are available in form of Static and Dynamic in which dynamic is editable.

- **QR Code Model 1:** Modell1: Model 1 is original form of QR Code capacity of this code up to 1167 numeral.
- **QR Code Model 2:** Model2: Model is latest code model created from model code 1and storage capacity up to 7089 numeral

- **Micro QR Code:** Micro QR Code is single position detection pattern.
- **iQR Code:** The I QR Code generated in the form of square or rectangular shape
- **SQR Code:** Single QR Code having private and public data it can be read by using cryptographic key.

Features of QR Code:
- Data encoding Capacity is high.
- Reading speed is high.
- Scanning Speed is high.
- Storage capacity is high as compare to barcode.
- No limit for printing space and size.
- No Need any particular printer or particular ink for printing.
- Technology is available open source and free of charge.
- If QR code damaged then partially data can be read.

Limitation of QR Code:
- Lack of awareness about QR Code Technology.
- Smartphone is requiring for scanning purpose.
- If Smartphone is available then QR code scanning application is required in Smartphone.
- QR code scanner is not Preinstalled It is required to install by user.
- Need of Internet connection.

Creation of QR Code:

Creation of QR code requires four basic things Such as Internet connection, Smartphone, QR code software, QR code Generator by using these thing QR code can be generate and scan. So we can say that these are the tools used for creation of QR Code. So many free QR code Generator Software is available by using this software we can create QR Code. We can create a QR code of URL address, textual matter, E-mail, SMS, Face book, Image, MP3 song, video etc.

Let us now understand an example.For generate QR code choose QR Code generator software website then click on particular thing which you require such as URL, VCard, Text, Image or any other. Upload the QR code data in box then click on "Create QR CODE" button. Then generate QR code of uploaded data in few times. Then click on "download" button for download the QR code.

Figure2: Step for generation of QR Code

Software for QR Code:

- QR Code Generator: *https://www.qr-code-generator.com/*
- Go QR Generator: *http://goqr.me/*
- QR Stuff Generator: *http://www.qrstuff.com/*

- Bee Tag QR Generator: *http://www.beetagg.com/*
- QR Generator: https://www.the-qrcode-generator.com/
- KAYWA Generator: *http://qrcode.kaywa.com/*

Implementation of QR Code in Library:

QR Code is widely used in various private and government organization for different purposes just like for the product advertising and marketing, transaction of amount, book's publication for accessing particular Information/Document. Maximum libraries are now computerized. By generating QR Code library provide number of following type of facilities. In addition to the following mentioned, so many new innovative services can be provide by library
.

- Subject wise list of books
- QR Code of Library website.
- QR Code of E-Resources
- Library Manual
- List of periodical
- New arrivals Books
- Library Photo Gallery
- Library Notice
- Online learning Resources

Panel for QR Code :

By creating QR Code for any data you want to do, you can print all the codes together

and create Panel QR Code as shown in following fig. Also flex printing can use for Preparing panel for QR Code panel. Make this panel and put it on the front place of library.
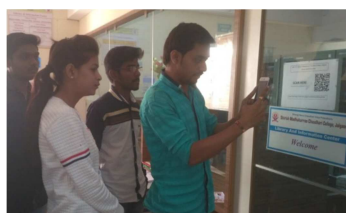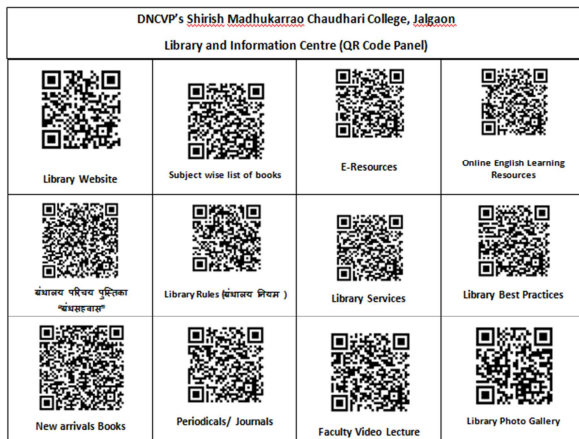
Figure3: Panel for QR Code

Conclusion:

In this paper number of point discussed from origin of QR Code to actual implementation in academic library and how it is useful for library. Now a day's various types of information tools and services are available in modern libraries but the user does not aware about it. By implementing this technology library can deliver these services and tools to the users effectively. Smartphone is requiring for the use of QR Code. Today's every student use Smartphone and by using Smartphone user can access his required

particular information/document by very simple way. The Implementation of this technology is Very useful for academic libraries.

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Learning Experiences through SWAYAM
(Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds)

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QR Code

Abstract: - *In this article, the author has overviewed & shared learning experiences of E-content Development course completed MOOC though SWAYAM platform.   The author has completed E-content development course and shared learning experiences & highlights the upcoming courses in library and information science. The main aim of this article is to promote, motivate the LIS professionals to do the SWAYAM courses.*

SWAYAM platform is developed by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) & AICTE with the help of Microsoft Corporation of India to provide an integrated platform and portal for online courses, covering all higher education, High School and skill sector courses.

Keywords: SWAYAM, MOOC, Teaching-Learning, ICT, Online Courses , E-content

Introduction:

The developments in ICT have changed the teaching-learning methods. The objective behind the SWAYAM is to take best teaching, learning resources to all. According to Boucher published by AICTE, "SWAYAM is a One-stop web and mobile based interactive e-content for all courses from High School to University level; High quality learning experience using multimedia on anytime, anywhere basis; State of the art system that allows easy access, monitoring and certification; Peer Group interaction and dis-cussion forum to clarify doubts and Hybrid model of delivery that adds to the quality of classroom teaching."

In August, 2014 SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) was announced by Government of India as a platform of MOOC. The author has elaborated the emergence of SWAYAM, present status and expectations.

What is SWAYAM:

The full form of SWAYAM is – (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is a vertical web portal of MOOC, where online course are available. In August, 2014 SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) was announced by Government of India as a platform of MOOC.

Objectives of SWAYAM :

To achieve the three main principal of Education policy viz. access, equity & quality following major objective set for SWAYAM.

1. To take the best teaching learning resources to all.
2. To bridge the digital divide for students

Course Structure

According to brochure published by MHRD, the courses hosted on SWAYAM are developed in 4 quadrants – i.e.

(i) e-Tutorial: video lecture 3 (using audio-video, multi-media, animation and state of the art pedagogy / technology).

(ii) e-Text: specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded / printed.

(iii) Discussion forum: for raising doubts and clarifying them on a near real time basis by Course Coordinator or his team.

(iv) Assignments: which shall contain; Problems and Solutions that could be in the form of Multiple Choice Questions, Fill in the blanks, Matching Questions, Short Questions, Long

Questions, Quizzes, Assignments and solutions, FAQs and providing Clarifications on general misconceptions. Assignments are checked & assessment/ feedback made available to registered students.

The author has been completed E-Content Development course. The said course has the following structure.

1) E-Tutorial- in E-tutorial there were – 79 -video lecture.

2) E-Text- Learning Materials (Notes) also prepared in PDF

3) Discussion Forum:- There was a discussion forum learners have to discussed regarding quires, upload assignments & course journals.

4) Assignments: - There were 8 assignments, in every week one assignment you have to complete & submit it within time limit.

Fees:

All the courses School, Under Graduate, Post Graduate, and Certificate provided MOOC though the platform of SWAYAM is free of cost to the learners, however students wanting certifications shall be registered, shall be offered a certificate on successful completion of the course, with a little fee.

The author was register e-content development course which was stared 28th Oct.2018 and ended on 24th Dec.2018. The said course was free of cost.

Evaluation:

At the end of each course, there will be an assessment of the student through proctored examination and the marks/grades secured in this exam could be transferred to the academic record of the students.

In Every week there were quizzes and assignments. The author has completed 8 quizzes & 8 assignments and secured good marks.

You have to complete quizzes and assignments within given time limit otherwise you will miss the marks.
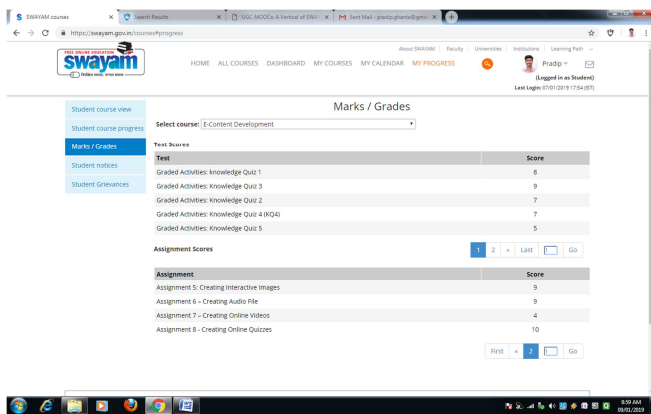
Credit:

As per regulation "Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM Regulation, 2016", counted for credit.

The said course E-Content Development was 3 credit course.
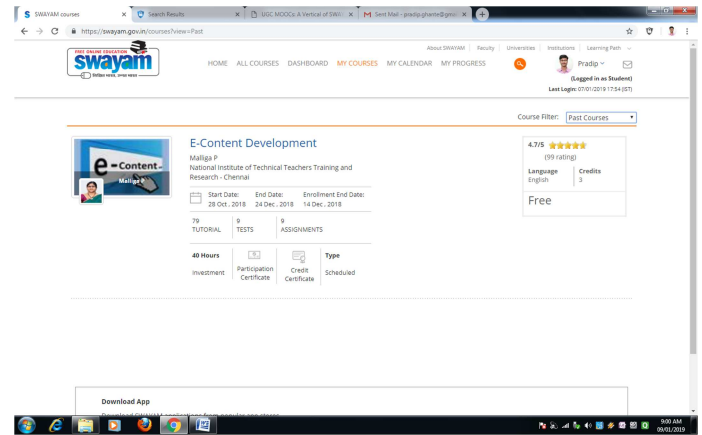
Course Experiences

The experience during the course was very good. The lecture videos were short duration (5 to 10 minutes). All the text material (notes) are rich contest & to the point, discussion forum was very active all the learners from India was very enthusiastic. All (eight) assignments & tests based on learning course materials. The course coordinator Dr. Malliga P. and Felix Raj A.P. both was very cooperative and active to solve the problems of co-learners. The said course was ended on 24 Dec.2018 but still author has not received certificate, it may be issued after one month. The overall experience was good.

Conclusion:

This article gives the brief an idea about SWAYAM course. This is very good opportunities to all the library and information science students, faculty members and librarians to update their knowledge though the SWAYM course. As per experiences of the author the course structure, evaluation system & course content is very good. Now on SWAYAM platform there are seven upcoming courses which

is very useful to all the LIS members they have to take the benefit from above courses & share their experience about the course.

The experience during the course was very good the entire video lecture was very short duration (5 to 10 minutes). All the text material (notes) are rich contest & to the point, discussion forum was very active all the learners from India was very enthusiastic. All (eight) assignments & tests based on learning course materials. The course coordinator Dr. Malliga P. and Felix Raj A.P. both was very cooperative and active to solve the problems of co-learners. The said course was ended on 24 Dec.2018 but still author has not received certificate, it may be issued after one month. The overall experience was good.

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MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES (MOOCS)

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Massive open online courses (MOOCs) are one among the most prominent and emerging trends as innovative practices of teaching and learning globally. MOOCs arose under the precedents of open education, open educational resources (OER), open educational content and open online courses (e-learning). A MOOC is an online course that can be accessed by anyone who has an internet connection. MOOC depicts open access, global, free, video based instructional content, audios, problem sets and forum release through an online platform to a large number of participants to be educated. MOOCs are flexible in time and place. The present paper is written with following objectives to understand the concept of Massive open online course. MOOC movement in India, Emergence of SWAYAM, Present statues and expectations, National programme on technology enhanced learning and challenges for MOOC.*

Keywords: SWAYAM, MOO, e-learning

Introduction:

Massive open online courses are the new paradigm shift in the global scenario. With the help of MOOCs, it has become easier to expand knowledge and information. MOOCs have transformed and impacted the global education system. 2012 was known as the year of MOOCs. In 2016, over 4000 MOOCs were available worldwide and registered 35 million users at any given time (Danil, 2016). with the help the help of MOOCs, teachers, educators, professional and researchers are also expanding their knowledge and improving their skills at the low cost various

countries are taking initiatives for massive open online courses. According to (Holland and Tirthali, 2014), well known MOOC provides include corporate entities and consortia that involve university partners. Some examples of this style of providers are:

UK: future Learn, USA: Couresa, edX, Udacity, Australiya; Open2study and various university -created MOOCs, Brazil: Unopar(operated by Kroton, a for profit company), Chaina: XuetangX, Germany: Iversity, India: SWAYAM, Japan: jMOOCs from the open university of Japan, Malaysian universities

(MOOCs): open learning, etc. These countries are offering certificate, diploma, bachelor and master degree programmes on MOOCs platform.

What is MOOC?

Massive open online course is the few form of learning. As it written, MOOC is composed of 4 words: massive-open-online-course and the structure and affordance of MOOC technology is understood from these words. Massive here means large number of teachers and students can be engaged in this form. Of learning. Thereare no restrictions or limitations for participation in this type of learning. The word open here means that is open to all irrespective of the participant's physical presence. It means that this course can be registered by anyone from anywhere provided that the users should be accessed to internet. MOOCs deliver online courses in synchronous mode schedule on a weekly calendar basis or on particular defined schedule. a user from anywhere in the world can take part in the lectures and do the prescribed exercises in his/her own time. Even it helps to attend and make the up the missed lectures according to the users convenience. The nature of the transaction of the course and its contents show the constructivist approach o pedagogy.

MOOCs Definitions:

The MOOC territory is very much a space of innovation and experimentation, and what is seen as a MOOC is still open to interpretation.

MOOCs can be defined in many different ways. However they have following elements in common**:**

Massive: designed for, in theory, an unlimited number of participants. This means that the course is designed such that the efforts required providing all services does not increase significantly as the number of participant's increases**.**

Open: access to the course is free, and there are no entry qualifications.

Online: the full course is available through the internet i.e., it's online**.**

Course: the offering is a course, meaning that it offers a complete learning experience - i.e., it is supported with course materials, assessment tools such as quizzes, feedback, an examination and a certificate of completion.

MOOC Movement in India:

The MOOC Movement in India is in developmental stage. it has gained momentum worldwide. after US, India is dominating the global growth in enrollment, accounting for 8,83,400(27%) users on edX, 1.5 million on coursera , and 112,000(13%) on Udacity, from India as in 2016. considering the need for MOOCs some initiatives taken by NMEICT in 2013 IIT Bombay also started offering programmers' in 2013 after that IIT Madras lunched three courses in 2014. IIT Kanpur in collaboration with

common wealth of Learning (COL) also developed open source software named mooKIT.

'SWAYAM' is a most recent and comprehensive initiatives taken by the Government of India under 'Digital India Mission'. The main objective to lunch this platform is to serve the education at a very large scale and to reach the unreached learners to satisfy their educational needs. University Grant Commission (UGC) in India has also notified in 2017 that MOOC courses are to be offered through SWAYAM. With increasing connectivity, initiatives like digital India and more focus on online learning, it is the right time that our teacher education system should synchronize with emerging trends.

Emergence of SWAYAM:

The journey of SWAYAM can be traced to 2003 with the initiation of the NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning), a joint programme of IITs and IISc. This was the first major initiative in India in E-Learning through online web and video courses. InEngineering, science and humanities streams. After that the lunch of NMEICT (National mission on education through ICT) in February 2009 further enhanced the scope of online learning.

In August, 2014 SWAYAM (Study web of active learning for young aspiring minds) was announced by government of India as a platform of massive online open courses (MOOCs). Though it look almost two years to take a shape and announced on August, 15, 2016 but its

capacity and reach was envisaged long before. There are many popular initiatives like khan academy, courses offered by IIMs and IITs but MOOCs in India has future with SWAYAM (Study webs of active learning for young aspiring minds) as it is going offer around 2000 courses/programmes in various disciplines.

Present Status and Expectations:

MHRD, Government of India has initiated the 'SWAYAM' portal to digitalize the education system and to reach the remote areas all over the India to achieve the objectives of education for all. SWAYAM is designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of education policy viz access, equity and quality. The coursed hosted on SWAYAM are in four quadrants-

1) Quadrant 1: (e-tutorial):- Video and Audio contents in an organized form, animation, stimulations, video demonstrations, virtual labs etc.

2) Quadrant 2(e-content):- Pdf,Text,e-books, Illustrations, video demonstrations, documents and interactive stimulations wherever required.

3) Quadrant 3: (web resources):- Related links, Wikipedia development of courses , open source content on internet, case studies, books including e-books, research papers and journals , anecdotal information, historical development of the subject, articles, etc.

4) Quadrant 4: (self-assessment):- Problems and solutions which could be in the form of multiple choice questions. Fill in the blanks, matching questions, short answer questions, long answers questions, quizzes assignment and solutions,

discussion forum topic and setting up the FAQs, clarifications on general misconceptions.

National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL):-

MHRD has entrusted the responsibility to train around 14 lakhs untrained elementary school teachers to NIOS through SWAYAM platform. NIOS is offering 18 month D.EL.Ed. programme for these untrained teachers. Along with SWAYAM,NIOS is using SWAYAMPRABHADTH channel :32 to ensure its reach. University of Mumbai, NITTTR Bhopal are also offering some teacher programmes through MOOCs. NCERT is also offering some teacher programmes along with secondary school programmes through MOOCs like one on action research. Though it is not linked with any pre-service or in-service teacher education degree or diploma but it is a course for skill development. CIET, NCERT is also offering a few courses of M.Ed. level programme in collaboration with University of Allahabad through EPGPathshala.

Challenges for MOOC:-

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have gained the attention all over the world. India has also taken initiatives to implement MOOCs at a large scale, but still there are many challenges regarding the implementation of MOOCs in India. Some of these are as follows:

- Low awareness among learners.
- Low awareness among teachers.
- Lack of resources in institutions.
- Diversified needs of learners.
- Want of Technological infrastructure.
- Quality issues.
- Less Enrolment in courses.
- High dropout rate.
- Ensuring the Quality of MOOCs.

Conclusion:-

In the present scenario, Massive open online courses(MOOCs) are being used globally at a large scale. MOOCs in India are in primitive stage. UGC has released guidelines for blending MOOCs with face to face education system. According to which an institution can only allow up to 20% of the total courses being offered in a particular programme in a semester through the online learning courses provided through SWAYAM portal. UGC has also rolled out the norms for full online programmes. There is a need to motivate established institutions to convert their existing certificate and diploma programmes in an online courses as well as incentivize the efforts of your faculty members of university departments and colleges. Though UGC has specified some provisions for it in new norms for carrier advancement and promotion**.**

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MOOCS : EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

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Abstract: - *The educational system has been designed to provide the primary and fundamental education system for all and for them to bring about a radical change in the prevailing education system. At every level of society through the MOOCs education system, a new platform for education has been made available to citizens of every community. Before the advent of digital education, in the eighteenth and nineteenth century when such services were not available on the Internet and television, such education was given by the external method, In the twentieth century, however, it was made available online through the internet and by that time, the education system of MOOCs was born. This paper discusses the importance of MOOCs, MOOCs and library resources, the goals and objectives of MOOCs, types of MOOCs.*
Keywords: MOOCs, library resources

Introduction:

MOOCs means a course of study made available over the Internet without charge to a very large number of people. MOOCs give librarians new opportunities to help shape the conversation about changes in higher education and to guide administrators, faculty, and students through these changes. To assume this role, librarians must understand the MOOCs landscape. Numerous stakeholders will have an interest in the massive intellectual property that ultimately resides in libraries' owned and licensed digital repositories. Studying and adopting technologies to manage and monitor MOOC usage of library resources will be essential to controlling access and tightening Internet safeguards. A wave of disruptive technological changes has hit higher education, forcing us to rethink the way we teach, learn, and provide educational resources. For libraries, the growing reach and sheer numbers of massive open online courses (MOOCs) raise unprecedented challenges and opportunities. As we try to see our role within this new market, it might be worth reflecting on our readiness to operate in the increasingly complex online landscape. Soon, librarians might be asked to provide access to copyrighted, licensed electronic resources for MOOC students around the world.

Will we be equipped with the technology to accommodate unprecedented numbers of students inside and outside the university? We will also have to deal with legal issues related to MOOCs, such as intellectual property rights, privacy issues, and state regulations. After exhausting the many ways of saying no to difficult change, perhaps we can find a way to work with all the stakeholders and help shape the rapidly changing MOOC model in concert with our own needs while we still can.

Importance of MOOC in this age:

MOOCs have arrived on the scene at a time when many institutions of higher learning are in extreme financial crisis. According to theChronicle of Higher Education, "six in ten colleges and universities face balance sheets with flat or declining net-tuition revenue."7 The research firm Gartner reports that technological innovation in higher education has been so disruptive and funding streams so decimated that colleges and universities are being forced to examine their business models At the same time, institutions are struggling with issues of class availability and student demand, with their attendant implications for tuition, revenue, and total time needed to complete a degree. At present, few options exist to educate more students at lower costs, increase course availability, and extend the reach of colleges and universities beyond the constraints of time and place by which they have traditionally been

bound. MOOCs can provide more educational opportunity.

Massive open online course (MOOC), as its name implies, is a form of distributing learning content via internet access to virtually anyone who wants to participate the course from any institution or country in the world without any restriction. Opening its doors and inviting anyone to enter, MOOCs are a new learning type to attend, and offer incredible shared and informal opportunities to get together and discuss the course content by means of discussion boards, wikis, blogs or any other social media that the traditional teaching methods never reach these kind of plentiful resources.

MOOCs and Library Resources:

For libraries, the new MOOC frontier calls not only for mitigating copyright risk and advocating for new services but also for establishing the grounds for network access. Most institutions are not equipped with the technology infrastructure to manage a MOOC, said Dames, which entails thousands of people pulling or streaming multimedia assets concurrently. Similarly, MOOCs will require drawing up a new licensing model that gives a huge national and overseas market access to library resources. Typically, libraries give walk-in patrons access to resources but restrict remote resource access to users affiliated with the college or university. This model works reasonably well when there is a known population; with MOOCs, this option is

not viable. One model that might work is an opt-in model for both patrons and vendors. Some MOOC students might take courses without ever using library electronic resources, but students who would like access to those resources could opt for a premium service at an additional charge. With this model, there would be a combination of fixed costs to opt in to the service, plus a per item charge (article or chapter). Operationally, signing up for library service could be part of the course registration process, with the MOOCs provider passing ID information to the library. On the library side, patrons taking MOOC courses exclusively would be segmented from the main patron file. Setting up an authentication schema (such as EZ Proxy) would distinguish MOOC patrons logging in remotely from traditional students and faculty. In addition, having an Internet Protocol (IP) range set aside for the MOOC student would also allow institutions to restrict the amount or speed of downloads. Segmenting the MOOC students would also let librarians monitor MOOC usage separately from the main university usage and would help ensure that pirates aren't downloading the entire database. Vendors including database companies, publishers, and aggregators will be particularly concerned to ensure that access to their licensed database is really controlled and that the marginal revenue from additional users is worth the risk. Using a distinct authentication scheme for the MOOC students will also let institutions put in place more effective security features. For example, additional measures might include a

system that prevents access from two or more geographically disparate areas more or less simultaneously. Restricting access to a specific device would be another possibility For vendors willing to experiment with access to the library as an opt-in service, only those MOOC students who agreed to pay the premium would have access to vendor-provided resources. With revenue coming in commensurate with usage for this category of students, vendors might come to view this as an additional revenue stream that's worth the extra risk.

The goals and Objectives of MOOCs "

1. To extend the reach and increase access

Data from MOOC platforms pointed out that this goal has been faced in terms of geographical extend, except less so with regard to getting individuals with fewer educational opportunities around the world. The majority of MOOC participants has already acquired at least a Bachelor Degree. Going further, if access is to be widened to less educated audiences, institutions must recognize channel of communications that will achieve prospective employees.

2. To build and maintain a brand:

Many universities have certainly become more noticeable public as a result of offering their MOOCs to create their brands and maintain their names globally. According to Hollands & Tirthali (2014), this goal has been at least partially achieved by some institutions. However, in the future by comparing recruitment and enrollment numbers by variety of applicants with pre-MOOC

statistics for specific courses, programs and institutions could provide us a more tangible measurement and success rate.

3. To improve economics:

Hollands and Tirthali (2014) stated that the costs of developing MOOCs are very high. In addition to that the process of offering these courses demands a great deal of employees time and effort. However, by re-running courses and re-using materials across multiple institutions, costs are likely to fall over time. Steadily materializing earnings could help to change the balance over the next few years.

4. To improve educational outcomes:

According to Hollands and Tirthali (2014), "a number of experiments in which MOOCs have been integrated with on-campus courses or where on-campus courses have been re-designed to incorporate MOOC-like components have shown early signs of success with the implementation of frequent assessments and class time spent in problem-solving rather than on lecture." To find out whether this goal has really been accomplished will need more careful investigation and then evaluation.

5. Innovation:

Actually, the online learning is not a new concept. Many universities have been offering online or hybrid courses for many years. MOOCs are another incremental step along with pre-existing offerings. Indeed, it is evidence that with vast participations of new courses produced and course re-design efforts established have been met

at an institution where did not previously existed at all (Hollands & Tirthali, 2014).

6. Conducting research on teaching and learning:

According to Hollands and Tirthali (2014), a little work is being conducted to find out whether MOOCs are an effective means of educating learners as compared with existing models of education. Standardization of data formats would allow for the faster development of learner some systems that may affect in personalized learning.

Types of MOOCs:

1. **xMoocs**- This type is part of the traditional learning system. This means that according to the art education system, it includes pre-recorded, video lectures with quizzes, tests and other assessments. X Moocs is confined to teachers and student communities, while outsiders do not have a place. X moocs focuses on duplicates. X Moocs is based on the core of the modern learning system, and it includes a dual education system run by various universities. Most types of communication tools are not available in this method and it does not include open community. It emphasizes the need for completing maximum types of courses every day. These types of courses are available at Corsera, EdX, Udacity, Open2Study and NovoED.

2. **cMoocs**- This type is currently popular and it is creative and dynamic. A large number of people are brought together with the help of the network.

In this, students, teachers, coordinators can also exchange essential information. It allows students not only students but also outsiders. There is a lot of emphasis on providing communication and information and supply. In this, blogs, wikis, social media platforms are widely used. This is mainly focused on knowledge creation and generation.

Conclusion:

Academic libraries are uniquely positioned to be aviable force in the movement by collaborating with stakeholders on all levels. Ultimately, supporting student learning is a core mission of academic libraries, whether on campus or on the Internet. The MOOC frontier offers new opportunities for librarians to provide leadership and guidance in advising administration, faculty, and students about changes in higher education. But first, we must study and analyze the MOOCs landscape so that we can shape the conversation about MOOCs and their successors in a more purposeful and organized way.

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CHALLENGING ROLE OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS IN DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract: - *This Paper Highlights the importance of digitalization of library recourses .it differentiate the library recourses and and services .New Generation are not satisfied with the printed available material they required data in electronic form which can easily carry anywhere in tablets ,mobiles ,laptop, and computers etc. Major change in this information technologies world have transformed the role of library professionals. Paper also described this mission is unlikely to change in the near future. Digital libraries come in many forms .They Attempts to provide instant access to digitized information and consist of variety of information, including multimedia. Library professionals need have to working in networked digital and computerized environment and Advantage of digital Library and challenging Role of Library professionals in digital Era.*

Keywords: Libraries, Digitalization, Digital Library, Computerization, Library Services, ICT, information Technology,

Introduction:

The Role of Library professionals is changing and with it the Libraries. The main function of libaray, however, is no longer to just house books much of its selection now resides digitally and those who work within the halls of Libraries. Which are the libraries professionals are adapting to these changes as well? Rapid advances in information Technologies have revolutionized the role of library professionals .As a result Libraries face new challenges ,competitors ,demands and expatiations .Libraries are redesigning services and information products to add value to their services and to satisfy the changing information needs of the users community .Traditional libraries are still handling largely printed materials that are expansive and bulky .Information seekers are no longer satisfied with only printed materials.

The role of information & communication technology revolution and the advent of the internet has had drastic and far reaching impacts on the knowledge and information and added a new dimension to information retrieval. The Information & communication Technology has brought changes and transformation to libraries &

information services. Now libraries have been able to provide fast & seamless access of information to its users. Besides conservation and preservation of the traditional knowledge, application of ICT has provided wider opportunities in archiving & accessing knowledge in the digitized form. In 21st century most of the library resources are being made available in electronic formats such as e-books, e- journals, databases etc. Libraries are moving from print to e- resources either subscribing individually or through consortia. Demands for digital information are increasing which caused the existence of digital library in India. Digital libraries attempt to provide instant access to digitized information and consist of a variety of information, including multimedia. They will provide enhanced access to the electronic information sources and the users can access the digital content irrespective of time & space boundaries.

Definition:

Digital Libraries is a relatively new concept .The term digital library explains the nature of its collection. Many definitions are available in the literature. Digital Libraries are electronics libraries in which large number of geographically distributed users can success the contents of large and diverse repositories of electronic objects .Electronic objects include networked text images ,Maps ,Sounds, Catalogue of merchandise .they also include hypertext ,hypermedia ,multimedia compositions .

The digital content may be stored locally or accessed remotely via computer Networks .Ray R Larson" defined digital library is a global virtual library the library of thousands of networked electronic Libraries ," based on the view different persons ,a digital library may be referred to as combination of library system with computer network technologies or computerized network system where all the library information is stored in electronic formats ,which can be accessed and transmitted through networks enabling retrieval of required information by a large number of users may access to desired information using a computer terminal at their pace of work.

Objectives:

- To save time of Library.
- To provide retrospective services in an effective way.
- To collect store, organise and access information in digital information.
- To serve widely dispersed communities throughout the network
- To reduce cost involved in various library activities.

Need of Digital Library"

A digital library provides a variety of service to all of its users. The users can access the digital content irrespective of time and space boundaries. Digital library is needed for the reasons given as

- Easy to understand.
- Information explosion

- Information retrieval

- Multiple access to same information

- Huge storage capacity

- Distance learning

- Access to online Publication

- Low cost of Technology

Changing Concept Library become: Traditional Library to Digital Library:

Library Become Traditional Library to Digital Library The development is already taking place. The traditional closed access libraries are shifting towards open access library. The open access libraries are shifting towards automated library, the automated one towards the electronics, and the electronics to digital and finally end in Digital library because of that library become a digital paradigm.

Hence, different types of libraries have born in society, such as:

- **Hybrid library** :

  The hybrid library is a term used to describe libraries containing a mix of traditional library resources and the growing number of electronic resources. Hybrid libraries are mixes of printed books and magazines, as well as electronic materials such as audio books, electronic journals, e-books, etc. Hybrid libraries are the new norm in most public and academic libraries.

- **Automated library:**

  Library where each and every activity, housekeeping operations are computerized.

- **Digital library** :

  Library in which a significant proportion of the resources are available in machine-readable form. (as opposed to print or microform), accessible by means of computers. The digital content may be locally held or accessed remotely via computer networks.

- **Virtual library** :

  In virtual library the access point as well as the graphic records is in electronic/digital form and these Electronic/digital libraries are connected through various networks. It is 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 on a very limited scale. In most traditional print-based libraries in the United States, catalogues 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.

- **Library 2.0 :**

  Library 2.0 is a loosely defined model for a modernized form of library service that reflects a transition within the library world in the way that services are delivered to users. The focus is on user-cantered change and participation in the creation of content and community. The concept

of Library 2.0 borrows from that of Business 2.0 and Web 2.0 and follows some of the same underlying philosophies. It is a concept that personified new generation of library services to meet the present day user's need and expectations. This collaborative effort requires librarians to develop a more intensive routine of soliciting customer response and regularly evaluating and updating services (Casey & Savastimuk, 2006).

Advantages of Digital Library:

- The advantages of digital Libraries include
- Nearly unlimited storage space at a much lower cost.
- Re-allocate funds from some staff, collection, maintenance and additional books.
- No physically boundary.
- Round the clock availability.
- Multiple accesses.
- Enhanced information retrieval.
- Preservation for some print material
- Added value
- Universal accessibility.
- Space
- Easily accessible.
- Cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library.
- Networking : digital library can provide the link to any other resources of other digital library very easily thus a seamlessly integrated resource sharing can be achieved

Changing role of Library Professional

LIS professionals are supposed to play versatile role in different areas of library and information centers to meet the needs and expectations in context to digital era. LIS professionals should be confident and competent so that they can accept the challenges deal with new technologies and manage the change efficiently and effectively the new entrusted professional role.

In the present technological era the professionals have to change themselves as the information profession is being changed. Now information specialists have to work as e-information resources in which various professional groups are expected to map strategies that leads to produce, manage, maintain and service the information. Information professional has to work as:

Librarian- In addition to being library manager, they also act as collection development, technical processors and so on, taking care of information quality.

Information Manager- To meet information need of the user they should know how to manage and deliver appropriate information services.

Information adviser/instructor- Ensure that user/staff know how to access relevant sources of information (literacy).

System & Networking- For delivery of information to their users in an appropriate manner develop and design appropriate systems.

Skills, Knowledge, Competencies Required for LIS Professionals:

Understanding the process of information transfer and its problems in relation to user population Assessments of information technologies recourses fully knowledge in IT or ICT. Organisation of information and matching the needs of the users with recourses**.**

1. Required Skills for Professionals:

Library professionals must be intellectual honest and genuine scholars.

Library professionals should be psychologist so that Professionals can understand the need of library user's.

Library professionals should possess a logical and analytical mind.

According to National Knowledge Commission, India, skills required fulfilling the changing role of libraries are:

i.   Library and information handling skills.

ii.   ii. Service orientation.

iii.   iii. ICT knowledge skills.

iv.   iv. Communication and training skills.

v.   v. Marketing and presentation skills.

 Challenges:

Today era is age of information. In this era information has become power and play very important role in the socio-economic development of society. But on other side information is growing rapidly and it is very important to handle this vast amount of information for its effective use and it can be possible with help of technology.

So we need to understand information infrastructure, dimension, impact and implication of information technology. There are so many challenges in digital era which are faced by LIS professional in new era:

• Information explosion

• Dwindling Library budgets

• Escalating cost of printed documents • changing demands of users

• Changes in digital environment

• Information and Communication Technology (ICT) revolution

• Explosive growth and usage of web resources Need of new generation users

• Strategic alliances, partnership and collaborations

• Interactive virtual learning environment

• Competency based information training.

 • Open source movement.

• Integrated and widespread ICT applications

Conclusion:

The Professionals parades an array of people from diverse background such as engineering, communication, computers, electronics and other fields. Library professionals can team up with other professionals should be well informed on new inventions in ICT .Digital Libraries are not going to replace the physical existence of documents completely but no doubt to meet the present demand ,to satisfy the non local users digitalization must be introduced so that at least libraries becomes of hybrid nature. It needs to be

integrated in to the plans and polices of any institutions to maximize its effectiveness. Library professionals needs to realize the advantages of the mass delivery of library information services in the digital age become inevitable the professionals can join the revolutionized technologies race without sacrificing their conception of traditional Libraries.

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RESEARCH SUPPORT TO RESEARCHERS IN DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract: - *This article describes the roles of librarians in a research library, particularly in the digital era. Librarians' roles vary from the custodian of resources to providers of a diverse nature of activities ranging from collection development, organization of knowledge, information services, preservation and conservation, and management. The traditional ways of performing these functions is being eroded by modern technology. This calls for changes in the products and services of research libraries to the research community served. These changes and the roles that librarians play are discussed in this article.*

Keywords: research, KRC, IPR

Introduction:

The library environment at the beginning of the twenty-first century is unimaginably different to that of a century ago. The advent of computers and automation irrevocably changed the practice of librarianship. Patrons today are encouraged to be independent researchers, with open access collections and self-access services at their disposal. Some administrators view the emerging electronic environment as an opportunity to cut costs. Librarians could be excused for wondering if there is a role for them in the virtual library environment. As a result libraries are scoping, developing and implementing new roles and service models, especially in the relatively new area of research data.

Research:

Systematic observation of phenomena for the purpose of learning new facts or testing the application of theories to known facts called as research.

Researchers:

One who conducts research in the field of scientific research, also called an investigator or scientist.

Need of Research:

➢   Extension of knowledge

➢ Bring to light information that might never be discovered during the ordinary course of life

➢ Establish generalizations and general laws which contributes to theory building

➢ Verify and test the existing facts and theories

➢ Initiate, formulate, deflect, and Need and Purpose

➢ Analyze interrelationships between variables and to derive causal explanations

➢ Find solutions to problems

➢ Develop new tools, concepts and theories

➢ Aid in planning and contributes to national development

➢ Disseminate research findings to create awareness of current situations and problems Need and Purpose

➢ Formulate strategies and policies

➢ Brings prestige to the person and the institution

➢ Promote progress of the society

Role of Libraries or KRC to Researchers:

Librarians Support research, teaching, and learning through their advanced expertise in a wide range of subject areas, interdisciplinary research and teaching to encourage the researchers,

Data Management Services assists researchers for research data to enhance its preservation and access now and into the future.

General references get research help in person, or through email, phone, or instant chat.

Tips for using bibliographic citation management tools.

Data and statistical software support for finding and using social science data for quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Digitization services provides digital scanning, reformatting and capture of born digital materials.

Multimedia and technology use hardware, software, training, and consulting for students, faculty, and instructors using multimedia in their work.

Special and archival collection references finding and using manuscripts, rare books, archival materials, and other Special Collections resources.

Digital repositories offers services for preserving and managing access to research content of long-term value, archived faculty, students, and departments and also preserves extensive digital library collections.

Library Support To Researchers :

1   Support For Undertaking Research:

a)   Literature Searching

Library staff can provide support for literature searching, including: guidance on which resources are appropriate for your topic, support for carrying out an initial literature search, guidance on carrying out cited reference searching, Support for developing advanced search strategies to ensure comprehensive

literature retrieval, including searching for systematic reviews.

b) Scoping A Research Project

When you first embark on a research project, specialist library staff can help you to scope your project to determine the current level of knowledge existing in that field, including support for: carrying out searches for literature, identifying relevant conference abstracts and proceedings, identifying similar research in progress and research groups with similar interests in the UK and beyond.

c) Keeping Up To Date With Research

Library staff can provide guidance on the many tools available to keep you up to date with research in your field or issues and events that may influence your research.

- Journal article alerts
- Subject search alerts
- Cited reference
- Social media
- Social networking Social citation sharing
- Other alerts
    - General web alerting services
    - Conferences and events

Reference Management & Citation:

Library staff can advise on systematic approaches to managing bibliographic references as well as standards for citing references.

Reference management software enables you to create your own database of references relevant to your research and then to insert references and format them automatically in the citation style of your choice within a Word document.

Library staff can advise on correctly citing your sources and you can find further information on **References, Citations and Avoiding Plagiarism** web pages.

i. Copyright & Ipr Advice

Library staff offer advice on legislation surrounding **copyright** and licensing schemes, issues relating to the work you create including **Intellectual Property Rights**, Creative Commons and model licenses to publish, and the **re-use of copyright material** in your own work.

Use of Software

Support for the use of other software is provided provide **training** on software, learning technologies and administration systems, including **essential   computer skills** and **statistical software**.

b.   Access To Resources

Accessing Catalogues & E-Resources

Library Services' one-stop access point to finding printed and electronic resources. For detailed information on searching Library Services provides access to a wide range of electronic resources, including an extensive collection of **databases** and **e-journals**.

Special Collections

Special Collections offers considerable holdings of archives, rare books and manuscripts which support research and teaching.

Stores, Interlending & Document Supply

Some printed materials are held at the Library is not available at another library locally,

it may be possible to obtain it through the **Interlending & Document Supply Service**.

Accessing Others Libraries & Archives: As a member Library, you are entitled to use many other libraries, Access scheme that allows academic staff and research postgraduates from participating institutions to borrow material from other member libraries.

Suggestion from new Materials: If you would like to suggest a book or other item for purchase by the Library, please complete library form to the appropriate site or subject librarian for consideration.

Subject Specialists & Guides: Library Services has a team of site and subject librarians who can offer specialist research support and advice. For introductory information about the collections and resources available in your subject area, see the list of subject guides.

Theses: For information about theses, including which theses we hold and how you can obtain copies of research theses

Dissemination, Evaluation & Preservation of Research

1. BIBLIOMETRICS

Bibliometrics webpage are a guide to ways to approach bibliometric measures and how to interpret and use the findings, bibliometric policy and the wider context, types of metrics, issues surrounding the use of metrics and support and training available in bibliometrics.

Library staff provide training and support on using the resources available to identify citation metrics such as average times cited, h-index and journal impact factors. These resources comprise web of science (including Web of Science Core Collection, Journal Citation Reports, Essential Science Indicators, Biosis, InCites) and **Scopus**.

2. Publication Data Collection

Library staff can assist with the collection of research publication data for publication returns, grant applications and quality assessment

3. Open Access

Open access maximises the impact of your research, and leads to increased citations.

4. Data Management

Research Data Management WebPages offers information, how-to guides and support to plan ahead for data management.

5. Electronic Theses

Electronic theses offer guidance on the preparation and deposit of electronic copies of research theses.

Reference:

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AN OVERVIEW OF READING HABITS IN 21ST CENTAURY

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Abstract: - *Reading is a multidimensional cognitive method of decrypting symbols to build and develop meaning from the recommended text. Mobiles and smartphones are transforming human lives at fast pace. One of the new refined inclinations of the 21st century has been the gradual change in reading habits. The extensive usage of the internet at a global level and the use of various forms of reading materials particularly hypertext and hypermedia resources have made radical shift in reading different forms in addition to printed text materials. Reading style is not the same as a decade back. Reading comprehension requires motivation, mental frameworks for holding ideas, concentration and good study techniques. Here are some suggestions. Books, magazines and even the Internet are great learning tools which require the ability to read and understand what is read. A person who knows how to read can educate themselves in any area of life they are interested in. We live in an age where we overflow with multiple knowledge and information, but reading is the main way to take advantage of it.*

Keywords: Reading, Reading Habit, Books, Mobile Reading, Online Reading, ICT, Internet, Information, Comprehension and 21st Centaury.

"A book is a version of the world. If you do not like it, ignore it or offer your own version in return" - Salman Rushdie

Introduction:

Reading has been the passion of the greatest personalities of all times. Humans have been reading since ages and thus words of knowledge have been passed on through generations. The reading habit influences in the promotion of one's personal development in particular and social progress in general. Regular and systematic reading sharpens the intellect, refines the emotions, elevates tastes and provides perspectives for one's living; and thereby prepares a person for an effective participation in the

social, religious, cultural and political life. Reading fires the imagination of the person. It adds new sight to eyes and new wisdom to mind. "A dumb person becomes a communicator and a lame climbs mountains of knowledge through reading" is an old saying. Reading loads the mind with new software (Satija, 2002). The individual who reads well has at his command a means for widening his mental horizons and for multiplying his opportunities of success. Reading is a vital factor affecting intellectual and emotional growth. Sir Richard Steele has logically quoted, "Reading is to mind what exercise is to body"

Reading is fundamental to functioning in today's society. There are many adults who cannot read well enough to understand the instructions on a medicine bottle. That is a scary thought - especially for their children. Filling out applications becomes impossible without help. Reading road or warning signs is difficult. Even following a map becomes a chore. Day-to-day activities that many people take for granted become a source of frustration, anger and fear.

In other words, reading can benefit non-readers, too. People who prefer to get their story fix via television or video game narratives can be trained to become better readers, which will help them maintain cognitive ability and increase attention spans over time. A story regularly is a good practice for students to develop a habit for concentration to other forms of media presented to them. They can focus on school and at home when you give them basic instructions. Good practice to boost your students memory is by

reading a book , one needs to remember the characters , backgrounds and other associations and details. All these weave a large story and morale that requires a deeper understanding of the reader.

The history of reading can be dated back to the beginning of the script during the 4th millennium BC. Reading is the only way to access information. Reading is a multidimensional cognitive process of decrypting symbols to build and develop meaning from the recommended text and the context. There are no concrete rules for reading, rather reading permits readers to produce or reproduce their own ideas introspectively. It is a way of semantic acquirement, communication, distribution of information and thoughts. Till the end of 2000 many individuals could not afford to buy cell phones; computers and the internet are new technologies but these are now widely available and easily connectable. Information technology and its convenience has changed human lives and led to deviate in reading quality and reading habits. This change played a dramatic role in the revolution in learning and thinking, quality, quantity of reading and developed inclination toward reading. Eventually, this led to lifelong learning, thereby making an open-minded revolution in the society

Importance

1   Brain Exercise

The more exercise for the brain, the better child will learn. Reading as a form of exercise is a great start. Encouraging your students to read

more will eventually help boost their comprehension and vocabulary.

2   Concentration

Read a story regularly is a good practice for students to develop a best practice for concentration to other tools. If you are looking for ways to improve your memory and concentration and also relieve stress, reading will help. The brain-stimulating activities from reading have shown to slow down cognitive decline in old age with people who participated in more mentally stimulating activities over their lifetimes. It also has shown a slower rate of decline in memory and other mental capacities.

3   Language Skills

- Through listening to others as they speak and read, students develop their critical language and enunciation skills. If you spend time reading to your students, you help them reinforce basic sounds that form language.

- familiarity with representative texts in the original

- the ability to read, write and speak the language fluently

- Competency in other areas of study relating to the language, such as culture, philosophy, history, social problems, translation and specific topics in literature, depending upon the student's objectives.

4   Memory Development

The mind is a muscle. It needs exercise. Understanding the written word is one way the mind grows in its ability. Teaching young children to read helps them develop their language

skills. It also helps them learn to listen. Everybody wants to talk, but few can really listen. Lack of listening skills can result in major misunderstandings which can lead to job loss, marriage breakup, and other disasters - small and great. Reading helps children [and adults] focus on what someone else is communicating.

5   Search the world

Through reading that learn about the world – people, places, events and nature. All these are outside of their personal experiences. They get exposed to other ideas and beliefs different from what they're currently exposed to. It opens their mind to other realities than their own.   It is without a doubt, the best form of education. One must read Arton Checkho's short story. 'The Bet' the hero of the story is changes due to his vast reading and gives up all materialistic happiness and becomes spiritual.

6   Imagination

We imagine how the people look like, what's happening with every chapter, and we connect to these characters and events. We link these characters to our feelings and identify with them.

Your imagination may leave you in a good position to offer a shoulder for comfort and support, as you are able to envision going through the same thing as the person suffering, and thus able to demonstrate what you think a person needs at that time. Being of service towards other people in that way, promotes your own mental health and emotional well being. If one wants to be a good writer and a poet he/she should have good

imagination, reason and vision. And all these things can be acquired only through good reading.

7   Thinking Skills

Thinking skills helps one to learn basic and higher-level thinking skills and expanded reading comprehension and interpretation. It includes plenty of application exercises and teaches these critical skills such as.

- vocabulary
- idea classifications
- substituting synonyms
- inferring from context
- predicting outcomes
- developing sensory context

Reading

The definition of reading has undergone through many changes. In the past, reading simply meant to extract visual information from any given codes or systems. However, thereafter, reading became much more complex and involved the understanding of a whole text composed of written signs.

Smith & Robinson (1980) defined reading as "an active attempt on the part of reader to understand a writer's message".

According to Toit (2001) "Reading is as a process of thinking, recalling and relating concepts under the functioning of written words."

Devarajan (1989) defined reading as the art of interpreting printed and written words.

Irvin (1998) describes the reading process as "The interaction of what is in the head with what is on the page within a particular context that causes students to comprehend what they read"

Thus, reading is the ability to recognize, and examine words or sentences and understand the information within. It is a cognitive process of understanding a written linguistic message and to examine and grasp the meaning of written or printed characters, words or sentences.

Online Reading

'Online' has precise denotation with respect to information technology (IT). The common perception for 'online' denotes to an Internet connection and connectivity. This concept has now stretched from (IT) to the area of human interaction and conversation. Online reading primarily means the content may only be read while the reader is online. An online book or e-book is a resource in book-like form that is only available to read online. Thus, the reader's involvement is similar to that of a printed book, except that the book is read in a mobile or computer and is only reachable or accessible when the reader is online. Online reading is also a virtual learning environment in which information is presented in pages, and they are read serially and inertly with little interaction and multimedia.

Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) considered the following criteria which must be fulfilled for online reading:

Devices like mobile or computer should be under the direct control of other device(s);

Devices must be functional and prepared for facility and services; and

Devices must be available for instantaneous use on demand by the system without human intervention.

Online Reading Habits

One of the new refined inclinations of the 21st century is the change in reading habits. The extensive worldwide usage of the Internet and the use of other reading sources particularly using hypertext and hypermedia resources have made radical deviations in reading forms. Online reading has become popular and penetrated into all types of people and their learning styles. With a massive and immediate quantity of accessible digital information to people, predominantly the young, they are spending additional time in reading electronic resources. Additional time is spent on scanning and surfing for facts on the internet. They are also spending more time on scanning and surfing for information result into development of discerning innovatively and critically. The progress of electronic mass media destructive effects on reading with that people are less involved in a wide-range of reading skills and lack the capability to read intensely and withstand a lengthy in reading.

Students Attitudes And Behaviors :

Now the developments in digital technology have touched the highest level. In the education sector, digital books are introduced in the form of electronic textbooks, adoption of e-books has been growing dramatically and is expected to grow at a much higher rate in the near future. Often these digital textbooks are web-based, digital replicas of printed textbooks.

Students often favour to read print copies over a digital version when reading for longer time. Digital textbooks are more suitable for quick reference purpose rather than for long and continuous reading purpose. Students consider digital textbook as a learning object as it support learning and they are reusable. As digital text provides a variety of advantages such as lower costs, easy accessibility, and up-to-date content, students are inclining towards digital textbooks because of their superior delivery techniques, not a better way to read. Accepting and understanding the type of reading device and its usability is based on user's acceptance of digital textbooks. Usefulness and ease of use considerably and positively influence these students to buy digital textbooks. Computer experience of a student also decides their behavioral acceptance of digital textbooks.

Mobile Reading :

The literature offers different definitions of ebooks extending from an electronic monograph in the form of electronic text, regardless of size or composition (a digital object), but excluding journal publication made available electronically (or optically) for any device (handheld or desktop) that includes a screen. According to China Publishers26 mobile reading is 'the act of reading and consuming digital content on mobile devices' such as phones, tablets, PCs, e-readers, etc., and which covers e-books, e-newspapers, e-magazines, and mobile cartoons. The rapid development of mobile reading promoted the mobile publishing industry

in a big way. Physical printed books are facing lot of challenges after the introduction of online reading particularly mobile reading tools. The literature provides various definitions of e-books, ranging from simple electronic monograph up to any piece of electronic text, regardless of size or composition reads on any e-reading device that includes online screen. A mobile reader is a digital device with written content which is a product by assimilating the familiar idea of a book along with features that are provided in an electronic environment. A mobile reader typically provides reading along with other features such as search and cross reference functions, hypertext links, bookmarks, annotations, highlights, multimedia objects and interactive tools.

Conclusion:

In this fast changing digital world, readers are estimated to progressively change the screen based reading act to stay alive with knowledge-rich environments. Mobile reading is extensively used for information seeking purposes. Usage of mobile reading is higher in urban areas. Reading devices support reading of a particular text and the extensive scanning of manifold texts. However, it has not overcome the serious obstacles of supporting the tangled reading, note making, and arrangement practices that are the basis of producing novel and significant texts. Further improvements and research is required in mobile technology to introduce adaptable user interfaces, faster processors, ergonomically best designs with time and users needs, hands free

operations, etc. UNESCO's recent study found that illiterate girls and women are more attracted to the literacy courses offered through the mobile phones, computers, Internet and TV. Also noticed are the potential for mobile phones and other mobile devices like e-readers to aid in literacy programs.

Reading is a core activity in most courses of study. The purpose of it is to enable you to learn. But learning is not a passive process; you don't just let ideas wash over you. You have to make sense of them as you read and then use them to think with.

Reading for study purposes is not merely a matter of passing your eyes over hundreds of words. It is a set of practices which enable you to engage with the ideas in a text, including:

- setting targets
- asking questions to make yourself think about what you read
- reading critically
- monitoring your progress from time to time, and
- Changing tack when things are not going well.

You need to experiment with different ways of doing things, in order to develop a robust, flexible, all-round style.

Suggestions :

Another dominant issue that has related to the decline in reading is the rise of new technologies. Modern computer technologies and digital media are becoming more user-friendly

and accessible for children. Many children prefer to spend time with their touch screen tablets rather than reading a book in this modern age of technology. There are brand new and exciting apps that are being released every day that grab the attention of any adolescent with the promises of adventure inside a screen.

Finally Reading makes a person perfect because words - spoken and written - are the building blocks of life. You are, right now, the result of words that you have heard or read and believed about yourself. What you become in the future will depend on the words you believe about yourself now. People, families, relationships, and even nations are built from words. Think about it.

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MOOCS

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Abstract: - *MOOCs is nothing but it is Massive Online Courses .It is provided by SWAYAM (Study webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds).It is started for providing to the best quality learning resources across the country. SWAYAM also provides an integrated platform and portal for online courses ,using information and communication technology (ICT) and covering high school till all higher education subject and skill development courses to ensure that each and every students gets benefit by learning material though (ICT).*
Keywords: MOOCs, SWAYAM, e-content

Introduction:

SWAYAM is a one stop web and mobile based interactive e-content for all subjects courses from high school to university level ;hybrid model of delivery that adds to the equality of class room teaching .Whereas SWAYAM involves development of massive open online courses (MOOCs) compliant e-content video and text and all building a robust IT plat form

Defination:

1) course shall mean a paper which is thought for at least one semester as a past of subject/Programme

2) Four quadrant –I is e-Tutorial :Which shall contain Video, and audio content in on organized form, animation, simulation video demonstrations virtual lab etc.

3) Quadrant-II is e-content :Which shall contain PDF, Text, e-books ,interactive simulations wherever required .

4) Quadrant III is web resources :which shall contain related links, Wikipedia development of course ,open source content on internet ,case studies, books including e-books research papers & journals Historical development of subject ,articles etc.

5) Quadrant IV is self –Assessment :which shall contain: problems and solutions ,which could be in the form of multiple choice question fill in the blanks matching question short answer question long answer ,question quizzes, Assessment and solution Discussion, forum topics and setting up

the FAQs ,classification on general MIS conceptions

c) MOOCs: It is Massive Open Online Courses .Which are developed as per the pedagogy stated here in and following the four quadrant approach.

d) National coordinators (NCs):National co-coordinators are the institutions that have been so designated by the ministry and assigned with a specific sectors to cater to MOOCs.

e) Principal investigator (PI):The PI shall be a subject matter Expert belonging to a reputed educational institutional institution, identified and en trusted with the task of developing MOOCs in a given area by the NC.

f) Sector shall means a particular level of learning diploma /degree/post-graduation

g) Subject shall mean a discipline (Physics)taught in an educational institution consisting of specific programme /courses, resulting in the award of a certificate /diploma/degree.

2 .National Coordinator

The National Coordinators are as following for each of sectors for the purpose of development of e-content

Sr. no.	National MOOCs coordinators	Sectors
1.	University Grant Commission(UGC)	Non Technology post graduation Degree programme
2.	NPTEL	Technical/Engineering UG&PG programme
3	Consortium for educational comunication	Non Technology under Graduation degree programmer
4	IGNOU	Diploma & certificate
5	CBSE NCERT &NIOS	CBSE and open education classes 9th to 12th
6	IIM	Bangalore
7	NITTR(National Institute of Teacher Training & Research)	Chandigarh

Features Of Moocs Compliant E-Content :

The MOOCs compliant e- content shall fallow a standardized template (which will be provided by the MHRD).Uniform look and feel is required to be followed by all principal investigator (PI) and shall also have instructions on logo etc.

➢ Before MOOCS content is created ,the following preplanning steps are critical and must be care of:

a) Identify the purpose of the course and the target audience .

b)Create a time line with detailed tasks to be accomplished.

c)Identify the objective for offering the course .

d)Determining the optimum time frame for the course and conceptualizing a course design such as open structured on non –linear and release format (eg. releasing content launch a week by week.

e)Specify broad learning out comes.

➢   **Core element of MOOCs**

1.Elements for the overall course showed include.

2.Syllabus,including a course description with key learning out comes ,description of faculty communication .

3.pre-and post surveys.

4.Course overview to orient students on what is course & what does the course including ? what will I learn in the course ? How do I use the course feature?

5)week wise detail plans .

6)Announcements of due dates of course.

7)Element of course landing page must including as following.

1.welcome text and video from lead faculty .

2.Faculty /TA e-tutor

3.Links to course surveys

4.Guidence for how to set started as student in course.

5.Course time line.

*Plan of weekly Pattern:

The following is the suggested weekly patter for MOOCs:

Week1: Introduction of learning effect

Content	Activities	Assessment
Multimedia e-content including graphics /animation, scenarios case study .Advertise pamplets, list of reading materials	Assignments Discussion Practical assignment (as per requirement)	Quiz peer assessment

• **Hosting the e-content**

All the content in the form of MOOCs and e-content being developed under MEICT/MHRD shall be hosted at National Integrated portal(NIP)Also called E-Acharya a data center hosted at inflibnet at NIC ,Which shall be upgraded to supported 10 lakh concurrent connection to 3crore users .The up gradations shall include establishing additional data centre and adding CDN system to deliver the video content so that the system would be geared up to meet the massive demand for e-content

• **Design of MOOCs**

Design and development of MOOCs needs to be carried out by the following instructional systems. The systematic and logical steps of any instructional system design are as following.

a)Analysis of courses:

• **Needs of analysis :** Needs of courses offering via MOOCs ,possible target reach and significance of the courses for MOOCs

• **Content Analysis :**- Preparing raw content with the use of reference Books ,articles research papers collection of illustrations diagrams etc.

• **Learner analysis : -**Defining the learners profile, essential knowledge.

a)Design of e-content

Course outline: Main topics and sub topics. Structure of topics ,Sub-topics with appropriate sequence in hierarchical manner will be out put of this exercise.

c)objectives of e-content Objectives of performance effects will be output of this task. Objectives of performance may be many and each objective will express learners achievement only in one small area.

• Detailed time –wise course session plan to define week-wise activities will be designed one all strategies and material is finalized here ,mapping all content, activities, assignment ,tests will be done .only in the light of available time duration for each module .Available time duration will depend on the credits assigned to the course and its modules in the syllabus.

a)Duration of the course :The duration of the courses will vary depending on the level and credit points. Courses in any one of the following formats may be offered:

• **4-10 weeks for shorter courses for 2to3 credits at certificate level or for teacher training programme**.

• 12 to 16 weeks for CBCS programmes with faculty /mentor support from participating institution /affiliations of 4 to 6 credits at diploma, UG and PG level.

• One credit will be equivalent to 13 -15 hours learning covering going through the course content,

participating in discussion forum and other interaction working on assignments and activities designated for the course etc.

FINANCING THE MOOCS

The MHRD would finance the creation of MOOCs compliant free e-content as per the 4-quadrant approach as given below:

Sr. no	Activity	Repurposed content	Fresh Content	Remarks
1	Cost of a course. Cost including videos recording & editing totaling20hrs,quizzes,answer keys, subject additional notes and transcript of the text of all videos in English	Rs.6.0 lakh	Rs.9.0 lakh	An existing NPTL/ UGC or other 40hrs course can be usually offered as two MOOCs courses connected back to back for credit transfer with

					instituti on
2	Coordinator honorarium for preparation	Rs.2.0 lakh	2.0 lakh	One time payme nt	

3	Coordinator Honorarium for running the course (1sttime)for running the course	Rs.1.0 lakh	1.0lakh	

4	Coordinator Honorarium for subsequent running of the course (After the 1st time)	Rs.1.5 lakh	Rs.1. 5lakh	Teache r presenc e and monito ring of active learnin g needed until exams are conduc ted and certific ate issues. Three month particip

				ation.
5	Course Examination fee. Tendering possible for identification of centre where simultaneously more than one exam can be conducted.	Rs.100 0 per candid ate per course unless tender s are floated	Rs. 1000 as per candi date per cours e unless tender s are floate d	GATE model is the workin g model –tender for a limited period of time is used to award contrac t for online exam service s and scannin g and storing of answer sheet for evaluat ion by humans if necessa ry.

Conclusion:

All the above massive programme are not limited to any faculty .we can approach to MOOCs courses from each and faculty eg. Arts, Science ,Commerce, Engineering, and Medical science, Management Sciences.

Week plan effected for MOOCs including e-content as like Videos, Multimedia e-content (Graphics, animations , textual handout reading list).There are   Eight National MOOCS coordinator as UGC,NPTL,(CES) Consortium for Educational communication ,IGNOU,CBSE NCERT& NIOS, IIM Bangalore, NITTR (National Institute for teacher Training and research)CSC.MOOCs covered KG to PG programme for e-content Development and Implementation.

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INTERNET SERVICES AND E-RESOURCES IN THE ELECTRONIC ERA

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Abstract: - *This paper discusses the changing nature of Internet services and resources in the electronic era. The paper also describes the concept of Internet services and resources, types of Internet resources and advantage of Internet resources. Researchers have great expectations from the information professionals to make the resources in machine-readable form.*
Keywords: Internet, E-resources, Internet resources, Services, consortium ,

Introduction

Internet has become a vital information Resources and the most extensively used communication tool. For student, teachers and researchers, it has transfer information access use, exchange and application in academic sphere over last few years besides influencing the patterns of communication and use of global resources and facilities.

Internet based resources and E-resources are invaluable research tools, which complement print based resources in any traditional library, Internet or E- resources are now as print sources. The meaning of library changes form day by day . They offer totally new environment, new resources and now services to the users. The library collection will depend on users need. In the modern digital era most of the library collection will be resources. So all collection of electronic resources is to provide specific pin-pointed, exhaustive, expeditious dissemination of information services to their users.

Internet

To accomplish exchange of information all the computers on the Internet have to use a common set of rules for communication. The internet is a global 'networks of networks' and consists of millions of host computers. The host computers that are joined together by a common language and have unique addresses serve as information repositories.

Why Internet Resources?

This is the age of globalization, industrialization and liberalization. The world has become a global

village. Anyone can access information by sitting in the corner of his house through internet. Books in the libraries are now available in digital form. In this era the libraries are undergoing through changes. The libraries are providing information through Inerent resources. In the same way the books are also published in the digital form. Scholars and writers publish their research articles and books on internet. The users also prefer electronic books instead of hard copies.

Internet Services

In the present age of information technology the Internet is a tool for accessing information on any topic. Internet services are as following.

1. **E-Mail** : E-mail is an efficient and convenient means of user- to- user communication. Every one on the Internet has an E-mail address. We can send all users any type information. Such as (documents, pictures, audio/video and so on.)

2. **World Wide Web :** World Wide Web (WWW) is basic services we will access. WWW gives hypertext, even hypermedia, access to all varieties of resources and services on the internet. There are several programs used to work with the Internet in this lynx. This is not a tool, program, or services, but a way of viewing and accessing Internet.

3. **Gopher :** Gopher is a menu based document delivery system. Gopher to access various types of information such files, document, address books ,images,

searchable database and FTP. All of this is done by selecting information form menus.

4. **FTP :** File Transfer Protocol lets us transfer files from computer on the Internet to another. Internet make a collection of files available through anonymous FTP.

5. **Web search :** These are tools let us search for particular information whenever we want. The results of a search is a custom list of links, pointing to whatever information the search engine found that our criteria.

6. **Telnet :** Telnet allows to connect to and long in to a remote computer. Telnet can be used access to libraries, databases and other Internet services, this is also access to the public services or tools at the remote site.

7. **Usenet :** Usenet is a contraction of "Users Network". It is a system of discussion groups in which individual articles are distributed throughout the world.

8. **Talk facilities :** A talk facilities to communicate with other people on Net in the real time, typing messages back and forth or by actual voice conversation.

9. **Mailing List :** Mailing list is an organized system in which group of people are sent messages pertaining to a certain topic.

10. **Internet Relay chat :** Internet Relay chat is a public talk facility, which can be used by anyone on the Net at any time. This

services carried on a channels like that Question Answering services, International Inter Library Loans, Document Delivery Systems, online Transaction, Government Information.

Internet or E-Resources

The resources of libraries which are available in electronic form or digital form or on Internet are called electronic resources and resources are defined as those electronic information resources and services that users can access electronically via computer network from insides need in the world of digital information, libraries must revise their way of working. The collection of the library automatically changes day by day with the change of users demands.

Types Of Internet Resources

Libraries and information systems in the major developments that spread of electronic information resources, services, and networks as a results of developments in information and communication technology. The various types of Internet resources are:

A - E-Journal

Today there are thousands of electronic journals, scholarly publications that are available on-line via electronic network along with print. E-journals are full text journals that are accessible via internet. According to Harrods librarians Glossary, "An electronic journal is a journal for which the full end product is available on dies over a network or in any other electronic forms strictly a journal in which all the process is carried out electronically. In other words an electronic journal is one where the writing editing, referring and distribution of item are carried out without any paper intermediaries."

Electronic journals are the fast developing feature of electronic publications. They can be broadly grouped in two categories

1. Outline journals 2. CD ROM journals.

B - E-Book

The electronic version of a book covering its full contents text, tables, diagrams, illustrations etc. E- Book collection usually mounted in an E data bases which support full text searching within an across titles advanced search and book marks. .User can view full text of E-books in HTML &PDF formats on line.

C - .E-Data bases

Is an organized collection of information's, of a particular subject or multidisciplinary subject areas, information within E-Data bases can be searched and retrieved electronically. There are two types of E-databases viz.1) Full text databases 2) Bibliographic databases.

D - Consortia

The consortia can play an important role in acquiring licenses and sharing electronic resources by acting as a platform for promoting activities and programs in the area of electronic resources sharing. The Oxford English Dictionary defines "a consortium is a community of two or more information agencies which have formally agreed to coordinate, cooperate, or consolidate certain functions to achieve mutual objective."The main aim of the consortia is to access particular information for all higher educational institutions,

research centers in the world. The major models of consortia exist at National and International level.

E- E-Theses and Dissertations (ETD)

ETDs are digitized version of theses and dissertations. Resources for graduate students who are writing theses or dissertations. And jointly published in online are called e-theses and dissertations. It is consulted by faculty staffs, research scholars and graduate students. It is specifically for academic researchers and their members, yet any one interested in research and e – publishing will enjoy this resources.

F- Cataloger Card Database

Machine readable cataloger database in for house keeping work of information retrieval for example MARC.

G- Other Internet E-Resources

a. **E- paper:** Through e-papers; it is possible to broadcast the documents to large numbers of recipients through on-line communication systems.

b. **E-references Resources:** E-references Resources like map, atlases, encyclopedias, dictionaries, Bibliographical sources and translation services.

c. **E-content pages:** Provide desktop access to the digitalized content pages of books, proceedings, journals.

d. **Multimedia Digital sources:** multimedia digital resources are the resources in combination of two or more media such as text images and animation, audio and video.

Role of Internet of E-Resources in Education and Research

Electronic resources also provide access to current information as these are often updated frequently. Through their various search techniques, electronic resources provide extensive links to explore additional resources or related content. In addition, electronic resources are convenient to use science user are able to access information from the library. Electronic resources are considered as an important resources of teaching , research and training. Most of libraries as well as universities of the present day provide electronic resources for higher education and research.

Advantages of Internet Resources

- **Speed :-** The speed of publication and diversity of each issue of electronic resources is much faster them the print. Internet resources also reduce the time gap between authors of the paper and the user**.**

- **Searching Retrieval :-** There are a number of search engines available to access and to retrieve the appropriate electronic resources form the web.

- **Printing and downloading :-** Internet resources provide the facilities of downloading and printing of the appropriate resources.

- **Distribution :-** Internet resources are their global distribution, their hypertext link.

- **Multiple Accesses :** The most important of advantages the Internet resources that it

- can be used at the same time by a number of users

- **Links :-** Links are mainstay of the hypertext format should be exploited.

- **Saving space**

- **Any Time used (24 hours)**

- **Archiving**

Conclusion

Internet resource offers enormous benefits. They provide users faster, more convenient and anytime access from home, campus or library as well as it has special features such as hyper text link to related information- graphics, audio, video and animation. Online retrieval of information has become popular. These resources also offer benefits to libraries. Electronic information can provide a number of advantages over traditional print based sources. They open up the possibility of searching multiple files at one time. One main advantage especially to distant learners or those who have limited time to access to the libraries is that they can effectively access to the libraries by dialing up process.

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CLOUD COMPUTING : AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract: - *In Present times, the technological development has brought about dynamic changes in every field of our life and library and information science in not any exception to it. Cloud computing is a recent technique of Information Communication Technology with the help of which, we have reduced the cost, enhanced accessibility of our resources as well as the elasticity and flexibility of this field, In the present study, the applicability of cloud computing, definition, models, components of cloud and its uses in the libraries have presented.*

Keywords: Cloud Computing ; Models of Cloud Computing; Use of Cloud in Libraries.

Introduction :

We are living in the information age. Information is very essential for our day –to – day activities, and the most important resource for the same is Internet, which usually fulfills this requirement. Internet is the main resource where we can transform cloud computing, develop advanced software's and educational materials, Learn to assemble hardware resources and services to students and provide educators, in even the most impoverished or remote school districts in our states. This can be done without the need for advance IT expertise at those Locations (Ajith Singh and Hemalatha, 2012) Being information centers,

Libraries face mounting challenges in managing the asserts of their collection and maintaining or improving service levels to patrons. For the past two decades, libraries have reached out their services to its patrons, initially offering physical forms to now adding multi-media items at an advance level through electronic has been tremendous on the library and information centers and the developments are for all to witness.

Cloud computing growth has taken all the attention of various communities like researches, students, businessmen, consumers and government organizations. Information explosion is the main reason for emerging of cloud computing as lots of data in the size of

PETA bytes are uploaded in the digital world every day, which requires huge storage and computing capabilities..

Today, libraries are dealing with a large number of resources and users, and the cloud computing technology provides variety of platforms in which uses can browse a physical shelf of books, CDs or DVD or choose to access an item or scan a barcode into his mobile services (Taddi, 2017)

What is Cloud Computing ?

Cloud computing was coined late in 2007 and currently, it has emerged as an interesting topic due to its abilities to offer flexible dynamic IT infrastructures, guaranteed computing environments and configurable software services(Baldev Kumar and Surender Kumar, 2015)

Cloud computing offers a new dimension in computing, it changes how we invent, develop, scale, update, maintain and pay for applications and the infrastructure on which they are run (Ogbu, 2013) Cloud computing provides aw way to the people to share distributed resources and services that may belongs to different organizations or sites. Cloud computing is used to share distributed resources via Internet in an open environment. It is a virtual pool of computing resources through Internet (Jagdish, 2017)

The cloud element of cloud computing can be seen as an acronym that stands for

C – Computing

Lo – Used is location independent accessed via online means

U - Used as an utility and

D - on demand availability (Mahanta, 2017)

Definition of Cloud Computing:

According to Wikipedia, 'Cloud computing is Internet- based computing whereby shared resources, software, and information are provided to computers and other devices on demand'

Erik Mitchell (2010) defined cloud computing as 'a pay for what you use model, which is easy to replicate, service- oriented and scalable. The benefits of cloud computing are enormous as it saves time, reduces use of manpower and eliminates much of the hardware. Cloud computing offers benefits of efficiency, lower cost and ease by demonstrating the 'business cloud Mitchell showed how cloud computing has been adopted by many commercial applications.

Cloud computing comes into focus only when we think capacity and to add different capabilities to the current setting without investing in new infrastructure, training new personnel or licensing new software (Gosavi, 2012)

Cloud Computing Service Models :

- Software as a Service (SaaS) ---to use provider's

- Platform as a Service (PaaS)--- to deploy customer created application to a cloud

- Infrastructure as a Service (laaS) rented processing, storage, network capacity.
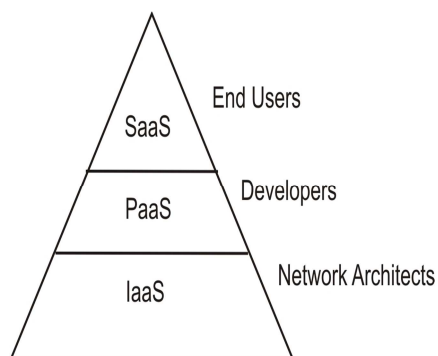
Usage of Cloud Computing in Libraries

- E – books lending service
- OPAC
- Document download service
- Bulletin Board service
- Collection development
- E- learning
- Information Service
- File sharing

Types of Cloud Computing :

Following are the main types of cloud computing

- **Public Cloud** :Public cloud sells service to any one on the Internet. Amazon is one of the public cloud providers, Custoer has no information about the location of the cloud

- **Private Cloud** : It is different from public cloud because it provides data to limited number of peope. Private clouds are expensive but they are considered more secure than public clouds.

- **Hybrid Cloud** : This is combination of public and private computers.It has qualities of both public clouding as well as private clouding. In this type of cloud, sensitive data is stored in private cloud and other data is in public cloud.

- **Community Cloud** : Community cloud shares infrastructure between several organizations from a specific community to a common concern, whether managed internally or by a third party and either hosted internally or externally.The costs are spread over fewer users than a public cloud (but more than a private cloud) thus, only some of the cost saving potentials of cloud computing is realized.

Examples of Cloud Libraries :

- OCLC
- Library of Congress
- Polaris
- Scribd
- Discovery service
- Worldcat

Advantages of Cloud Computing in Library Service :

1.   Quick development

2. Cost saving

3 Flexibility and innovation

4. User centric

5 Openness

6. Transparency

7.   Representation

8.Interoperability

9.   Availability anytime, anywhere

10. Create and collaborate

11   Easy operation

12. Outsources IT management

13.   Easy maintenance and upgrade

14. User oriented

15.   Connectivity and converse

16. Backup and converse

17.   Cloud environment and friendly

18. Scalability and performance

Drawbacks of cloud Computing for Libraries :

Although there are many advantages of cloud computing there are few drawbacks of this technique, which are as under

- Security and privacy; which are as under sensitive data safe, as circulation records need to be secured. Readers should also not forget that security is a major concern, For sensitive data, one must follow policies, and perform encryption to secure it in the cloud. Encryption of sensitive data and appropriate clauses in contracts which could computing service providers are good practices to keep data safe.

- Date security issues, Issues related to data security, reliability, speed, accuracy and inevitable legacy, when introducing the cloud computing services, are to be sorted out.

- Policies and procedures ; Policies and procedures depend on the nature of data be stored, size of the data and period of data to be preserved.

Conclusion :

Cloud computing improves the library services in the present scenario. It can bring several benefits for librarians and give them a different future. Library and information science is moving towards cloud computing technology in present time and taking advantages of cloud-based services especially in digital libraries. Another rope of LIS professionals in this virtual era is to make cloud –based services, a reliable medium to disseminate library and information services to their users with ease of use and save the time of users.

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ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: - *The emerging role of the library has formed a set of new and complex challenges for those delivering library buildings and services. The libraries of the 21st century are no longer simply conversant repositories for books. They have changed and extended, been reconsidered and redesigned. Libraries now provide an upward range of different services, using a multitude of media, and reach a more diverse audience than ever before. The present paper reflects that future trends of Library, role of Librarians for Libraries, Challenges to resolve, development services etc.*

Keywords:

Introduction:

Libraries serve an important role in society – to help people orientate in our modern information society. As long as people read, culture will live on. The purpose of libraries is to help people be informed in their reading choices and thereby better able to manage in their lives. It examines the informational/knowledge needs, behaviours, and mindsets of users ranging from undergraduates, graduates, post-graduates, and researchers, to Nobel laureates. It plans various paths of informational needs and looks at the behaviour of users in several categories and the perceived differences in diverse subject areas. Issues of indicating value, in this new environment of not needing libraries and librarians, because "everything is online" are discussed. It looks at the ways librarians presently deal with today's user expectations. Detailed attention is given to the significance of managing user expectations during times of major change.

Future trends

The development of librarianship and reading habits in the future is affected by several cultural, socio-demographic, political, economic and technological trends.

1. New technologies both expand and limit who has access to information. Technological developments will mean the value digital literacy skills will rise and the role of libraries will become to assist users who lack competence with digital tools. In doing so, it is also important to understand the competencies that libraries must develop in the future in order to be capable of guiding users in information society.

2. Online education will democratize and upset global learning. The rapid expansion in online education resources and programs will make learning opportunities more abundant, cheaper and accessible. The wealth of online learning resources, coupled with a rise in Open Access to materials stands to affect the development of services provided by libraries.

3. The limits of privacy and data protection will be redefined. The adoption of new technologies will evoke issues of personal data protection, including when it is used for economic purposes. For libraries, the questions of gathering, using and protecting user data become increasingly relevant.

4. Hyper-connected societies will listen to and authorize new voices and groups. Mobile technologies and social media are connecting people and having an impact on communication, online participation and social inclusion.

If libraries have long been vocal opponents of censorship in print, then what should be the new role of libraries in a digital society?

5. The global information economy will be transformed by new technologies. With the proliferation of online books making all books accessible online and automated translation programs potentially making any book in any language available to a user, there will be a significant impact on the services offered by libraries in the future

Libraries will be operated in Future

- An aging society (effect on services offered, need to help people to manage in an information society);

- New forms of online learning (effect on services that promote lifelong learning, integrating libraries into curricular)

- The digital generation (their expectations for services offered differ from the previous generations'); Drones and robots (effect on the way libraries work in the future, automated book return);

- Gamification (effect on digital literacy, opportunity to appeal to youth with attractive tools);

- Income inequality (the library's role in access to information regardless of user's income);

- Changes to data protection and privacy (use of data collected by libraries and personal data protection);

- Do-it-yourself initiatives and active involvement (rise in citizens' initiatives, need for new services, participatory development and implementation of new services);

- Growing urbanization (effect on the library network particularly in rural areas).

21st century Library:

It is difficult to predict today what the world will look like in 10-20 years or even later. Thus, it's important to be flexible and ready for different scenarios, prepared to reduce the impact of negative trends in society and focused on the strengths that the field has to offer.

Cultural processes: focus on the ways that cultural consumption is constantly changing and the increasing competition on leisure time; people's reading habits and ways of reading are changing; the internet and new technologies are causing a decrease in the ability to comprehend longer and more complicated texts.

Socio-demographic processes: libraries can be affected by an increase in life expectancy and the accompanying trend towards an aging society; it becomes increasingly important to offer services to the elderly and to support lifelong learning; the diversification of society increases the need for integration programs.

Political processes: the effect of significant reforms (i.e. state reforms, education reforms) on the field; developments in librarianship are affected by different policies (including cultural, educational, integration, social policies and many others), which means that libraries have the capability of positively affecting the ways that political goals are realized.

Economic processes: libraries and their budgets are directly affected by the economic health of the state and local governments; additional pressure to cut costs hinders the ability to implement developmental activities; during times of economic crisis and as the society ages, the need for the services offered by libraries greatly increases.

Technological advances: the way libraries function as far as availability and accessibility of information is directly affected by technological advances and the ability of libraries to adapt to changes is instrumental to the development of society; the advance of e-books affects the field, including the growing trend in self-publishing; new online learning materials and state services means libraries have to be ready to advise people on their use; future technologies, including robots and drones, may affect the way libraries offer their services.

Role of libraries and librarians:

As a backing service, a library's priority must be aligned with the strategic goals. The essential activities are defined as education, research, scholarship and wider engagement. How can libraries and librarians continue to service and improve any of the core activities?

Challenges to resolve:

Libraries are internally fragmented and the field has thus far lacked a unifying, general vision. Libraries belong to different administrative levels and departments, which often makes decision-making slow and cooperation between decision-makers and libraries modest. The field uses different computer systems and software platforms (i.e. the three e-catalogues – ESTER, URRAM and RIKS), which are not compatible with each other.

- On a state level, policy and legislation affecting libraries is outdated.

- The marketing and public relations for the services offered by libraries isn't extensive or systemic enough.

- The physical environment in libraries isn't attractive enough and it doesn't bring in new (especially young) users.

- The level of library services and competence of library employees differs and the cleft between the competent and less competent libraries is substantial.

- There aren't enough new people entering the field – the level of pay isn't motivating so there aren't enough capable, young people being hired. There is a dearth of financial resources being directed towards professional development and training for library employees.

- Library employees lack adequate knowledge of new technology and preparedness to use it.

- The quality of management in libraries is inconsistent. There aren't enough training programs for library managers and the participation in the ones that do exist is meagre. Librarianship is characterized by a lack of innovation and the conservatism of the system.

- State and local funding is low, which affects salaries, the ability to purchase materials and to invest in new technologjies and developments.

Developments Up To The Year 2020:

New skills and roles:

Librarians need to be calm with changing technologies, interacting with users outside of the library space, and honing their negotiation, public speaking and presentation skills. "Just in Time" has replaced "Just in Case" in attainments, collection support and readers' services. The library is a gateway to services, collections and information; Librarians should aid the archival function for faculty, and data preservation. These functions entail the ability and willingness to develop both private and public partnerships. Librarians need to participate in the legislative process. Librarians need to know the research process and expand the subject knowledge for liaison subject librarians. Furthermore, librarians need to be evident and proactive. We need to engage in institutional politics. We need to be evident part of the campus community.

1) **Description of services :**

Primary activities:

➤ Library services are described on different levels, including basic services and supplemental services. Services are described according to four categories: (1) collections, (2) services, (3) competences and (4) rooms. Different levels are assigned based on those categories, and minimum levels are set.

➤ The description of services is used to determine the tenets of quality service and good governance in librarianship.

➢ Legislation is adjusted to include a more precise list of services offered by libraries.

2. Regulation of library network:

Primary activities:

➢ The library network is regulated based on the principle that the accessibility and quality of library services must improve after the changes are implemented.

➢ An analysis of the collections and services offered in the library network will determine the optimal number and location of libraries.

➢ Recommendations are made to update legislation in order to help the state and local governments offer quality library services.

3. Development of Services:

Primary activities:

➢ The goals and responsibilities of various stakeholders in developing library services are identified, including for library owners (local governments, ministries and others), associations (including the Estonian Librarians Association and the Estonian Libraries Network Consortium), learning institutions, partners (including information systems developers) and others.

➢ Consideration will be given to the establishment of a common Library Services Development Center. This would increase the capability to initiate, plan and run large-scale projects and training programs (through long-term training plans).

➢ Practitioners with different competencies (including cultural workers, education and youth specialists, IT specialists, etc.) are involved in the development and offering of new services.

➢ A central system for national libraries is developed through the local and city central library network and the Library Services Development Center.

➢ The possibility for a common library software to be used by all libraries is analyzed. This includes opportunities to integrate this with the information systems of other memory institutions in order to simplify access for users. A common service platform will give users access to the collections of all libraries.

➢ Ensure the necessary IT support and access to e-collections for all Estonian libraries, including access to Estonian language e-books.

➢ Create the optimal conditions necessary for cultural consumption and leisure time activities (including reading).   Shape the reading habits of children and youth through special library programs by financing the structures that promote this.

4. Training of library specialists:

Primary activities:

➢ The continued modernization of library studies in order to ensure that librarians/information specialists are prepared for the societal and technological developments taking place and for the resulting changing position of libraries, including the increased importance of social skills.   Traditionally,   librarians   are knowledgeable about literature and specialists

on information, but, in the future, they will also be advisors, trainers and initiators.

➢ The opportunities for on-the-job training in the field of librarianship must be increased, made more diverse and tied to the quality requirements and good practices of governance that will be developed for training.

➢ The professional standard for library employees will be updated to reflect the changing library environment.

➢ Development of practical bases for professional study, training and professional internships.

5. Development of the physical environment:

Primary activities:

➢ Libraries will be designed into multifunctional cultural and education centres that serve the different functions of a community center, including cultural, educational and social functions.

➢ Develop libraries into attractive, inspirational and cooperation-fostering places to read, spend time and partake in hobbies and lifelong learning – which also means offering different services and creating a new physical environment.

➢ If needed, then the cross-use or sharing of rooms with other institutions can be considered, including with cultural centres, educational institutions and community centres.

➢ Development of the technical capability of libraries, including investments in updating the computers, providing the additional equipment and software needed and ensuring that technical equipment continues to be constantly updated.

6. Coordination of the field of librarianship:

Primary activities:

➢ Decrease the fragmentation of the field and increase cooperation between libraries.

➢ Reinforce the coordination of activities implemented by the Ministry for Education and Science in their administration-level development of libraries.

Conclusion:

Libraries are changing rapidly, and it is likely that the development of new library service buildings, either in dedicated buildings of their own, or in conjunction with other kinds of services, is likely to continue at a faster pace than for many years. Library authorities now have programmes for adapting or replacing all of their library buildings in the foreseeable future.

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SWAYAM : MOOC INITIATIVE BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

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Abstract: - *MOOC are courses design for large number of participants that can be accessed by anyone anywhere online with free of cost. SWAYAM is a most recent and comprehensive initiative taken by Government of India under Digital India Mission. The main objectives to launch this platform is to serve the education at a very large scale and reach the unreached learners to satisfy their educational need. The present article is an attempt to describe about the structure and challenges of SWAYAM ..*

Keywords: MOOC, SWAYAM, Courses, Distance Learning

Introduction:

A massive open online course (MOOC) is an online course aimed at unlimited participation and open access via the web. In addition to traditional course materials such as filmed lectures, readings, and problem sets, many MOOCs provide interactive courses with user forums to support community interactions among students, professors, and teaching assistants as well as immediate feedback to quick quizzes and assignments. MOOCs are a recent and widely researched   development   in distance education which were first introduced in 2008 by Stephen Downes and George Siemens in the University of Prince Edward Island .

Some of the advantages of a MOOC are as follows:

- No tuition fees
- Open access, exposing top level professors at schools that would otherwise be unavailable to much of the World's population
- Open courses for all interested, regardless of location, resulting in a more diverse student base
- Collecting data via computer programs helps closely monitor the success and failure of each student. Traditional classroom participation cannot offer this type of precise information.
- Some enthusiastic professors have found global sharing of knowledge more appealing. Many acknowledge that MOOCs help them reevaluate their

pedagogical methods, while improving knowledge sharing.

What is SWAYAM ?

SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. This is done through an indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time. All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are available, free of cost to the residents in India. More than 1,000 specially chosen faculty and teachers from across the country have participated in preparing these courses. The courses hosted on SWAYAM are in 4 quadrants – (1) video lecture, (2) specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed (3) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (4) an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts. Steps have been taken to enrich the learning experience by using audio-video, multi-media and state of the art pedagogy / technology. In order to ensure best quality, content are produced and delivered by

nine National Coordinators. They are AICTE for self-paced and international courses, NPTEL for engineering, UGC for non technical post-graduation education, CEC for under-graduate education, NCERT & NIOS for school education, IGNOU for out of the school students, IIMB for management studies and NITTTR for Teacher Training programme. Courses delivered through SWAYAM are available free of cost to the learners, however students wanting certifications shall be registered and offered a certificate on successful completion of the course, with a little fee. At the end of each course, there will be an assessment of the student through proctored examination and the marks/grades secured in this exam could be transferred to the academic record of the students. UGC has already issued the UGC (Credit Framework for online learning courses through SWAYAM) Regulation 2016 advising the Universities to identify courses where credits can be transferred on to the academic record of the students for courses done on SWAYAM. SWAYAM platform is indigenously developed by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with the help of Microsoft and would be ultimately capable of hosting 2000 courses and 80000 hours of learning: covering school, under-graduate, post-graduate, engineering, law and other professional courses.

SWAYAM Initiatives are

- SWAYAM uses indigenously developed IT platform, facilitating hosting of all courses, taught in classrooms from Class 9 till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.

- SWAYAM aims to provide interactive courses, prepared by best teachers in the country and are available free of cost to the residents in India. Over 1,000 specially chosen teachers from across the country have participated in preparing SWAYAM courses.

- Course format: SWAYAM courses are available on swayam.gov.in website in four quadrants: video lecture, specially-prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed, self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts.

- The following shall be National Coordinators for each of the Sectors for the purpose of development of the e-content, delivery of online courses and overseeing the assessment procedures of courses offered on SWAYAM. However, the Ministry can add National Coordinators from time to time depending on the need for expanding the Courses to be offered:

S. No.	National MOOCs Co-ordinator	Sectors
1	University Grants Commission(UGC)	Non-Technology Post Graduate Degree Programmes.

2	NPTEL	Technical / Engineering UG & PG degree Programmes.
3	Consortium for Educational Communication	Non Technology Under Graduate Degree Programmes.
4	IGNOU	Diplomas and Certificates Programmes
5	NCERT	School Educational Programmes from Class 9th to 12th.
6	NIOS	Out of school children Educational Programmes from Class 9th to 12th.
7	IIM Bangalore	Management Programmes.
8	NITTR, Chennai	Teacher Training Programme

Structure of Courses :

A SWAYAM Course classified based on number of weeks of engagement and number of hours of video. A Course is about 40 hours of duration that includes about 20 Hours Video and multimedia e-Content deliveries. The production process of content / e-Content development meet highest industry standards, both in technical and academic terms. The content like Assignments, Glossary, downloadable PDFs, and DOCs etc. saved in database directly in binary formats. This will add content utility transforming it from static to dynamic for future warehousing purposes.

The following is the suggested week plan template for a SWAYAM

Week 1:Introduction Learning Outcomes		
Content	**Activities**	**Assessment**
Video/s Multimedia e-content (inclusive of graphics/ animations/ scenarios/ case-study) Textual Handout Reading list (core and supplementary)	Assignments Discussion Practical assignment (as per requirement)	Quiz Peer Assessment
Week 2: Introduction, Learning Outcomes		
Content	**Activities**	**Assessment**
Video/s Multimedia e-content (inclusive of graphics/ animations/ scenarios/ case-study) Textual Handout	Assignments Discussion Practical assignment (as per requirement) Any other…	Quiz Peer Assessment

Reading list (core and supplementary)		

Process of Development of e- content:

The National Coordinator ensures that the best teacher in the Country is selected to work as the 'Principal Investigator (PI)' or 'Subject Matter Expert (SME)'. Each PI/SME will identify his/ her team of teachers with proven abilities and allocate modules to them. The selected teachers, if necessary, are trained in a workshop on the modalities and the quality standards for recording, which include:

a) Defining the Course design, pre-requisites and expected outcomes

b) Splitting the course into weeks and short modules

c) Preparing quizzes for each lecture for self-testing

d) Weekly assessments and assignments

e) Discussion forums to answer questions online.

f) Practice offering of MOOC for training and course delivery.

The team prepares the content, based on the model curriculum prescribed by the Regulators; updated with the recent developments in the field. In the case of a new course, a team of experts will arrive at a suitable curriculum. This may involve repurposing the e-Content created elsewhere. Studios are allocated for recording and for creating multimedia for the course. Each module normally takes a week to prepare. The National

Coordinator should put in place a system for pre-viewing the e content created by experts and stakeholders.

Analysis of SWAYAM (www.swayam.gov.in) Access on 16th January 2019

- **Programme Categories :**

SWAYAM provides seven types of categories of courses under MOOC platform . These are as follows :

1. SCHOOL (111)
2. CERTIFICATE (119)
3. DIPLOMA (39)
4. UNDERGRADUATE (1076)
5. POST GRADUATE (703)
6. D.EL.ED COURSE
7. ANNUAL REFRESHER PROGRAMME IN TEACHING (ARPIT)

- **Subjects and number of categories**

SWAYAM has provided 397 categories of courses among 14 subjects. Highest ranking of categories found in Engineering and lowest among Commerce subject . Distribution of category wise subjects are as follows :

Sr. No.	Subjects	Categories
1	Engineering	293
2	Science	28
3	Law	15
	Arts and Recreation	3

4	Humanities	12
5	Education	10
6	Mathematics	9
7	Library and Information Science	8
8	Language	4
9	Arts	3
10	General	3
11	Management	3
12	Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT)	3
13	Architecture & Planning	2
14	Commerce	1
	Total	397

Language wise Distribution:

SWAYAM covers two languages i.e English and Hindi . Courses under 389 categories of different subjects offer English as a medium of instruction while 8 categories offered in hindi medium.

Sr. No.	Language	No. of Categories
1	English	389
2	Hindi	8
	Total	397

Learning Path wise Distribution:

Following table shows that highest no. of category of courses offered in Post Graduate path i.e. 299 categories followed by Under Graduate

path 89 categories and Certificate as a learning path by 9 categories respectively.

Sr. No.	Learning Path	No. of Categories
1	Post Graduate	299
2	Under Graduate	89
3	Certificate	9
	Total	397

1. Challenges for SWAYAM :

There are many challenges regarding implementation of SWAYAM in India. These are as follows :

Low Awareness among learners:

Nautiyal and Sinha (2015) conducted a study on awareness of students and teachers to analyze the extent to which the students and teachers are aware of the online resources and are able to use it for teaching learning purposes. They found that 86% of students believed that online learning technology is highly effective in teaching and learning, only 34% of them actually practically involved themselves with technology. It shows that there is a wide gap between theory and practice of technology.

Low Awareness among teachers:

Singh and Chauhan (2017) conducted an online survey on awareness about MOOCs on teacher educator. Data was collected from teacher educators from all over India and found that

teachers know basic idea of MOOC but they are not aware about process, procedure and its strategies. It shows that there is a need to develop proper understanding about MOOC among teachers.

Lack of Resources in Institutions:

In India, in many institutions there is a lack of resources like Computers, Internet Connection , Audio/ Visual lab and smart classrooms.

Diversified need of Learners:

Most of the learners in India are not familiar with English. They do not have the knowledge and fluency in English. To overcome this problem SWAYAM courses should be offered in different languages.

Quality Issue:

To maintain quality in MOOC is another big challenge. For creating and deliver quality content efficient and quality resource persons and teachers are required.

Other Challenges are :

Lack of technological Infrastructure , Less enrolment in courses, High dropout rate and Increasing awareness about MOOC.

Conclusion:

SWAYAM has made the education easily accessible to anyone anywhere anytime around

the globe and made people's life more improved by providing flexible and quality learning as it was earlier. They have made a difference by providing free courses and enabled people and students world around to participate, interact, discuss and learn from the renowned faculty thereby improving people's live and bring out real change to communities as a whole. Moreover, there should be a cost effective and clever management for running MOOCs and a well adopted strategy which fits the universities and institutions. The MOOCs and online education have huge potential which would help accelerate and ensure social cohesion and sustainable growth. With little efforts by the India government, online education can be extended to every individual. The education system managed through advanced technologies and online studies will definitely help India to nurture its growth.

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LIBRARY SERVICES AND THEIR UTILIZATION IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *As gateways to knowledge and culture libraries play a fundamental role in society. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning support literacy and education; help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society. They also help ensure an authentic record to knowledge created and accumulated by past generations. The development in information technology has facilitated the accessing, transmitting and storing information/knowledge. Modern technology services provide the opportunity to create and deliver content in context .this paper focused concept of library services and their utility in many types of libraries.*

Keywords: Library Services, Types of Services, Use of Library Services

Introduction:

In this different types of libraries services available different types like that public school, colleges   universities, reference, industrial ,private, research ,government libraries and their different form of providing the their service

Types of service

i) Traditional and modern services:

1-Audio-Visual Services-Books, Large print

2-CD-DVD & Computer Games

3- Internet Access.

4- Community Clubs etc.

 ii) Web 2.0 based library services:

1-OPAC –Online Public Access Catalogue

2-BLOGS and WIKIS

3-Content Tagging

4-RSS Feeds

5-Customer as collaborator

6-E-Learning environment

7-Federated Search etc.

Need of Library Services:

1) To helping literacy to become permanent.

2) The improvement of knowledge

3) Assisting to adjust to existing social ,political, and economic activities of the community .

4) Enabling the individual to develop its full potentials and widening the range of its perception interests and skill.

5) Personal awareness to learners of their rights in society and to appreciate the social values and be able to change for easy adaption into the expected roles within the society.

Further discusses the need for library services will help to develop a habit of continues reading even after education and literacy classes are completed.

Knowledge store is important but the most important of knowledge sharing's and this is possible through the services.

Library services and their utility:

1) WEB 2.0 Services used in libraries:

Online Wikipedia "library 2.0 is a loosely defined model for a modernized form of library services that reflects a transition within the library world in the way that services are delivered to users .the focus is on user-centred change and participation in the creation of content and community .this includes online services such as the use of OPAC system and an increased flow of information from the user back to the library."

Service of library web 2.0 concepts the library is everywhere, user of library services flexible, the library invite participation component- based system, the library is a human centred .library as a place of unrestricted access to information.

i)WEB 2.0 Library services utilities:

WIKIS subject guide, database, online book shelf, live chat ,E-learning, blogs, subject gateways/websites, E-resources, WI-FI, web OPAC, RSS Feeds, online feedback ,online reference service, information literacy.

1) OPAC:

'With emphasis on "USER -CENTRED" change and interaction .online public access catalogue. Users access the knowledge through the OPAC .information can be released to flow in every direction (Library to user, user to library, library to library and user to user) online document delivery services combination of physical and virtual services, a move underway in many types of ways and libraries such as inter library loan (ILL)two or more than universities ,colleges, libraries etc.

2)RSS Feeds:

These modules provide facilities to user republish content from other sites or blogs on their blogs RSS Feeds for users to subscribe to including updates on new items in a collection new services and new contents.

3) Blogs:

These modules of web 2.0 technology mentioned new method of publication .blog as a new source of information that will benefit collection development blog provide a place for "news, events, and discussion".

4) Content tagging:

These applications interest mostly the libraries. The idea of this application is similar to an open catalogue.

Traditional and Modern services used in library:

1) Audio- Visual service:

Library free and open to all users as per their types library users used audio and visual services

and get the knowledge for the library stack and services.

2) CD-DVD Services:

Libraries provide CD-DVD Facilities to their users and researcher to develop and increase user personality.

3) Internet Access:

Internet facility connects users two culture, community, country, place etc. Internet gives current knowledge and provides the new knowledge deeply and highly speeded data. The service is accessible across the Internet or other electronic networks The service is consumed by a person across the Internet or other electronic network .There might be a fee that the consumer pays the provider for using the e-service, but that might not always be the case as for example in some e-services offered by the government.

4) Community clubs:

Library services include the community club and integrate the users and their cultural, emotional, education, social relation in the users and their knowledge sharing involvement.

5) Translation services:

Library provides translation service to the users and its researcher their study purpose. Research scholar expected available the knowledge resource know their language.

6) Referral service/Reference services:

In this service referral and reference service user expect to the staff accurate knowledge to the information place and information etc. referral service provide knowledge to the user place of

information ,reference service provide direct information.

7) Retrieval service:

Library provide to the user retrieve the limited copies and how much copies many copies available in same and micro form etc.

Role of library services:

enhance coordination among federal programs that relate to library and information services; promote continuous improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States; facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry; encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public; promote literacy, education, and lifelong learning and to enhance and expand the services and resources provided by libraries, including those services and resources relating to workforce development, 21st century skills, and digital literacy skills; enhance the skills of the current library workforce and to recruit future professionals to the field of library and information services; ensure the preservation of knowledge and library collections in all formats and to enable libraries to serve their communities during disasters; enhance the role of libraries within the information infrastructure of the United States in order to support research, education, and innovation; and promote library services that provide users with access to information through

national, state, local, regional, and international collaborations and networks.

Conclusion-

Library provide their service by applying various information technology .the libraries are providing online as well as offline service to its user to society and their information needs ,libraries are changing their roles offline to online services .so this article library services and its utility in the world or community of users their service will be changed time to time place to place etc.

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MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES

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Abstract: - *Academic libraries are continually evolving to adapt to changing methods of research, teaching and learning. This evolution includes creating or acquiring tools and resources to serve students and faculty. This article briefly explains the concept of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), role if librarian, position of librarian in emergence of MOOCs and role that a librarian could undertake within the research, production, and presentation of MOOCs.*

Keywords: MOOC, TAs, learning skills.

Introduction:

A massive open online course is an online course aimed at unlimited participation and open access via the web In addition to traditional course materials, such as filmed lectures, readings, and problem sets, many MOOCs provide interactive courses with user forums to support community interactions among students, professors, and teaching assistants (TAs), as well as immediate feedback to quick quizzes and assignments. MOOCs are a recent and widely researched development in distance education, first introduced in 2006 and emerged as a popular mode of learning in 2012.

MOOCs can provide libraries with unlimited opportunities to reach new constituencies, improve global access to knowledge, and offer new ways to teach information literacy and other lifelong learning skills.

Why MOOCs ?

MOOCs is as a form of extension and outreach: serving non traditional learners with specific professional needs and/or field-based knowledge and skill requirements. There are many constituencies, and purposes, that MOOCs can serve. These may include mature learners with specific professional objectives, independently motivated learners of any age pursuing academic interests in a self-guided manner, and learners who cannot afford traditional campus-based programs.

As a knowledge enterprise, one of the chief benefits to us of developing MOOCs is the ability to study this platform. MOOCs generate significant learner data, and we have the tools on

this campus for sophisticated analyses that will teach us not only about the effectiveness of MOOCs, but also about learning processes and what types of opportunities work for different kinds of students.

Libraries in the time of MOOCs:

MOOCs give librarians new opportunities to help shape the conversation about changes in higher education and to guide administrators, faculty, and students through these changes. To assume this role, librarians must understand the MOOCs landscape. Numerous stakeholders will have an interest in the massive intellectual property that ultimately resides in libraries' owned and licensed digital repositories. Studying and adopting technologies to manage and monitor MOOC usage of library resources will be essential to controlling access and tightening Internet safeguards.

MOOCSs and library resources:

The new MOOC frontier calls not only for mitigating copyright risk and advocating for new services but also for establishing the grounds for network access. Most institutions are not equipped with the technology infrastructure to manage a MOOC, said Dames, which entails thousands of people pulling or streaming multimedia assets concurrently.

Similarly, MOOCs will require drawing up a new licensing model that gives a huge national and overseas market access to library resources. Typically, libraries give walk-in patrons access to resources but restrict remote resource access to users affiliated with the college or university. This

model works reasonably well when there is a known population; with MOOCs, this option is not viable.

One model that might work is an opt-in model for both patrons and vendors. Some MOOC students might take courses without ever using library electronic resources, but students who would like access to those resources could opt for a premium service at an additional charge. With this model, there would be a combination of fixed costs to opt in to the service, plus a per item charge (article or chapter). Operationally, signing up for library service could be part of the course registration process, with the MOOCs provider passing ID information to the library. On the library side, patrons taking MOOC courses exclusively would be segmented from the main patron file. Setting up an authentication schema (such as EZ Proxy) would distinguish MOOC patrons logging in remotely from traditional students and faculty. In addition, having an Internet Protocol (IP) range set aside for the MOOC student would also allow institutions to restrict the amount or speed of downloads.

Segmenting the MOOC students would also let librarians monitor MOOC usage separately from the main university usage and would help ensure that pirates aren't downloading the entire database. Vendors — including database companies, publishers, and aggregators — will be particularly concerned to ensure that access to their licensed database is really controlled and that the marginal revenue from additional users is worth the risk. Using a distinct authentication

scheme for the MOOC students will also let institutions put in place more effective security features. For example, additional measures might include a system that prevents access from two or more geographically disparate areas more or less simultaneously. Restricting access to a specific device would be another possibility.

For vendors willing to experiment with access to the library as an opt-in service, only those MOOC students who agreed to pay the premium would have access to vendor-provided resources. With revenue coming in commensurate with usage for this category of students, vendors might come to view this as an additional revenue stream that's worth the extra risk.

Conclusion:

Present paper attempts to give some idea for beginners in MOOCs. It is neccesary for labrarians to research more about courses available on MOOCs and make it available to students also find out more ways to make it more effective for faculty as well as students.

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ROLE OF BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM IN LIBRARY

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Abstract: - *The First Library Subsidized Electronic Bulletin Board System, begun in November 1981 at the North – Pulaski Branch of the Chicago Public Library is described. Electronic Bulletin Board Systems are vital tools for computer-mediated communication among computer users. These are comparable to the bulletin boards that are showed in a library. Conversely, these are operated electronically on computer Networks. This article gives a summary about electronic BBSs, the Infrastructure required to set up BBS, and their applications in general. And which types of services provided in libraries mention here.*

Keywords: Bulletin board system (BBS), Bulletin board services (BBS), Infrastructure Essential for (BBS), and Advantages of (BBS).

INTRODUCTION

Bulletin Board Systems (BBS) started in the late 70s, as a means of communication for virtual community existing in Cyberspace where participants usually under pseudonames may send and receive public and private messages to each other on any topic, transfer software, play online games, etc. Ward Christensen and Randy Suess of USA had discussed on 18 January 1978, about designing of the first electronic BBS in the world and realized the system on 16 February 1978. This System was a message only system for the PC users and the topics involved were C, Assembler, Al, programming techniques and communications. This BBS was designed on an 8080 processor with 24 KB RAM, a floppy disc drive and a modem interface.

WHAT IS A BBS?

The BBS is a miniature form of an online system for a cost-effective distribution of information in electronic format. BBS supports interactive communication between users on a wide variability of issues ranging from hobbies to politics. On some BBSs, it is possible for the users to communicate both interactively and to leave communications for other users. Some bulletin

boards are considered more of a talk-net than a stage to exchange research information. Most BBSs make available a dialogue topic list with brief descriptions under each topic heading. Easy to use menus guide the new user through the bulletin boards. Some bulletin boards provide file transfer services. Rutgers Bulletin Board Service (Quartz, USA) and University of North Carolin (Samba, USA), Bulletin Board for Librarians (BUBL, UK), National information on Software and Services (NISS, UK) are particular of the important bulletin boards available on the networks.

Bulletin Board Systems – General Features

A bulletin board system is a public or private meeting place for the exchange of information, just like a physical bulletin board. Bulletin board systems can be implemented using special software and hardware, on most widely used personal computer models. They can also be implemented as a feature of many online computer services. However they are implemented, bulletin board systems generally offer a standard group of services to members. These are:

• E-Mail;

• Conferencing between special interest groups;

• Bulletins and Notices;

• File exchange (Libraries of data files available for upload and download to

 Members);

• Doors to special programs, to assist or entertain members.

Three of these services, bulletin capacity, file exchange, and electronic mail, were specifically requested by the Depository Library Council at its spring 1990 meeting.

GENERAL INSTANCE OF BBS:

➢ Electronic mail

➢ Software exchange

➢ Electronic computer conferencing

➢ Electronic publishing

➢ Current contents

➢ Mailing lists

➢ Special interest groups/news groups

➢ Conducting research, surveys, etc.

➢ Networking

➢ Computer-based chatting (simulation)

➢ Electronic document & article delivery

➢ Bulletins/features

➢ Access to network resources

➢ Archive

Benefits of BBS

A. BBS meets all of the functional requirements LPS has established for communication services, i.e., messaging capacity, file exchange, and E-Mail.

B. Timely, low cost transfer of data is possible to most of the depository community.

C. While BBS software is specific to the type of operating system in use, BBS's can be accessed by any microcomputer user who has compatible communications software and a phone modem. This allows incompatible microcomputer types to exchange information.

D. A BBS can be implemented either on a microcomputer or as a part of a larger online

service. This flexibility of implementation is an important asset, since it allows LPS to adjust its implementation to various factor.

INFRASTRUCTURE ESSENTIAL FOR BBS

Establishing an electronic BBS, requires a PC, a modem, a telephone line and the BBS software. There are several software packages that allow us to setup and run a BBS. These software run on variety of computers from a simple PC (286) to Pentium (multi-processor), minis and mainframes.

a. Manpower/ Human Resources

One system operator (SYSOP) is required to maintain the system who will receive information from the contributors, edit it and add to the BBS. Thus, he is called as BBS moderator or operator. Depending upon the increase in the amount of information, more manpower may be required to operate, update and maintain the system. The person(s) may/may not be a computer professional; anyone having some experience on computers and also some knowledge in BBS would be able to perform this job.

b. Hardware Required to Access/ Use BB Services

Anyone having an IBM AT or compatible with 512 KB RAM, having high density floppy drive, 15 MB hard drive, RS 232 serial port with modem and cable, and voice grade telephone line would be able to access/use these services.

c. Hardware Required to Setup a BBS

1. Computer and Peripherals

For setting up a multimode BBS of 10 lines, the PC should have multiple COM ports and faster speed to handle multiple connections. For setting up a full-fledged, national level professional BBS, a dedicated 33 MHz clock speed mainframe is required. An average system configuration required for setting up a BBS would be:

Computer: Server with 486 DX2/33 MHz or 40 MHz or higher if possible, 20 to 24 MB RAM and 500 MB HDD. Operating System: DOS/Windows /Novel/Unix BBS software: Wildcat 4.01 (more software's are listed in Table 3). Telephone: A dedicated telephone line/ lines depending on the requirement. Modem:ZyXEL 1496E or equal having required baud speed. Modem Speed: 1.2 kbps to 28.8 kbps.

2. Modem

Modem is one of the important components of the BBS. All BBS software do not support all kinds of modems, however, a few like Hayes and US Robotics modems support all types of BBS software. It is better to select a modem of industry standard (i.e., Hayes, AT Commands, MNP Protocol, etc.) and international standards (CCITT V.32, V.22, etc.). Since userswill be using modems of different makes, it is better to select a modem that supports maximum protocols.

d. Selection Technique for BBS Software

There is no perfect BBS software which matches the needs of all the users. Each software has some strengths and weaknesses and therefore

comparisons among the software are difficult. There are three main characteristics that decide the selection of a BBS software, viz. user needs, software features, and software quality.

A PROPOSED BBS FOR LIBRARIES

The BBS should be attractive (in terms of its ingredients to attract callers), user-friendly, advertising, informative and should provide up-to-date information. An important barometer oi BBS success is the ' I number of calls it generates. An attempt is being made to design a model BBS namely Indian Bulletin Board System for Librarians (IBBSYL). Various features of the proposed system are explained in the following sections. IBBSL can be designed and implemented by any national agency like INSDOC or DESIDOC. General topics to be covered in the BBS can include advice columns, articles on subjects of interest, book reviews, electronic mail and conferencing, inter-library loan, job listings, library information (such as programs, addresses, board members, etc.), local BBS members list, mailing lists and new books, online newsletters and surveys, information and advice on computers/ telecommunications, news, word- processing, information exchange, advertisements, conferencing, sponsors and grants, bulletins (display of text files), public message areas (online conferences), file transfer (upload and downloading), etc.

I.   Basic Features

IBBSYL would provide online information services to the ERNET users (particularly

librarians in India). The proposed BBS would have the following sections in the main menu:

A - All about IBBSYL

B - Reference Services

C - Current Contents

D - Directories

E - Electronic Journals

F - New Titles in LIS

G - Mailing Lists

H - LIS Research in India

I - Services of DESIDOC/lNSDOC

J - TIC'S News

K - Library Systems and Software

L - Special Interest Groups

Bulletin Board Services in Library:

1.   Current Contents:

This menu would provide information from the contents page(s) of latest journals. Simply by selecting a menu option, the contents of that particular journal will be displayed. For example by typing 'CLl', and pressing 'Enter' key, the system will display Library High Tech journal's latest issue contents page. This service can be further extended by giving an abstract of that article also.

2.   Directories:

Various directories available on IBBSYL would be covered under this menu. These include OPACs, information services and mail addresses on ERNET, different types of library directories, etc. This will help the remote library users and would be a better method of resources sharing.

3. Electronic Journals/Projects:

This menu will give the latest information about electronic publishing, electronic journals and the research projects undertaken by various institutions. One can read a few full-text electronic journals through this BBS. Even, DESIDOC Bulletin of lnformation Technology can also be made available in electronic form on IBBSYL and all the ERNET users will be able to access the same at their offices.

4. New Titles in LIS:

This menu would provide information about the latest books, monographs, reports, etc. published in the field of LIS. Abstracts or reviews of these publications would also be included on this BBS.

5. Mailing Lists:

The standard LIS mailing lists from India, UK, and USA for LIS conferences, seminars and meetings would be available in this section.

6. LIS Research in India:

This section would provide information on LIS research in library schools, scientific institutions and research groups. It would also provide information about research funding bodies, how to apply for a research project and get the research grants.

7. DESIDOC/INSDOC Services:

It would give information about national documentation centres like DESIDOC or INSDOC and their services to scientific community. The services provided by Defence Science Library, Reprography Division, Printing Division and Database Design Division and the service charges for the outside users would be listed. Later, publications brought out by these agencies can also be made available in electronic form on this system. *

8. TICs News:

This section would give the list of services provided by the Technical informationCentre's (TICs) of the major institutions situated in various parts of the country. The meetings organized by various libraries/TICs and their outcome may also be provided in this section.

9. Library Systems & Software:

It will be an advice information section for the librarians about the latest hardware, software, databases and CD-ROMs available in Indian and foreign markets.

10. Special Interest Groups:

Special interest groups (SIGs) can have interaction with each other through teleconferencing. The system may have as many SlGs as are required. For example, the Public-Access Computer System Forum (PACS-L) is a computer conference that deals with all computer systems that libraries make available to their patrons.

Conclusion:

A number of bulletin board services are available on national/international networks throughout the world facilitating information exchange through e-mail, computer conferencing, etc. to a group of

people working in a particular subject area or geographical region. Initially BBSs were started in the universities/researchinstitutions. However, private agencies are also operating such services now-a-days. BBS software vendors claim that majority of their customers (about 80%) are from business or government and only about 20% are hobby or entertainment users. While a number of BBS software packages are available for UNIX, the vast majority are written for MS-DOS to make the service as cheapest as possible. Shareware and Freeware are available on many larger BBSs for downloading.

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MOOC: MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Massive open online courses (MOOC) are a new good initiative designed by Government of India to provide the free online platform for teaching learning resources to all from standard 9th to post graduation. All Courses are interactive prepared by experienced teachers without cost. It has four quadrant i.e video lectures, reading material, assessment tests and discussion forum to clear the doubts. For smooth conduction nine National Coordinators have been appointed: They are AICTE for self paced and international courses, NPTEL for engineering, UGC for non-technical PG courses, CEC for undergraduate courses, NCERT &NIOS for school education IGNOU for out of the school students, IIMB for management studies and NITTR for Teachers Training programme. This Paper explained about overview of MOOC.*

Keywords: MOOC; massive open online courses

Introduction

India has a history about distance learning or correspondence courses for all learners or students on reasonable cost. Study material is delivered to learners through post. India Government had taken a step ahead for distance education through digital platform in 2014. It was already exist in NPTEL form. IITs initiated NPTEL in collaboration with the Government of India and now MOOC.Since the early days of computing, academics have shared digital content and recently there has been much interest in the sharing of open educational resources (OER), particularly relating to higher education, which has also become an important resource base for teachers and learners. The concept of open access to learning was taken in a different direction with the introduction of the massive open online courses or MOOCs in 2014.

A MOOC brings together people interested in learning and an expert or experts who seek to facilitate the learning. Connectivity is usually provided through social networking, and a set of freely accessible online resources provides the content or the study material.

Participation in a MOOC is completely voluntary and is dependent on the interested individual.

This study seems to reflect the growing interest in MOOCs. However, most research has investigated the learner perspective, with a significant minor focus on the institutional threats and opportunities. The lack of published research on MOOC facilitators' experience and practices leaves a significant gap in the literature. The possible cultural differences of participants in MOOCs and their MOOC experience would be an interesting avenue of research in relation to cultural tension in MOOCs.

Due to the large volumes of data generated by the 'massive' number of experts engaged in a MOOC, being up-to-date with the ongoing discussions can be challenging or even overwhelming. Exploring the strategies used by students who continue to be active participants in a MOOC could provide some insight into possible solutions to the information overload in a MOOC environment for both other MOOC learners and for MOOC researchers. Recognition for MOOCs has no issue due to government hand.

Examination:

Further, in order to bring transparency and qualitative difference, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt., of India, has set up 'National Testing Agency' (NTA), a premier testing organization, for conduct of Competitive entrance examinations, for Admissions and Fellowships in higher educational Institutions. Starting from 18 th December 2018,

NTA is committed to conduct UGC-NET, JEE (Main), NEET, CMAT, GPAT etc for students numbering more than 40 Lakhs. During 'July-November 2018 session', students wanting certifications, SWAYAM has registered about 3800 students for 90 courses, with a little fee. The examinations on this, is being conducted by NTA, thought the country, using Computer Based Testing (CBT) methodology, on 1 st and 2 nd December 2018, at about 62 cities and 85 Centers. The students shall be offered a certificate on successful completion of the course.

Advantages:

1. SWAYAM provide one integrated platform and a portal for online courses, using information and communication technology, covering learners from Schooling, class 9 to 12; Under Graduates & Post Graduates, in all subjects.

2. At present more than 2000 MOOCs are hosted on SWAYAM, prepared by specially chosen faculty and teachers, across the Country. The courses are interactive and are available free of cost, to the learners.

3. UGC and AICTE have issued 'Credit Framework for online learning courses through SWAYAM, Regulation 2016' allowing up to 20% Online courses taken through SWAYAM, to be counted for credit. Grades earned by successful students studying in conventional Institutes shall be transferred to the academic record of such Students.

4. Knowledge is free of cost.

5. Access any time anywhere.

6. No limit of age.

Disadvantages:

1. Un skilled person cannot use MOOC.

2. Certification exam on some cost, some of students are not able to pay the fees of exam.

3. Limitation of period of course.

4. Awareness about MOOC among students are less.

5. Curiosity are still less among the learners.

6. Not an easy job to maintain continual basis.

Conclusion:

MOOCs have created wide interest as a change agent in higher education, and the peer-reviewed research literature on them is growing but still limited. While there is research into the learner perspective, neither the creator/facilitator perspective nor the technological aspects are being widely researched. MOOCs generate a unique platform of data in digital form for interested researchers. There are further interesting research avenues such as cultural tensions within courses and the ethical aspects of using data generated by MOOC participants still to be explored. MOOC is an important resource in increasing and updating of knowledge.

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Theme - 04

Role of ICT

in

Rescaling Libraries

A DIGITAL LIBRARY MODEL FOR RAYAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA

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Abstract: - *The Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara has developed digital library for the society by using web base techniques. The information resources are prepared by the teachers of the institution. The information resources selected for the digital library are rare, unique and important. It is very good being an institutional repository, but as a digital library it need to have professional guidance and to use standard digital library software as well as to use Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI–PMH) Architecture. It also need to use the community, collection and item wise arrangement for creating and maintaining individual college collection along with whole institution.A model of digital library will help to overcome the lacuna in the present digital library.*

Keywords: Digital Library, Digital Library Software, Digital library Architecture. Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Digital Library Model.

1. Introduction:

The impact of information communication technologies has changed the dimensions in the various areas such as knowledge industry, socio-economic and political areas, higher education and the globalized environments had a direct impact on the libraries. The Rayat Shikshan Sanstha as an institute and its colleges also has the impact of ICT, digitization of the modern era. There are internal and external forces pressurized to evolve the digital libraries. The main objective of the libraries is to support the teaching and research activities of the particular organization.

To fulfill these objectives the libraries are needed to provide the right information to the right users at the right time and in the right form at the remotest place. In the digital age, the resources are in digital forms, so the nature of services would have to be different. The staff should be techno savvy and there is a need to use the technology for the superior functioning of the library. To cope up with this situation the staff needs to develop specific skills and training for better management of the library profession. There is also a need to train the user for handling use of the e-resources and their utilization in the

learning process. The digital information is available in a variety of forms such as e-books, e-journals, databases, online resources, digital content, consortia etc. which require specific training and skills for handling the same.

2. Definition of Digital Library:

Digital library is a collection of information stored in digital / electronic form, available on the internet or on CD-ROM, with provision of seamless access, efficient and effective search and advance search without any physical restriction.

3. Reason for building digital libraries

The digital library is built generally for the following reasons.

1. To create and develop digitized collection and resources.
2. There is a demand from the user community.
3. The digital library technology helps to manage large amount of digital contents very effectively.
4. The digital library is needed to procure the online publication and to provide link to important sources of information.
5. The digital library will help to save the space problem.
6. Creation and maintenance of digital library technology is available now days.
7. To save the traditional libraries an old and rare document.
8. For promoting economic and efficient delivery of the information to all sections of the society.

4. Specific Reason for building Rayat Knowledge Bank:

a) To provide a single platform for the digital content of an intuition.
b) To create digital educational material for the teacher's , student and to the society
c) To provide important links to different educational websites / portals
d) To motivate teaching staff for creation of quality education content, for the benefit of teacher and student community.

By considering the above reason the institution has developed the digital library for its user's community.

5. Present status of Rayat Knowledge Bank:

On the 4th of October 2015, the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha has created the digital library popularly known as the **Rayat Knowledge Bank** which includes the following number E-Resources.

SR. No.	Particulars of E-Resources	No. of Content
1.	Power Point Presentations (PPT's)	18, 478
2.	e-Video's	923
3.	E-Books	734
4.	Pages 734	50,346

The URL and Screen shot of the website is as

shown below

The Strength of Digital Library of an Institution:

The strength of digital library of an institution is as follows

a) The initiative taken for creation of digital library by an organization is the golden history for the improvement of education environment and digital library culture.

b) The present digital library fulfils the need of central digital library of an organization.

c) The digital library is having strong management support from organization.

d) The professional human resources are present in the organization for the development of digital library.

e) The infrastructure facility provided by an organization is sound.

f) The digital library follows server and client architecture.

g) An organization has used window operating system, Scanning software, Acrobat adobe software which is essential for the digital library.

h) The digital library follows IPR and digital right management properly.

i) It has included books, images, power point presentation, audio, video recording.

j) It has highlighted history of an organization properly. The publication on Dr. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil and Sou. Lakshmibai Bhaurao Patil's contribution in the development of an organization has nicely covered.

k) It also provided links to other open resources such as Arvind Gupta, Khan Academy, Science experiment Videos, Digital locker, You Tube and many mores. The quality of the educational content is very good.

l) The motto of an institution is to make learning more effective because of that, more number of PPT's is included in digital library.

m) The educational content is from primary to senior college level as a learning object. The rare material &back issues of periodical are made available in digital library.

n) The digital library is open to society. No restriction for the use of information.

o) The usability of digital library is also very high, because of large number of community in the organization.

6. Challenges faced by the present digital library:

The following are problems and limitation associated with the digital library of an institution which is highlighted below:

a) It has used website based technique for development of digital library instead of using standard digital library software. Only website designer will play important role for adding and deleting the contents.

b) The storage capacity of the present system is only 1TB.

c) For periodicals back issues individual pages are scanned and are converted in PDF form. Professional scanning, cleaning and use of OCR techniques was not properly followed in the system. .

d) The information is arranged in folders and subfolders which are not expected in the digital library.

e) The standards formats and protocol are not used in the system. Metadata standard such as Dublin core, MARC, ASCII are not followed in the present system.

f) The facilities such as navigation, prompt retrieval, browsing and interaction are absent in the system. Search and advance search facility is not present in the digital library.

g) User interface is there but retrieval of information is very poor.

h) As per services real time question answering, on demand help, information literacy and user involvement mechanisms is absent in the system.

i) Alerting services such as my profile, citation, RSS Feed is not present in the system.

To overcome the lacuna the study is carried out under the topic **"Creation of Digital Library for the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha."** The following findings and suggestion were found out of study.

7. Findings of the study: The Prominent findings of the study

a) The present digital library fulfills the need of central digital library as an organizationas per collection of resources.

b) The proper organization of committee for digital library was not found with the representation of librarian.

c) Two technical personnel's from engineering background are working on the project.

d) Lump sum budget provision is made at the organizational level for building and development of digital library.

e) Proper ICT infrastructure such as server, client arrangement and networking used in the system**.**

f) Web page created and hyperlinks are provided, No standards digital library software was used for creation of digital library.

g) Follow the IPR and Digital Right Management issue properly

h) The collection of resources was properly done.

i) The information is simply arranged in folder and subfolder wise.

j) Open access provided to the Rayat Knowledge Bank.

k) Special collection services, such as PPT,

Audio and Video collection are provided. It also provides web based library services**.**

l) The present system has not followed the standards and protocols of digital library.

m) Search and advance search facility is absent in the system, the information is arranged in folder and subfolders.

n) Training to staff and user was not followed adequately.

o) It follows centralization method for adding the resources in digital library.

8. Suggestion of the study:

The following are important suggestions to improve digital library of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.

a) Extension and decentralization of digital library of an organization is very essential for maximize the use of information.

b) The organization should develop digital library committee with the representation of professional librarian and digital library expert.

c) Professional human resource are already present in the organization to make use of the same by providing decentralization of power for adding digital resources and maintaining individual identity of digital library within organization.

d) Technical personnel's should be appointed as per the requirement of digital library.

e) Make budget provision regularly for the development of digital library at college and organization level respectively.

f) Use the client-server architecture, Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI–PMH) Architecture and cloud computing with use of technology such as computing, hardware and software networking. The information storage, retrieval, multimedia and user interface design is essential for creation and development of digital library.

g) Use Dspace Open source software for extension and modernization of digital library of an organization.

h) Follow the IPR and Digital Right Management issue properly by organizing the various training programs sessions for different groups of digital library users and organizer regularly.

i) Follow the community, collection and item wise organization of information in the digital library. Improvement in real time question answering, on demand help, information literacy and user involvement mechanisms should be follow in the system. The organizing of information resources of the Karmaveer Prabodhini as well as from 42 colleges should have separate entity in digital library.

j) Use the institutional logo for design the interface of digital library, create menu and buttons to highlight digital library activities. Use the proper font size and colour to make attractive design of digital library. Provide the visitor counter and help menu for educating users.

k) Password based access to registered users should be provided to Rayat Knowledge Bank for security purpose.

l) Search and advanced digital library services likeE-Alerts, RSS Feeds, Ask an-expert or eDDs should be provided. Achieve the cost-effectiveness and improve the quality of service for strengthening digital library activities.

m) Use the standard format file and protocols, the Meta data format such as Dublin Core (DC), Z39.50. METS (Metadata Encoding and transmission Standards) and ISAD (G) are very useful while creation and development of digital library.

n) Develop the pull technology such as visit to different websites, search and browse interface, library portals, web based user education, integrated search interface and also links the subject specific blogs. The facilities such as navigation, prompt retrieval, browsing and interaction also need improvement.

o) Arrange the training sessions for staff and user periodically at organization and college level regularly to maximize the use of digital library. Develop various skills amongst library staff for handling digital library activities.

p) To follow decentralization of adding resources in digital library. Extend the rights to 42 college librarians

q) Users interface must be given to the Rayat Knowledge Bank, create an independent web page, link the created webpage to the college's website and also link webpage to the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's prime website. Extensively market digital library for maximize use.

9. Digital Library Model to Rayat Shikshan Sanstha:

Based on the findings of the study, a model of digital library has been evolved by the researcher.

A) **To continue the present digital library model self-hosting** along with use of Standard software. The institute can make mirroring of digital library contents and replica can be hosted on other servers maintained by some commercial and professional firms. or

B) **Outsource the digital library Server infrastructure and cloud computing:** The digital library to be outsourcing to commercial and professional firms. The library automation processes of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's 40 colleges are carrying out centrally through MKCL, Pune by using libreria Software. They should use the open source integrated software such as Koha and Dspace for maintaining the library automation and digital library creation. This will help to achieve greater economy in infrastructure development and expertise for development of digital library.

The option **B** will be most helpful for the organization to save expenditure separately on the use of library automation software and

digital library software functioning, maintenance etc.

The steps for advancement of digital library to an organization

The role of management is to constitute digital library committee with the involvement of librarian's representation. The digital library committee should decide the use of digital library software and advancement of infrastructure plan in consultation with technical expert in the field of digital library.

Take help of digital library consultant; along with appoint the full time project manager for the completion of the project in a systematic way.

The management has to make the separate budgetary provision for implementing digital library plan by using Open source software e.g. Dspace and use of Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) Architecture for infrastructure advancement. Purchase the hardware and software as per the new requirement of digital library. The college library has a right to add its own resources with their individual identity along with work for the whole institution.

Provide the technical training to staff recruited for implementing the digital library as well as to the library professional staff of the respective colleges of an institution. Internal arrangement should be community, collection and item wise system for organization of the resources which is indicated in Table No.1 and figure No. 1.

Table No. 1, Arrangement of Resources in the Rayat Knowledge Bank

Community	Karmaveer Vidya Prabhodhini (01) + 42 colleges' digital library separate identity.
Collection	Manuscripts, Rare books, Annual Reports, Digitized Books, Dissertations, faculty publication, workshop, conference and seminar papers, Newsletters, Journals etc.
Item wise arrangement	- E-books - E- Journals - Audio - Video - Images - PPT etc.
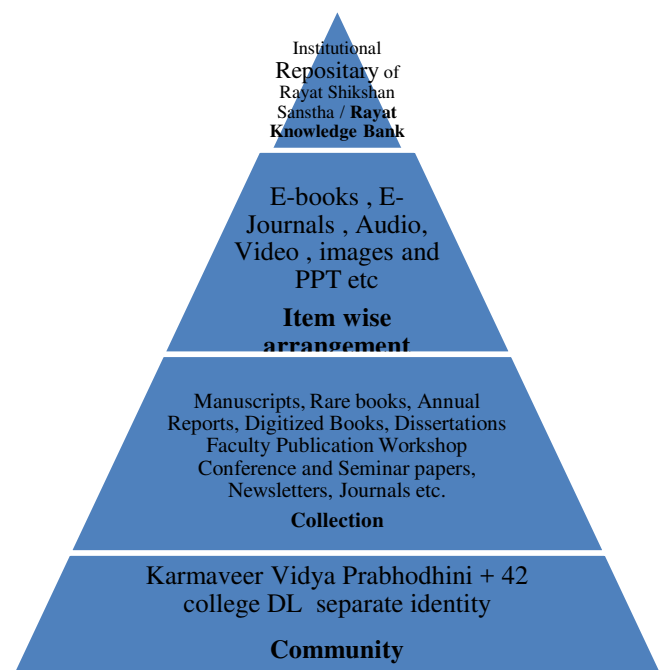
Figure No.1, Arrangement of Resources in the Rayat Knowledge Bank

At organization level, subscribe the different database centrally from third party data sources to achieve cost effectiveness. Develop infrastructure facility at every college library by establishing 30-

50 computer terminals laboratory, with 20-30 mbps bandwidth of internet connectivity and also provide power backup facility with 10 KV (UPS), implementing the use of database and open resources more effectively. Use the cloud server computing facility to extend digital library activities.

Market the digital library by linking with college and institutional website. Arrange the users training for educating the use of digital library effectively and periodically. Evaluation of this stage has to been done at institutional and college level periodically.

10. Conclusion:

The study presents the concept of digital library, its importance, scope and application and its emerging needs in libraries for effective and efficient functioning. The surveys of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's libraries help to understand the current status of digital libraries in the institute. The development of central digital library of an institution is excellent. The information resources selected for digital library are as per the need of the subject. The aim of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha is to provide education to masses means to the society. The digital library will enhance the activities of an institution towards the globalization of educational activities. For improving the digital library in proper direction, it needs to use the digital library software which will help to develop the right search strategies, metadata standards and protocols. The model suggests to implement the digital library plan at the institutional level first

and to extend the cloud computing facility for advancement of digital library. There should be separate identity to its colleges for developing an inbuilt digital library with common use of server and to achieve an economy for developing an infrastructure. This will help to build competitive digital library amongst its colleges and to develop a powerful digital library environment cost effectively.

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ATTITUDE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS TOWARDS ICT: A CASE STUDY

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Change is nature gift or one reality with which individuals, groups and organizations must regularly cope in order to survive. The needs for progressive changes in people's attitudes and behaviors are essential for global acceptance. The application of ICT has caused significant changes in libraries: automated cataloguing, circulation, information retrieval, electronic document delivery, and CD-ROM databases etc. The objective of the present chapter is to highlight the concept of Attitude, College, College Library. It also covers the granted colleges affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU), Aurangabad.*

Keywords: Professional Attitude, Attitude, ICT, IT, College Library, BAMU and LIS Professionals.

1.   INTRODUCTION

Nevertheless for Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals, a change is often linked with modern information technologies and management issues. Over the past few decades, the nature of library environment and mode of service has changed drastically. Implementing information communication technology (ICT) in the library depends largely on librarians' attitudes toward it.

The sets and collection of media other than books for storing information, many libraries are now also repositories and access points for maps, prints or other documents and various storage media such as microform (microfilm/microfiche), audio tapes, CDs, cassettes, video tapes, DVDs, and video games. Libraries may also provide public facilities to access subscription databases and the Internet.

Modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to

information in many formats and from many sources. They are understood as extending beyond the physical walls of a building, by including material accessible by electronic means, and by providing the assistance of librarians in navigating and analyzing tremendous amounts of knowledge with a variety of digital tools.

People in many professions use library resources to assist them in their work. People also use library resources to get information about issues of personal interests or to obtain recreational materials such as films and novels. Students use libraries to supplement and enhance their classroom experiences, to learn skills in locating sources of information and to all cultural institutions, the library provides information and services that are essential to learning and progress.

There is a scarcity of resources, putting lot of pressure on library services. Today, we need sustainable librarianship. Sustainability means to be able to sustain with reduced resources, by adopting innovative practices leading to economies of different kinds. Students need to be ascertained and motivated for better reading. This is possible only when there is a well-knit library attached to the college libraries and continues to perform traditional functions.

Academic Libraries are the libraries established in academic institutions to support teaching and research activities of students, researchers and teachers. The academic library is a service center where professionalism of the staff manning it can come hardly to the clientele, be they the students or the teachers. The real worth and potential of a library is realized when the students feel compelled to be driven from the classroom to the library to quench the thirst that is created in the classroom.

Academic libraries have already transformed their specific functions by utilizing effectively innovative information technologies to enhance and integrate their specific information resources and services. Eventually, library and information professionals in academic libraries need to update their knowledge and skills in ICT as they play the role of key success factor in enabling the library to perform its role as an information support system for society. The academic libraries include libraries in schools, colleges and Universities. All these cater to the needs of the academic community for supplementing the study and research programmes of the institutions and help to conserve and disseminate the knowledge.

2. PROPOSED RESEARCH:

The explosion of ICT since the beginning of the 20th century has been rendering manual-based library system in academic, research, special and public libraries less relevant. This is because using and implementing ICT in the library depends largely on the attitude of library staff 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 ICT in automated cataloguing, circulation systems, online information retrieval,

electronic document delivery, and CD-ROM databases.

It represents the conceptual value of these technologies in the minds of the library staff, not the values of these technologies. It is desirable that all library staff would need to have a positive attitude towards IT in the current changing environment. It should be noted at this point that there are many variables which seem to have relations with or influences on the attitude of the librarians towards the use of ICT. In the light of the increasing number of colleges every year in BAMU, Aurangabad it is felt necessary to study the attitude of the Librarians working in the colleges towards ICT in meeting the needs of their users.

It is hoped that the study will give an insight about how far the librarians will be able to be abreast of the advances in ICT, their professional development activities, whether their education in library and information science has helped them in handling the latest technologies and their need for further education and training in the profession.

3.   DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS:

3.1   Attitude

Attitudes are "inclinations and feelings, prejudices or bias, preconceived notions, ideas, fears and Convictions about any specific topic" (Wikipedia, 2018).

3.2   Librarians

A person who is a specialist in all library work (The Free Dictionary, 2015).

3.3   ICT

ICT refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT) but focuses primarily on communication technologies.

3.4   College

College is an educational institute which imparts education to graduate, undergraduate and postgraduate students, and professional community with the help of various teaching aids and faculty to improve all round development of personality of the student admitted in the college.

3.5   College Library

Libraries constituted by the educational authorities in the campus of college to fulfill the information needs of students and the faculty related to their subject by providing reading material like books, journals, non book material etc. and services regarding the curriculum.

3.6   Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

Marathwada University established in August 1958 was renamed in 1994 as Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU) is located at Aurangabad. The jurisdiction of BAMU is Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed & Osmanabad (BAMU, 2012).

4.   AIMS & OBJECTUVES OF STUDY

1. To find out professional awareness of LIS professionals towards ICT.

2. To understand the levels of knowledge and use of the library professionals on various aspects of ICT.

3. To study the attitudes of LIS professionals towards the use of ICT.

4. To identify general characteristics and patterns that exist with regard to the Innovativeness of librarians as it relates to the adoption of ICT.

5. To study the problems faced by library professionals in the effective use of ICT applications.

5.   HYPOTHEIS:

1. The attitude and opinion of Librarians vary among the males and females.

2. Awareness of E-resources is present among the College Librarians.

3. The attitude and opinion of the library professionals vary with the age group.

4. Awareness of Internet use is prominent.

6.   SCOPE & LIMITATION OF STUDY:

The population of the study mainly comprised Arts Commerce & Science Colleges affiliated to Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU) Aurangabad Under the jurisdiction of BAMU, Aurangabad. BAMU having jurisdiction spread over 4 districts of Marathwada. Under the Jurisdiction of BAMU, Aurangabad having total 404 affiliated colleges at various places under the jurisdiction area. Present study is limited to 120 affiliated colleges (Government & Aided) out of them Seven (07) was Government Colleges while other 113

Colleges were Private aided located in rural and urban areas of Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed and Osmanabad district and affiliated to BAMU, Aurangabad.

7.   METHODOLOGY:

The present study used survey method to collect the data from Arts, Commerce & Science College Libraries affiliated to BAMU, to find out the prevailing situations. "The survey method is one of the most effective and sensitive instrument of research survey research can produce much needed knowledge" (Kasyap, 1969).

The present study utilized a combination of historical analysis, literature review and questionnaires for data collection. Historical analysis and literature review were useful in collecting textual data from published and unpublished sources. The questionnaire method was quite useful in soliciting information from the LIS Professionals. Hence, the data collected for this study was a combination of primary as well as secondary data.

The survey was undertaken with the help of questionnaires design for the purpose of data collection. While design the questionnaire, care will take that it has the mix of closed and open-ended questions. To enhance the response rate, multiple-choice questions included in sufficient numbers.

7.1   Population Sample:

Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University is one of the oldest universities in the

Marathwada region. There are 120 Government & Aided colleges affiliated to BAMU. All these college were included in the population. The Population Sample according to Types of Colleges is given table 7.1.

The sample size for College population of 120 is 92 as per Krejcie & Morgan table (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970). Accordingly, of the total 120 colleges, the questionnaire was distributed to 120 colleges which are shown in table 7.1. Of the 120 respondents 103 (85.83%) have returned the questionnaire duly filled in.

Table No. 7.1   Population Sample and Response Received

Type of College	No. of Colleges	%	Response Received	%
Arts, Commerce & Science	52	43.33	46	44.66
Arts & Commerce	17	14.17	14	13.59
Arts & Science	10	8.33	9	8.74
Arts	23	19.17	19	18.45
Commerce	1	0.83	1	0.97
Science	4	3.33	4	3.88
Education	4	3.33	3	2.91
Law	4	3.33	4	3.88
Social Work	2	1.67	1	0.97
Physical	1	0.83	1	0.97
Education				
Engineering	1	0.83	1	0.97
Pharmacy	1	0.83	0	0.00
Total	**120**	**100.00**	**103**	**100.00**

The rich & wide variety of quantitative data obtained had been checked & tabulated before processing & analysis were carried out. Collected data will be analyzed and presented in tabular as well as graphical form. In graphical form, bar charts, line graphs will be used for presentation. For the purpose of analyzing the data collected, the fixed variables were librarians' place of residence, gender, age, and income group, the statistical software package (i.e. SPSS) has been used. In addition, some of the tools / techniques used for analyzing data include weighted arithmetic mean (WAM), co-relation, chi-square, Ti-Square etc.

8.   MAJOR CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS

Some of the major findings are given below…

1. The researcher obtained data from 103 Librarians out of them 60.19% were male and 39.81% were female, 69.90% respondents belonged to the Age Group 24 – 35. As regards location of Colleges 57.28% colleges came from Urban area and 42.72% colleges were from Rural area.

2. In general, it appears that there is not much difference between males and females, but, the percentage reporting knowledge of the concept of communication and means of

communication is reported more by the females and knowledge of other items like browsers, search engines, barcode and digital library are reported more by the males. However, the difference between males and females in these percentage responses is found statistically significant with regard to knowledge of bar codes only. This indicates that the, **"The attitude and opinion of Librarians vary among the males and females" (Hypothesis No. 1 is Valid).**

3. By gender, the total respondents comprise of 62 Males (60.19%) and 41 Females (39.81%). The mean age of the respondents is 35.3 years and 72 (69.90%) are in the age group of 24 - 35 years or below while the remaining 31 (30.10%) are above 35 years of age. All of the respondents (100.00%) have PG Degree as their academic qualification and all are having M.L.I.Sc., as professional qualification and 42 (40.78%) percent are having Ph.D. degree in addition to M.L.I.Sc. As the group is homogenous with regard to Qualification, this variable is not taken into consideration in analyzing the responses. This indicates that the, **"The attitude and opinion of Librarians vary among the males and females" (Hypothesis No. 3 is Valid).**

4. By age group, knowledge of most of the listed components of communication media technology appears more in the elder age group i.e. those who are aged above 35 years. However, the percentage reporting knowledge about concept of communication and digital

library are reported more among the younger group i.e. those who are aged 35 years or below. The difference between the two age groups is found significant with regard to knowledge of the concept of communication only. This indicates that the, **"The attitude and opinion of Librarians vary among the males and females" (Hypothesis No. 3 is Valid).**

5. Of the total 103 respondents 71 (68.93%) respondents were aware about E-publishing. While 99 (96.12%) librarians were aware about E-journals, 86 (83.50%) aware about E-books, 38 (36.89%) aware about E-Databases and 35 (33.98%) respondents were aware about Institutional Repositories (IR). This indicates that the hypothesis, **"Awareness of e-resources is present among the College Librarians (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid.**

6. Out of the 103 librarians 98.06% LIS Professionals have the MS-CIT Certificate, 55.34% professionals have CCC and 28.16% librarians having PGDLAN Diploma Certificate.

7. Knowledge about OPACs is reported by 68 (66.002%) and about CD-ROM Databases by 61 (59.22%) while 94 (91.26%) professionals think that the ICT will enhance the library services & 79 (76.60%) respondents feels that ICT helps to develop professional career.

8. In all, 103 out of the 53 (51.46%) libraries covered reported partial library automation and 41 (39.81%) reported fully / complete Library automation. The percentage reporting

complete automation is 56.00% in Male followed by 44.00% in Female Category. The Chi-square value does not indicate significant difference in the reported status of library automation among the Gender.

9. As regards the Use of E-resources total 103 respondents 84 (84.55%) respondents were using E-journals, 59 (57.28%) using E-books, 33 (32.04%) using E-Databases and 29 (28.16%) respondents were using Institutional Repositories (IR). This indicates that the hypothesis, **"Awareness of e-resources is present among the College Librarians (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid.**

10. Coming to the use of different means of communication, All (100.00%) reported use of E-Mail, 99 (88.35%) Social Networking Sites i.e. Facebook, 7. (70.87%) Blog, 51 (49.51%) RSS Feeds, and 30 (29.13%) librarians used Wikis for Communication purpose. Voice mail and Tele conference have been reported to be used by relatively fewer respondents 16 (15.53%) and 07 (06.80%) percent respectively. This indicates that the, **"Awareness of E-resources is present among the College Librarians" (Hypothesis No. 2 is Valid).**

11. On the whole, 61 out of the 103 libraries (59.22%) reported that they are having enough internet speed, 65 libraries (63.11%) reported availability of a server for organizing e-resources and 81 libraries (78.64%) reported adequate number of PCs i.e. 1 to 10 for the students. The same trend is observed in the

colleges from the Urban & Rural Areas. The difference in the adequacy of PCs between NAAC Re-accredited and Accredited colleges is found statistically significant. This indicates that the hypothesis, **"Awareness of Internet use is prominent" (Hypothesis No. 4 is Valid).**

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STATUS OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION OF VEER WAJEKAR A.S.C. COLLEGE, PHUNDE (MAHARASHTRA)

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Abstract: - *This paper is related to status of Library Automation of Veer Wajekar AS.C. College, Phunde. During the preparation of this paper an attempt was made to collect the required data from all available sources. However, for study on this topic case study method is used. It is found that changing ICT environment has tremendous affected on every library operations, resource, services, staff and users. The automated systems are advantageous over the manual ones.*

Keywords: Library Automation , ICT, Status of library automation, A.S.C. College Phunde.

1 Introduction :

Use of ICT is increasing day by day as it is time saving, more informative and less expensive. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) application are rapidly changing all over the world. It has tremendous impact on every library operations, resources, services, staff and users.

2. Background of VWASCC Library:

The library is situated on the second floor of building and is made easily accessible from all sides of the college premises. The VVASC College library is up-to-date with varieties of books, textbooks, reference books, special reference books, bound volumes and e-resources. The Library has totally 35000 books, 577 bound volumes, 65 journals and Magazines, 359 CD, DVD's are available in the library. The books are classified as per the 23rd ed. of DDC.

The library has membership of NLIST Consortia.

http://veerwajekarascc.in/library/

3. Concept of Library Automation

Automation is technique to make a system automated i.e. self-acting.

3.1 What is Automation?

- To Satisfy users needs and demands
- To save the time of the users
- To avoid the repetitive tasks
- To provide fast and accurate information to the users local/outside

3.2 Why Automation?

Library automation is required due to following aspects

- To improve library services
- To increase technical processing efficiency
- To improve the existing services and to introduce and develop new services
- To avoid duplication of work in the library

Methodology of Automation:

The present study is confined to automation of Veer Wajekar ASC College Library.

4. Status of Library Automation

The Library is fully automated with **'Libreria'** Library management software. 'Libreria' is designed and developed by **Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Ltd.** (MKCL) to meet the needs of libraries. Libreria supports the entire library related activities. The library holdings are completely automated and barcoded with cater services to all users. It has made available OPAC to all its users. There is more than2000 membership data are entered in the software. The VVASC College library is up-to-date with varieties of books, textbooks, reference books, special reference books, bound volumes.

The Library has totally 35000 books, 577 bound volumes, 65 journals and Magazines, 359 CD, DVD's are available in the library. The books are classified as per the 23rd ed. of DDC.

http://libreria.org.in/VVACliburan/Default.aspx

4.1 Libreria Software Features

1. Powerful Search Engine - Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is an online database of resources held by a library to search books and other material
2. User Friendly Navigation and GUI
3. Multilingual Data entry
4. Easy search for finding books and resources anywhere in your library on various fields and different parameters
5. Easy Classification - Barcode Support and Spine Label Generation
6. Store the front page image of the book
7. Total 34 types of reports
8. Automatic Membership card generation
9. Single screen issue return renew facility with members photo display

4.2 Other Benefits:

1. Cost efficient
2. Man-hours savings in repetitive data-entry operations
3. Drop down, Cut & Paste reduces data entry efforts and thereby increases uniformity and accuracy of the data

4. Listing of books on various fields

4.3 Computer Resources :

4.3.1 LAN Setup required

1. Minimum CAT5 UTP cabling for all nodes.

2. Use required number of network switches.

3. Server and all client nodes should be connected to a 10/100 Mbps network.

4.3.2 Internet Setup required

Minimum 256 Kbps dialup connection

4.3.3 Power Back up

UPS of at least 2 hours back up. DG set if possible

4.4. Libreria Modules:

4.4.1 Book management:

*   Bibliographic Book Entry

*   Book Search details

*   Store Image of front page

4.4.2 Accessioning:

*   Multiple accessioning,

*   Own Customized system

*   Spine labeling with barcode

*   Edit accessioning anytime

4.4.3 Membership:

*   Member Management

*   Member Entry

*   Searching and editing member details

*   Membership Renewal

Veer Wajekar ASC College Library
At Post Phunde, Tal. Uran, Dist. Raigad

BT.No	: ST-006
Name	: Dr.Patil Rahul Babagonda
Dept.	: Zoology
Valid Dt	: 30/04/2020
Address	: Sector 2, JNPT Township, B-66/5, Nhava Sheva, Uran, Raigad, Maharashtra, 400707

Borrower's Sign   Librarian
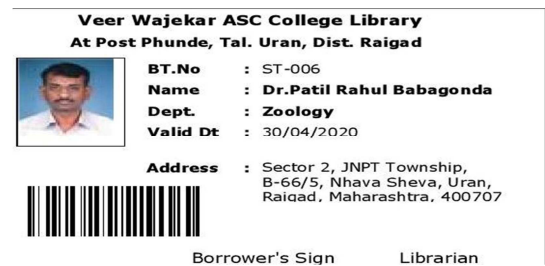
Fig.1 Library Card

4.4.4 Circulation:

*   Mark for Circulation

*   Issue a book, Return a books

*   Fine Management

*   Number of books to be issued can be defined,

*   Search book with different parameters,

*   Book Renewal
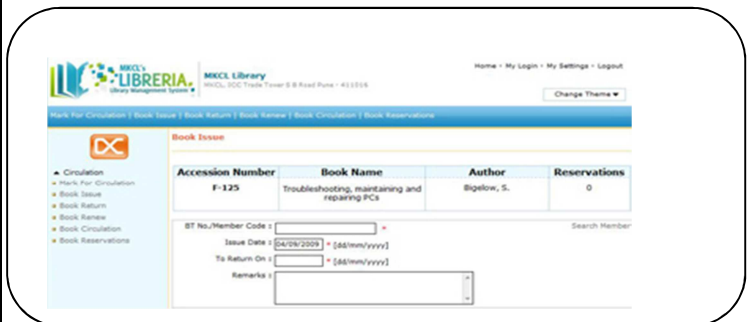
Fig.2 Circulation Module

4.4.5 Catalogs or Listing

*   Author wise,

*   Subject wise,

*   Publication year wise,

*   Location wise,

*   Language wise in standardize formats

4.4.6. Reports:

*   Master Reports

*   Accessioning Reports

- Member Reports
- Circulation Reports

4.4.7. Administration

- Manage Users
- Manage Roles
- Assign Menus

4.4.8. OPAC - Online Public Access Cataloguing

- Local Language & Unicode compliant search,
- Field Search,
- Boolean Search,
- Keyword search,
- Truncation search,
- Wildcard search
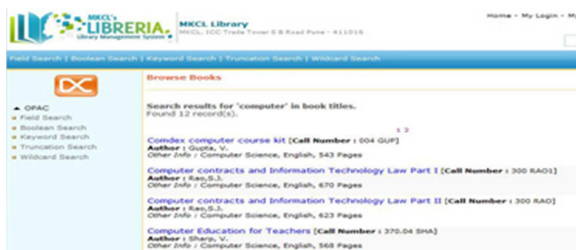
Fig.3 OPAC

'Circulation' is core module of an automated library system. The Library holdings are completely automated and bar coded which cater services to all users.

WebOPAC: - OPAC AND Web OPAC Parameters are set accordingly. It has made available online to all its users. http://libreria.org.in/VVACliburan/OPAC/OPAC.aspx

Fig.4 OPAC

4.5. Plan to Retrospective Conversion

4.5.1 Data Entry Operators

The data-entry work has completed with the help of data-entry operators.

4.5.2. Generate the Barcode

Fig.5 Book Barcode

Conclusion:

The automated systems reduce the energy and time taken in the repetitive process of the libraries and reflect their holdings instantly and from various angles of search which is not possible in the traditional stems due to physical limitations.

Through computer technology and software, library patrons have rapid and more user friendly access to the latest information. They are also able to remotely access a library's collection.

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IMPACT OF ICT ENVIRONMENT ON INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR ON THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF NAGNATH COLLEGE AUNDHA NAGNATH

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Abstract: - *This paper focuses on the impact of ICT environment on information searching behaviour of the undergraduate students studying in Nagnath College Aundha Nagnath. The primary aim of the study was to examine the use of ICT based resources by the college students for seeking information and to know how they access e-resources and which resources are popular among them, the study made an attempt to know the sources of accessing e-resources. It was noticed that the students of the College use search engines as a major source to access e-resources, students of the said college were good in use of ICT, majority of the students agreed that after the introduction of ICT in information dissemination their information gathering habits are extremely changed, they were using e journals preferably, poor speed of internet interrupt them in proper use of e resources; for overcoming the barriers in using ICT based resources the study recommends awareness programs to upgrade their e-information literacy and retrieval skills.*

Keywords: ICT environment, e-information literacy, information seeking behaviour

1. Introduction.

Information gets paramount importance in recent years, mostly after Second World War. Kemp (1976) has given fifth rank in basic needs of human being after air, water, food, and shelter. Today's society has gained a label of 'information society' and it needs information every minute to survive. After the emergence of ICT, speed of information generation has also crossed the limit of imagination. Ninety percent of the data in the world today has been created in the last two years alone. World's current output of data is roughly 2.5 quintillion bytes a day (Hale, 2017). Nowadays the process of information generation, accession, preservation and dissemination is fully done by using ICT. Libraries are replacing their conventional collection with digital collection. Library management, services are also

transformed into digital form. Education sector is not aloof from the ICT environment; classroom teaching is now an outdated concept. Certainly, these all circumstances changed the information seeking process of the users in present era. The digital environment has brought new ways and practices of human information behaviour. Human information behaviour is an umbrella term that encompasses both information seeking and behaviours that are passive (Case, 2012).

2. Snapshot of the information behaviour in ICT environment:

ICT based information sources are collections of information stored and retrieved by using electronic devices viz. computers and smart phones. Information can be retrieved using online search services, Online Public Access Catalogues (WebOPAC), CD-ROM and the Internet (Nadzir and Salim 2015). Online sources are preferably used by the users because information can be accessed easily 24 hours a day as long as the connection to the Internet exists. Other electronic information sources are search engines, such as Google and Yahoo. E-books, e-journals and e-newspapers are online publications that are used to replace the printed version. The information can be retrieve more easily than ever. The increased number of "digital scholars" made also the debates over the electronic scholarly practices very present, even some authors have written about the relevance of the ICT on the academic work since 1990s. The comparisons between Net

generation or Google generation and the previous ones revealed some true differences, but also a lot of myths (Rowlands et al. 2008).

3. Need of e-information literacy for seeking information in ICT environment:

'E-information fluency is the ability to find, evaluate and use digital information effectively, efficiently and ethically'. According to American Library Association, "digital literacy is "The ability to use information and communication technologies to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills" The ability to not just find information online, but to evaluate the quality of the information and then communicate it effectively to others is an invaluable skill and one that is crucial not just for education, but for society as a whole. (https://www.turnitin.com/). In the ICT environment most of the newly generated information is available in digital form. For proper use of digitally dessiminated information users need to hold e information literacy. It can assist the users in evaluating, filtering, and using information sources effectively. Fair use of information is an additional aspect of information literacy.

4. Operational Definitions:

4.1 Impact:

'A powerful effect that
something, especially something new, has

on a situation or person'

(https://dictionary.cambridge.org/).

4.2 ICT:

'ICT refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT), but focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes the Internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums' (https://techterms.com/definition/ict).

4.3 Environment:

'The circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded' (https://www.merriam-webster.com)

4.4 Information Seeking Behaviour:

"information behaviour are those activities a person may engage in when identifying his or her own needs for information, searching for such information in any way and using or transferring that information" (Wilson, 2000) .

4.5 Undergraduate student:

'A student who is studying for their degree at a college or university' (https://dictionary.cambridge.org)

4.6 Nagnath College:

Nagnath arts commerce and Science College is established in 1993 and affiliated to the Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded. At the time of establishment it was the only senior college in Aundha Nagnath taluka. The college runs senior and junior stream

successfully. The college has its own building and a library with handsome collection of reading material. It is accredited with B grade by the NAAC.

5. Literature review:

Though information seeking behaviour is not a recent phenomenon and ample studies has undertaken by the researchers but impact of ICT or digital environment is little late change incorporated in this area. Researcher has attempted herewith to cover some selected studies; the study of Nicholas et al (2009) showed that the undergraduates and postgraduates were the most likely users of library links to access scholarly databases, the study of Xuemei Ge (2010) revealed that electronic information resources played an essential role in social science and humanities researchers' information seeking pursuits. Among the Internet information technologies rated, the Web, databases, and e-journals are ranked first, second and third in importance. Doctoral students and assistant professors have a higher rate of usage of electronic information resources than their more senior colleagues. Bhatia and Venkat Rao (2011) observed that the Internet has attracted the attention of the students as an easy source of accessing information and e-resources as evident from their study. a research about undergraduate information-source usage by He et al. (2012) found that undergraduate students frequently retrieved information from online sources. Online sources were broadly used because they are easy to use and information can be retrieved as long as

Internet connection is available. The review of Catalano (2013) revealed that graduate students start their research on the internet as like other information seeker, confer with their faculty advisors before other people, and use libraries in diverse ways depending on the discipline studied. Jadhav (2017) reported that electronic resources have changed the information seeking and retrieval method. Internet and telecommunication are most important and useful medium for retrieval of information from the vast information available in the world.

6. Research methodology:

For fulfilling present study survey method was used. It has adopted a qualitative approach to information-seeking behavior, using the questionnaire as a primary tool for data collection. Questionnaire was directly distributed among the students studying in B.A., B.Com and B.Sc.

6.1 Objectives of the study:

➢ To identify the purpose of information seeking;

➢ To observe the students' opinion regarding the impact of ICT on information gathering habits.

➢ To investigate students' knowledge of ICT;

➢ To know the sources of accessing e-resources;

➢ To know the barriers in seeking information from e-resources

6.2 Scope & Limitations of the Study:

Present study was conducted with the students studying in Nagnath College Aundha Nagnath, study covered students of all the three faculties and it was limited for the students registered for third year in the educational year of 2018-19only.

6.3 Population and Sampling:

The study was conducted at Nagntah arts commerce and science college Aundha Nagntah. The college runs undergraduate programs in three discipline viz. arts, commerce and science. 100 randomly selected students studying in third year of BA, Bcom, and Bsc were participated in the study.

7. Data analysis:

Out of randomly selected 100 students 87 students responded to the study, and the response rate of the study was 87%.

7.1 Gender-wise distribution of the respondents:

8. Table 6.1

Sr. no.	Gender	Responses	Percentage
1.	Male	59	75.64%
2.	Female	28	32.18%

The table 6.1 shows that 75.64% respondent students were belong to male category and 32.18% respondent students were from female category. Present college is situated in rural and socially backward area. Society of said jurisdiction is not much awareness about the girls' education. Therefore participation of girls in higher education is not at its expected level so the

response rate of the girl students is look lower than the boys.

6.2 Faculty-wise distribution of the respondents:

Table 6.2

Sr. no.	Faculty	Responses	Percentage
1.	Arts	24	27.58%
2.	Commerce	28	32.18%
3.	Science	35	40.22%

Table 6.2 reveals that comparatively students of commerce and science faculties were ahead in respondent students and students of Arts faculty look behind. The responses of three faculties were 27.58% from arts, 32.18% from commerce and 40.22% from Science faculty respectively.

6.3 Purpose of using ICT based recourses:

Table 6.3

Sr. no.	Faculty	Always	Often	Sometimes
1.	For academic assignments	68 (78.16%)	12 (13.79%)	07 (8.04%)
2.	For learning to prepare for competitions	46 (52.87%)	22 (25.28%)	19 (21.83%)
3.	For	26	31(35.63	30
	updating subject knowledge	(29.88%)	%)	(34.48%)
4.	To obtain information for career development	52(59.77%)	24 (27.58%)	11(12.64 %)

The table 6.3 depicts that students of the said college use ICT based resources for diverse purposes. Even though, they need such resources for completion of their regular assignments, 78.16% students were using these resources always for completing assignments very few students i.e. 8.04% were using sometimes for the same purpose. On the other hand 59.77% students were using ICT based resources always to obtain information for career development and 12.64% students were using these resources sometimes.

6.4 Students' opinion regarding the impact of ICT on information gathering habits:
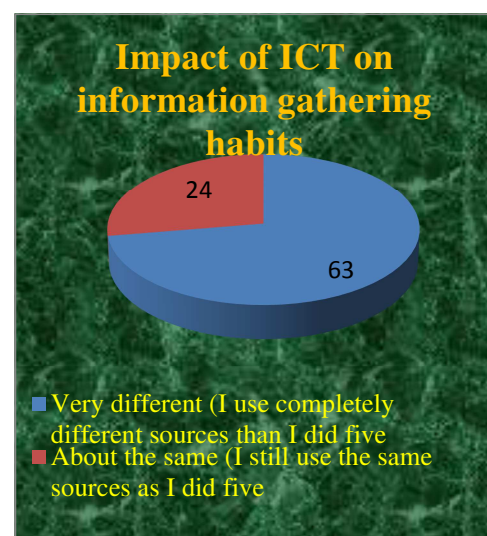
Figure 6.1

The figure 6.1 shows that among the 87 student respondents the highest 63 of them said 'very different' i.e. they use completely different source than they did ever before and 24 student were using same resources that they were using before.

6.5 Knowledge of ICT:

Table 6.4

Sr. no.	Knowledge	Responses	Percentage
1.	Very Good	21	24.13%
2.	Good	52	59.77%
3.	Average	14	16.09%

Responses indicated in the table 6.4 clearly show that 59.77% students knowledge regarding the ICT was good but the no of students who were very good in using this technology is slight lower 24.13% students were excellent   and 16.09% students were average.

6.6 Knowledge of E-Resources:
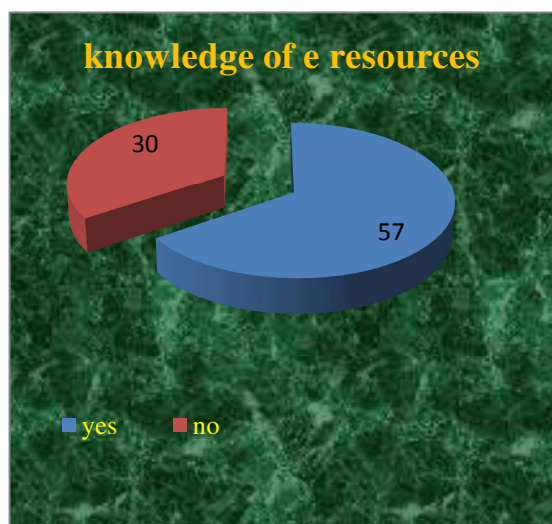
Figure 6.2

From figure 6.2, it is clear that majority of the students, ie 57 have had knowledge of e-resources, while 30 students indicated that they did not know about the e-resources.

6.7   Sources of E-Resources:

Sr. no.	Sources	Responses	Percentage
1.	Search Engines	62	71.26%
2.	Web portals	11	12.64%
3.	Websites/WebPages	14	16.09%
4.	Others, if any	00	00

It is crystal clear from the table 6.7 that search engines are most prefer source among the students of said college. 71.26% students were using search engines while very few i.e. 12.64% were using web portals.

6.8 Use of e-resources:

Sr. no.	E resources	Responses	Always	Often	Sometimes
1.	E-books	37	12 (13.79%)	14 (16.09%)	11 (17.19)
2.	E-journals	58	20 (22.98%)	22 (25.28%)	16 (18.39%)
3.	Online databases	51	21 (29.88%)	12 (13.79%)	18 (20.68%)
4.	Open source resources	80	52 (59.77%)	20 (22.98%)	08 (09.19%)

Table 6.8 shows that total no. of respondents haven't responded to the question. Although, it can be depict that open sources are very popular among them. 52.59% students were always using these resources, e journals are always used by them 22.98% student always taking benefit of e journals but e books are not frequently used by the students.

6.9 The barriers in seeking information from e-resources:

Sr. no.	E resources	Always	Often	Sometimes
1.	Overload information retrieved	32 (36.78%)	27 (31.03%)	28 (32.18%)
2.	Lack of skills in using ICT based resources	26 (29.88%)	22 (25.28%)	39 (44.82%)
3.	Poor connectivity and speed of internet	61 (70.11%)	12 (13.79%)	15 (17.24%)
4.	Limited terminals available in the library	48 (55.17%)	20 (22.98%)	19 (21.83%)

As shown in Table 6.9, Poor connectivity and speed of internet always hinders the students in using ICT based resources 70.11% students were facing this problem. Due to less no. of computer terminals available in the library they couldn't take optimum use of ICT based resources. 55.17% students always encountered with this barrier. 44.82% students agreed that they don't have enough knowledge for using such resources therefore sometimes they couldn't use ICT based resources.

9. Conclusions:

Self study is expected from the college students in contemporary era, they are loaded with several assignments too, in this situation information seeking and gathering could be a challenging task with limited resources and services available in a college library. On the other hand e-resources are generating with supersonic speed. ICT is also attracting the attention of the students as an easy source of accessing information and e-resources as is evident from the above study. But the college under present study is established in rural and backward area therefore the awareness about ICT environment among the students of the college is comparatively lower. It was noticed from the study that still number of students using ICT based resources is slight less. Female students were not using these resources frequently. Most of the students were using ICT based resources for completing academic assignments. With the introduction of ICT students' information gathering habits are deeply changed, very few students were using conventional resources. Considerable no. of students had knowledge of ICT and e resources. Search engine was the most popular source of e-resources while open source resources were most preferred resource among them. Poor connectivity and speed of internet as well as the less of computer terminals available in the library were hindering them in using of e resources.

10. Suggestions

The college library could play a key role by Internet and e-resources and other library and information services to the students. Information literacy, especially e- information literacy training programs should be arranged to impart high end information seeking skills on college student community. College must endow their libraries with latest technologies and online databases for ease of students. Libraries should increase the no. of computer terminals for the students. Free Wi-Fi service with optimum speed should be provided to the students.

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AUTOMATION OF JIJAMATA COLLEGE LIBRARY, BHENDE BY USING VRIDDHI SOFTWARE: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract: - *Libraries which were considered only as the storehouses of knowledge have got a new outlook in the modern information communication technology era. The activities which were carried out manually in libraries with so much of hard work and strain are being now carried out smoothly with the help of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) with greater effectiveness. Automation of library is essential in 21st century. Information is essential for each and every human activity in the world. User does not need go the shelves and find their required documents. The automation of library operations can very readily be regarded as way of escape from the pressing problems of every day life in a library such as acquisition, cataloguing, classification, issue / return and reference service etc.*

Keywords: Automation, College Library, Software, Information and Communication Technology.

Introduction:

Automation is technique to make a system or process self active. The libraries play a vital role in any academic institution. In this contemporary era, computers are used in daily activities to save the time of users as well as library staff. In this information age, the information is not only recorded items of knowledge; but it is also the digitized bits of information that could be moved through computer and telephone line to wherever it in needed. Library automation has become an essential and necessity now, if the library has to survive in the present day. It is high time to think for automation of libraries. The management of new libraries possesses numerous changes to the librarians. "*An Automation*'' is important and necessary to handle the vast amount of information and for providing faster, accurate, precise, efficient and effective information and services as well. The impact of ICT has changed the library services and functions speedily.

Definition of Automation:

The word "Automation'' has been derived from greek word '*automose*'. The term automation was first introduced by D. S. Harder in 1936. The Oxford English dictionary (Simpson & Weiner, 1989) defines, Automation as "application of automatic control to any branch of Industry or Science by extension, the use of electronic mechanical devices to replace human labor." According to *Encyclopedia* of library and information Sciences (Kent, 1977) "Library automation is the use of automatic and semiautomatic data processing machines to perform such traditional library activities as acquisitions, cataloguing, circulation and serial controls etc."

Information Technology:

The concept of library is changing very fast due to Impact of ICT. Now a day's libraries will not have only printed collections, but also digital resources. The digital environment is changing the shape of the libraries and their activities. Technology has forced library to digitize information.

Today we can see the impact of information technology in every walk of life such as banking, Insurance, railway etc. A person can not only withdraw the money at anytime from anywhere with the use of ATM, but also transfer the money into other's account through internet. Libraries are also not behind in this field. Libraries are equipped with computer, printers, scanners, barcode readers, videos, compact discs, floppy discs, magnetic tapes, cassettes, RFID and provide information to readers through internet. The OPAC has changed the shape of the traditional card catalogue. Libraries are providing internet, e-mail and online journals services. This is possible due to the reason that the information is available in digitized form.

VRIDDHI Software:

The college obtained VRIDDHI Software from Malegaon in 2010. The data entry has been completed. All daily transaction of library is done through Vriddhi software.

Requirement for library Automation:

The basic requirements for library automation are as follows…

- **Collection:** The good collection of the library is the intellectual barometer and it attracts teachers Students like the bees of honey

- **Software:** Software is a set of programme written or developed to enable the computers to do the desired works.

- **Hardware:** Hardware is a physical component of computer.

- **Manpower:** For making library automation programme successful trained Manpower are required.

- **Finance:** Finance is the backbone of any Venture.

Jijamata College Library:

The Jijamata College was established in July 1992, formed by Late. Shri. Marutrao Ghule Patil Shikshan Sanstha, Dnyaneshwarnagar,

Bhende. This college is affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune and located in the rural area in Newasa Tahasil in Ahmednagar district. Libraries have a rich and Valuable collection which includes more than 22,610 printed books, 54 Periodicals and Journals, Inflibnet, N-List e-books, e-journals and data base. The CDs / DVDs and Cassettes facility is available since 2010. Library has 17 geographical maps. Now a day total users of our College library are more than 1,500 members including students and faculty.

Library Collection

Sr. No	Source	Total
1	Book's	22610
2	Journal's/Periodicals	54
3	INFLIBNET, N-LIST	e-books, e-Journals
4	CD / DVD, Cassettes	275
5	Maps	17

Hardware available in library

Sr. No	Particulars	Total
1	Computers	06
2	Printers	02
3	Zebra I card machine	01
4	Barcode readers	02
5	Inverter	01
6	CCTV Camera	03

Library Users:

Sr. No	Users	Total
1	College students	1470
2	College Faculty	104

Library Staff:

Sr. No	Particulars	Total
1	Librarian	01
2	Library Attendance	02

Need for Automation:

Now days no user has time to search the required and relevant information from the dense heap of information collection. Library automation, involved in creation of database and information retrieval computerized library network and use of tele-communication for information needs a careful handling and systematical planning. It reduces the work stress of library staff and helps in getting the information immediately. Thus justification for automation must be logical and convincing.

There is need to automate library because of the following reasons…

1) *Increase the processing efficiency than a manual system.*
2) *Information explosion*
3) *Improve library services*
4) *Make library administration &management efficient*

5) To avoid duplication of the work.

Applications of computer in College Library

The automation can be applied profitably in various processes of institute. The following are the aspects of library working which can be computerized or automated.

Library housekeeping operations:

1. Acquisition
2. Classification
3. Cataloguing
4. Stock-taking
5. Serial control
6. Circulation

Information Services:

1. OPAC
2. Internet Services
3. E-mail Services

Library Networking:

1. Inter library networking (WAN)
2. Intra library networking (LAN)

Thus the role of microcomputers in library automation is highly dynamic and versatile. It offers information professionals many alternatives regardless of the size of the institution represented. Computer applications in libraries in fact can be categorized mainly into three types they are

- For supporting clerical functions associated with technical processing and circulation work.
- For information storage, retrieval and dissemination and
- For supporting management information services for librarians, especially in analyzing library statistics.

Conclusion:

To provide better library services to the users Library automation is very essential. So our college library purchased VRIDDHI software for automation in 2010. The holding of the library are 22,610 books and 54 subscribed journals. The database of the holding is ready for access to users on OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue). Through OPAC users can browse the status of documents and members. The library every time makes available to its users a wide collection of information sources with an e-information. For preparation of library report it is also useful.

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LIBRARY AUTOMATION: BASIC REQUIREMENTS, NEEDS, SERVICES, ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

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Abstract: - *Library Automation has changed the role of the libraries in developed, operate and distribute the information to the users. Library Automation itself is an application of computers in libraries to maintain in-house operations such as acquisition, cataloguing serials control and circulation. Automation has removed the man power. It is providing automatic service. Here this article discuss about the concept of automation, library automation services, basic requirements, areas of library automation and advantages and disadvantages of library automation.*

Keywords: Library Automation, Cataloging, Library software, OPAC, ICT

1. Introduction

Modern age is age of information technology. Today we have seen use of information technology everywhere in this way technology are used by libraries to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations and services. We live in an information age, and libraries are expected to use information and communication technologies to provide information more efficiently and exhaustively than before. Computerization of library "housekeeping" operations is an important activity in this context. "Automation", when used in a library or similar environment, refers to the computerization or mechanization of activities. Therefore "Automation" is most important to storage & dissemination of information day to day

functions in today to give effectively information and service as well as to the user.

2. Library Automation

Library automation is the application of ICTs to library operations and services. The functions that may be automated are any or all of the following: acquisition, cataloging, public access (OPAC and Web PAC), indexing and abstracting, circulation, serials management, and reference. Library automation can be defined simply as the use of computer and networking technologies in the library.

3. Objectives of the Study

- Awareness about Library Automation.
- To know the impact of computerization & automation in a library.
- To know the basic requirement of Library Automation
- To know advantages & disadvantages of Library Automation.

4. Need of Library Automation

There are several reasons for automation. A considerable saving in efforts, time and resources involved in manual processing can be achieved. Library automation is to free the librarians and library staff and to allow them to contribute more meaningfully to spread of knowledge and information. The other reasons are:

- Accurate and extensive information.

- Save the time of the both library staff and users.
- Arrangements of a well strong & retrieval services.
- Speedy processing of information and its retrieval.
- Flexibility in information search.
- Standardization of library procedures.
- Speedily disposal of library work.
- Development of the new library services.
- Avoid duplication of works.
- To share the resources through library networking.
- For keep up to date library records.

5. Requirements for Library Automation

The following are the basic requirements for any library automation systems

a) Hardware
b) Software
c) Peripherals
d) Manpower
e) Good Collection
f) Finance

Figure No. 1. Requirements for Library Automation

6. Services of Library Automation

There are various types of automated services provided by the automated library. The automated services are:

- ➢ Online Search Service.
- ➢ Stock Verification.
- ➢ Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI).
- ➢ Current awareness Service (CAS).
- ➢ Inter Library Loan.
- ➢ Reference service.

7. Ares of Library Automation

Following are the areas of Library Automation

- Acquisition
- Cataloging and Indexing
- Circulation
- Library Administration and Management
- Online Public Access Catalogue
- Databases Searches
- Resource Sharing through Library
- Network/Internet
- Information Retrieval

8. Library Automation Software

Koha, Evergreen, E-Prints, Greenston, CDS ISIS, D-space, NewGenLib, SOUL, LIBSYS, LIBRARIAN, LIBMAN etc. are the Library Automation Software.

9. Advantages of Library Automation

- Improve the Customer Service
- Cataloging Improvement

- Easier Access of information
- Professional staff need not spend much time to do the routine library work
- Time saving.
- Speedily communication.
- Proper and optimum utility of library materials.
- Helpful in stock verification.
- Improve the quality, speed and effectiveness of services.
- Resource-sharing among other library networks.

10. Disadvantages of Library Automation

- Financial Constraints.
- Costly maintenance
- Security problems
- Lack of skilled manpower and assignment of other duties to staff.
- Lack of Support from college Authority.

11. Conclusion

Library Automation has become necessity for any libraries. Computerization of library can provide better library services to their users and can operate the library more strictly. To maintain the library records and to generate various reports becomes very easy in an automated library system. But the success of any library automation programme depends upon its proper planning and execution. Hence library professionals need to take right initiatives in right direction.

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RESCALING IS THE PREREQUISITE FOR FUNCTIONING OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN E-ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: - *This paper deals about position of academic libraries in ICT environment. Information access, storage, retrieval and dissemination have become common with the help of internet. Almost all libraries have completed their automation and have began discharging services with database, subscribing consortia's, building digital institutional repositories etc. This status shows their approach towards developing interest of e-environment. Important factors such as building, furniture, equipments, e-Resources, computer systems, internet connectivity, skilled etc. are discussed with traditional and modern views in this paper. In conclusion it came to knew that all these aspects required new structure, renovation, modification in existing system. To make these changes rescaling i.e. new measurement is the prerequisite criteria. Thoughtful and detailed rescaling of these areas helps to enhance of work quality in e-environment.*

Keywords: ICT, Users, rescaling, new look, Update knowledge, e-resources.

Introduction:

In education sector academic libraries have remained always forefront in the process of modernization. Traditional libraries have turned up in hybrid form by introducing new services with the use of new technology. In education field most of the practices have been replaced by ICT. Students, researchers, faculty and non-teaching staff all have became ICT oriented and thus the traditional way of working is fade at a faster rate.

Hence to prepare libraries for well functioning we need to keep ourselves well aware about new technology, new structure, new equipment, stationary, for successful working.

Rescaling:

Means new measurement for modified or new structure of building equipment, furniture, windows, shelving racks etc. With regards to the libraries following areas where requires rescaling for change, renovation or while constructing or

adding new equipments, technology, services, etc. It may also describe as resizing or designing.

Library Building:

In case of academic field existing libraries are functioning in college building. There are no separate or individual library buildings except few exceptions. All building is constructed keeping in view the resources such as print books and periodicals. Pattern of sitting arrangement of readers, other facilities like light, ventilation, space for arrangement, moving etc everything was totally different.

Now this pattern of library building has to be changed because of the new resources in electronic form, use of computers, ICT and other supportive machines and devices. It will be inconvenient and difficult to perform work in old existing buildings. It requires new pattern, new arrangement, new space for inverters and batteries, height of floor, server room, well furnished buildings with proper ventilation, closed windows with sliding doors, new look to work in comfortable manner and to develop healthy e-environment. These all changes need rescaling.

Net lab for database accessing has become the important part and parcel of all libraries and it has replace reference section. We all are witness of the fact that the growth and access of traditional reference sources have been reduced at fast rate in all libraries during last few years. Therefore we are forced to think about establishment of strong net lab in library and for that purpose rescaling of this section is essential.

Equipment's and furniture:

Existing traditional equipments such as Chairs, Tables, Cupboards, Book Racks, Books Trolley, vacuum cleaner etc will not be comfortable to their use in new ICT environment. That needs to be replaced to accommodate new things. There is need to acquire new revolving half and full chairs and stools for comfortable sitting, new tables for keeping monitor, with space for CPU, Printer, Scanner, keyboard, mouse pad. Scanner computers, CD Driver, CD server, new cupboards to keep these all need different specifications and hence rescaling is required.

Light and ventilation:

For e-Resources access, appropriate light matching with the light of monitor screen, light for reading etc are to be taken into consideration to work in ICT environment. This aspect does not require careful consideration in case of traditional libraries.

Well furnished infrastructure:

It includes Carpet on floor, well planned electricity fitting, appropriate space for batteries, server room or storage of database on cloud computing, extra computer accessories such as connecters, mouse, pad, extension board, LCD. CD/DVD storage compartment, stand for shoes and chapals.

Library budget:

Previously maximum portion of budget was utilized for purchasing books and periodicals and comparatively less budget amount was used for furniture, equipments and miscellaneous work.

But in ICT age budget has to be spent on subscription of consortia's, automation, electronic devices, websites, maintenance etc.

Maintenance:

Traditional libraries maintenance is comparatively easy where as in modern libraries it requires regular monitoring, supervision, uninterrupted internet connectivity, speed etc.

Staff: Staff plays crucial role in library functioning and discharging services. Success of the library depends upon the staff. Therefore staff should have interest, ready to work hard and take extra efforts, basic needed knowledge of ICT. Provision of training for all library staff, motivation of authority specialization of education in the library etc. all these factors helps to develop staff to work in ICT ruled culture and renders variety of useful services to the users.

Computer Knowledge for staff: With continuous use of speed of systems gradually decreases and further becomes obstacle and interrupt in regular functioning. Then it needs to replace RAM and other supportive devices. Only staff having proper basic knowledge can perform this work perfectly otherwise suppliers of computer can misplay and apply more charges. To highlight some important aspect briefly mentioned as under Staff should be well versed with the ICT. Knowledge about LAN/WAN, exchanging of sharing drives, Team viewer, Any Desk, replacing of computer, skill of handling such as removing and reconnecting helps to work in ICT environment.

Operating System:

Started from Window 95, Windows 98, Windows XP 2003, Windows 7, Windows 8, and Windows 10.

Processor: Started from 1st Pentium 4, 2nd Duel Core, 3rd Core to Duo, 4th i3, 5th i5 and present 6th i7.

RAM : Started advancing from DDR 1 for Pentium 4 , DDR 2 for Dule core of 31 Mother Board and DDR 3 of 41 Mother Board .

RAM : 3 GB, 4GB

Keeping above points in view the latest configuration of the systems should be – Processor i7, RAM DDR3 and operating system should be windows 10 to run system perfect manner.

Hard Disc: storage capacity began 2 GB, 4 GB, 8GB, 16, GB, 32 GB, 64 GB, 128 GB, 256 GB, 512 GB, 1024 GB i.e.1 TB, 2 TB and now 4TB .

Configuration required for the system according to nature of work has to be selected according to need requires rescaling

Provision of learning online training courses of website development, Blog Creation, Excellence in PPTs etc. is given.

Above all mentioned factors needs recalling to cope up with present e-environment. Knowledge of ICT, compulsory emails IDs, regular training for all library staff has became part of regular activities of academic library.

Conclusion: In the concluding part we would like to state that since we are working in ICT environment and consistently learning new techniques hence we should began rescaling of all

related aspects of libraries as discussed above. Rescaling in each area of library will definitely help to generate new services, creation of database, and development of e-Resources for the use of users. Thus rescaling is the right path of improving library functions and better quality services.

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COMPUTERIZATION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND PRACTICAL APPROACH TO CREATION OF COMPUTERIZED LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The present paper discusses the new activities, methods and technology used in computerization and creation of computerized libraries. It started out some key points concerned and also the careful plans needed within the method, offers items of recommendation and steering for the active Librarians and knowledge scientists. Computerized Libraries are being created today for diverse communities and in different fields e.g. education, science, culture, development, health, governance and so on. With the availability of several free computerized Library software packages at the recent time, the creation and sharing of information through the computerized library collections has become an attractive and feasible proposition for library and information professionals around the world. The paper ends with a call to integrate computerization into the plans and policies of any institution to maximize its effectiveness.*

Keywords: Computerized libraries, OPAC, Digitized documents, OCR, CD-ROM, etc.

1. Introduction:

Computerized Libraries are being created today for diverse communities and in different fields e.g. education, science, culture, development, health, governance and so on. With the availability of several free computerized Library software packages at the recent time, the creation and sharing of information through the computerized library collections has become an attractive and feasible proposition for library and information professionals around the world.

Library automation has helped to produce quick access to collections through the utilization of processed library catalog like On-line Public Access Catalog (OPAC). Computerized libraries differ significantly from the traditional libraries because they allow users to gain an on-line access to and work with the electronic versions of full text documents and

their associated images. Many computerized libraries also provide an access to other multimedia content like audio and video.

1.1 What are Computerized Libraries?

A computerized library is a collection of computerized documents or objects. This definition is the dominant perception of many people of today. Nevertheless, Smith (2001) defined a computerized library as an organized and focused collection of computerized objects, including text, images, video and audio, with the methods of access and retrieval and for the selection, creation, organization, maintenance and sharing of collection. Though the focus of this definition is on the document collection, it stresses the fact that the computerized libraries are much more than a random assembly of computerized objects. They retain the several qualities of traditional libraries such as a defined community of users, focused collections, long-term availability, and the possibility of selecting, organizing, preserving and sharing resources. The computerized libraries are sometimes perceived as institutions, though this is not as dominant as the previous definition. The following definition given by the Digital Library Federation (DLF) brings out the essence of this perception.

"Computerized Libraries are organization that provides the resources, including the specialized staff to select, structure, offer intellectual access to interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of and ensure the persistence over time of collections of computerized works so that

they are readily and economically available for use by a defined community or set of communities." (DLF 2001)

The point in this definition is on the computerized library as a dynamic, growing organism. As computerized libraries evolve and become the predominant mode of access to knowledge and learning, institutionalization of computerized libraries appears to be on the increase.
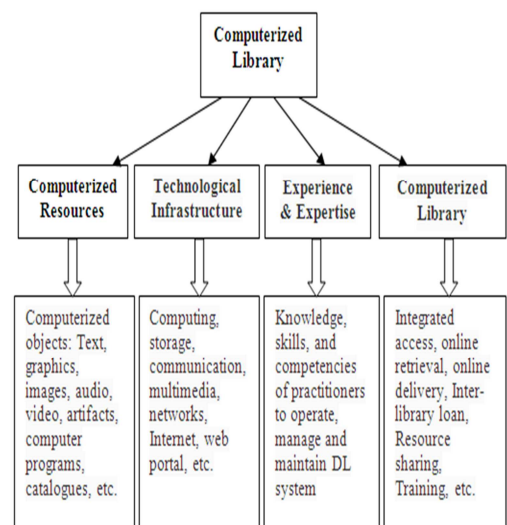
Figure: Computerized Library system
(Source:
https://www.indiamart.com/proddetail/digital-library-system-4110648688.html)

Every Library has the need to make computerized content available for their user communities. How to get started can be challenge for organization with limited technical resources.

1.1.2 Benefits of Computerized Libraries:

Computerized libraries bring significant benefits to the users through the following features:

1. **Improved access:**

Computerized libraries are typically accessed through the Internet and Compact Disc-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM). They can be accessed virtually from anywhere and at any time. They are not tied to the physical location and operating hours of traditional library.

2. **Wider access:**

A computerized library can meet simultaneous access requests for a document by easily creating multiple instances or copies of the requested document. It may meet the wants of a bigger population of users simply.

3. **Improved information sharing:**

Through the appropriate metadata and information exchange protocols, the computerized libraries can easily share information with other similar computerized libraries and provide enhanced access to users.

4. **Improved preservation:**

Since the electronic documents are not prone to physical wear and tear, their exact copies can easily be made, the computerized libraries facilitate preservation of special and rare documents and artifacts by providing access to computerized versions of these entities.

2. Functional Components of Computerized Library:

Most computerized libraries share common functional components. These include:

1. **Selection and acquisition:**

The typical processes covered in this component include the selection of documents to be added, the subscription of database and the computerization or conversion of documents to an appropriate computerized form.

2. **Organization:**

The key method concerned during this element is that the assignment of the metadata (bibliographic information) to each document being added to the collection.

3. **Indexing and storage:**

This element carries out the categorization and storage of documents and metadata for efficient search and retrieval.

4. **Search and retrieval:**

This is the computerized library interface used by the end users to browse, search, retrieve and view the contents of the computerized library. It is typically given to the users as Hyper-Text Mark-up Language (HTML) page. These mentioned components are the important characteristic of computerized library, which differ it from others collections of online information.

3. Computerization:

Witten and David (2003) defined Computerization as the process of taking traditional library materials that are in form of books and papers and converting them to the electronic form where they can be stored and manipulated by a computer. Ding, Choo Ming (2000) has elaborated the works of Getz (1997), Line (1996) and Mckinley (1997) on the advantages of computerization. They maintained that:

1. Computerization means no new buildings are required; information sharing can be enhanced and redundancy of collections reduced.

2. Computerization leads to the development of Internet in computerizedized based libraries. As Internet is now the preferred form of publication and dissemination.

3. Computerized materials can be sorted, transmitted and retrieved easily and quickly.

4. Access to electronic information is cheaper than its print counterpart when all the files are stored in an electronic warehouse with compatible facilities and equipment.

5. Computerized texts can be bound, thus made collective; besides, it boosts the retrieval of more information. In the light of the following advantages, it is natural today to find more information being digitized and uploaded into the net or

Compact-Disc scan solely Memory (CD-ROM) so as to be created correspondingly accessible globally.

3.1 Why Computerization?

There are three main needs for computerization; two or all the three of them may apply to your computerized library project.

1. To preserve the Documents: that's to permit individuals to browse older or distinctive documents while not harm to the originals.

2. To make the documents a lot of accessible: this can be to serve the present users higher; e.g. to allow the users to search the full text of the documents or to serve additional users than envisaged in remote locations, example, over one person at a time.

3. To reuse the documents. It means to convert documents into various formats; for sample to use images in a slideshow and to adopt the content for a different purpose. Digitizing documents can get a lot of time, effort and money. Smith (2001) narrated the following reasons that should be considered before going into computerization.

3.2 Reasons to be considered:

1. **Is it worth digitizing?**

Do the documents include the information that is helpful enough to warrant the costs of computerization? There is no point digitizing the

documents that are already out of date, no matter how bulky they, but it is worthy to digitize the old, unique documents that can be simply broken so the folks may be allowed to use them while not handling the originals. These distinctive documents area

unit generally known as the heritage documents.

2. Who is your audience?

If there are only few users, or maybe there are large numbers of potential users, but they do not have computers to access the computerized library, they can be served by sending those photocopies. It may be hard to judge the demand for documents. It is, however; wise to get other people's impression. Inquire the potential users of the documents what they see as their priorities.

3. Do the documents form a collection?

It is significant to verify if the documents form a collection. In fact, the documents in a computerized library should have something in common like a common subject focus

4. How easy is it to digitize documents?

Another necessary issue to require into consideration is however simple it'll be

to alter the documents. Not all the hard copy documents can be simply converted to electronic format. There is the demand to check the physical characteristics of the documents to know how simply it will be to digitize them. If you have a lot of documents that are hard to digitize, you might choose not to include them in the computerized library. It is desirable to put them in the image files, rather than in the searchable text document.

According to Maxine (2000), creating a computerized library collection involves the following steps: planning, implementation and promotion. These are essential if the finished product is to with success meet the user's wants and change with the accepted quality standards.

3.3 Planning:

Planning mainly involves identifying various tasks related to creating a computerized library collection, developing strategies for handling these tasks, identifying required resources and formulating a timeline for accomplishing these tasks. If there is a need to have a large computerized project, you may consider conducting a feasibility study to assess the viability of the project before detailed planning. The outcome of the feasibleness study can be a proper proposal for getting management approval or grant for the project.

1. The first step in planning a computerized library collection development project is to specify the need for creating the computerized library collection, its purpose and target user community. You should indicate if management, the users or others have expressed this would like and defined what this need is. The purpose might be up preservation of some rare or delicate materials, up access to and the visibility of certain material or facilitating re-use of

documents. It is important to identify the target user community for a computerized library collection and their profile

2. There is the need to define the source material that constitutes the computerized library collections and the key attributes of this source material. Examples of supply material embrace project reports, workers publications, operating papers, theses, thesis, audio and video lectures, songs and musical scores etc. There is additionally the necessity to specify what portion of the fabric is to be digitized and if all the fabric or solely a sub-set is going to be lined within the computerized assortment. Keep in mind to estimate copyright restrictions. Define the key features of the computerized library collection you plan to build. Identify the nature of the collection e.g. static or dynamic. Mark the type of usages you would allow the users to adhere to and the kind of service delivery they should expect from you e.g. CDROM or on-line or both. Define metadata, search and retrieval requirements.

3. The important task in creating a computerized library collection is the conversion of the source materials available in hardcopy into a computerized format. There should be a clear cut

statement about the affiliated requirements and their procedure, namely:

➢ How to convert the source material into required computerized format.

➢ What are the computerization requirements?

➢ The workflow involved in digitizing the source material.

4. Identify the resources and money required for creating and maintaining computerized collections. There is a need to identify:

➢ What type of information technology (IT) infrastructure is required for establishing and maintaining the computerized collections?

➢ What are the personnel requirements and what are the financial requirements involve for setting up and maintaining the collection.

5. Finally, there's the necessity to outline however the project goes to be enforced and what the main milestones and time needs are?

3.4 Implementation:

Planning is followed by implementation. That is getting down to the genuine steps required to set up the collection. This means that there should be a necessity to get the management approval for the arrange and therefore the needed resources before continuing with the implementation.

There is a need to identify and designate a project manager to lead the implementation of the computerized project. For large computerized library projects, it is essential to have a full time project manager for the project period. The Implementation of a computerized library project involves the following activities.

- ➢ Establish the project team
- ➢ Set up the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure
- ➢ Procure and install computerized library software
- ➢ Finalize policies and specifications
- ➢ Complete arrangement of workflow for computerization
- ➢ Set up the computerized library collection site in case of Internet distribution
- ➢ Obtain copyright permissions and
- ➢ Release the computerized library collection for use.

3.5 Promotion and Provision of Services:

The computerized library collection created should be visible, and it should provide an easy access for users. One-way of achieving this can be to incorporate links to the gathering website within the applicable pages of the library web site and different connected on-line

services within the organization. In addition to, or in the absence of remote on-line access to the computerized collection, there is the need to explore other modes of providing access to the computerized collection. These may include:

- ➢ Setting up native public access computers on the library Local Area Network.
- ➢ Provision of e-mail based services and
- ➢ CD-ROM based distribution of the collection.

4. Different Stages in Digitizing Documents:

Cornell University Library/Research Departments (2000) provides six stages in digitizing documents for a computerized library: Registering, Scanning, Optical Character Recognition, Proofreading and formatting and producing the Final Version.

i. Registering:

Before scanning sizable amount of documents, there's the necessity to 1st register them and use a classification system to stay their track. If not, you risk misplacing hardcopies, losing files, skipping steps within the method or duplicating work, maybe while not realizing it. There is also the risk of losing electronic versions of files because they have been misnamed or saved in the wrong subdirectory. Moreover, a good filing system is vital, so everyone in the digitizing team knows what he is supposed to do, and he can fill in for another person in case of absence.

ii. Scanning documents:

It is necessary to clean and dust off the documents to be scanned; make sure that all the pages are present and in the right order. If the document is in poor condition, try to find a fresh

copy. If it is a sheet fed scanner, cut the document open to get individual sheets to feed through the scanner. If necessary, you can rebind the documents later. If you do not want to damage the documents, you can photocopy each page and feed in the photocopy through the scanner, though this uses a lot of paper and reduces the quality of the scan. To scan a document on a flatbed scanner, place it face down on the scanner platen or put the pages into the sheet feeder. Then, in the software, choose a setting, resolution and colour and scan each page of the document at the settings you have chosen.

iii. Optical Character Recognition (OCR):

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software converts a scanned copy into a text file that a word processor can read. To do this, it should initial acknowledge wherever the text is on the page. The package breaks the text blocks down into lines or into a personal character. It seeks to match the image of each letter against patterns it recognizes as an "a", "b", etc. There is an issue to encounter with languages that use Latin scripts with accented characters. As an answer, you must use the OCR computer code that's specific for language.

iv. Proofreading:

This is the act of constructing corrections to the document text and layout. This can be worn out 2 ways:

1. Matching the scanned text on the screen with the hardcopy and entering the corrections directly into the computer. The word processor's spellchecker can facilitate in writing system errors quickly.

2. Printing out the scanned text and comparing it with the authentic copy. Label any corrections on the printout, and then enter them into the computer. This is a heavy method, but may be the best option if there are no enough computers for each proofreader.

v. Reformatting:

The Optical Character Recognition (OCR) package may produce a document that consists of straight text, no columns, no headers and footers. There is the need to replace these by hand or correct where they appear on the page. There may be also need to change the typeface, caption styles and so on, to make the document more attractive and readable. Alternatively, you may be able to accommodate the settings of your OCR program to preserve the layout of the page.

vi. Final Version:

For many documents, there is a need to add little information to the text so that readers can identify it easily. As for a book you must make sure that the book name, the author or the editor, the publisher and the publication date are all included. As for chapter in a book, you should include the name and the author of that chapter

and the original page numbers in the printed version of the book. As for the journal articles you must embrace the journal title, the date, the amount and also the issue range, the article title and the authors and the page numbers in the original printed journal. In different words there's the requirement to feature data to explain every document.

5. Technology Infrastructure and Personnel:

Several resources are required for the creation of computerized library collections, their maintenance and provision of services. The two major resources required are technology infrastructure and personnel.

5.1 Infrastructure:

Access to a computerized library collection can be provided on-line or off-line. The On-line access today typically means that the client uses a web browser on a desktop computer or laptop and access the collection by connecting to the computerized library website over the Internet. The On-line access needs an affiliation to the web or to an enclosed network (Intranet). In Off-line access, the computerized library is not accessible over a network. One way of providing an Off-line access to a computerized library collection is to receive and respond to the user queries over e-mail. Another way is to distribute the computerized library collection on a CD-ROM. A computerized library project would typically require the following equipment: Server computer, Desktop computers, Computerization equipment, Network connectivity and other equipment. Another aspect is the software to be used in computerized library. The Computerized library software works with the web server in providing various computerized library functionalities including creation, organization, maintenance, indexing, search and retrieval. In selecting the computer code, some options ought to be taken into thought. These include: Support for various document sorts, Support for made-to-order information, assortment administration, Support for customary like Irish capital core information standard, Search and retrieval and Multi-lingual support. Several free computerized library software packages are now available which could facilitate the easy creation and sharing of information through computerized library collections. Examples of open source free computerized library software include: Greenstone Computerized Library software by New Zealand Computerized Library; Academic Research in the Netherlands On-line (ARND); Tilburg University, The Switzerland; D-space; MIT Libraries, Cambridge, Netherlands; CDSware; CERN Document server software, Geneva, MA USA. etc.

5.2 Personnel:

Personnel are most important computerized library's resource, not only during its initial creation and set up, but also for its operation, maintenance and provision of services. Since the access to the computerized library is easy,

compared to a physical library, more users are likely to access it. If the computerized library does not meet the expectations of the users in terms of currency and quality of content, they're going to lose confidence, and it's possible for them not to visit the computerized library again. It is therefore important to assign the personnel with the right skills and attitude to handle the various tasks associated with the computerized library project. Mainly speaking, the personnel will be required for the following tasks:

- Project management.
- Selection and preparation of source material
- Computerization and conversion
- Cataloguing and metadata assignment
- Quality assessment
- System administration and maintenance of computerized library server and website.
- System analysis/programming for computerized library application/interface development
- Promotion and provisions of services.

Moreover, the rapid changes in the computerized library technologies require constant re-training and re-positioning of staff for an effective practice in technological application.

5.3 Greenstone Computerized Library Software:

Greenstone is a freely available suite of software for building and distributing computerized library collections. It provides a new way of organizing information and

publishing it on the Internet or on the CD-ROM. The Greenstone is open source software, issued under the terms of the GNU General Public License. The aim of the software is to empower the users, particularly in the Universities, Libraries and other public service institutions, to build computerized libraries. The software has the following features such as multi-platform availability for windows, Linux, access and distributed through the Internet, Intranet and CD-ROM, powerful indexing from full-text and creation of indexes for various metadata, powerful search and browse, support different file formats (html, pdf, doc rtf, ppt etc), extensibility by allowing customization and configuration. Greenstone also allows the building of non-textual multimedia like audio, video and footage in the middle of matter description to permit for looking out and browsing.

6. Conclusion:

Computerization has opened up new audiences and services for libraries, and it needs to be integrated into the plans and policies of any institution to maximize its effectiveness. Computerization is a complex process with many crucial dependencies between different stages over time. Utilizing a holistic life-cycle approach for computerization initiatives will help develop sustainable and successful project. It is hoped that the approach of the issues outlined, the software mentioned in this paper and also the references to a lot of elaborate supply and past

project can contribute to the long run success of initiating cybernation of library resources.

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DIGITAL LIBRARY: SERVICES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: - *The Digital India Movement in India Spread all over the India in almost every sphere and education field is not an exception to it. In education field especially in libraries the digitalization totally changed the face of academic libraries. This paper emphasizes the significance of digital library services, challenges, Opportunities and Indian scenario. The impact of information technology led upon the every walk of human life. Library is not exception to it. It has changed the traditional approaches of library and librarianship.*

Keywords: digital library, services, opportunities, infrastructure, challenges Indian scenario.

Introduction:

The vast and speedy development of technology and emergence of Internet, electronic publishing is getting a tremendous impulsive from publishing industry. In fact digital libraries have brought many changes to the library and library users, its services and functions. The digital revolution is sweeping all aspects of life in civilized world and the libraries have no exception. Today we are living in the age of knowledge and technology based democratic information society. Knowledge is a prerequisite for wisdom which when applied judiciously helps to solve problems and contributes to prosperity in diverse areas of human activities, so society considers information as a wealth which should be made available of right information for the right user in the right way in the right time. Library plays a vital role in this environment and digital library is a boon of information technology. Digital library play a vital role in providing more appropriate information in less time with easy access. A digital library is more near to users mind and paves a bridge between the sea of information and users need.

Concept of Digital Library:

An informal definition of digital library is a managed collection of information, with associated services, where the information is stored in digital formats and accessible over a network. "Digital libraries are systems providing users with coherent access to a very large, organized repository of information and knowledge." - By working group of US Govt.

Information Infrastructure Technology and application.

1. Digital libraries contain diverse collections of information for use by many different users.

2. The digital library is not a single entity;

3. The digital library requires technology to link the resources of many; linking to relate data in allforms has centrally important. This includes not only refference linking to cited artices, but link to databases of scientific data, author web pages and biographies, patent information, product information;

4. Universal access to digital libraries and information services is a goal.

Objectives of the Digital Library:

a) To reduce the cost involved in various library activities,

b) To serve widely dispersed comities throughout the network,

c) To save the library staff by avoiding routine activities,

d) To minimize massive storage and space problems of large libraries,

e) To save voluble tome and energy of the users,

f) To have large digitized database,

g) To provide personalized and retrospective services in efficiently.

Need of Digital Library:

➢ Information and Development.

➢ Information Explosion.

➢ Communication Revolution.

➢ Multiple Information Access.

➢ No Physical Boundary

➢ Round the clock easy aavailability.

➢ Space.

➢ Preservation and Conservation.

The growing impact of information and communication technologies (ICT), web technologies and database technologies has compelled library and information centers to use these technonolies effectively to render services.

Digital Library Services:

Digital Library Services provides a wide array of services to assist members of the library with organizing collections of materials or making them more widely available. The following services offered by the Digital Libraries.

1) Catalogue Databases,

2) Current Awareness Bulletins,

3) Externally Purchased Databases,

4) CD-ROM Databases,

5) Remote Information Services,

6) Internally Published Newsletters, Reports & Journals,

7) Internet Information Sources Mirroring & Cataloguing,

8) E-mail,

9) Bulletin Board Service,

10) Audio and Video Communication,

11) Electronic Table of Contents,

12) Electronic Document Delivery Service,

13) Electronic Theses and Dissertations,

14) Reference Service,

15) Electronic Publishing,

16) Central storage facilities for Hosting digital collections and indexes

17) Tools for loading, storing, searching and displaying digital objects.

Benefits of Digital Library:

These are considerable benefits of digital libraries. The digitalization of resources opens upnew mode of use, enables a much wider potential audience and gives a renewed means of viewing our cultural heritage. The main advantages of digital libraries are;

a) Easier access to individual components with items.

b) The ability to reinstate out of print material.

c) Immediate accesses to high-demand and frequently used items.

d) Repid access to materials jeld remotely.

e) The potential to display materials that are in accessible formats, for instance, large volumes or maps.

f) The ability to enhance digital images in terms of size sharpness, colour contrast etc.

g) The potential for intergration into teaching materials.

h) Enhanced search ability, including full text.

Challenges:

1. Economical:

Digitalization is very cost intensive as it needed various technical and other elements. All these elements are very costly. But once the setup is ready it can be economical and cost effective.

2. Technological obsolescence:

The digital storage of media such as hard disk, tapes and floppy disk have a very short life–span due to rapid technology obsolescence. The computer hardware and software which used for storage and retrieval become obsolete and they are replaced by batter technologies.

3. Administrative:

Administration of the digital collections locally, is harder and more expensive than managing a comparable print collection The Digital Library for building and working with the long-term organizational, fiscal, and institutional commitments is must. Management of the technical infrastructure for "digital library" services will be a significant obstacle for most libraries, especially as budgets continue to shrink and the costs of developing and maintaining collections increases..

4. Copyright:

Copyright could become an insurmountable barrier to the development of digital collections. In fact, copyright could end up preventing libraries from providing open access to the digital information they collect. Copyright protects the owner's creative or intellectual work. Digital collections and services will be strongly affected by future copyright and licensing regimes, as well as prohibitive costs for digitization and Support of technical infrastructure.

Lack of expertise:

The development of an infrastructure for the networked resource discovery and retrieval of

highly distributed, autonomously created, and diverse electronic information is required. Above all, this infrastructure will need to be managed by professionals who understand information needs and uses.

Opportunities:

1. Expand services:

Digital library is added to expand the repertoire of the Pre-existing library services or complementary to existing one. It is also creating new services for a new or changing market. Digital library has seamless provision of services that are responsive to the needs and interests of the communities served.

2. Promote Collections:

Promoting of more widespread use of unique collections is one common aim of Digital library. Collection is one of rare and expensive materials in library. Digitization of collection is depending on the utility, rarity and value. Since the digitization is the major expensive process, it should be done by the expert because it may be painstaking and therefore mindful of the preservation and security needs of the collection. The digital collection has greater visibility and global accessibility with features of searching, browsing and cross-reference linking.

3. Knowledge management/ content management:

Digital library has wider prospective working towards manage and access of work practices, internal information assets and intellectual assets which are to improve the creativity of the persons, sharing of knowledge and to achieve the objectives of an organization.

4. Scholarly communication:

Digital Libraries support in scholarly communication in the field of education, research and development through the E-journals, e-prints, e-books, data sets, e-learning and e-transformation.

5. Archiving and preservation:

It allows archiving and preserving documents/ digital objects of education, Cultural, heritage, historical & special, museums and biodiversity for long term continued accessibility of the document contents through time and changing technology and reproduce a suitable facsimile of the original document.

6. E-governance:

Digital libraries offer the improved access to govt. policies, plans, procedures, rules and regulations so that the general people of the country can access important information on their desktop. It fulfills the needs of right to information act. E-governance also helps to manage various activities related to Government and peoples.

7. Generate revenue:

DL can sell of the information services for the internal and external users of various organizations. It can provide consultancy services and advertising facility for the creation of revenue.

Library and Librarian in the Digital World:

The conventional library is gauged by the number of titles it holds and number of journals that it subscribes. The acquisition of recent print documents and weeding out useless and outdated information is a librarian's nightmare. In this age of information explosion Increasing price of printed material it is impossible in future to maintain the same rate of growth. Digital Library is an advanced step supportive to conventional library.

Modern digital library will be a sleek array of computer based information system. This library will be gauged by number of access made rather than by number of titles it holds addition and weeding out of information will be simple.

The librarian in the digital world becomes a guardian of information and woud be vehicle to preserve democratic access to information rather than custodian. His role will be increasing towards offering consultancy to the users in their efforts in navigating through the web of documents that span the global library. He would be integrating link between the computer scientists and information seeker.

Conclusion:

Library felicitates the flow of information and thus holds the power of knowledge hence libraries increases national capabilities for innovative development, for creativity and for maximum use of local and international information resources. So efficient library and information system is of prime importance for any country wishing to achieve and maintain real

independence. The paper print document served as one of our primary communication medium in this electronic information world the recent trends is to use paper based and electronic information in an integrated way.

The concept of paperless office or paperless library predicted by F.W. Lancaster is still a debatable distant dream now. In the new world librarians role will be of a continuous learner an alert user and expert consultant all rolled in to one.

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I.T APPLICATION AND RESCALING

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Education plays a key role for the development if any society. College level education is one among the different levels in the education system in imparting the value based education in different disciplines. Colleges are the most important institutions of society for the creation, preservation and dissemination of knowledge as well as the custodians of intellectual and ethical traditions and dissemination of of knowledge as well as the custodians of intellectual and ethical traditions and values in society. Colleges serve teaching, learning and research needs of education in the country. They primarily serve undergraduate students, and teaching community. In these day in view of reaching the higher education to all, quite a good number of undergraduate colleges have started post-graduate level education also and a few of them are recognized as research centers. The standard of teaching, learning and research at a college largely depends upon the quality of the service rendered by the service rendered by the library.*

Keywords: ICT, Information Literacy,

Introduction:

A library is an essential corollary to every college it has come to be regarded as an important and integral part of the academic system whose primary function is not only to provide resources but also to serve users to meet their information needs.

The growth and development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is playing vital role in the process of advancement of society in general and in library and information science in particular. Rapid advances in ICT in the fast two decades have brought revolutionary changes in the concept, organization, functioning and management of library and information systems throughout the world. The impact of these changes is pervasive and effect on all the aspects of library operations, information resources and services, staff skills requirements and user expectations. The

accelerating pace of developments in WWW has tremendously increased the ability to access, store, process, communicate and deliver information services to the library users, ICT has a huge potential for providing wide range of new opportunities and offering better solutions to achieve greater levels of efficiency, productivity and higher standards of quality services in libraries.

Automation of library services is important for efficient and effective working of the library and information centers. Library automation provides wider horizons for the proper handling, organization retrieval and dissemination of information, thus making library services more scientific, systematic and effective

The dreams of librarianship are to serve the information needs of users timely, efficiently and economically Libraries all over the world realized that demands and expectations of their information consumers are rapidly increasing at a rate with which and library with limited resources can hardly cope with through conventional means. Therefore. It has become imperative on the part of libraries to revise their approach, mode of O and means of information acquisition, acquisition, organization, retrieval and dissemination to users.

Need of the Study

The recent changes in the education policy for higher education, the Government of India has taken lot of initiation in introducing national level programmer and projects i.e., National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT) of National knowledge Network (NKN) encouraging the

universities and colleges through UGC-INFLIBNET Center to adopt ICT based applications along with dedicated internet connectivity to reach the knowledge to each and every corner of the country. At the same time the Central Government has invited all colleges to acquire and make use of most popular service i.e., National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST) to get access to selected electronic journals and electronic books through UGC- Inflibnet Programme. The libraries and the library professionals play important role in effective implementation of these programmes.

In this competitive world in the education sector there is challenge in front of the government and private management, it is important to attract students for survival. In this connection both government and private managements are giving more importance and encouraging with all sort of support to adopt and use of ICT applications in their college libraries to provide quality education .

OBJECTIVES OF THE SUTDY

The main objectives of this study are:

1. To assess the status of ICT infrastructure in the college affiliated Colleges.
2. To assess the status of ICT infrastructure in the college's libraries affiliated colleges.
3. To assess the constraints in acquiring ICT infrastructure by the affiliated college Libraries

4. To assess the status of library automaton in the college libraries affiliated Colleges.

5. To assess the status of NMEICT and N-List Programme in the affiliated college libraries.

6. To assess the constraints and difficulties in acquiring NMEICT and N-List Programme by the affiliated college libraries.

Hypothesis:

For the present study the following hypotheses have been formulated:

1. First Grade College affiliated to the B.A.M.U Aurangabad under the study is having adequate ICT Infrastructure for their office automation.

2. College libraries equipped with adequate ICT infrastructure for their library automation.

3. College libraries are automated their all libraries services using required tools and techniques

4. Libraries of First Grade Colleges affiliated to the B.A.M.U. Aurangabad under the study are having NMEICT and N-LIST Programme.

Scope of the Study

The study is confined to the following issues:

1 To study the existing ICT infrastructure use for college office automation in general and library services in the college libraries in particular.

2 To Study the competency skills among the library professional.

4. To study the use of NMEICT and N-LIST programmes in the college libraries.

5. The scope of the study will be limited to the jurisdiction of the B.A.M.U.Aurangabad in the colleges offering B.Ed and B.P.Ed. courses are excluded from this study.

Methodology

Kipping in view the objectives of the objectives of the study, an effort is made to evolve a suitable methodology for the research

The study is designed to determine and analyze the existing status and ICT in the college libraries on one hand and the status and usage of NMEICT programme and N-LIST services on the other hand. The study also covers the ICT competencies among the library professionals of affiliated college libraries. The principal tool that will be used for data collection covering the college libraries spread across two revenue districts will be through questionnaires. The data collection will be supplemented by interview technique wherever necessary. The various published as well as unpublished primary and secondary sources along with the sources available through Internet will be scanned for additional information. The observation method will also be adopted and used to supplement the data collection through questionnaire to enhance its reliability.

ICT Strategy

In the background of the observations made and in the light of the literature review some of the research questions raised for the study are:

Is there any definite ICT strategy being followed by the colleges in general and college libraries for library services in particular with regard to provision for ICT infrastructure and its related activities?

Do the college librarians are competent in competent in using the ICT facility for library services? If 'yes' are they using them to the expected level? Are they comfortable with the ICT tools, techniques and their operation? What are the problems encountered by the college librarians in using the ICT? And how to make them competent to use the ICT?

Do the college librarians are aware and competent in acquiring and using MHRD-UGC sponsored NMELCT and N-LIST Programme in the colleges? What are the problems encountered by the college librarians in acquiring these services? And how to make them competent to acquire and use these services?

Information Literacy

Large number of studies has been conducted by the researchers in different contexts on the topic chosen for the present study. Here a humble attempt is made to review few of them.

College libraries are facing major constraints in reaching high level usage of ICT for automation of library services. Sampath Kumar and Biradar reported the findings of survey in use of ICT in college libraries in Karnataka, India it was found that college libraries not reached the very level in using ICT for automation due to lack

budget, lack of manpower, lack of skilled staff and lack of training. They also pointed out the badly need of extensive and appropriate training to library professionals to make use of ICT tools and techniques. This paper also suggests changing the mindset of librarians in their attitudes to use ICT applications in various activities of the library and information centers.

According to Arup Kumar and Amit Kumar (2010) in their study "application of ICT and related manpower problems in the college libraries in their attitudes to use ICT applications in various activities of the library and information centers.

According to Arup Kumar and Amit Kumar in their study "application of ICT and related manpower problems in the college libraries in Buradwan", Pointed out college Libraries of Burdwan Sadar Face several hindrances in full- Fledged ded IT application. The primary factor was inadequate funds, insufficient manpower, lack of ICT skill among the library professional and lack of right attitude of the authorities.

Conclusion

The dreams of librarianship are to serve the information needs of users Timely, efficiently and economically Libraries all over the world realized that demands and expectations of their information consumers are rapidly increasing at a rate with which and library with limited resources can hardly cope with through conventional means. Therefore. It has become imperative on the part of libraries to revise their approach, mode of O and

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LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR 21ST CENTURY

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QR Code

Abstract: - *The 21st century is said to the electronic era digital library is an electronic collection of digital information. The resources of information which are available in the form of digital or electronic format are known as digital resources, digital environment is the special challenge for 21st century in libraries.*

Keywords: Digital Library E-Resources.

Introduction :

It was during late 1990s that exiting library and information services could not handle the functions necessary for an effective electronic resource management system. After decade some development took place it was in the early 2000s, that content providers initiative emerged in the form of a z list. Sooner around 2002 digital library federation's electronics resource management initiative developed common specification and tools for managing the license agreements, related administrative information.

The digital object identifier is a system for identifying and exchanging intellectual property in an interoperable digital environment. It provides an extensible, framework for managing intellectual content in any form at any level of granularity and linking customer with content suppliers. DOI facilitate e-ecommerce. It is enabling automated copyright management for all types of media using DOIs, making managing intellectual in networked environment much easier and more convenient, and all the construction of automated services and transaction for e- commerce.

The DOI system as the result a publishing industry initiative in the late 1990.

DOI system as a common infrastructure for current management.

The most widely known application of DOI system is cross reference.

In the 21st century information technology is a turning point for the library which have provided opportunities to access and retrieve on

line electronic and digital information, information technology professionals have been acquired knowledge of library science and applied the same for the betterment of the qualitative library services with the support of librarians. This made easy to the library professional positioning themselves to be the torch bearers and path makers of educational advancements by way of integrating information systems and resources.

Library resources in 21st century:

Online information industry services and context providers were faced with managing the disruptive risks and opportunities of the information super high way and full text digital context in order to maintain their positions or else risk extinction.

Digital information also has common characteristic and qualities, regardless of whether the content is stored on DVD, CD Rom or other their digital storage media. It can be linked to other materials to create multimedia. It is not dependent upon spatial or temporal barriers in the digital environment it is reasonable to say that a central back up or archive should be created at the national level which will store information. Some of the requirement for digital libraries is:

Audio Visual: Colour T.V., V.C.R., D.V.D. sound box, telephone etc.

Computer : Server, P.C. with multimedia, U.P.S. etc.

Network : LAN, MAN, WAN, Internet etc.

Printer : Laser Printer, Dot matrix, Barcode Printer, Digital graphic printer etc.

Scanner: H.P. Scan Jet, Flatbed, Sheet Feeder, Drum scanner, slide scanner, Digital camera, Barcode Scanner etc

Storage devices: Optical storage device, CD-Rom, Juke box etc.

E-Resources :

E- Resources are short term for electronic resources or electronic information resources. There are collections of information in electronics of digital format that are accessed on an electronic device, such as a mobile phone, computer etc. According to Wikipedia, electronics resources means information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form of electrical signals, usually on a computer, information available internet.

Type of E-resources:

E Books: An electronics books is a book length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images or both readable on computers or others electronics devices. This support full text searching with in and across titles, advanced search and bookmark functions.

E- Journals:

An electronics journals are a serial produced published and distributed in electronic media journals are also called as virtual journals paperless journaless online journals network CD Rom journal etc.

E-Magazine:

An e magazine is very important part of library collection. This is one application is technology.

E- News paper:

An e-news paper is also known as online newspaper that exist s on interest or web.

Statistical database: These are containing the numerical data.

Reference database:

Reference database are many dictionaries, almanacs and encyclopedias, which are available on electronics or internet form.

E- Patents:

E-patents are the exclusive right granted be the govt. to make use of an invention for specific period.

Blogs:

To write entries in, add material to or maintain a weblog about him of others or a topic or about a product or organization is called as blog.

In the present environment, academic libraries and professional libraries are required to work independently or as a team to deliver service oriented and user centered applications, instructions, programmes, project and services, in addition to general qualification and requirements for this libraries should be equipped with latest gadgets and modern technologies.

This is changing organizational pattern of the 21st century.

Conclusion:

The future of digital libraries in marked by signification uncertainty, a lot of which can be classified as issues of intellectual property and economics. The development work are already being widely applied and implemented.

Digitization has opened up new audiences of any institutions to maximize its effectiveness.

Many materials are amenable to digitization, including scarce, fragile and ephemeral materials, as well as the whole spectrum of moving image and audio materials. All can be safely used by a wider audience in digital form.

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ICT based services at A C S College Library Kille-Dharur

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QR Code

Abstract: - *The paper discussed on Special study on Impact on ICT on A C S college library Kille-Dharur.*

Keywords: ICT, Software, OPAC, Web OPAC, QR Code, Barcode, Scanner

Introduction

Today's era called an information era. Everyone having speedily information for fulfill their information needs. ICT plays an important role to raise the standard of teaching & research, also banking, health, transportation, education & libraries. Also, adoption of ICT for information professionals to provide effective information services to the users. Every library depends on ICT and ICT based services. This is digital information age. The user needs information in digital format and libraries try to accept and implementation ICT Technology for fulfill information needs of the users. A C S College library accepts the ICT and ICT based services. The research paper highlights impact of ICT on A C S college library Kille-Dharur.

ICT

The term ICT describes the use of computer-based technology and the Internet to make information and communication services available to a wide range of users. In information age, the library services efficiency depends upon the application of ICT. ICT based library services provides to the users of anywhere with effectively Application of ICT in libraries, It has brought a phenomenal change in the information collection, preservation and dissemination scenario of the world. ICT is the current coin that we must use it otherwise we may lack behind

Source
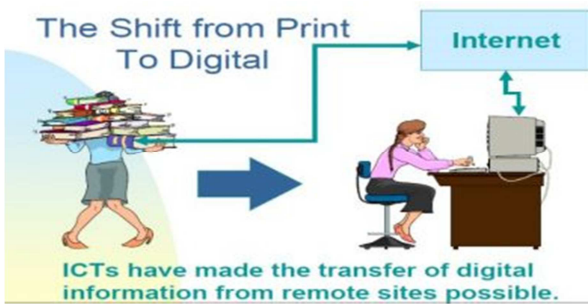
(**https://www.google.com/search?q=ICT+application+in+library&source**)

ACS Library

Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Aurangabad was established Arts, Commerce and Science College, Kill-Dharur, Dist. Beed in 1972. Library has started functioning in June 1972. The Library doing work for fulfilled institutional vision, missions and objectives. This is the hybrid library. The collection of library well established in print and online format, such as textbooks, reference books, newspaper, periodical, E-books, E-Journals etc. Library is automated for housekeeping operation. Library linked with N-List database and remote access from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library, Aurangabad. The library launched Web OPAC to the users for search library document in anywhere. The libraries accept ICT technology for enhancing library services to their users to the end users.

ICT based Library Services

1. **Library Automation**

Library automation is done by using MY ERP Local host software. The software is developed by Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Aurangabad. Library housekeeping operation is done by this software such as book data entry, bar coding, circulation, OPAC etc.

2. **OPAC/ WEB OPAC**

Libraries have their own OPAC and Web OPAC. The OPAC accessed by library users. OPAC accessed through LAN to the users and Web OPAC accessed by users on college website http://killedharurcollege.in/

The users can search their having document on title, author, publisher, DDC No. and also physical description.

3. **Q R Code Technology**

QR Code is an abbreviated form of Quick Response Code is the brand name for a type of matrix barcode first deliberates for the automotive industry in Japan. Q R code is like barcode technology. This technology is used on smart phones. Therefore, computers are not necessity for giving this service. The library users can search Q R code on their own Smart phones. A C S Library has creates 3 Q R code for accessed by users, like Library Web OPAC, N-List, and Remote access of Dr. B.A.M.U. Library database.

N-List Consortia

Dr. B.A.M.U. Library

ACS Library Web OPAC

A C S College Library has subscribes two databases yearly, one of the N-List consortia and remote access of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. In this database, More than 2 lakh E-Books and 25 thousand E-Journals are available. These databases are fulfilled demand of library users related to use of E-Books and E-Journals. The library provides user id and password to the users. Users use their id and password to access database. Librarian always guide to the users for effective use of E-Resources.

5. Literature Search Service

A C S C Library has started a new service called "Literature Search Service". This service provides information to the users on user's research topic and send relevant article on concern research. In this service, user send research topic, help for research, any query to librarian.acsckilledharur@gmail.com. Librarian sends information on related research to the users. This service is more useful to the users for enhancing their research.

Conclusion

Today, ICT based library services must essential for fulfilled user's demands. Arts, Commerce and Science College Library always try to accept ICT technology and provide ICT based services. ICT based services helps to enhance library services. In future, A C S library provides maximum ICT based library services.

LIBRARY AUTOMATION AND SERVICES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Information technology changes in all field of knowledge. Library is the best example that the use of tools and techniques and various service of digital dives are very useful in academic library and every student.*

The paper highlights the changing dimension of Library services due to the impact of ICT. The technology has also transformed the process of publishing and distribution of information. Electronic publishing has become a foundation for the New information society to get the right information to the right person at the right time.

Keywords: Information, ICT, Automation Library, Digital environment, Service.

Introduction :-

Library Automation refers to the use of computers to serve the need of Library users. The operation of a Library get a quantum Jump with the introduction of computer. The computers help to provide fast and reliable access to the resource available in the Library as well as elsewhere.

Planning for an automated system no matter how big or small, should be part of an overall long range plan for the Library. Automation should always be used as a means to achieve overall better patron service. Careful planning for technology will assure that your automation project is sustainable enhances the organization ability to meet is service mission without disrupting the organization stability of the institution.

History of Library Automation :-

Library Automation began in the year 1930 when punched card equipment was implemented in Library for circulation and acquisition. Harley E. Tilled began experiment for storage and searching of a coordinating index using an IBM 70 soon after this machine arrived in September 1953. In 1954 presented his report in 1BM computational seminar at Endicott, New York.

First computerization Library period

➢ The beginning of Library Automation 1930-1960

- Library Automation is officially underway 1966-1980
- Library Automation present in 1980.
- After than used to Library software packages designed to Automation to Library.

What is Library Automation :-

Traditional Library work consisting of acquisition, Technical processing serial control, Circulation and reference services all entail time consuming manual work. Though these activities are essential to proper functioning of a Library they consume professional staff time that might otherwise go towards user services and Library computerization is now gaining importance necessitation the establishment of profession wide standards. Comprehensive studies of Library computer system world over include discussion of machine- managed acquisitions cataloguing. Serial control circulation and bibliographic Service modules.

Similar to several aspects of Library Management the demand for more and faster information services and the decline in Library resources are compelling Libraries to appreciate the role of computer within their operation. In Librarian are look to maximize the benefits of automation by spreading computer use to many aspects of Library activities.

Need of ICT in Libraries :-

According to Jag dish Arora, the following are some of the essential application of ICT in Libraries.

- ICT improves quality of reader services rendered by Library.
- ICT facilities wider access to information for the users.
- ICT help in rending these services that was not possible in traditional Method.
- It increases productivity of Library Staff. If relieves staff from routine work.
- It facilities improved management of physical and financial resources.

Library Automations stops :-

- Identifying the Library function which could be computerized.
- Operation involved.
- Type and size of records.
- Storage media required.
- Various outputs required.
- Cast factors.
- For manual system.
- For automated system.

Library Automation Operations :-

Library will have to perform minimum number of basics operation. These operational are conventional referred to as Library Automation.

1) Acquisition
2) Circulation
3) Cataloging
4) Serial Control
5) OPAC

Types of Software for Library Automation :-

1) Soul 2.0
2) COWA COVA
3) LIBSYS

4) NIRMA

5) TLMS

6) LIBASOFT

7) CALIBAN

8) AUTOLIB

9) LIBMAN

Generate of OPAC :-

According to Pauline a Cochrane should have the capabilities such as to access catalog record to browse a list of search terms and to display catalog records the other capabilities pointed by Cochrane are,

➢ To browse which rotates sub field words in a data field to provide greater access and matching.

➢ To find record in which several world have not been used no matter what the position or Length of Data fields.

➢ To assist the user by redirecting from words in the statement synonymous or related indexing terms.

➢ To present a systematic display of works on a subject.

Advantages of Library Automation :-

➢ **Speed :-**

Information processing is done much faster which ensures better work flow though the Library.

➢ **Accuracy :-**

The processing information is high. However it is dependent on the accuracy of information led into the system.

➢ **Cost Effectiveness :-**

Operating costs can be reduced if system is well designed and well managed.

➢ **Library work Loads :-**

Library workloads can be reduced as the computer can do vast amount of works and processing.

Provide to users services :-

High rate and better quality in performance is possible through the use of computers.

➢ Easier access to external databases.

➢ Providing on line access and search of Information possible.

➢ Eliminates human errors while performing rout line Library work.

➢ Excellent control over circulation.

Conclusion :-

A Global information environment a automation of Library is of vital importance in enabling and users to search through large quantities of information effective resource sharing nowadays requires an infrastructure which permits use of Locate materials of interest in both point and electronic format.

Access across multiple collection is becoming increasingly critical. A union catalogue linked to article citation data based full text resources and local library resources.

For the successful implementation of an integrated library system all key factors must be in place support from administration staff competence consideration of user requirement presence of infrastructure library Automation is

the process which need proper planning timely implementation and periodical evaluation.

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SOFTWARE FOR LIBRARIES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Library professionals should be known of the advantages of library software and will involve develop into library. They have basic knowledge about the selection, installation, working process and maintenance about library software. Library software required by greater thinking library automation by library staff. Library professionals are thinking be seriously about the use of library software for automation.*
Keywords: Software, SOUL, Libsys, TLMS, Book Shelf Plus, Third Eye Library Management.

Software:

Software is a general term for the various kinds of programs used to operate computers and related devices. Software was part of a computer and hardware the invariable part. Software is often divided into application software and system software.1

SOUL:

Software for University Libraries (SOUL) is made by the INFLIBNET Centre. This software is necessary requirements of college and university libraries. It is user friendly software developed to work under client-server environment. The software is compliant to international standards for bibliographic formats.

The software was designed to automate all work operations in library. The software is suitable not only for the academic libraries, but also for all types of libraries. The first version of software SOUL 1.0 was launching during CALIBER 2000. The latest version of the software SOUL 2.0 was launch in January 2009.[2]

Libsys:

Libsys software made by InfoTek Consultants Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. This software have Libsys standard for libraries in India. With a Client-Server implementation total web-based solution.[3] Libsys was an advance multidimensional library system. WebOPAC along with Windows based OPAC make it an outstanding choice for a Library system. Libsys handles Indian scripts using ISM Publisher. There

is an additional 'Unicode' support for Libsys software. That facilitates was handling of both International and Indian scripts.

T L M S :

Total Library Management Service is develop by TRANCE group, Germany and distributed in India by OPAC Infosys Pvt. Ltd., Pune. It is SQL based client server system with fully integrated library management system. This software supports almost all activities relating to acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial control, and OPAC etc.

Book Shelf Plus:

This BookShelf Plus has been made by Adroit Systems and Solutions, Guwahati. The software is easy to handle, flexible in working, and gives the benefits of a Windows based environment along with adequate security especially for college library. It has some unique features such as maintenance of records of each member of the library, automatic fine imposition, resources sharing etc.

Third Eye Library Management:-

Third Eye Library Management was developed by Third Eye Infosys Pvt. Ltd., Guwahati. It has been developed using MS Access as front end and MS Access database as back end. Provision has been kept for upgradation of the back end database to MS SQL server. Other features includes works are system security, flexibility, backup and recovery, provision for secondary server.

Conclusion:-

In the same age libraries improve automation with library software. Same condition Gone is the catalogue card in libraries, it was so easier to locate a book through and internet connection and picking it up upon your arrival, rather than wasting the time scouring the aisles looking for your next read.

1. https://searchmicroservices.techtarget.com/definition/software
2. https://soul.inflibnet.ac.in/
3. http://www.libsys.co.in/companyprofile_overview.html

LIBRARY AUTOMATION

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QR Code

Abstract: - *The tram automation was first introduced by Dr. Harder in 1936. He defined it as the automation handling of parts between progressive production processes in relation to engineering industries. 'Automation is a process of using the machineries for easy working and saving the human power and time'. The paper describes the Library Automation, Basic Requirement of Library Automation, Advantage and Disadvantages of Library Automation.*

Keywords: Library Automation, Digital Technology, Networking.

Introduction : The term "Library Automation "is being used extensively in Library science to mean the application of commuter to perform some of the traditional library activities such as acquisition, Cataloguing, Circulation, Stock verification etc. Library Automation can be defined simply as the use of Computer and networking technologies in the Library.

Use of Computer started in India during 1963-64 and library Automation in India started during1990. Information and Communication Technology has revolutionized the concept of libraries. ICT gives access to a much wider variety of resources. Libraries are undergoing change all over the world and this change is due to development of ICT. Now with the help of Library Automation are rendering better services to their clientele. Libraries can star, access retrieve and disseminate the information very fast. Library automation refers to use of computers in Library work in clouding Library Services, Automation being carried out by Libraries is usually Acquisition, Serial control, Cataloguing, Circulation and management statists.

Information is usually printed in books and Journals, which serve as documents of records in libraries it is also recorded in discs and magnates topes, which facilitate quick retrieval Development in computer and communication Technology have brought about a new dimension to the programmer of information handling computer has gained its importance is even field of human activity because of its speed. Accuracy and capability of large scale professing.

Definition: "Automation is a professor using the machineries for easy working and saving the human power and time".

"Library automation refers to the use of computer to automate the typical procedures of Libraries such as Cataloging and circulation"

Library networking: Encyclopedia of library and information science "Library Automation is the use of automatic and semiautomatic data processing machines or perform such traditional Library activities as acquisition, cataloguing, and circulation. These activities are not necessarily performed in traditional way, the activities themselves are those traditionally associated with Libraries. Library automation may thus be distinguished from related fields such as information retrieval fields such as information retrieval, automatic indexing and abstracting and automatic textual analysis" (Kent, 1977).

Areas of Library Automation: Library automation may be defined as the application of automatic and semiautomatic data processing machines (Computers) to perform traditional Library housekeeping activities such as Acquisition, circulation, Cataloguing and reference and serials publication.

Acquisition: Automates the acquisition process, ordering, receiving, claiming material from suppliers and returns and cancellation of materials Acquisition can be done online is system is linked to an external network.

Cataloguing: Creation, storage retrieval and management of bibliographic records and indexes.

Circulation: Handles circulation activities such as lending, return, renewal and place on hold.

Serial publication: Manages placing, Canceling and unordered material and accounting and statistical information.

Inter-Library loan: Provides staff with an information management system for interlibrary loan transactions. This includes automatic monitoring of loans and accounts, making claims, patting holds on materials being borrowed etc.

Objectives of Library Automation.

❖ To maintain bibliographical records of all the materials, in a computerized form.

❖ To provide bibliographical details through a single enumerative access point of holdings of a Library.

❖ To provide access to information at a faster rate.

❖ To share the resources through Library networking.

❖ To implement new IT processes to provide high quality information.

Needs of Library Automation.

❖ Obtain increased operational efficiencies.

❖ Improve the quality speed and effectiveness of services.

❖ Improve access to remote users and other stakeholders, e.g. the general public.

❖ Improve access to resources on other networks and systems, including the web.

❖ Improve the management of their physical and financial resources.

❖ Enable participating Libraries to resource sharing activities.

❖ Enable rapid communication with other libraries and professional peers.

Advantage of Library Automation.

❖ Offers flexibility.

❖ Speed up processing.

❖ Greater accuracy, efficiency, Consistency and improved work control.

❖ Reduce repetitive clerical work.

❖ Economic implication of latest information technology.

❖ Labor saving, cost effective.

❖ Ease and accuracy in data handling.

❖ Elimination of duplication.

❖ Great manipulation possible.

❖ It help to fast communication.

❖ It provides high quality service.

Disadvantage of Library automation.

❖ Initial and recurring expenses.

❖ Continuous staff training.

❖ Hardware and software obsolescence.

Conclusion:

Library automation is the process which needs proper planning, timely implementation and periodical evaluation. The librarian with the administrators has to set the priorities after analyzing the current status and future requirements. Selection of the suitable integrated library management software according to the needs of the users and the library is important. Retrospective conversion, OPAC, circulation and serial control, etc. Should be conducted with care. Staff training and user education are keys to the success of the process. Library automation invites realistic approach. Librarian should adequate

knowledge about the hardware and software options available. All libraries should use standard software packages for automation and database creation to facilitate the exchange of bibliographic records between libraries. There is need for continuous monitoring of automation activities for improvement of the situation and for meeting the future needs. Academic achievement of a student is closely related to his/ her ability to find, evaluate and use the required information.

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INFORMATION LITERACY FOR MODERN LIBRARIES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Article discussed about Information Literacy in Libraries and Modern Library.Information Literacy (IL) has been termed differently by different persons such as library orientation, bibliographic instruction, user education, information skills training and so on. These forms of IL are closely related to each other.*

Keywords: Information Literacy, Libraries, Modern Library.

Introduction

Over past few decades, the collections, organizations, services and role of all types of libraries have changed drastically due to impact information Communication Technology and change in user's attitude. The Library Information Science professionals, the users of libraries need to be well educated for better utilization of library resources and services. The library Information centers have a major role to play in making the users information literate.

N.F. Jallbrant "Information Literacy incorporates the abilities to recognize when information is needed and then to initiate search strategies designed to locate the needed information."

It includes evaluating, synthesizing, and using information appropriately, ethically, and legally once it is accessed from any media, including electronic or print sources.

2 .ICT and Information Literacy

Due to rapid growth and development of Information Communication Technology (ICT) , large amounts of Information (both print and electronic) have been published. Information technology has also made access to electronic information computer and internet. At the same time, users are facing with a number of problems such as frequent change of interfaces, lack of standardization.

3. Types of Approaches to Information Literacy

Basically approaches to information by users in library very from person to person.

It also depends on the information seeking behavior of the users. Accordingly the approach to information literacy also varies.

Approach to Information Literacy

1. Information source approach
2. User's behavioral approach
3. System approach
4. Communication approach

1 Information source Approach

IN source approach to information literacy, the emphasis is on the sources of information which includes primary, secondary and tertiary sources of information. In this context it is highly essential for libraries to arrange its collection properly. Also the library & information science professionals need to possess a thorough knowledge on the collection and its arrangement, including bibliographies and different types of indexes.

2. Users' Behavioral Approach

In users' behavioral approach, although the emphasis is on users attitude / behavior, the emphasis is also rests on information sources.

In the users' behavioral approach the users are trained to know how information seeking should be carried out and with the aid of which they can tackle future Information seeking and searching.

To meet this approach of users the libraries needs to first encourage their users to know about their

library collections including electronic and online resources,various,abstracting/ indexing/ bibliographic tools etc. Then orientation is to given to users about the search techniques in finding their relevant information.

3. System Approach

In system approach to information literacy the overall emphasis is given on the development of a system in libraries in which users are trained about the various sources of information, the search techniques and the methods to use these techniques in finding their relevant information.

The system approach typically starts by introducing problem formulation and information need, which is usually followed by a presentation of the different elements of search techniques and source evaluations.

5. **Communication Approach**

The communication approach to information literacy is to inform users and understanding of how information and information seeking acquire meaning .

In the opinion Sundin " the communication approach to information literacy focuses on the social and relational aspects of information seeking practices

Among the issues that the communication approach foregrounds are the importance of interaction between users in information seeking..

4. Advantages of Information Literacy in Libraries

The advantages of information literacy to library are many folds. By this along with users both library and library & information professionals are benefited.

The benefits can be summarized as follows.

1. Benefits to Users.

1) Better use of library resources

2) Accesses information efficiently and effectively

3) Uses information accurately and creatively.

4) Evaluates information critically.

5) Strives for excellence in information seeking and knowledge generation.

2. Benefits to Library Staff

1) Increases work efficiency

2) Greater independence leading to self sufficiency.

3) Improved access to information there by greater efficiency in providing personalized reference service.

4) Enhanced professional development in the area of research and information skills.

5) Time saving

6) Improved quality of information outputs.

3. Benefits to Library.

1) More use of library collections across the intuition.

2) Improved use of existing library resources.

3) Better access to e-resources.

4) Improved information flow

5) Duplication reduced

Conclusion

The Multifarious growth of Information automation of library system, introduction of web based services etc. have borough a new lock to the library of all types. In this changing library environment users sometimes face difficulties in getting their desired information. In this context, information literacy program seems to be quite effective and proves ti be an indispensable program for libraries,

Every Library must introduce this Program me for larger interest of Library.

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DIGITAL LIBRARY AND DIGITAL PREVENTION

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Abstract: - *An important goal for digital libraries is to enable researchers to more easily explore related work. While citation data is often used as an indicator of relatedness, in this paper we demonstrate that digital access records (e.g. http-server logs) can be used as indicators as well. In particular, we show that measures based on co-access provide better coverage than co-citation, that they are available much sooner, and that they are more accurate for recent papers.*

Keywords:

OBJECTIVES

The conference provides a platform and enables interaction among Digital library. E-resources, E-learner, Digital Library Experts, Researchers, Academicians and Students, Adoption and implementation and Utilization of Digital Libraries/computerized library and their future implications towards shaping information paradigm. To enable developed and developing countries to bridge the digital divide through knowledge sharing. To provide an opportunity to identify the strengths and gaps in the library system and to suggest new models, policies and mechanisms for reshaping the traditional libraries into next generation libraries.

INTRODUCTION

W e can recognize the benefits of digital libraries in terms of preservation and access digital Material the aim of this paper is define the concept of digital libraries & identify their functionl Components & have a basic understanding of the process related to the creation, distribution & Provision of access to digital libraries.

DEFINITATION

A digital library is a collection of documents in organized electronic form, available on the Internet or on CD-ROM (compact-disk read-only memory) disks. Depending on the specific library, a user may be able to access magazine articles, books, papers, images, sound files, and videos. ...

About The Institute

Affiliated to	Dr.B.A.M.U.Aurangabad
Establishment year:	2007
Autonomy:	Non-autonomous
Minority:	Linguistic Minority-Hindi
Aid Status:	Un-Aided Linguistic Minority-Hindi

Library Automation

The data shows that 23 college libraries are automated. The 13 other libraries carry out their library operations manually and provide services to their users in a traditional way.

Status of Automation

Figure No. 1. Status of Automation
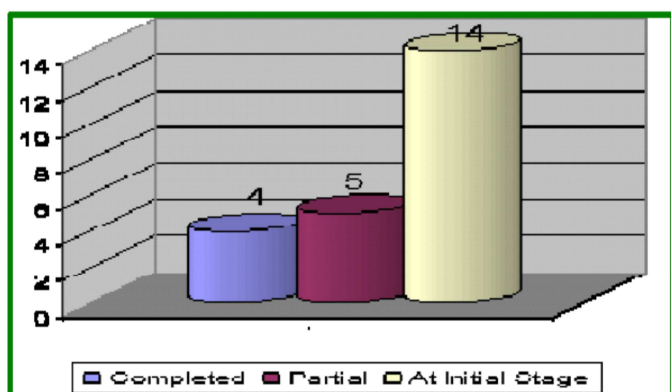
The bar chart shows the status of library automation in the 23 college libraries that have undertaken automation. Of these, 14 are at the initial stage, 5 are partially automated, while only 4 are fully automated

BENEFITS

Libraries have tradionally dealt with the organization & provision of access to physical material access the their Collection However, online access has largely been limited to the computerized library catalogue (OPAC).

Significant Benefits To The Users

1. *Always available*:

Digital libraries are typically accessed over the Internet & web. The can thus be Accessed from virtually any where & at anytime. They are not tied to the physical location & operating hours of a tradional library Digital library collection can also be delivered on CD- ROM Media to users with inadequate network connectivity.

2. *Improved access*:

Availability of full text electronic documents enable digital libraries to support Advanced & Novel search & display feature including full text search, relevance ranking & hierarchical document. Browsing.

3. *Wider access*:

Digital library can meet simultaneous access requests for the same electronic document by easily creating multiple instances (or copies) of the requested document. Digital library can thus meet the requirement of a much larger population of users

Digital library infrastructure

A digital library has certain technological requirements such as:

I. Locally developed database

II.   Local library system with adequate personal computers having lan and cd-rom drives.

III. Electronic mail service

IV. Network connection to have access to other data bases

V. Various functions to coordinate manage the entry and retrieve data.

VI. Multimedia kit

VII. Well trained manpower

VIII. Computer Hardware with Audio-Visuals, Video Conferencing Kit, Pentium Web Server, Laser Printer, Scanner, Barcode Scanner, Barcode Printer, Digital graphic printer and UPS.

ix. Software and its accessories. 2nd International CALIBER-2004, New Delhi, 11-13 February, 2004 © INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad 200

The super structure of digital library rests on some important factors like: (i)the human need for information especially that is timely and relevant and (ii) accumulation of information, and all the supporting infrastructure that includes research community, professional associations, libraries and publishers, advances in methods and technology leading to developments in net working, information science, information storage and retireval, hyper-media, human-computer interaction, artificial intelligence and other areas of computer science that make digital libraries a possible proposition.

2. Digital Library Services

Always library services are followed by library works. But now the advancement in information technology has brought changes in the concept of traditional library work as well as service. The recent trend and change in the information related field especially in collection, storing, processing and dissemination of information have resulted in to the evolution of digital libraries . Now most of the reference books like encyclopaedias, dictionaries, directories, hand books, etc. are published in electronic form. Similarly about 50% of the existing secondary resources like abstracting and indexing services are available in electronic form for example, Chemical Abstracts Service, Index Medicus, Engineering Index. At present most of the digital libraries have been highlighted mainly on providing access to diverse digital information resources. The provision of personalized reference and information services is considered as one of the important characteristics of the library and information profession. However reference services include

(I) Either finding the required information on behalf of users, or assisting users in finding information themselves;

(II) Instruction in the use of library resources and services, and

(III)   user guidance in which users are guided in selecting the most appropriate information sources and services. In this changing scenario, reference works of modern libraries are influenced by a set of related technical and economic factors, especially the increasing use of technology and techniques. To cite some examples, the recent developments in the INTERNET and in Web Technologies have brought

significant changes in the concept of traditional reference services and a number of web-based "expert services" , that are now offered by many non-library organisation. Information services are provided to the users on demand as well as anticipating the user needs including various forms of current awareness and selective dissemination of information services. Such services are provided to the users to keep them abreast of the latest developments in their field of interest through on-line search services in digital information environment, even by the non-library organisations like Dialog. Present Scenario in India

There are a number of agencies that are involved in collection, compilation and presentation of metadata of theses in India. Some of the major initiatives are as follows:

Association of Indian Universities (AIU) publishes list of theses awarded in various universities in its weekly publication called "University News". The AIU has also published a number of bibliographies on theses submitted to the Indian universities in various subject disciplines. However, coverage of University News and subject-specific bibliographies of theses published by the AIU is far from complete.

The **INFLIBNET** and **DELNET** host databases of bibliographic records of Ph.D. theses submitted to various universities in India consisting of 1,40,000 and 3,953 bibliographic records respectively. Vidhyanidhi, a nation-wide effort on theses and dissertation, currently supported by the Ford Foundation and Microsoft India, hosts more than 500 theses in full-text and 85,000 bibliographic records of theses submitted to the universities in India. Vidyanidhi is a member of the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD), a global initiative with more than 174 members from different countries of the world. ETD@iisc is another initiative that hosts about 86 theses. It provides guidelines for submission, document conversion guidance, theses templates and sets the workflow for online theses submission. The National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) a wing of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), hosts a library for the social scientists with Ph.D. theses in social sciences as its core collection. As a national institution, NASSDOC aims to build a truly representative collection of Ph.D. theses in each of the areas that make up the social sciences. The NASSDOC systematically acquires Ph.D. theses in social sciences submitted to the Indian universities. Currently, the NASSDOC has 4924 Ph.D. theses in social sciences in its collection.

In spite of a number of sporadic efforts mentioned above, India neither has a comprehensive and authentic source of information nor a mechanism to obtain information on all Ph.D. theses submitted to the universities in India. The situation calls

Limitations, And Constraints In Development, Of Digital Library

Digital libraries cannot possibly replace the environment of a physical library, as we still like to see and browse reading mater ails physically and get attracted more to read these. Lack of skills in handling computer viruses and lack of standardization for digitized materials are important limitations. While there are obvious benefits of digitization, the major problem is, however, ensuring the quality of digitized materials. The other problems are access management, determination of authenticity of materials, and control of unauthorized access and use. The development of the digital library system at least involves (a) digitization (data conversion, data organization, etc.) and (b) establishment of linkages to digitized publications. Development of databases only does not mean digital library. Digitization also involves hardware and software costs, staff cost, outsourcing cost, cost of various related activities before and after digitization, such as movement of physical items, copyright clearance, creation of records, indexes, and so on. The development of a digital library system demands incurring of "large costs for the conversion of print materials into digital format, for the technical skills of staff to maintain them, and for the costs of maintaining online access (i.e. servers, bandwidth costs, etc.)." Data from the old system to the new system would also need additional costs. The initial cost (cost of hardware, software, ground stations or leasing communication circuit, etc.) is rather high. For fast access and transmit files, the system needs high bandwidth. In the Internet environment, it is difficult to monitor and keep track of information resources used for subsequent use. Users face the problem of 'information overload', 5 receive unwanted information, data, or resources, and provision of services may be disrupted unless access or facilities are ensured.

Dspace Digital Library System

The Dspace is a joint project of the MIT Libraries and HP labs. Dspace is a digital asset management system. It helps create, index and retrieve various forms digital content. Dspace is adaptable to different community needs. Interoperability between systems is built-in and it adheres to international standards for metadata format. There is various reasons to choose this software: Dspace is an open source techn ology platform which can be customized or extend its capabilities.

Greenstone Digital Library Software

The Greenstone Digital Library Software from the New Zealand Digital Library project provides a new way of organizing information and making it availab le over the Internet. Collections of information comprise large numbers of documents (typically several thousand to several million), and a uniform interface is provided to them. Libraries include many collections, individually organized -- though bearing a strong family resemblance. A configuration file determines the structure of a collection. Existing collections range from newspaper articles to technical documents, from educational journals to oral

history, from visual art to videos, from MIDI pop music collections to ethnic folksongs. [1]

INTERNET SECTION

o Wi-Fi enabled 8 mbps speed is available in this web access area.

o To get well acquainted with international research and latest technologies, 12 computer nodes for surfing on 17" TFT monitors are available.

o For downloading important information enough CD and DVD writers are available.

o Each node is having head phone facility.

Departments

1. Computer Engineering
2. Electrical Engineering
3. Electronics & Communication Engineering
4. Mechanical Engineering
5. Information Technology
6. MBA Department
7. MCA Department

Facilities

Library- A First AC Library in the private engineering colleges. A modern library, well furnished with 25000 latest books in the field of engineering & technology, management and related to areas is directed towards academic excellence with a rich collection of exhaustive text and reference books. The library also has subscribtion of the e- journals (Science Direct option IV) and 85 major technical magazines and national & international journals. It is also envisaged to network the library with other

national and international libraries. The book bank facility is also available for the students and SC /ST book bank exclusively established for the same category students. The library is computerized and has conductive environment. The students are encouraged to spend maximum time in the library to keep them up to date. It situated in the center of the RIET and easily approachable of all the departments and students having approx 6,000 sq ft (560 m^2) area for reading and stacking area. The reading area is well furnished and air conditioned to provide the proper reading environment to the student. It provides reading space for 100 readers at a time.

Ways of Electronic Collection from the Global

The availability of CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, and other online resources of bibliographical and full-text databases are quite common in the majority of the libraries under examination. Some of the important full-text digital collections available on CD-ROM include: ADONIS, IEEE/IEE Electronic Library (IEL), ABI/INFORM, UMI's Business Express and Library and General Periodicals, Espace Worlds, US Patents, etc. CD-ROM networking technology is now available for providing Web-based access to CD-ROM databases on the Local Area Network (LAN) as well as on the Wide Area Network (WAN). More evolved technology allows caching the contents of CD-ROMs on to a server. The libraries have an option to subscribe to these full-text databases as part of their digital resources. Most of the important publishers now offer Web-based interfaces and full-text of their journals. Some of

the major players in electronic full-text journal publishing include: Elsevier Science publishers (Science Direct): http://www.sciencedircom/

Academic Press (Ideal Library): http://www.idealibrary.com/

Springer Verlag (Link Electronic Service) : http://link.springer.de/

American Chemical Society (ACS): http://pubs.acs.org/

Wiley Interscience: http://www.wiley.com/

American Physics Society (APS): http://publish.aps.org/

Indian National Digital library in Science and Technology (INDEST): http://www.library.iitb.ac.in/indest/

Moreover electronic journals, one of the cornerstones of the digital library, have grown steadily in number (APL, 1997). Besides electronic journals, there are several online databases that are now available through the Web including MEDLINE (several versions), AGRICOLA, and ERIC (all free). Reference works like encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, atlases, etc. are also making their electronic appearance on the Web. Web of Science (http://www.isinet.com/) IEEE/IEE Electronic Library (http://www.ieee.orglieeexplore/), Engineering Sciences Data Unit (http://www.esdu.com) are some of the important examples. Several digital library projects are concerned with providing digital access to materials that already exist within traditional libraries in printed media. Scanned page images are practically the only reasonable solutions for institutions, such as libraries, for converting existing paper collections without having access to the original data in formats convertible into HTML/SGML or in any other structured or unstructured text. There are four types of OCR technology that are prevailing in the market. These technologies are matrix matching, feature extraction, structural analysis and neural network.

SERVICE & FACITLITY

DELENET- ON- LINE- DATABASE   ASMI

AREA	200Sqm
TITAL	12860.
CD& DVD	849
JOURNALs	56

CONCLUSION

Digital libraries enable the creation, organization, maintenance, Management, access to, sharing & Preservation of digital document collection Digital libraries differ from traditional libraries by enabling users to access & work direct with electronic document. Digital libraries application can be conceived in a very large Number of areas today including Education, science, culture, development, health, governance and so on. Digital libraries share several common functional components document selection & acquisition, Organization & loading indexing & storage repository. Search and retrieval, digital library website, & Network connectivity.

SCOPE

The college provides a well-equipped, computerized and well-maintained centralized digital library with more than 10,000 books and hundreds of CDs covering the syllabus and beyond. In addition to this we have national and international journals, magazines and other reference material. The library is managed by trained and efficient staff, personally guiding the students in selecting relevant books. The institute also has an online public access catalogue. The digital library has also been facilitated with online Newspapers, Books & Journals.

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INFORMATION SECURITY

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QR Code

Abstract: - *With the development of the network and information technology, Information security has become the key of information technology in 21st Century. Today we are living in "Information world". Information is present in everywhere. Information is so important for us. If we want to handling and doing any work we always want to up-dated ourselves according to the current and updated information. If we are in education world or business world or any other type of working world then we all want the required information in a less wasting time and the second thing of required information is its "Security". It is giving an overview of Information security, like when we are giving or taking any information from one place to another then we must know this that how much of required information is secure or insecure. So first of all we have to check that the information is not wrong and the information is totally secure.*

Keywords: Information, Security, Information security, Information protection, Information safety, CIA Triad.

Information: Information is a valuable asset. Information includes both in electronic and physical forms such as paper, electronic, video, audio, voice or knowledge.

Security: A number of computing researchers and practitioners have attempted to define security in various ways. Here are some definitions that researcher thinks are generic enough to stand the test of time. Security based on computer system security perspective is a branch of technology known as Information Security as applied to computers and networks. It refers to the collective ways and processes by which information, property and services are protected from theft, corruption or natural disaster, while allowing them to remain accessible and productive to its intended users (Wikipedia, 2010).

Security is "The quality or state of being secure that is to be free from danger." It means to be protected from adversaries from those who would do harm, intentionally or otherwise. A popular organization should have the following

multiple layers of security in place for the protection of its operations.

- ▪ Physical Security: To protect the physical items, objects, or areas of an organization from unauthorized, access and misuse.
- ▪ Personal Security: To protect the individual or group of individuals who are authorized to access the organization and its operations.
- ▪ Operations Security: To protect the details of a particular operation or series of activities.
- ▪ Communications Security: To protect an organization's communications media, technology, and content.
- ▪ Network Security: To protect networking components, connections, and contents.
- ▪ Information Security: To protect of information and its critical elements, including the systems and hardware.

What is the Information Security?
Information security means protecting information (data) and information systems from unconstitutional access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction. *Information security* defends information (and the facilities and systems that store, use and transmit it) from a wide range of threats, in order to preserve its value to an organization. This definition of information security is adapted from that of the American National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Committee (NSTISSC). There are two

important characteristics of information that determine its value to an organization:

- ❖ the *scarcity* of the information outside the organization;
- ❖ the *share ability* of the information within the organization, or some part of it.

Simplifying somewhat, these characteristics state that information is only valuable if it provides advantage or utility to those who have it, compared with those who don't. Thus the value of any piece of information relates to its levels of share ability and scarcity. The aim of information security is to preserve the value of information by ensuring that these levels are correctly identified and preserved. Threats to information influence the organization's ability to share it within, or to preserve its scarcity outside. And threats that are carried out can cost millions in compensation and reputation, and may even jeopardize an institution's ability to survive.

History of Information Security: The need for computer security or to secure the physical place of hardware from outside threats, began almost immediately after the first mainframes were developed. Groups developing code-breaking computations during World War II created the first modern computer. Symbols, keys, and facial recognition of authorized personnel controlled access to sensitive military locations. In contrast, information security during these early years was elementary and mainly composed of simple document classification schemes. There

were no application classification jobs for computers or operating systems at this time, because the primary threats to security were physical theft of equipment, espionage against the products of the systems, and sabotage.

The 1960s: During the 1960s, the Department of Defense's Advanced Research Procurement Agency (ARPA) began examining the feasibility of a redundant networked communications system designed to support the military's need to exchange information. Larry Roberts, known as the Founder of the Internet, developed the project from its inception.

The 1970s and 80s: During the next decade, the ARPANET grew in popularity and use, and so did its potential for misuse. In December of 1973, Robert M. Metcalfe, indicated that there were fundamental problems with ARPANET security. Individual remote users' sites did not have sufficient controls and safeguards to protect data against unauthorized remote users. There were no safety procedures for dial-up connections to the ARPANET. User identification and authorization to the system were nonexistent. Phone numbers were widely distributed and openly publicized on the walls of rest rooms and phone booths, giving hackers easy access to ARPANET. Much of the focus for research on computer security centered on a system called MULTICS (Multiplexed Information and Computing Service). In mid-1969, not long after the restructuring of the MULTICS project, several of the key players

created a new operating system called UNIX. While the MULTICS system had planned security with multiple security levels, and passwords, the UNIX system did not. In the late 1970s the microprocessor brought in a new age of computing capabilities and security threats as these microprocessors were networked.

Definition of Information Security: According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, security in general is the quality or state of being secure, that is, to be free from harm. According to Oxford Students Dictionary Advanced, in a more operational sense, security is also taken steps to ensure the security of the country, people, things of value, etc. Schneier (2003) consider that security is about preventing adverse consequences from the intentional and unwarranted actions of others. Therefore, the objective of security is to build protection against the enemies of those who would do damage, intentional or otherwise. According to Whitman and Mattord (2005), information security is the protection of information and its critical elements, including the systems and hardware that use, store and transmit that information. Information security is the collection of technologies, standards, policies and management practices that are applied to information to keep it secure.

The information security performs four important functions for an organization which is enables the safe operation of application implemented on the organization's Information

Technology (IT) systems, protect the data the organizations collects and use, safeguards the technology assets in use at the organization and lastly is protect the organization's ability to function. The information security also enables the safe operation of application implemented on the organization's Information Technology (IT) systems. This is because to protect the data, the organization will applied or install the appropriate software that will secure the data such as antivirus and others protected applications. So, information security is very important in an organization to protect the applications that implemented in organizations and protect the data store in computer as well. Besides protect the data, the application installed also need to be protect because it can contribute to information lost or damages.

Core Information Security Principles: The three fundamental principles of security are availability, integrity, and confidentiality and are commonly referred to as CIA(Central Intelligence Agency) or AIC triad which also from the main objective of any security program. The level of security required to realize these principles differs per company, because each has its own unique combination of business and security goals and requirements. All security panels, mechanisms, and safeguards are implemented to provide one or more of these principles. All hazards, threats, and vulnerabilities are measured for their potential capability to compromise one or all of the AIC principles.
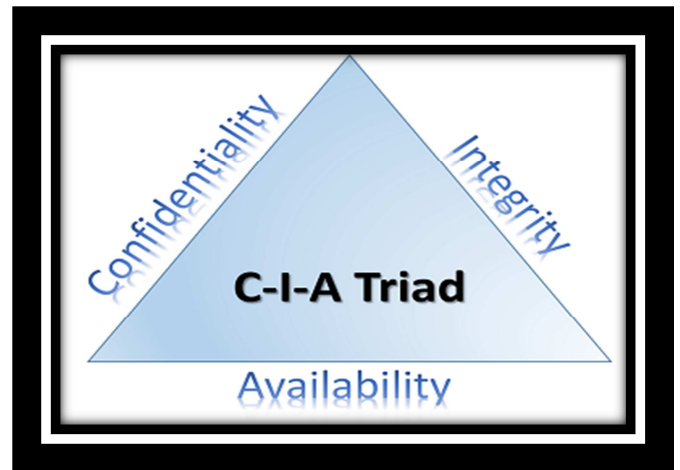
Figure

Classical CIA triad of Information Security

➤ *Confidentially:*

Ensures that the essential level of secrecy is enforced at each junction of data processing and prevents unauthorized disclosure. The level of secrecy should prevail while data resides on systems and devices within the network, as it is transmitted and once it reaches its destination.

Threat Sources:

- Network Monitoring
- Shoulder Surfing- monitoring key strokes or screen
- Stealing password files
- Social Engineering- one person posing as the actual

Countermeasures:

- Encrypting data as it is stored and transmitted.
- By using network padding.
- Implementing strict access control mechanisms and data classification.

- Training personnel on proper procedures.

➢ *Integrity:* Integrity of data is protected when the assurance of accuracy and reliability of information and system is provided, and unauthorized modification is prevented.

Threat Source:

- Viruses
- Logic Bombs
- Backdoors

Countermeasures:

- Strict Access Control
- Intrusion Detection
- Hashing

➢ *Availability:* Availability ensures reliability and timely access to data and resources to authorized individuals.

Threat Sources:

- Device or software failure.
- Environmental issues like heat, cold, humidity, static electricity, and contaminants can also affect system availability.
- Denial-of-service (DoS) attacks.

Countermeasures:

- Maintaining backups to replace the failed system
- IDS to monitor the network traffic and host system activities

- Use of certain firewall and router configurations.
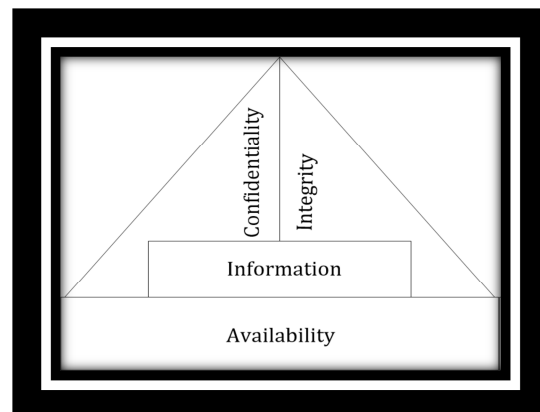
Figure

Modified and more realistic CIA triad of Information Security

IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION SECURITY: Information security (InfoSec) is the exercise of protecting information while still providing access to those who need it. Learn about the three ethics that are the foundation of good InfoSec. In the era of the Internet, protecting of information has become just as important as protecting our property. Information security (InfoSec) is the practice of protecting together physical and digital information from destruction or unauthorized access. Every day we take phases to protect the things that are important to us. The reasons we do these things are simple -- we don't want people we don't know or trust to get a hold of our valuables, and we don't want those valuables to come to any damage. There are many things that could be measured information that we need to protect. We might have individual medical or financial records that we want to keep private. We usually don't want one and all in the world reading emails or

social media posts that we send to our friends or family. We also want to keep certain things like our Internet passwords, credit card numbers, and banking information from getting into the erroneous hands. Information security is not just about keeping secrets. Sometimes we just have records, such as family photographs and videos or other documents that we want to have access to at any time and that we don't want to be demolished or erased.

- ***To comply with regulatory requirements and fiduciary responsibility.***
- ***To improve efficiency***

The information security is important in the society because it can protect the confidential information, enables the organization function, also enables the safe operation of application implemented on the organization's Information Technology system, and information is a benefit for an organization.

CHALLENGES OF THE INFORMATION SECURITY: There are some challenges in our constantly changing environment that makes it difficult to adequately protect our resources. There are blending the corporate and personal live, inconsistent enforcement of policies, lack of awareness in information security, information security threats etc.

- ***BLENDING THE CORPORATE AND PERSONAL LIVE:*** Free internet services have make employees takes its advantages b used it

for personal purposes. For example, employees use company email for some individual communications, and some employees may be allotted a blackberry or cell phone that they use for limited personal use. Several people may not even have a home computer and use their company issued laptop for everything including running personal software, like their tax software. On the flip side, some employees may bring a personal laptop into the office and try to plug it in. The employees used organization asset that purpose to access and kept organization information for personal purposes. The hazard of this action is, the information may be can access by other person from external organizations.

- ***INCONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF POLICIES:*** Many companies either haven't enforced their policies in the past, or have done so inconsistently depending on the position of the employee. The sources of many issues when a security function tries to crack down of violators. Many organizations have misjudged the important of implement policies and regulation about the information security. This makes many group writes the information policies but does not applied it
- ***LACK OF AWARENESS IN INFORMATION SECURITY:*** Lacking in information security accepting makes the employees in an organization not secure the information

properly. They are lacking in awareness on vital of information security makes the information is easier to being attacks. Basically, employees keep the information, but they do not take proper method in secure the information. This may put the confidential information in risk.

- *INFORMATION SECURITY THREATS:* New security fears are emerging every day from malware programs that can be inadvertently installed on a user's machine, to phishing attempts that deceive employees into giving up confidential information, to viruses, worms, and strategic identity theft attempts. Sometimes threat assaults the information in organizations is difficult to handles. It is because the protection programs that mounted in the computer system to protect the data are not properly function or not good enough. Difficulties in manage of information security because of do not the suitable qualification in information security.

Sometimes organizations do not take seriously about hiring staffs based on their qualification. This is because there are organizations that appointing employees for the information security manager but it is doesn't match with his qualification or skill that he have about information security. So, it is difficult for that staff to keep the organizations data with proper protection. This will makes other foes easier to attacks and stole the information if the employees don't have skill or knowledge on how to protect the confidential data. Even though the information is important in organization, there are numerous challenges to protect and manages the information as well. One of challenges faced in an organization is the lack of understanding on vital of information security. When employees is lack of information security knowledge in term of keeping their information, the society is easy to being attacks by hackers or another threats that try to stole or get the organization confidential information.

Information Security for Libraries: Today, library surroundings are increasingly reliant on computer technology. Many libraries of all sizes have dropped use of card catalogs in favor of electronic versions– and many of the electronic versions previously accessible only via workstations within library buildings are now Web-accessible. Online searching of anexcess of databases and other information sources has become ubiquitous for the end user, rather than being restricted to librarians trained in online searching. Access to broad purpose

microcomputers and software, as well as to the Internet, is offered in nearly all libraries of significant size. Although some new texts on library security address aspects of information and computer security

Minimally, effective information security in libraries should include:

- Staff assigned to information security tasks
- Training all personnel in information security issues and procedures
- Specific policies dealing with information privacy, physical security of equipment, and computer security procedures
- Physical security plans
- Data integrity measures
- Levels of access to data or equipment, and monitoring for different types of access.

These points are proposed for all types of libraries–public, academic, corporate, and special libraries and collections. They are intended for libraries of all sizes, with all types of patrons, backing models and organizational structures. In a particular library, theasset in information services, computer apparatus and personnel may be greater or smaller than in another library, but the need for effective information security exists in both.

Conclusion: As we see that today's world is much dependent upon the "Information" and its "security" too. "Information security" is very important for everyone because if someone is taking any type of Information the taking any type

of Information the giving or taking information must be so much "secure" it means the required information is "authentic" "protective" "secure" and "much highly appreciated". Information security is much needed in Libraries also because the libraries also because the libraries are the storehouses of "Information" and if the Libraries are handling the "Security" process in giving or taking any information then the "Users" can be effectively use the proper information then the "Uses" can be effectively use the proper information for their purposive work and its result will be evaluated in our libraries progress and developments. Information security is an ongoing and never ending process. Information security includes personnel security, privacy, policy and computer security. Information security is crucial in organization. So it is crucial and important to all staff in an organization to have knowledge and understanding about the importance information security practice in an organization to protect the confidential data. Information accessed without authorization is called a data breach. Data breaches can be intentional or unintentional.

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INTERNET BASED LIBRARY SERVICES A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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Abstract: - *In this paper discus the internet based library services it impact of a new information storage and delivery of information with greater speed. As more libraries move to providing the products and impact on library move to providing their services in digital format to the libraries. The study attempts to review the various aspects regarding the internet based library services and it application.*

Keywords:.

INTRODUCTION

Internet bases library services brings flow of information for any subject in the world. One can obtain information and references as well as visuals regarding any topic. Technology now allows users to submit their queries to the library at any time from any place in the world. Web Based Services, Digital Library Services, Internet Library Services and Electronic, Library Services are terms with similar meanings Review of literature is the most important aspect in any research work. The present article reviews the various sunglasses of Internet bases library services.

DEFINITION OF LIBRARY

1. "A library is organizational collection of Information resource made accessible to a defined community for refer or borrowing

IT provides physical or digital access to materials and may be a physical building or room or a virtual space or both".

2. "A building or room contain collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for use or borrowing by the public or the members of an institution".

INTERNET BASES LIBRARY SERVICES

Subject database

ϖ Community information

ϖ Government resources

ϖ Library catalog

ϖ Shopping and other commercial
    Subject database

ϖ Community information

ϖ Government resources

ϖ Library catalog

ϖ Shopping and other commercial
    Subject database

ϖ Community information

ϖ Government resources

ϖ Library catalog

ϖ Shopping and other commercial

➢ Subject Database

➢ Community information

➢ Government resources

➢ Library catalog

➢ Shopping & other Commercial transactions

➢ Documents Delivery

➢ Commercial resources

➢ Bulletin board

➢ E mail facilities

➢ Surfing facilities

➢ Bibliographical Services

➢ Electronic Selective Dissemination of Information

➢ Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

➢ E-News papers clipping services

➢ Translation services

➢ Internet Subject Gateway

➢ News letter Services

➢ Literature Search

➢ Interlibrary loan

Moorthy A.L. and Karisiddappa C.R. (1998) reviewed the literature on impact of internet on library and information centers using the information communication technology and reported that use of internet would have a positive impact on the way the information was generated, processed, stored, retrieved and disseminated. They went on saying that the availability of email and file transfer capabilities were expected to improve the dissemination of the information across the continents.

Kumbar T.S. (1999) traces the developments of the internet and WWW with particular reference to the Indian scene. Author focused on ERNET, NICNET, Satyam online and Mahanagar Telephone Exchange Ltd. (MTNL). Describes the impact on Indian academic libraries: collection development; acquisition; cataloguing and classification; circulation; preservation and storage, cooperation information services; user training; marketing of library services and inter loans. Concluded by recognizing the important work of the Information

and Library Network (INFLIBNET) in coordinating and implementing internet connectivity among the Indian academic libraries.

Saeed et al (2000) investigated Internet use in the university libraries of Pakistan. They found that only half of the libraries had Internet access. These libraries used e-mail and the Web frequently. The librarians used the Internet for reference services, acquisitions, cataloguing and classification, collection development, inter-library loans and document delivery. Saeed et al (2000: 147) also investigated the obstacles to further Internet use. They found that the universities lacked adequate computer terminals, connectivity and sufficient staff training. They also found that only two of the 20 libraries that responded had their OPAC on the Internet.

Dominguer, A.C.B. (1994) in his article entitled "the management of product information in a biotechnological institution of a new kind.' discussed the experiences Of the National centre for by products in the use of or a network for the management of product information. Further, he discussed steps to be followed in establishing a basis for the management of information and considered the advantages offered by a network for the fine and cost effective processing of information by a biotechnology organization.

Adika G. (2003) studied the internet use among faculty members of universities in Ghana and founded that internet had made it possible for users to access large volume information irrespective of their geographical location. It was also found that in spite of the benefits; its use

among faculty was very low due to unawareness of the net exploitation.

Lapp,R. and Neubauer, W. (1994) opined that planning and delivering library products and information services should be a systematic process and quality should be the central. Goal, they attempted to define quality in terms of library products and services. Taking current quality discussions as a starting point, a quality concept for a special library and elements of extensive quality management of information products and services are presented. The combination of strategic, organizational, human and technical Measures is crucial for quality improvement.

Mi J. and Nesta F. (2006) examined the role of internet in marketing to new generations of library users. Their study revealed that libraries should apply classic marketing principles to attract and better serve new generations of uses. Although libraries no longer have a monopoly on information sources, they may offer value added services.

Coult, Netal (1999) in their article entitled "managing electronic products and services " commented on contribution to an issue devoted in part to managing electronic product and services. Reports stated that case studies involving libraries within the U.K. law firms guldens, Field fisher water hours, mishcon de Reye and bachcroft warms brought, all of which are concerned with developing and managing the electronic product service.

McLeish, S. (1999) discussed managing electronic products and services. The rapid expansion of internet use following the development of the world wide web show its success as an interface and today the most popular sites are talking the ideas of uniformity and customizability a stage further : portals to the information available on the internet he discussed portals and described the hybrid electronic access and delivery in the library networked environment (Headline) one of the 5 hybrid libraries projects funded under the electronic libraries phase 3 program of the U.K. higher education joint information systems committee, and its use of portal technology.

Jange, Suresh and Sani, Lalitha (2004) in their article entitle "Management of internet service in a university environment' commented that majesty of the users of the University libraries is aware of the developments in Internet. W.W.W. Etc. they able to browse through the various search engines to find their Enquired information. This has made the library staff to be more responsible finding the right information to their readers. They need to keep themselves abreast of the developments in the field. The paper discussed the challenges to be faced while managing the Internet.

Jain, V. (1998) discussed in his paper presented at the 5th National converting for automation of libraries in education and Research, at Bhubaneswar, 4-5 March, 1998. He described the hardware and software facilities of Banaras Hindu University and the development due to the INFLIBNET Programmers.

Singh, Prem (2005) he has emphasized that, libsys is a library Management system with five Modules – Acquisition system, cataloguing system, Circulation system, Serial control and OPAC. This system was implemented in the various libraries in India. It is available for single – user as well as multi user environment for libraries with limited as well as unlimited selections.

Rajendrian and Parihar (2007) he presents the thousand for capturing bibliographic information from collection from web OPAC (online public Access catalogue) and online bibliographic databases for library cataloguing.

CONCLUSION:

Internet bases library services are essential in the field library science. Every library should be provided services to the users and provides new knowledge. It provide quality and quick information, inter library services, SDI, reference services in the library as well as document delivery service, subscription in online journals, books, audio video and publish information in wide range of listeners. Internet is most popular for e- mail, search engine and www resources mainly. It also helps in structure or design research process and concludes with new approaches. Research literature review acts as supporting evidences to the facts deduced from the study. Internet bases library resources are also used in this study by researchers. The literature

referred is also appropriately cited by the researcher to end users.

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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT: A STUDY

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Abstract: - *The present study aims to highlight the issues and challenges of library automation and its importance as well as a brief evaluation of the present status of library automation in selected college libraries in Osmanabad District. For this article, a case study is observed on the college libraries on that particular selected area and findings are also discussed in this article. On the basis of this survey, some suggestions are also given for eliminating the problem faced by those college libraries during automation.*
Keywords: Library Computerization, Library Automation, ICT, College Library

Introduction

Automation of the library helps take some of the workload off of librarians and other staff members in the areas of acquisitions, cataloging and circulation, which in turn allows them to better serve their patrons. This extra time can lead to more programs being facilitated in the library and make library staff available to answer reference questions and help people who having trouble researching or finding the right information.

The term Automation was first concerned by D.S Harder in 1936. Automation is a process of using the machineries for easily working and saving the human power and time. It is the techniques of making a process or a system operate automatically. That means it is the mechanized form of manipulating information storage, selects, presents as well as records data.

In the information technology age, the academic libraries are expected to use information and communication technologies (ICT) to provide information more expeditiously and exhaustively than before. Computerization of library 'housekeeping" operations is an important activity in this context, "Automation", when used in a

library or similar environment refers to the computerization or mechanization of activities (Harinarayana 1991) College library in providing better services to the students and faculty members. It is also mandatory for any college for undergoing NAAC accreditation / re-accreditation.

Following are some points will clear that the need of library computerization:

- Save the time of the users and library staff.

- Controls library circulation

- Speedy processing of information and its retrieval.

- Error free services.

- Keep up to date records.

- Give modern IT bases services to the users like OPAC and use of barcode technology. Etc

❖ Review of Literature

Harinarayana (1991) in his study "Concept of Library Automation"

highlights the concepts of automaton and automation operations services in a modern library. It states that scope of library automation involves automation of routine works, services, office work and scientific management of libraries.

Bansode, Sadanand and Periera, Shamin (2008) conducted a survey on the status of the library automation in the college libraries of Goa State.

Pusad (M.S.). Rajput and Gautam (2010) examined the status of library automation and problems in its implementation in special libraries of Indore city, Madhya Pradesh.

Jayamma K V & Krishnamurthy M (2015) has highlighted on the scenario of library automation in the college libraries of Bangalore city in Karnataka state.

Ajay Kamble (2015) in his study entitled "Status of library automation in the Institutions of Higher Studies in Punjab" gives an overview of major facets of automation activity and surveys the current state of computer application in 6 areas of library work. For each area discussion briefly indicated the motive of automation and describes current dominant approaches citing examples of representative products and services.

❖ Objective of the study

The specific objectives of the study are:

1] To find out how many libraries have undertaken automation.

2] To find out which areas are automated.

3] To find out whether sufficient staff is available to carry out automation.

4] To find out what are the main drawbacks during automation.

❖ Methodology

The questionnaire method of research is used for this research paper. Information is collected from questionnaires were sent to the librarian through mail and post. Out of 27 libraries

27 filled questionnaires received (100%) response received from Osmanabad district libraries.

❖ Scope of the student

This study is limited to 27 Arts, Commerce and Science College libraries in

Osmanabad district however professional Colleges are excluded from the study.

❖ Data Analysis & Interpretation

Table No. 1 Details of Colleges with establishment, 2f / 12b, NAAC Accredited, NAAC reaccredited and status of permanent of librarian

Establishment		2f & 12b	NAAC Accredited	Permanent Librarian	Collection of Books	
Before 1950 - 1970	After 1971-2018	Status	Reaccredited		01-20000	20001-Above
02	25	19	17	18	19	08
7.40 %	92.60 %	70.37 %	63%	66.66 %	70.38 %	29.62 %

Interpretation: It is observed from table no. 1. 92.60% colleges were established after 1970, regarding 2f & 12b status, 70.37% college have the 2f & 12b status, 63% colleges were reaccredited & 66.66% librarians are permanent. Regarding the collection of books it is noticed that 70.38% college libraries have the collection of books in the range of 01-20000.

Conclusion : Majority (92.60%) of colleges were established after 1970, (70.37%) colleges have the 2f & 12b status & only (63%) colleges faced

reaccreditation, majority (70.38%) of colleges have the collection in the range of 1-20000.

Table No. 2 Status of Automation in the in the College Libraries

Automation status	Frequency N=27	Percentage %
Completely Automated	06	22.22%
Partially Automated	07	25.92%
Initial stage	04	14.81%
Not Automated	10	37.05%
Total	**27**	**100%**

Interpretation: It is observed from **Table No. 2** that out of 27, 22.22% college libraries have completely automated while 25.92% college libraries are partially automated whereas 14.81 % libraries are in initial stage & rest 37.05% libraries are not automated till now.

Conclusion: Majority (37.05%) of college libraries not automated.

Table No. 3 Software used for library Automation

Name of the Software	Frequency N=17	Percentage %
E-Granthalaya	02	11.76%
SOUL 2.0	02	11.76%
Slim	01	5.88%
Lib Man	06	35.32%
ETH	01	5.88%
Any other	05	29.41%
Total	**17**	**100%**

Interpretation: It is noticed from **Table No. 3** that out of 17, 11.76% college libraries used E-Granthalya & SOUL 2.0 Software whereas 5.88% library used slim software for automation while 35.32% libraries used Lib Man software then 5.88 % library used ETH software and 29.41 % libraries used other software.

Conclusion: Majority (35.32%) of college libraries used Lib Man software for library automation.

Table No. 4 Areas of Automation covered in the College Libraries

Name of the Modules	Frequency N=17	Percentage %
Acquisition	17	100%
Cataloguing	17	100%
Circulation	17	100%
Serial Control	0	0%
Budget	02	11.76%
OPAC	10	58.82%
SMS Facility	01	5.88%

Interpretation: It is noted that from **Table No.4** that, Acquisition, Cataloguing & Circulation modules 100% used by the libraries while 58.82 % libraries used OPAC modules there are 5.88% library that used SMS facility module

Conclusion: Not a single library used serial control module for serial management.

Table No 5 Opinion on barriers of library Automation

Issues	Frequency N=27	Percentage %
Insufficient Funds	08	29.62%
Inadequate staff	05	18.52%
Lack of Training	04	14.82%
Lack of IT Knowledge	04	14.82%
Lack of Infrastructure	06	22.22%
Any other	0	0%
Total	**27**	**100%**

Interpretation: It is noted that from **Table No. 5,** 29.62% libraries are facing insufficient funds for their library automation and 18.52% colleges libraries not having inadequate staff for automation whereas 14.82 % professionals opined that "Lack of training & Lack of IT knowledge" are the major barriers in library automation while 22.22% librarians opinioned "Lack of Infrastructure" is barrier in library automation

Conclusion: Majority (29.6%) of librarian's opined that the insufficient furnds are major issue.

❖**Findings**

The following findings have been identified during the study.

1. Majority (92.60%) of colleges were established after 1970, (70.37%) colleges have the 2f & 12b status & only (63%) colleges faced reaccreditation, majority (70.38%) of colleges have the collection in the range of 1-20000.

2. Majority (37.05%) of college libraries not automated.

3. Majority (35.32%) of college libraries used Lib Man software for library automation.

4. Not a single library used serial control module for serial management.

5. Majority (29.6%) of librarian's opined that the insufficient furnds are major issue.

❖ Suggestions

The authors following suggestions giving for introducing and developing effective library automation in all Arts, Science and Commerce College libraries in Osmanabad district.

1. Funds should be generated by the librarians from services.
2. E-Granthalya , Koha and others software's are free of cost , librarians should go for open source software.

❖ Conclusion

Library automation brings great changes in the functioning of the library and proving effective and efficient library services. Automation of libraries is still in formative stages in government first grade colleges in Hassan district. By library automation, librarian scan handle library functions more effectively and can provide good services to the users. Some of libraries are using library automation only for few modules like acquisition, circulation and cataloguing. Libraries should introduce all modules in their library automation like OPAC, Serial Control, stock verification, budgeting and etc.

Librarians should go for open source software if the fund is barrier for automation.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN LIBRARIES

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QR Code

Abstract: - *In this paper an attempt has been made to trace the different applications of Artificial Intelligence to the libraries. The various concepts such as expert system, natural language processing, pattern recognition and robotics and their application to the libraries have enumerated.*

Keywords:

1 Introduction:

The first industrial revolution attempted to create machines that could replace man's physical power. Industrialization has transformed the society totally and brought immediate crises in further development. Infact there are machines that can outperform human beings over the centuries man's working ability and thinking process have seen a sea change.

Society is becoming increasingly centered on information handling, processing, and dissemination, using microelectronic based technologies, today's computers can stimulate many human capabilities such as reading, grasping, remembering, comparing numbers, drawing, making judgments, and even interactive learning. Researchers are working to expand these capabilities and, therefore the power of computers by developing hardware and software that can initiate intelligent human behavior. For example, researchers are working on the systems that have the ability to reason, to learn or accumulate knowledge to strive for self-improvement, and to stimulate human sensory and mechanical capabilities.

.2 Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence has come a long way from its early roots, driven by dedicated researchers.

The expression "artificial intelligence" was introduced as a 'digital' replacement for the analog 'cybernetics'. Artificial intelligence began as an experimental field with pioneers like George Boole (1815-1864), Allen Newell &

Herbert Simon, who founded the first artificial intelligence laboratory (Kumar,2004).

The emergence of a new field called 'Cybernetics' which has been coined and founded by Norbert Wisner brought together many parallels between human beings and machine. Cybernetics is the study of communication between human being and machine. In general Artificial Intelligence is the subfield of Computer Science concerned with understanding the nature of intelligence and constructing computer systems capable of intelligence action It embodies the dual motives of furthering basic scientific understanding and making computers more sophisticated in the services of humanity. In other words Artificial Intelligence is the study of mental faculties through the use of computational models.

Artificial Intelligence mainly focuses on understanding and performing intelligent tasks such as reasoning, learning new alternatives and adopting to new situations and problems.

AI for short is a combination of computer science, psychology, and philosophy. It isconcerned with the concept and methods of symbolic inferences by computer and the symbolic representation of knowledge to be used in making inferences The most popular Artificial Intelligence programs are the Expert systems, which are computer programs that embody human mention of Artificial Intelligence which creates vision of electro-mechanical devices replacing human beings. Hundreds of rules and facts make up AI programmes and these programmes process ideas and knowledge.

3 Areas of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence focuses on symbolic, non-algorithmic problem solving methods. Intelligence relies on ability to manipulate symbols. Artificial Intelligence though is a young discipline, has transformed the society beyond imagination. The goal of its sub areas i.e expert system, natural language processing, pattern recognition, and robotics is to simulate human intelligence with computer.

Expert System

It is the knowledge based computerized systems which play a important role of intelligence interface for providing access to database and to obtain relevant information.

They range in scale from simple rule-based systems with flat data to very large scale, integrated developments taking many person, years to develop.

An expert system is a computer program that provides expert advice, decisions or recommended solutions for a given situation.(wikipedia/expertsystem,2014)

Natural Language Processing

One of the long standing goals of computer science is to learn computers to understand the language we speak. The Ultimate generation of computer language is the Natural language. A I scientists have succeeded in building Natural language interface to maximum extent using limited vocabulary and syntax.

Natural Language Processing allows a computer to understand the main linguistic concepts within a question or solution. Its goal is to design and build computer that analyze, understand and generate language that human use naturally.

 speech synthesis, speech recognition,

 machine translation,

 linguis

Artificial Intelligence and its applications in Libraries

AI has more success at intellectual tasks such as computer based game playing and theorem proving than perceptual tasks. Often these computer programs are intended to stimulate human behavior and they are built for technological applications also such as Computer aided instruction.

 Experts are convinced that it is now only a matter of time; the present generation will experience the impact and utility of new applications based on artificial intelligence in offices, factories, libraries and homes. This general area of research is known as 'Artific Computers provide the perfect medium for the experimentation and application of

Artificial Intelligence technology in the present era.

AI has more success at intellectual tasks such as computer based game playing and theorem proving than perceptual tasks. Sometimes these computer programs are intended to stimulate human behavior and they are built for

technological applications also such as Computer aided instruction .

4 Application of Expert System in Library Activities:

 Library activities related to the reading materials, readers and staff. The application of Expert Systems where dialogue among staff and readers, and database appears

quite promising. An Expert System will help the librarian in realizing the need for an improvement in the productivity.

Applications of Expert Systems in Reference Service:

It is the prime work of library some of the illustrations of the reference service

RESEARCH :It is used to teach the students as coputerised tool for students.

POINTER: It gives information regarding the references sources. It is a computer assisted program.

PLEXUS:It is a tool which is used in public libraries.

Application of Expert System in Cataloguing: It is one of the oldest library crafts. Recent attempts to automate cataloguing through Expert Systems have focused on descriptive cataloguing.

Application of Expert System in Classification: It is the fundamental activity in the organization of knowledge. For this reason it is goodt in all systems for organizing knowledge in libraries and information centers.

Application of Expert System in Indexing: Periodical article involves identification of concepts, to translate concepts into verbal

descriptions, & selecting and assigning controlled vocabulary terms that are conceptually equivalent to verbal descriptions.

Application of Expert System in Acquisition: Collection development plays an important role of the library. The knowledge base has to be broad enough and the interfacing aspect must be easy enough for the library to get the desired information from the machine.

Applications of Natural Language Processing in Library Activities The aim of indexing is to increase precision, the portion of the retrieved documents that are relevant; and recall, the proportion of relevant documents that are retrieved. Key words, which have been weighted by the indexer as being basic to human thinking on a particular subject, will be fed into the electronic database in the way that will trigger the citing of an article.

Application of Pattern Recognition in Library Activities: The most fundamental techniques in IR involves identifying keyfeatures in objects. For example, automatic indexing & natural language processing are used to automatically extract meaningful words. Texture, color, or shape based indexing and segmentation techniques are often used to identify images. For audio and video applications, voice recognition, speech recognition, and scene segmentation techniques can be used to identify meaningful description in audio and video stream. One of the major trends in almost all emerging information systems applications isthe focus on the user-friendly, graphical, &seamless Human-Computer

Interactions .TheWeb-based browsers for texts, images, and videos have raised user expectation on the rendering and manipulation of information.

Applications of Robotics in the Library Activities: The goal of the Comprehensive Access to Printed Material (CAPM) is to build a robotic, on-demand and batch scanning system that will allow for real-time browsing of printed material through a web interface. The user will engage the CAPM system that, in turn, will initiate a robot that will retrieve the requested item. The robot will deliver this item to another robotic system that will open the item and turn the pages automatically. By using existing scanners, optical character recognition (OCR) software.

5 Advantages of Artificial Intelligence

* To discover unexplored things that is outer space;

* Minimise errors and defects;

* Can speed faster than a human can most likely;

* Can take on stressful and complex work that humans may struggle

* Function is limitless.

6 Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence

* Has the ability to replace human jobs

* Can malfunction and do the opposite of what they are programmed to do

* Can be misused leading to mass scale destruction

* May affect younger generation(sstramel,2014)

7 Conclusion

The numerous applications of Artificial Intelligence have been deployed, that

demonstrated for the time saving, money to Army sectors, Scientific sectors, Academic and Research organizations. AI applications and their utilities will be increasing day by day in many IT oriented educational Institutions, which are contributing AI related recorded information on its AI technology and its utilities in various areas/subject fields. The success in Expert systems field, Natural Language Processing field, Pattern Recognition field.

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Theme - 05

Skill Sets and Best Practices

Required

to

Manage Libraries

SKILLS FOR LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS IN INFORMATION ERA

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Abstract: - *This paper discusses the skills required by the library professionals to be effective in rendering service to the user's community. The role of libraries and librarians changed from storehouse of information and care taker to actual learning center and information facilitator and at the same time the forms and distribution of information also took new shape and way. This is due to advancement in information and communication technology. Due to this change, library professionals job also require some of the special skills and practices of librarianship. They should have to serve the users effectively such as soft Skills i.e. communication skills, Listening skills, Writing skills, leadership skills, Presentation skills, Technological Skills, etc.*

Keywords: Library professionals, Soft Skills, Communication skills, Leadership skills.

Introduction:

Everyday life is changing due to the technological innovation in all Fields. Library Professionals have to gain extensive knowledge about developing technology and improve their skills to provide effective rendering services to the users. The role of libraries and librarians changed from storehouse of information and care taker to actual learning center and information manger and at the same time the forms and distribution of information also took new shape and way. This is due to advancement in information and communication technology. Due to this change, library professionals job also require some of the special skills apart from the basic skills and practices of librarianship. The libraries experiencing tremendous change, the electronic information has occupied huge place in the publishing industry during current days. New type of information transfer channels have come in existence, such as e-books, blogs, information gateways etc. According to **Sarrafzadeh (2005),**

if LIS professionals remain reluctant to gain new skills, they will become irrelevant to their organization and will probably lose out in competition for employment to people of other fields like scientists, engineers and IT professionals. Thus, LIS professionals must encounter rapidly changing environments that require diverse skills, new thinking and broader perspectives and must be prepared to develop innovative ideas for the capture, process and sharing of knowledge and demonstrate good management practices if they want to remain relevant in the emerging knowledge age (**Smythe, 1999).**

Hence, the present day library professionals apart from their educational based practices, required different types of soft skills to provide right information to right user at right time.

Soft Skills

Listening Skills:

The Library Professionals must have good listening skills as he/she has to interest with different types of users all the time. Professionals can identify the exact requirement and then provide the service accordingly.

Writing Skills

Writing skills are an important part of communication. Good writing skills allow you to communicate your message with clarity and ease to a far larger audience than through face-to-face or telephone conversations. The writing skills plays very important role for library professionals

during the course of written communicating with users, management and publishers and suppliers.

Interpersonal skills:

The library professionals must be able to build good interpersonal skills among the fellow workers, users and others with whom they work closely.

Presentation skills:

Presenting information clearly and effectively is a key skill to get your message or opinion across and, today, presentation skills are required in almost every field. Presentation skills would become useful during interaction of library professionals with users, management, publishers and vendor etc.

Leadership skills:

The ability to lead effectively is based on a number of key skills. These skills are highly sought after by employers as they involve dealing with people in such a way as to motivate, enthuse and build respect. Therefore, Library professionals must have leadership skills.

Technological Skills:

Library Professionals should have the technological skills of comprehensive retrieval of right information from a particular database and to provide it to its user at the right time. Library Professionals must have the skill of using computer and other information technological tools properly. Skill of computer operation,

application and bar-code technology, creation of database and its updating.

ICT SKILLS:

- Excellent Computing skills (Programming Skills)
- Networking Skills
- Skills in Latest Library Automation Software
- Setting up digital Library
- Web design and developing Skills
- Specific Computing skills

Library Professionals should have the knowledge of network protocols like TCP/IP, HTTP, SMTP, FTP etc. skills of handling different computer communication system, networking i.e. LAN, MAN, WAN as well as other library network like DELNET, INFLIBNET, CALIBNET and other Library software are required for a library professionals.

Preservation Skills:

In digital library environment, the Librarian should have the Preservation Skills for the E-Resources. In the digital library, e-library though all the documents are in the digital form, but they are not secured, virus can attack the digital library databases and affects them very badly. Hacker can hack digital information. therefore, the library professionals should have the knowledge of cryptography, firewall and different anti-virus software for prevention and preservation of e-document and information.

Conclusion:

Libraries have great role in dissemination of information to the users, due to emergence of information technology and management

techniques, the librarianship also facing challenges to cope up with the situation to manage the situation library professionals should have some of the important skills which are very much required to satisfy the user's community.

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AUTHORSHIP PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS IN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE

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Abstract: - *This paper presents a Scientometric study of Journal of Academic Emergency medicine. A total of 3586 research papers and 10760 authors were examined by growth of contribution by year and volume, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration. Highest number of contribution i.e. 347 (09.69%) were published in the year 2009. Multi-authored highest articles, Findings of the analysis revealed that the majority of the publications are contributed by multiple authors; degree of collaboration has been arrived at 0.70 progressively increased over the study span. Average number of author per paper is 3.00.*

Keywords: Authorship Pattern, Multi-Authored, Collaboration, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric, Bibliometrics, Medicine, Academic Emergency medicine.

1.   Introduction:

Scientometric is to provide quantitative characterization of scientific activity; scientometric is branch of library and information science. Authorship studies also descriptive bibliometric studies focused on authorship patterns. They describe author characteristics and authorship of articles and degree of collaboration of a specific group of authors. The starting point in an authorship study was to select a group of publications. This selection of publications forms the unit of analysis based on a research group. This study especially focuses on the authorship patterns and degree of collaboration of Academic Emergency medicine research with the records of publications. A total of 3586 records of publications authored by 10760 authors during the period 2001 – 2013 were analyzed in this study.

Academic Emergency Medicine:

AEM is a monthly peer-reviewed journal that publishes material relevant to the practice, education, and investigation of emergency medicine, and reaches a wide audience of emergency care practitioners and educators. Each issue contains a broad range of topics relevant to the improvement of emergency, urgent, or critical care of the acutely ill or injured patient. Regular features include original research, preliminary reports, education & practice, annotated literature.

1. **Definitional Analysis:-**

1.1.Bibliometrics:

According to **Sengupta**:

"Organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communication along with their authorships by mathematical and statistical calculus"

1.2.Scientometrics:

A complex of quantitative mathematical and statistical methods used to investigate such aspects as research staff, and to define evolutionary & prospectus of science (Bonitz, 1999). Scientometrics is a very recent term .It is often used synonymously with the term bibliometrics.

1.3.Scientometric analysis:

The main currency for an academician is his reputation just as that for the politician is the politician is the power the commands and that for the business person is the wealth he has accumulated (Becher, 1989).

1.4. E-Journal:

According to, a journal, academic in nature which is published using the World Wide Web, such a journal usually uses internet technology refereeing of papers. Many e-journals pride themselves on rapid refereeing and consequent repaid publication. (Gupta, 1998).

1.5. Academic Emergency Medicine:

AEM is a monthly peer-reviewed journal that publishes material relevant to the practice, education, and investigation of emergency medicine, and reaches a wide audience of emergency care practitioners and educators. Each issue contains a broad range of topics relevant to the improvement of emergency, urgent, or critical care of the acutely ill or injured patient. Current impact factor: 2.20.

2. **Review of literature:-**

The number of authors contributing to scholarly publications in terms of authorship pattern is an instructing part of any bibliometric study. A count of number of authors contributing to articles offers some indication to degree of collaboration between authors. Cronin (2001) comment, authorship as" undisputed coin of the real in academic "and" absolutely central to the academic reward system".

Vimala and Pulla Reddy, V (1996) traced "authorship pattern and collaborative research in zoology with a sample of 19,323 journal citations figured in the theses on zoology accepted for the award of the doctoral degree by Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India" (p. 1).

Zafrunnisha and Pulla Reddy (2009) studied the authorship pattern and collaborative research in the field of psychology.

Amsaveni and Vasanthi (2013) revealed "the trend in authorship pattern and collaborative research in network security with a sample of 8051 articles downloaded from the database of web of knowledge during 2002 to 2011 (one decade) with 5343 LCS and 44721 TGCS measure" (p. 52).

Karisiddappa, Maheswarappa, and Shirol (1990) studied the authorship pattern and collaborative research in psychology, based on the data collected from *Psychological Abstracts* for the year 1988.

Pradhan, Panda, and Chandrakar (2011) studied "the trends in authorship pattern and author's collaborative research in Indian chemistry literature with a sample of 53,977 articles downloaded from SCI-Expanded database in Web of Science during the period 2000-2009"

Mahapatra (1985); carried out study in Further, if the number of articles in a subject doubles during a given period then the difference between the logarithms of numbers at the beginning and at the end of this period must be the logarithm of the number 2.

Mahapatra (1985); assessed the Relative Growth Rates (RGR) is a measure to study the increase in number of articles / pages per unit of articles/ pages per unit of time. Teague et al., (1981)

3. Data Analysis:

The present study is based on 13 volumes of Academic Emergency Medicine journal the period of 13 years i.e. (2001-2013) was taken for the present study. The present study is based on 3586 articles on Academic Emergency Medicine.

4. Objectives of the studies:-

The main Objectives of the present study is

1. To find out the Year wise distribution of publication.
2. To find out the Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time of Publications.
3. To find out the Authorship pattern.
4. To find out the Degree of authors collaboration.
5. To find out the Average number of authors per papers and papers per authors.

5. Analysis and Result:

Academic Emergency Medicine is published monthly. The present study is based on 13 volumes of Academic Emergency Medicine journal the period of 13 years i.e. (2001-2013) was taken for the present study. The present study is based on 3586 articles on Academic Emergency Medicine. The data was analyzed by using various parameters which is presented in the form of tables and figures.

5.1. The year-wise distribution of publication

Sr. No	Year	No. of Article	Percentage
1	2001	222	06.19 %
2	2002	254	07.08 %
3	2003	250	06.99 %
4	2004	269	07.50 %
5	2005	273	07.62 %
6	2006	285	07.95 %
7	2007	270	07.52 %
8	2008	295	08.22 %
9	2009	347	09.69 %
10	2010	341	09.50 %
11	2011	288	08.03 %
12	2012	263	07.32 %
13	2013	229	06.38 %
TOTAL		**3586**	**100**
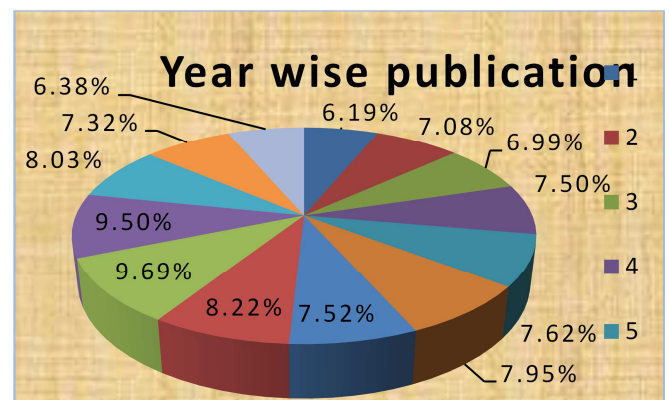
In the study, the contribution of earlier 13 years (2001-2013) out of 3586 articles 347 (09.69%) articles were published in 2009 and 222 (06.19%) articles were in 2001, which are highest and lowest in ten years respectively. A notable attribute of the study is that the year 2009 shows the maximum number of contributions.

Here, an attempt was made to calculate the scholarly publication in the form of during the period of ten year for Table-5.1 and graph-5.1 presents the year wise distribution of publication.

5.2. Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time of Publications is shown in table no 5.2.

Table No.5.2: Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time of Publications

Year	No. of publication	Cumulative no of publication	$Log_e 1^p$	$Log_e 2^p$	[R(P)]	Mean [R(P)]	[Dt(p)]	Mean [Dt(p)]
2001	222	222	-----	5.402	-----		-----	
2002	254	476	5.402	6.165	0.763		0.908	
2003	250	726	6.165	6.587	0.422		1.642	
2004	269	995	6.587	6.902	0.315		2.2	
2005	273	1268	6.902	7.145	0.243	0.351	2.851	2.190
2006	285	1553	7.145	7.347	0.202		3.430	
2007	270	1823	7.347	7.508	0.161		4.304	
2008	295	2118	7.508	7.658	0.15		4.62	
2009	347	2465	7.658	7.809	0.151		4.589	
2010	341	2806	7.809	7.939	0.13		5.330	
2011	288	3094	7.939	8.037	0.1	0.113	6.93	6.753
2012	263	3357	8.037	8.118	0.081		8.55	
2013	229	3586	8.118	8.184	0.066		10.5	
Total	**3586**							

Relative Growth Rate [R(P)] and Doubling Time [Dt(P)] of publication
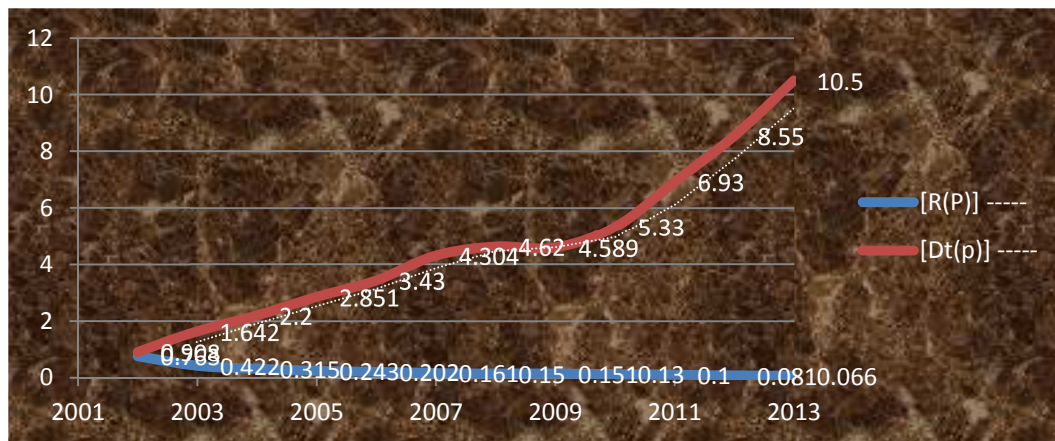
The Relative Growth Rate [R(P)] and Doubling Time [Dt(P)] of publications are derived and presented in table no 5.2. It can be noticed that Relative Growth Rate of publication [R(P)] decreased from the rate 0.763 in 2002 to 0.066 in 2013. The mean Relative Growth for the first seven year (i.e. 2002 to 2007) showed a growth rate of 0.351 where as the mean relative growth rate for the last six year (i.e. 2008 to 2013) reduced to 0.113. The corresponding Doubling Time for different year [Dt(P)] gradually increased from 0.908 in 2002 to 10.5 in 2013.

The mean Doubling Time for the first five year seven year (i.e. 2002 to 2007) was only 2.190 which was increased to 6.753 during the last six year (i.e. 2008 to 2013). Thus as the rate of growth of publication was decreased, the corresponding Doubling Time was increased.

1.1.Authorship pattern is shown in table no 5.3.

Table no. 5.3: Authorship pattern.

Sr. No.	No. of Author	No. of Articles	Total No. of Authors	% of Articles	% of Authors	Community of Articles
1	One Author	1038	1038	28.95	09.65	28.95
2	Two Author	674	1348	18.79	12.52	47.74
3	Three Author	537	1611	14.98	14.97	62.72
4	Four Author	469	1876	13.08	17.45	75.8
5	More than four Author	868	4887	24.20	45.41	100
	Total	**3586**	**10760**	**100**	**100**	
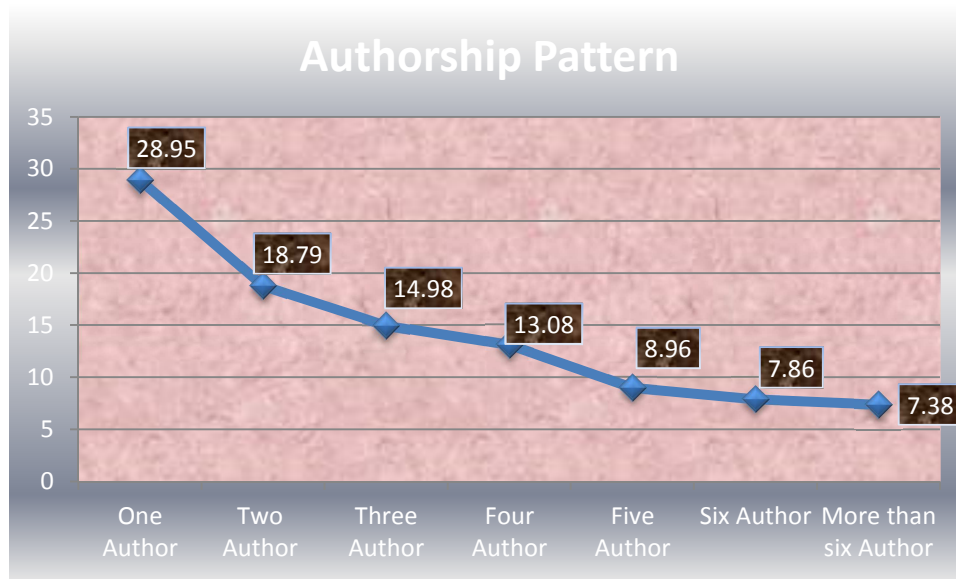
Authorship pattern of the articles is presented in the Table-5.3. The study reveals that total of (10760) authors have contributed the 3586 articles leaving the frequencies of author. The average number of authors per article found to be 3.00.

Among 3586 articles, 1038 (28.95%) articles are written by single author and 2548 (71.05%) articles are written by two or more authors. One authored articles comprised highest percentage (28.95%), following two-authored articles (18.79%) of the total 3586 articles. The authorship pattern reveals a remarkable difference between the number of single author and multiple authors.

5.4. Degree of author's collaboration is shown in table no 5.4.

Various methods have been proposed to calculate the degree of research collaboration. Here, in this study the formula proposed by Subramanyam (1983) has been used.

The degree of collaboration $C = \dfrac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$

Where, C = Degree of collaboration in a discipline.

Nm = number of multi-authored papers in the discipline.

Ns = number of single-authored papers in the discipline.

Year	One Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Five Author	Six Author	More than six author	Total	Multi-authors (Nm)	Degree of Collaboration (DC)
2001	64	48	35	26	19	16	14	222	158	**0.71**
2002	72	51	38	26	26	24	17	254	182	**0.72**
2003	59	48	40	38	25	18	22	250	191	**0.76**
2004	78	53	48	30	32	13	15	269	191	**0.71**
2005	74	59	42	38	26	22	12	273	199	**0.72**
2006	86	53	32	40	28	20	26	285	199	**0.69**
2007	70	46	52	34	30	16	22	270	200	**0.74**
2008	84	50	41	45	24	30	21	295	210	**0.71**
2009	132	72	53	38	09	16	27	347	215	**0.61**
2010	109	59	43	48	31	28	23	341	232	**0.68**
2011	69	54	43	40	26	26	30	288	219	**0.76**
2012	72	42	46	32	25	28	18	263	191	**0.72**
2013	69	39	24	34	20	25	18	229	160	**0.69**
Total	**1038**	**674**	**537**	**469**	**321**	**282**	**265**	**3586**	**2548**	**0.70(Mean)**
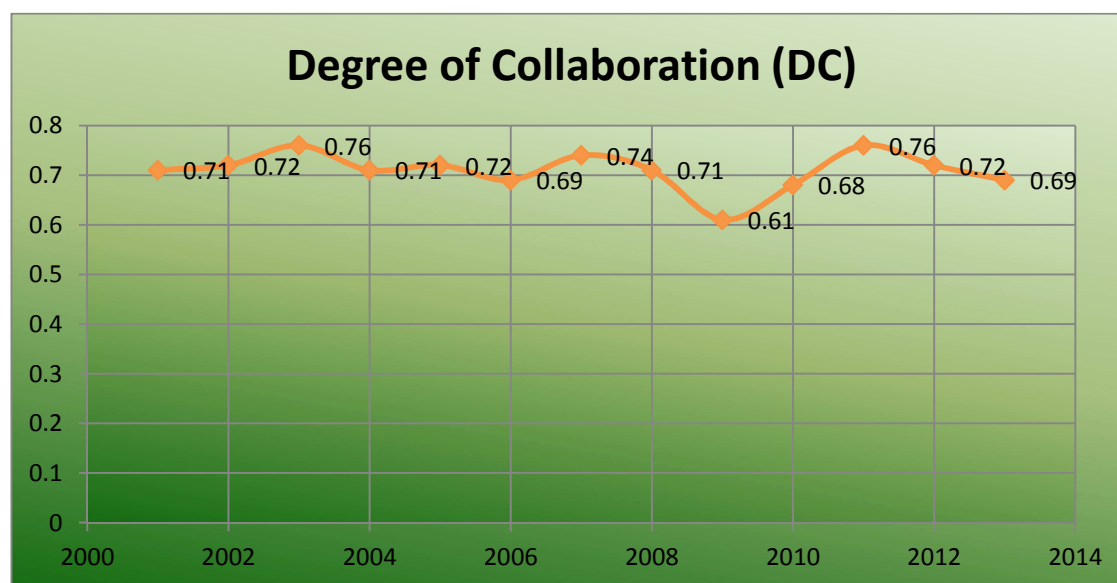
In the study of the degree of collaboration during the overall 13 years (2001-2013). But, When we calculate the year-wise degree of collaboration for 13 years, the results arise different. The Table-5.4 represents the year wise number of multi-authored articles and their degree of the collaboration. In the study, the degree of collaboration of all years is almost same of the mean value as 0.70. The analysis of shoes that in the 13 years of period, the single authored articles are highest and predominant on multi authorship.

5.5 Average number of authors per papers and papers per authors is shown in table no 5.5
5.5 Average number of authors per papers and papers per authors

Year	Total no. Of Papers	Total no. of Authors	AAPP	Productivity of Authors'
2001	222	644	2.90	0.34
2002	254	768	3.02	0.33
2003	250	792	3.16	0.31
2004	269	776	2.89	0.34
2005	273	804	2.94	0.33
2006	285	864	3.03	0.32
2007	270	832	3.08	0.32
2008	295	913	3.09	0.32
2009	347	890	2.57	0.38
2010	341	1009	2.96	0.33
2011	288	932	3.23	0.30
2012	263	823	3.12	0.31
2013	229	713	3.11	0.32
	3586	**10760**	**3.00**	**0.33**

Yoshikane et al (2009) in their paper published in Scientometrics journal have given a formula to calculate Average Author Per Paper (AAPP) and Productivity Per Author. The formula is mathematically represented as below:

Average Author Per Paper = No. of Authors/No. of Papers

Productivity Per Author = No. of Papers/No. of Authors
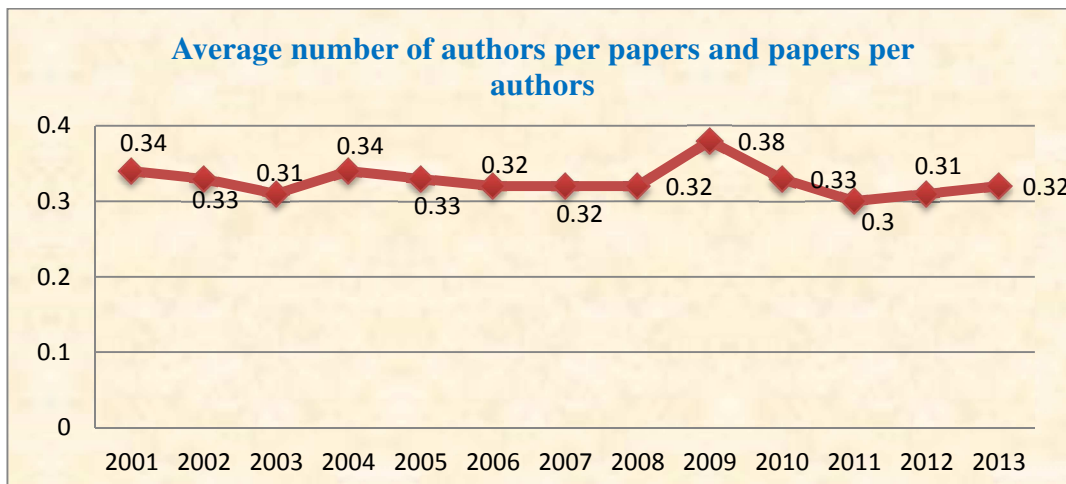
Table 5.5 and Graph5 show the data related to author's productivity. The total average number of authors per paper is 3.00 and the average productivity per author is 0.33. The highest number of author's productivity 347 (0.38) was in 2009. The minimum number of author's productivity 222 (0.34) was in 2001.

- **Conclusions:**
1. The highest number of research articles 347 (09.69%) were published in 2009.

2. Thus as the rate of growth of publication was decreased, the corresponding Doubling Time was increased.

3. 2548 (71.05%) are highest two authored papers. And lowest number of by more than four authors.

4. The degree of collaboration "C" is 0.70 that means there is the dominance of single authors on the multiple authors.

5. The average number of authors per all the paper is 3.00.

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EMERGING AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The article describes new tools and techniques useful for university libraries to provide services and make existing services available in new and interesting ways. The implementation of some of these tools and techniques will probably improve the reputation and reputation of libraries in the community. Some of them can attract new users to the library, others can help keep existing members or make libraries even more important as centers of culture and history of their cities and academic institutions. Some of the new services may remain unused, but services are better accepted by users. Some of these changes can be seen as disruptive, while others may not be feasible or applicable to all libraries. Library 2.0 technologies can provide useful tools for university libraries to remain relevant and remain useful libraries to adapt to changing user needs and expectations.*

Keywords: Emerging, Innovative, Technologies

Introduction:

The importance of a user or a customer has increased as the world becomes more competitive. University libraries must also constantly search for users to keep their participation on the move. We have been constantly changing and moving from superior technology to superior technology. Users could be considered the power base for libraries. The genealogy of the library shows that the services provided by libraries change according to users' needs and expectations. Libraries have always innovated their services along with advances in information technology and changes in communicative behavior due to these advances. The last role of the library is to provide a service to users. With the progress of information technology, there have been many changes in the concept of traditional library work and in service. Recent trends and changes in information dissemination have led to the evolution of digital libraries. Recent developments on the Internet and

in Web technologies have brought significant changes to the concept of traditional reference services and a range of web-based "expert services". Information services are provided to users on request, in addition to predicting user needs, including various forms of current awareness and selective dissemination of information services.

Communication is the basic activity on which most of the library operations are based. After all, there are libraries for communicating information. The change in the nature of communication due to technological advances and society's response to it is the very basis of libraries for designing their services. Web 2.0 introduced the concept of two-way communication. With the help of web 2.0 technologies, a person can produce content on the web, edit content that already exists on the web page, interact in real time, and work collaboratively at a given time and share multimedia files and many others.

- **Innovative technologies for university Libraries:**

1. **Library 2.0 Tools and Technology: With possible implementation in a university library:**

The 2.0 library covers different technologies and their possible implementation in academic libraries. Web 2.0 technologies can help university libraries create a collaborative and participatory environment needed to provide user-centered library services and create new resources and develop existing ones using the collective intelligence of users. The availability of

technologies offers libraries the opportunity to offer their users better and customer-oriented services. The applications of the 2.0 Library (IM, RSS, Streaming Media, Podcast, SMS, Blog, WIKI, social networking sites, APIs and Ajax, etc.). They can provide more and more user-centered user interaction and library users. Library can add or edit content via the web browser. The main goal of library 2.0 applications is to move towards a technology-based service environment in order to benefit a large number of users and to change the library and information services by making them more personalized, interactive, collaborative, web-based and the needs driven by users desired.

Following are some of the tools and technologies that are used in library 2.0 may provide opportunities for the university libraries to reaching out its users.

a. Instant Messaging (IM)

IM is a form of real time communication between two or more people based on typed text, images etc. IM has become increasingly popular due to its quick response time, its ease of use, and possibility of multitasking. Libraries are already deploying IM for providing 'real-time reference' services, where patrons can synchronously communicate with librarians much as they would in a face-to-face reference context. Libraries can benefit greatly by adopting this technology as it evolves since it facilitates reference services in an online mode quite similar to traditional reference services of the physical library.

b. RSS Feeds:

RSS stands for Real Simple Syndication or Rich Site Summary. RSS is a family of web feed format used for syndicating content from blogs or web pages, RSS used an XML that to blogs or websites, which are interested readers or aggregators, and can easily add feeds to web page.

c. Streaming Media:

Streaming multimedia is sequential delivery of multimedia content over a computer. The steaming of video and audio media is an important application of Library 2.0. As media is created, libraries will be responsible for archiving and providing access to them. Libraries are already beginning to explore providing digital repository applications and digital asset management technologies using such application.

d. Podcasting:

Podcasting is a multimedia service that a library can provide to the users using web 2.0 technologies. A story time, book discussion, author's speak organized by the library can be recorded and uploaded on the website or on any online space where the library is present. Users can subscribe to the podcasting service and they will be notified whenever a new audio or video file is uploaded. By subscribing to the podcast, the users will be assured of always getting updates when new recordings are released.

e. Vodcasting:

The "VDO" in Vodcasting stands for "Video-on-demand". It is identical to podcasting. While podcasting is used for delivering audio files, Vodcasting is used for delivering video content. Like podcast content, Vodcasts content can be played either on a laptop or on Personal Media Assistant (PMA).

f. SMS Enquiry Service:

Short Message Service (SMS) is a mechanism of delivery of short messages over the mobile networks. The SMS enquiry services in a library allow patrons to use their mobile phones to SMS their inquiries to the library. The reference staff deployed to attend to such queries can respond immediately with answers or with links to more in-depth answers.

g. Blogs:

A blog (an abridged form of term web log) is a website, usually maintained by an individual, with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other material such as graphics or video. Blogs can be considered to be the best example for web 2.0 technology. Its global proliferation has great implication for libraries.

h. Wikis:

A wiki is a collection of web pages designed to enable anyone who access it to contribute or modify content, using a simplified markup language. Wikis are often used to create collaborative websites and to power community websites

i. Social Networking:

A social network service is web-based software that facilitates creation of a virtual social network for communities of people who share interests and activities or who are interests and activities of others.

j. Tagging:

A tag is a keyword that is added to a digital object e.g. a website, picture or video clip) to describe it, but not as part of a formal classification system. The concept of tagging has been widened far beyond website bookmarking, and services like Flickr, Youtube (video) and Audio (podcasts) allow a variety of digital artifacts to be socially tagged.

k. Social Bookmarking services

Social Bookmarking is a method of storing, organizing searching and managing bookmarks of web sites using descriptive metadata. In a social bookmarking system, users can save links to web pages that they want to remember and share with other users.   These bookmarks can be made public, or saved privately or shared only with specified people or groups of people.   E.g. Blinklist, Clip2, ClickMarks, HotLinks, Del.icio.us, Furl, Simpy, Citeulike and Cannotea, Stumbleupon, Ma.gnolia, Blue Dot, Diigo, etc. are some of the popular bookmarking services.

l. Mashups

A Mashup is web application that cobines data from more than one source into a single integrated tool.   Content used in Mashups is typically sourced from a third party via a public interface or API (web services).   Other methods of sourcing content for Mashups include Web feeds(e.g. RSS or Atom). Some of are also using Amazon, eBay, Flickr, Google, Microsoft, yahoo, YouTube and APIs which has led to the creation of the Mashup editor. (Wikipedia, 2019).

m. Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML)

Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML) or AJAX, is a group of inter-related web development techniques used for creating interactive web application. The technology facilitates web pages to interact with users by exchanging small amount of data with the server "behind the scene" so that entire web pages do not have to be reloaded each time there is a need to fetch data from the server. (Wikipedia, 2019).

n. Library Tool Bars

A toolbar is a graphical user interface consisting of a panel of buttons, icons, menus or commands that are used more often in an application. Toolbars are used in common applications such as Microsoft Word, and as add-ons for web browsers such as Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox.

• Other Innovative Technologies and Services for a University Library:

Below are some of the other new and innovative services that could be implemented in a university library to reach their users and improve the quality of services.

a. Federated Search and Discovery Tools

Federated Search and Discovery tools could be made available to enhance searching of e-resources available in the market, libraries are required to look for search and discovery tools

that provide seamless and coherent access to all resources that a library subscribed to as well as those that can be accessed through open access channels. Individual and users will benefit from federated search technology.

b. Implementation of 'Six Sigma' to Enhancing Service Qualities"

Modern library management lays great emphasis on objectives to be accomplished by the system. In library and information centers, the first and foremost objective is to satisfy the need of its users. Six-Sigma stands for Six Standard Deviations (Sigma' (ó) is the Greek letter used to represent standard deviation in statistics from mean. It is statistically based methodology for improving product quality to meet the users' needs. Six-Sigma is a method for improving quality for reducing errors that result in quality service with reducing costs. Using Dix-Sigma, university library can improve their services to the users by reducing defects and minimizing cost involved in library services. This will satisfy users as well as the funding organization.

c. Institutional Repository:

Institutional repository could be created for hosting full-text of research publications of university faculty and researchers of the university using Dspace or any other such software. It provides a platform for faculty and researcher to deposit, reuse and share their research publications. The repository also has the ability to capture, index, store, disseminate and preserve digital material created in any part of the University. Using repository faculty and researcher can register themselves with the digital repository and submit their pre-prints (pre-refereed final version) and publisher PDFs (if allowed by the publisher). Web of Science/SCOPUS databases could be used for updating of records regularly.

d. Library Website:

A library website can be designed to accommodate all the features of web 2.0 technology. Over and above, these facilities of subject chat rooms can be provided where users having common subject interest can chat with each other.

e. Personalized Library OPAC:

Library catalogue is the space through which the user generally initiates venturing to the library website. This can be the place where the library website can take and provide the opportunity for the user to participate and interact with the librarian as well as other library members.

f. RFID Technology:

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) based is the best automated library automation system used worldwide and is an effective way of managing collections of the library and providing enhanced services to the users.

The implementation of RFID technology certainly improves service efficiency for university libraries and enables more diversified applications and service modes. The benefits of RFID technology cannot be ignored in todays tight staffing and funding climate in recession.

g. Shibboleth/Ezproxy-Remote Login facility to the users:

Ezproxy is widely used to provide access to off-campus users. It helps provide users with remote access to web-based licensed contents offered by libraries. Ezproxy is a web proxy server that could be used by university library to give access from outside the library's computer network to restricted-access websites that authenticate users by IP address.

h. Subscription to E-resources:

The use of e-resources is very common among the faculty and research scholars in university system and majority of the faculty and research scholars are dependent on e-resources to get the desired and relevant information.

Conclusion:

The behavior of the user, the driver based on the change in the technological environment, provides a significant direction to the services provided by the libraries. The best way in which a library can access the user with its services at this time would be through a social network interface designed according to the needs of the user who provides them with the functionality of Web 2.0. It can be a customized OPAC that includes services provided by instant messaging, RSS feeds, blogs, wikis and social network sites within the library network. It can be a virtual space where you can not only look for books and magazines, but also interact with a community. librarian, and share knowledge and understanding between them. Library 2.0 has proposed to introduce revolutionary changes in libraries that are designed to produce conceptual, cultural and physical changes in libraries to keep up with changes in communities and their information search behavior. The main objective of libraries is to organize and provide access to information.

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LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR 21ST CENTURY IN THE ICT ENVIRONMENT IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *With technological changes emerging in every sphere in a fast-changing global scenario, the status of the libraries from the stereotype book warehouse is not lagging behind. The digital look is gaining prominence with tools and information resources giving a new facelift to the library systems. The universities and academic institutions therefore need to gear themselves by acquiring core competencies and new skills for managing efficiently data management systems, collaborate with other University Libraries in order to access and it need be to share the appropriate sources to be accessed at the libraries. For example having a fully develop HRD employee in a library can assist the progress of all those who use the libraries like students, professors, researchers etc. Not only this, a cumulative effect could also be had as the universities would also develop as well as the state and finally our country.*

Keywords: Need of ICT Skill for Library Professionals.

1. Introduction

In this age of Information explosion, changing patterns, varied forms of information, ever changing and increasing user-demands for information, it is a complicated task to collect, handle, arrange, re-organize and disseminate the data. The library personnel must have undergo various training and development programme to acquire advanced knowledge of the various skills to handle the huge quantum of data.

With the advent of Information and Communication Technology, information is available in a variety of forms like e-books, e-journals, Databases, Online resources, Digital content, Consortia etc. which require specific skills and capacity building of staff.

Efficiency and effectiveness of university libraries largely depends upon the skill and competence of its human resource. All the resources in this ICT era can be much better utilized by skilled and motivated human resources

only. No libraries can grow or survive without growth and skill development of its personnel.

2. Need for the Study

The study is carried out to find out the necessary areas where thetraining and skill development is required for library professionals.

3. Objectives of the Study

- To understand the opportunities available to library personnel for their career development.
- To obtain information about the needs for Skill development of university library staff.

4. Hypotheses

- The staff needs to be better skill for quality enhancement of University Libraries.

5. Data Collection

Questionnaire is used as tool for data collection for this study. The number of the professional category was below 100 so the whole population was used for the study. Two sets of questionnaires were designed: One for Librarians and the other for professional staff of the university libraries in Maharashtra State, to achieve objective of the study, these questionnaires were sent to the entire population of non-agricultural Universities in Maharashtra which totaled to ten university libraries.

6. Factors Influencing the Need of Skill of library professionals

1. Increased role of Information
2. Globalization.
3. Technological Changes.

4. Competition for Survival and Superiority in this ICT environment.

7. Training, Skills and competencies for library professionals:

Librarianship refers to the field of working in a library at various ways like librarian or as an administrator; there are numerous positions within the field which required specific skills and competencies likeLibrary personnel are required to possess enhanced IT skills, Technical skills, managerial and professional skills, adequate knowledge and right kind of experience.

7.1 Personal abilities or skills are the basic thing that every LIS professional need to have in his/her culture these are:

- Love for lifelong learning
- Love for information sources
- Desire for teamwork
- Devotee to mission oriented library services
- Strong Organizational skills
- Friendly, Ethical and Personable

Apart from this one should have strategic thinking, professional image and professional ethics, competence in problem solving, tactical sensitivity, creativity i.e. imagination, initiative, flexibility, lateral thinking, interpersonal i.e. influential, diplomatic, persuasive and involvement i.e. Interest, curiosity, motivation, high level of responsibility and willingness to accept accountability.

Apart from this following skills are required by the library professionals: (Ezema, 2014)
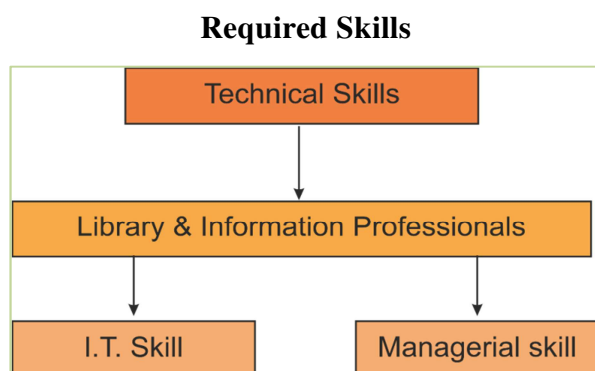
Required Skills

Figure 7.1 Required Skills (Source: Saha, 2007.p 296.)

7.2 Technical Skills

LIS personnel must have skill to collect, arrange, organize, re-organize access to information sources, retrieve information, and disseminate the information. They must have knowledge about analysis, synthesis, and assimilation, interpretation and formulation of the accessed information.

Training helps to bring changes in the knowledge, skills and attitude of the staff. Library staff updates their knowledge and skills by providing various training program. Already recruited or newly recruited staff need to undergone training in their respective area. LIS professions must undergo the training regarding organization and management of information and advanced technologies like IT, ICT. (Khan, 2002)

7.3 Professional skills

Library personnel must analyze, identify and anticipate the users and organizational information needs. They need to have subject expertise. It is also necessary to have knowledge of disparate information resources and how to access them. They must have knowledge about research methods, ability to evaluate information, ability to add value to information and training.

A library functions on team work. Hence, a person handling library must have qualities of team leader, counseling skills, team building skills, and motivational skills. He must have skill or knowledge to identify and operate suitable technologies while providing library services. Training, orientation, refresher programmes to staff is useful to update their knowledge and to survive in the ever changing technical environment.

7.4 IT skills

Every library professionals should develop IT skills for providing services to the end users in this ICT era.

➢ **Knowledge about computer basics**

Computer operation is a basic requirement in the age of IT. They must use computer and became familiar with computers. He must know about do's and don'ts about the computer, about storage devices, file, folder structure, file management, Printing setup, knowledge of computer network, computer peripherals and other computer based services, Internet services, E-mail, Internet chat, Blogs, Gateways, World Wide Web, face book. etc.

➢ **Internet**

Every library professionals should develop Internet handling skills for day to day work and providing services to the end users.

➢ Searching techniques tools

➢ URL and URL formats

➢ Use of various browsers including internet explorer, Mozila Firefox, Open Netscape etc.

➢ Internet its features, facilities etc.

➢ Search engines like Google, Yahoo, AltaVista. Lycos, etc.

- **Network**

Network Hardware such as hub, switches, network interface card and data cables, topology of networks

➢ IP address

➢ Wireless networks

➢ Proxy server and basics

➢ DNS (Internet and External)

➢ ISDN

➢ NAT (Network Address Translation)

➢ VPN (Virtual Private Network)

- **Software**

All the library professionals should have knowledge on

➢ FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

➢ MS office and other alternative products

➢ Firewall software

➢ Anti-Virus Software

➢ Web designing

- **Hardware**

All library professionals have knowledge of computer hardware

➢ CPU and its parts

➢ Printers, Projectors and Scanner

➢ Pen Drives etc.

7.5 Managerial Skills

Library personnel should have managerial skills i.e. strategic planning, Financial

Management, Human Resource Development, Project Management, Change Management, Marketing Skills, Liaison and negotiating skills, Leadership Skills, Futuristic Planning, Team play and Team building skills, Interpersonal skills, Skills in human psychology and motivation, and behavioral science.

7.6 Soft skills for library proccesionals

Soft skills are an important element in library professionals. A librarian or professionals are creator and promoter of information agent of social activities for the society.

Along with the day to day work in the library the library processions should have some soft skills like

➢ Customer service skills

➢ Leadership skills

➢ Writing skills

➢ Conceptual skills

➢ Teaching skills

➢ Public relation skills

➢ Communication skills

➢ Social skills

8. Methods for Training and Skill Development

The question was asked find methods of skill development for staff. The respondent asked to rank the 10 options.

1. Very important 2. Important 3. Undecided 4. Not important 5. Not important at all

S r. N o.	Training and Development Programme	1	2	3	4	5
1	Orientation/induc tion/Refresher programmes	8(8 9%)				
2	On- the- job training	7(7 8%)	1(1 1%)			
3	Job rotation	4(4 4%)	4(4 4%)			
4	Study leaves and fellowships	4(4 4%)	4(4 4%)			
5	Study visit to other libraries	4(4 4%)	4(4 4%)			
6	External study courses (Degree, Diploma etc)	3(3 3%)	3(3 3%)	2(2 2%)		
7	Attendance at conference/pre/p ost conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Webinar with library support	5(5 6%)	3(3 3%)			
8	Inviting guest lectures	5(5 6%)	1(1 1%)			1(1 1%)
9	Support for research and publication	5(5 6%)	2(2 2%)	1(1 1%)		

Table 8.1.: Methods for Skill Development

a) Orientation, Induction and Refresher Programmes
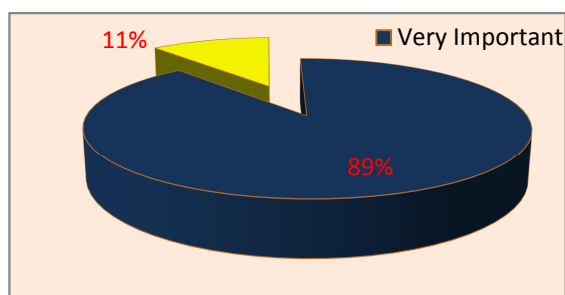
Figure 8.1 :Orientation, Induction and Refresher Programmes Observation

From the table 8.1 and figure no 8.1 shows that,Orientation/Induction/Refresher programmes

are considered important for skill development of the staff by 89% of our sample.

Orientation/Induction/Refresher programmes are very important especially for those with some relevant experience.

b) On the Job Training
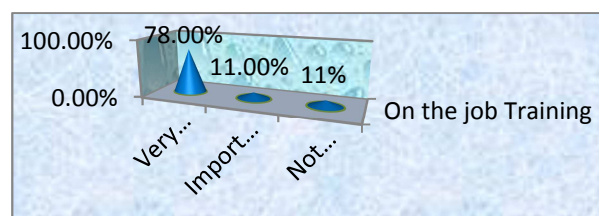
Figure 8.2 :On the Job Training

Observation

From the table 8.1 and figure no 7.2 indicate that, 78% of the sample believes that on the job training is very important for the development of the staff while 11% consider it to be important. On combining the two responses, we can say that on the job training was considered to be important by our entire sample.

On the job training is very important for skill development of staff. This training gives an exact idea of what is expected of staff on the job.

c) Job Rotation
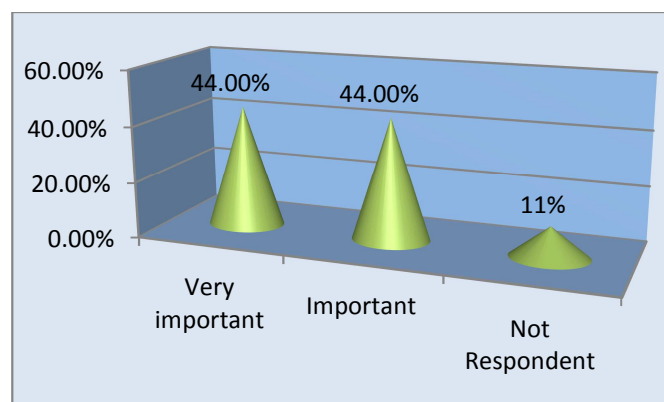
Figure 8.3 :Job Rotation Observation

From the table 8.1 and figure no8.3 we found our sample divided on the aspect of job

rotation and its significance for the staff development. 44% believe that it is very important for the staff while 44% believe it to be just important.

Job rotation is very necessary aspect especially for those who aim at higher positions in the department. It helps a person understand each job in the department and thus can also prevent avoidable conflicts. If need be, there can also be interchangeability of jobs.

d) Study Leave and Fellowships
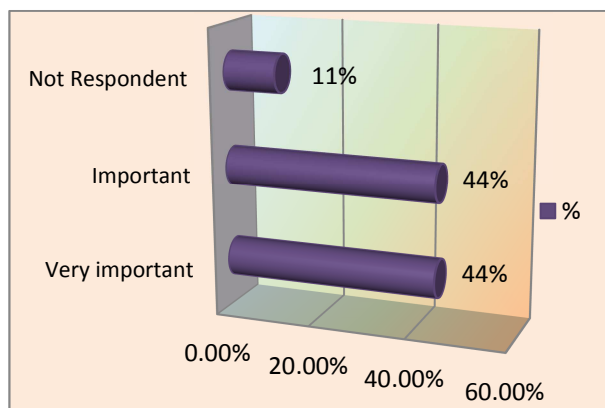
Figure 8.4 :Study Leave and Fellowships Observation

From the table 8.1 and figure no 8.4 shows that, 44% of the librarians believe study leaves and fellowships to be very important while 44% consider it to be only important.

Study leaves and fellowships enable staff to focus on the pertinent study area while being away from their place of work. This can enable better reflections on their course of study without the distraction one has at work.

e) Study Visit to Other Libraries
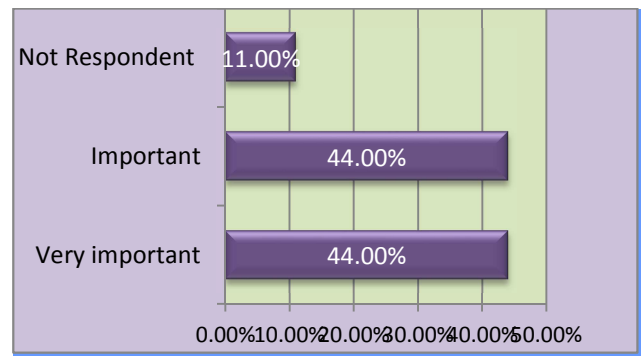
Figure 8.5 : Study Visit to Other Libraries Observations

From the table 8.1 and figure no 8.5 indicate that, 44% of the librarians believe that study visit to other libraries is very important while 44% consider it to be only important.

This an important part of training as such training would enable library trainees to compare other libraries and benchmark their own library, trying to implement good points in their own situation.

f) External Study Courses (Degree, Diploma etc)
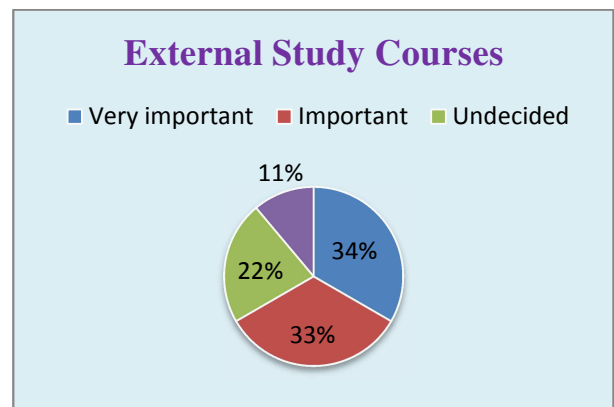
Figure 8.6 :External Study Courses (Degree, Diploma etc)

Observation

From the table 8.1 and figure no 8.6 shows that, 34% of the sample considers external study courses to be very important, 33% considers it to be important while 22% was undecided about

its important for skill development of the staff. 11% not responded to any ranking.

External study courses would be important as this would give better education to trainees and enable them to better do their library job. It can also lead to their subsequent promotion.

g)   Attendance   at   Conference,   Pre/post Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Webinar
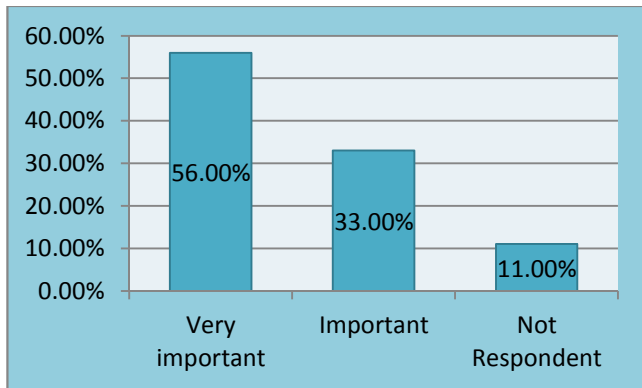
Figure 8.7:Attendance at Conference, Pre/post Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Webinar

Observation

From   the   table   8.1   and   figure   no   8.7 depicts that, 56% people believe that attendance at conferences, seminars and workshops is important for   the   staff   while   33%   consider   it   to   be important.

Attending   conferences,   seminars   and workshops   etc.   are   important   as   worthwhile aspects   can   be   picked-up   and   implemented   in one's own library.

h) Guest Lectures
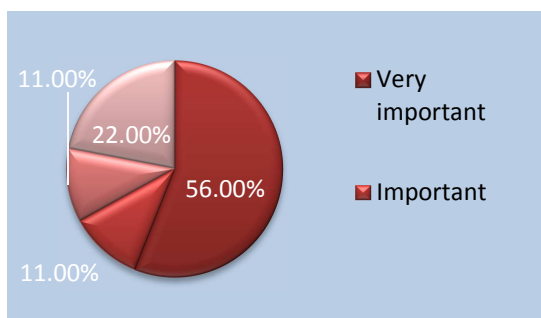
Figure8.8: Guest Lectures

Observation

From   the   table   8.1   and   figure   no   8.8 indicate   that,   56%   of   the   respondents   consider guest   lecturers   to   be   a   very   important   source   of professional   development   of   the   library   staff,   11% consider   it   to   be   important   while   another   11% consider   it   to   be   not   important   at   all.   22%   not respond to any ranking.

This   is   another   good   means   epically   for experience   staff   as   some   ideas   can   be   picked-up from   the   guest   lecturers.   However   it   must   be assured   that   the   guest   lecturer   is   relevant   and experienced.

i) Support for Research and Publications
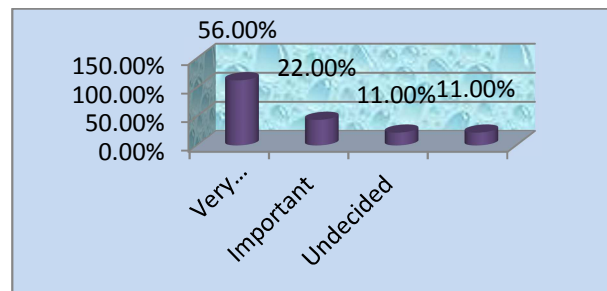
Figure8.9:Support for Research and Publications

Observation

From   the   table   8.1   and   figure   no   8.9   shows that,   56%   of   the   sample   considers   support   for research   and   publication   to   be   a   very   important factor   for   staff   development   while   22%   consider   it to   be   important   and   11%   were   undecided.11%   not responded to any ranking.

This   is   a   critical   factor   and   very   good means   of   staff   development.   This   is   because tremendous   support   and   encouragement   is   given to   staff   for   publishing   his/ her   research   findings and   other   publications.   This   is   also   a   means   of

promoting the author as well as the library in which the author works.

9.Necessity of Training for Library Staff

Training is a program to improve and develop human skills. Training helps to bring changes in the knowledge, skills and attitude of the staff. Library staff updates their knowledge and skills by providing various training program. Already recruited or newly recruited staff need to undergone training in their respective area to cope up with advanced technologies like IT, ICT. (Khan, 2002)

10. Challenges for library professionals

- ➤ Social and networks in an information environment
- ➤ Mobile Technology
- ➤ Digital and Virtual Libraries
- ➤ Latest Development in search technology
- ➤ Use a range of tools to organize and tag information
- ➤ Changing user needs
- ➤ Impact of changes in the media and social networks on users expectations
- ➤ Political and economic pressures on library services and the potential response

Conclusion

As the library profession as moving very fast to speed with societal development a modern librarian and library professionals must possess skill and competence of collection development and management, digital archiving and preservation, content management system and other functions like that using ICT to work efficiently and effectively. The library

professional has to perform his/her duties as facilitator or mentor to help the users to find required information and to evaluate it. The 21st century library professional must be skilled and enough competent to handle all the queries arise from providing day to day services.Therefore adequate knowledge of IT and its application in libraries with a positive attitude is an important one. Hence all theprofessionals should be IT skilled persons.

The present study discusses the most critical asset of any organization i.e. human resources and their training and skill development. Efficiency and effectiveness of the university libraries are largely depends upon the library personnel working at the various hierarchical structures of the universities. Continuous Staff Training and Capacity Building and skill development is necessary and also acts as a tool to keep high morale amongst the library personnel.

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SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR 21ST CENTAURY

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Abstract: - *A skill is the ability to carry out a task with determined results often within a given amount of time, energy, or both. Skills can often be divided into domain-general and domain-specific skills. World Skills rose out of the ruins of the Second World War, which devastated the economies of Europe and created a huge skills shortage that threatened a new economic depression. Some took this challenge as an opportunity to introduce young people to the world of vocational skills. Francisco Albert-Vidal was charged with creating a skills contest for the youth of Spain and Portugal. Madrid 1950 was a modest event by today's standards but an international movement was born. The competition grew rapidly. Young people from Germany, Great Britain, France, Morocco and Switzerland answered the call, with two competitors travelling to Spain unannounced and at their own expense. The competition moved abroad for the first time, to Brussels in Belgium. It was the start of the World Skills movement expanding across the globe.*

Keywords: Skill, Vocational skills and Development etc..

1. Introduction

India also largest technological or skilled man-power in world, but it is not sufficient as compare to its population so that tremendous scope of skill to improved in man-power. In Asia China, Singapore, Japan is promoting skill based education. India has a huge need and necessary to act quickly to cope with the cope with global market.

A skill is ability to carry out a tasks with pre determined result often within given amount of time every and both. India became largest education system grown country after China in the world. In 2011-12 642 university 284 state university, 41 central university and 59 institutions with 30,000 colleges worked in certificate, diploma and degree courses in various field.

In pre independence era of India knowledge skill is transferred from father to son. Father of nation Mahatma Gandhi also supported skill based education. He worked out on scheme of basic skill

education or Wardha education. In 1968 Kothari commission also worked on National education policy and focused on Gandhi's view of based education so that National policy on skill development 2009 aims to train 500 million people by 2022.

Skills development is the process of (1) identifying your skill gaps, and (2) developing and honing these skills. It is important because your skills determine your ability to execute your plans with success. The 21st century, unlike any other period in human history, is characterized by the proliferation of technologies. The acceleration of technological advancement has made digital literacy essential for people in this information age Globalization, too, has reshaped organizational and professional operations across the world, towards becoming more knowledge-based, geographically mobile, and collaborative in nature. Meanwhile, machines have increasingly taken the place of the human workforce in tasks that involve routine cognitive and manual input. Consequently, the labor force is now hiring people for jobs that require more analytical thinking, digital skills and sophisticated communication skills.

The 21$_{st}$ century life and career skills focus on the ability of individuals to work effectively with diverse teams, be open-minded to varying ideas and values, set and meet goals, manage projects effectively, being accountable for results, demonstrate ethical practices, and be responsible to both one's self and the larger community."Skill

Development is of key importance in stimulating a sustainable development process and can make a contribution in facilitating the transition from an informal to formal economy. It is also essential to address the opportunities and challenges to meet new demands of changing economies and new technologies in the context of globalization." Skills development can help build a "virtuous circle" in which the quality and relevance of education and training for women and men fuels the innovation, investment, technological change, enterprise development, economic diversification and competitiveness that economies need to accelerate the creation of more jobs.

A **skill** is the ability to carry out a task with determined results often within a given amount of time, energy, or both. Skills can often be divided into domain-general and domain-specific skills. For example, in the domain of work, some general skills would include time management, teamwork and leadership, self-motivation and others, whereas domain-specific skills would be used only for a certain job. Skill usually requires certain environmental stimuli and situations to assess the level of skill being shown and used.

The demographic transition of India makes it imperative to ensure employment opportunities for more than 12 million youths entering working age annually. It is estimated that during the seven-year period of 2005-2012, only 2.7 million net additional jobs were created in the country. To enable employment ready workforce in the future, the youth need to be equipped with necessary

skills and education. The country presently faces a dual challenge of severe paucity of highly-trained, quality labor, as well as non-employability of large sections of the educated workforce that possess little or no job skills. The skill development issue in India is thus pertinent both at the demand and supply level.

Objectives-

- To focus on skill development
- To study Necessity of skill development in 21st century
- To study history of skill development
- To study importance of skill development
- To study past, present and future scenario of India on skill based education
- To explain future prospects of skill based education in development of India
- To examine opportunities available to learner after skill based education

Hypothesis-

- In India basic education is not based on skill development.
- In pre independence era of India knowledge skill occur caste based in society

Analysis-

"I would revolutionize college education and relate it to national necessities. These would be degrees for mechanical and other engineers. They would be attached to the different industries which should pay for the training of the graduates they need." – Mahatma Gandhi

Education is single most important instrument for social and economic transformation. A well educated population adequately, equipped with knowledge and skill is not essential to support economic growth. Skill and knowledge are the driving force of economic growth and social development for every country.

If you need to learn what skills the workforce needs for the future, you will be confronted with a series of overlapping but not-quite-synonymous terms. Digital skills, digital competencies, 21st century skills, digital capabilities and digital literacy are all slightly differing concepts that have gained momentum in policy and research circles. Navigating through these to understand what skills are required for an increasingly digital world can be a challenging exercise.

Skills training are designed to provide employees with the targeted training they need to gain the knowledge and abilities necessary to fulfill the specific requirements of their job positions. Skills training can also be used to re-educate and retrain employees whenever new technology, processes or systems debut. In addition to skills training for employees, there are also special training programs for new graduates who are just getting started in the workplace. Such training can be especially beneficial for jobs that require applicants to have experience. Additional specialized training programs include those for disabled veterans, workers' compensation clients and vocational rehabilitation.

The 21st century life and career skills focus on the ability of individuals to work effectively with diverse teams, be open-minded to varying ideas and values, set and meet goals, manage projects effectively, being accountable for results, demonstrate ethical practices, and be responsible to both one's self and the larger community. In Asia China, Singapore, Japan is promoting skill based education with general education. India has a huge need and necessary to act quickly to cope with the cope with global market.

National skill development corporation show there is skill gap over 240 million across major sector from 2008-2022. In today's world where one is posed with challenges varying degrees applying your knowledge is steadily becoming an indispensable asset. Within size of over 500 million plus workforce India derived to become a leader in the global skill based economy.

Presently in India only 5 percentage students take vocational education it is very low as compare to number of students. India is mostly populated polluted country in the world. Human resource is very sufficient but they not have well skilled so that remain as unemployed. For that purpose national policy on skill development 2009 aims 500 million people by 2022 by empowering all individuals through improved skills knowledge and nationally and internationally recorded qualification to gain access to direct employment and ensure. In 500 million national skill development corporations will train 150 million ministry of labor will train 100 million MHRD 50

million and reaming 200 million train by 21 different ministries departments and various their organization. National skill Development Corporation worked today with 21 universities and AICTE affiliated more than 1200 colleges and 400 community colleges across the country. UGC started skill oriented courses in 127 colleges for B.voc and degree pregame.

AICTE started in 100 community colleges skilled based courses. Every year 220 million students passed form school out of 50 million students will not enrolled for college education. These students need training of skill based education so that following organization worked in India.

India having largest technological man-power in world but it is not sufficient as compare to its population. So in India tremendous scope to improvement in man-power general education source is very sufficient in India but skill based educational source is very less. So that after taking general education many students have remain as unemployed.

As per statics 75 percentage India's population falls in working age group of 15-59 years.1.3 million schools currently present in India and over 228 million students enrolled for traditional education. India became largest educational system after China in world. In 2011-2012 India having 642 universities in which 284 state universities, 41 central universities and 59 institutions worked in educational system, under this system 30,000 college worked certificate, diploma and degree courses in various field.

About 0.492 million facilities and 14 million students involved in these process.

Table: List of skill sector

Sr. No	Name of skill sectors	Establishment
01	Automotive skill development council	August 2010
02	Security sector skill development council	February 2011
03	Media and Entertainment skill council of India	May 2011
04	Healthcare skill council of India	September 2011
05	Gem and Jeweler council of India	January 2012
06	Electronics sector council of India	May 2012
07	Agriculture council of India	July 2012
08	Textile and handloom council of India	October 2013
09	Tourism and Hostility sector skill council	December 2013
10	Hydrocarbon sector skill council	May 2014

(Note- This types many council established by government of India

Conclusion-

This study is very helpful to the future plan of Indian skill based education. Today unemployment is very big problem of Indian youth. Many youth having qualified in general education but lack of skill. Future of India is very

bright because in India young generation percentage is very high as compare to worlds other countries. But another side India becomes a largest populated country so that man-power is very more so unemployment problem create many social problems. Future of world is depending on technology and skill so that Indian youth also need became trained with various skills and achieves the employment in worlds market. So skill based education is backbone of India's future development.

The average age of India's population by 2020 is projected to be the lowest in the world around 29 years compared to 37 years in China and the United States of America, 45 years in West Europe, and 48 years in Japan. While the global economy is expected to witness a shortage of young population of around 56 million by 2020, India will be the only country with a youth surplus of 47 million. India's demographic transition makes it imperative to ensure employment opportunities for millions of youth each year. Objective of Skill Development is to create a workforce empowered with the necessary and continuously upgraded skills, knowledge and internationally recognized qualifications to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the dynamic global market.

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INNOVATIVE PRACTICES IN SVKM'S NMIMS SPPSPTM COLLEGE LIBRARY

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Abstract: - *In Higher Education college libraries are playing a key role in managing information resource for students and researchers. The success of every library is depending upon its providing better services to fulfill the specific needs of the users. This paper discusses on the best practices practiced in the SVKM's NMIMS - SPP SPTM Library to enhance the academic information environment and expose the available resources for the effective use by the faculty and students for their learning.*
Keywords: Best Practices; Services.

Introduction

Library is the heart of any educational institution. It is not only knowledge gathering institution but also helps in knowledge management, knowledge dissemination. To meet the end user expectation library has to provide them quality services. In colleges libraries we need to have the facilities or services that promote the effective and interactive access of existing resources.

Academic library supports the teaching, learning and research needs of the faculty and students it serves. Academic library plays an important role in enhancing the quality of education and research environment and there by linking the information needs of the users with the library resources.

In this paper highlights to develop systems and managing qualitative services in this way, the libraries are dealing with best activities

Best Practices Meaning and Definition

According to Wikipedia, best practices as "A method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with their means and that is used as a benchmark.

Best practices are used to maintain quality. Best practice may be innovative and be a beliefs, policy, strategy, program process or practice that

solve a problem or create a new opportunities and positively impact on institution.

- ODLIS (Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science) :

In the application of theory to real-life situations, procedures that, when properly, applied consistently yield superior results and are therefore used as reference points in evaluation of the effectiveness of alternative methods of accomplishing the same task. Best practices are identified by examining empirical evidence of success.

- **National Board of Accreditation (NBA) and Best Practices**

NBA accreditation is a quality assurance scheme for higher technical education. It is open to all Institutions in Engineering and Technology, Management, Architecture, Pharmacy, Hotel management and Catering Technology, Town and Country Planning, Applied Arts and Crafts in India which provide technical education to students.

Accreditation is a process of quality assurance and improvement, whereby a program in an approved Institution is critically appraised to verify that the Institution or the program continues to meet and exceed the Norms and Standards prescribed by AICTE from time to time. Accreditation does not seek to replace the system of award of degree and diplomas by the Universities/autonomous

Institutions. But, accreditation provides quality assurance that the academic aims and objectives of the Institution are honestly pursued and effectively achieved by the resources currently available, and that the Institution has demonstrated capabilities of ensuring effectiveness of the educational program(s), over the validity period of accreditation.

SVKM's NMIMS - SPP SPTM Library Best Practices carried out 2018-19 Academic Year

1. **Table of content** –

Journals and Magazines content pages scanned on arrival, and circulated to faculty members via intranet on MS Outlook. Faculty member's requests for the required stuff.

2. **LED Information Display** –

Pharma News and Library Information displays on LED in library.

3. **User Orientation- Information Literacy**

Create awareness on library resources, facilities and services among new users. Auditorium and classroom orientation arranges for new students. Library information, library rules and online databases information are explained to students. Ask some students to carry out the procedures, explained in orientation to create through awareness of regarding library resources.

4. **Online Databases Training** –

Online Databases Training arranges for new students.

5. **Library at a Glance** –

Information regarding library resources displayed in library.

6. **Book Display** –

Publishers' book display arranges once in a year. The objective of the practice is to make awareness among the students on the latest books available in their subjects and Book selection process is possible for the library as per the subject requirement and faculty members and students also can buy books for their information needs.

7. **Question Papers on BBT** –

Trimester and Semester question papers are uploaded on Black Board. Students and faculty members can access question papers on and off campus.

8. **Reference Books and Pharmacopoeias on reference** –

Reference Books and Pharmacopoeias issued to faculty members and students on reference for 3 hours.

9. **User Friendly Environment** -

Maintain user friendly environment in library, so that students can feel free to access library resources.

10. **New Arrivals Display** –

Library has regular practice of displaying newly added books to the library. A list of the new addition displayed on the notice boards and also send mail to faculty members and students via intra mail.

Facilities:

1. In library, E-Section Computers are interconnected with LAN, Library is Wi-Fi enabled. Internet facility is provided in college library for online search of information to faculty members, staff and students.

2. Library functions automated through KOHA software. Printer, Scanner, Barcode reader are available for smooth functioning and performing day to day activities.

3. Reprographic (Xerox) services are provided in the library.

4. Faculties, students and staff are having access to other libraries from some of our sister concerned SVKM NMIMS institutions libraries through inter library loan services.

5. User can access our entire subscribed web based databases across the globe with user ID and password.

6. Library conducts user orientation program on our subscribed databases frequently.

Role of Librarian:

The librarian must able to cope up with changing and challenging environment for libraries and information system and services in digital age.

The College libraries are the most important unit in formal education. Number of students visiting the college libraries is decreased, hence its duty of librarian to attract more students towards library.

The role of a librarian is continually evolving to meet social and technological

needs. A modern librarian may deal with provision and maintenance of information in many formats, including: books electronic resources, magazines newspapers, audio and video recordings, maps, manuscripts, photographs and other graphic material, bibliographic databases, and web-based and digital resources. A librarian may also provide other information services, including: information literacy instruction; computer provision and training; coordination with community groups to host public programs; assistive technology for people with disabilities; and assistance locating community resources.

Conclusion:

Library with present infrastructure professional environment meet information needs of users by providing timely and qualitative services. The technology alone cannot bring change. Library and information professionals should possess serval characteristics such as cooperation vision with communication skills to meet challenges which are bound to emerge due to explosion of information knowledge, here are areas which we have not been able to find out as best practices.

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SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: - *The development in information and communication technology brought about explosion in information resources. Information Literacy a skill is the basic tools the students need in order to effectively harness and evaluate these resources. This paper deliberates on the role of information literacy skills in students' study and research; it looks at the concept of information literacy skills; rationale for information literacy skills, potentials of information literacy skills, methods of inculcating information literacy skills and the challenges of inculcating information literacy skills in students.*

Keywords: Trends, Library skills.

Introduction:

The vast increasing in technology and associated shifts in research and scholarly communication are profoundly changes the role of Librarian in 21st century. The vast increasing rates as well as maximum needs for the speedy access of latest information in the present day to day context. The libraries are now becoming an in separable and integrate parts of an information based society. The emergence of e-research, for example is bringing new services, such as assisting with the development of research data management plans, hosting collaborative virtual research environment managing institutional repositories and disseminating research outputs through open access mechanisms. This novel service requires a range of new skills and expertise within the library community as well as a shift in organizational models for library.

Library and information centers are now becoming global information of available and accessible to the users have the most opportunities to retrieve and access their required information covering all disciplines all over the world with a single mouse click on the computer monitor. The users can enter in and can access this type of

library twenty-four hours round the year sitting. Libraries serve an important role in society to help people orientate in our modern information society as long as people read culture will live on. The purpose of libraries is to help people be informed in their reading choices and thereby better able to manage in their lives.

Future Trends:

1. New technologies will both expand and limit who has access to information.

Technological developments will mean the value digital literacy skills will raise and the role of libraries will become to assist users who lack competence with digital tools. In doing so, it is also important to understand the competencies that libraries must develop in the future in order to be capable of guiding users in information society.

2. Online education will democratize and disrupt global learning. The rapid expansion in online education resources and programs will make learning opportunities more abundant, cheaper and accessible. The wealth of online learning resources, coupled with a rise in Open Access to materials stands to affect the development of services provided by libraries.

3. The boundaries of privacy and data protection will be redefined. The adoption of new technologies will evoke issues of personal data protection, including when it is used for economic purposes. For libraries, the questions of gathering, using and protecting user data become increasingly relevant.

4. Hyper-connected societies will listen to and empower new voices and groups. Mobile technologies and social media are connecting people and having an impact on communication, online participation and social inclusion. If libraries have long been vocal opponents of censorship in print, then what should be the new role of libraries in a digital society?

5. The global information economy will be transformed by new technologies. With the proliferation of online books making all books accessible online and automated translation programs potentially making any book in any language available to a user, there will be a significant impact on the services offered by libraries in the future. Futurologist and DaVinci Institute founder Thomas Frey published an article in 2015 titled "The Future of Libraries: Beginning the Great Transformation" 3 in which he brings out 10 trends that will affect libraries in the long term:

1. New technologies are continually changing the way people access information.

2. All technology ends. All technologies commonly used today will be replaced by something new.

3. We haven't yet reached the ultimate small particle for storage. But we will soon.

4. Search technology will become increasingly more complicated.

5. Time compression is changing the lifestyle of library patrons.

6. Over time, we will be transitioning to a verbal society.

7. The demand for global information is growing exponentially.

8. The stage is being set for a new era of global systems.

9. We are transitioning from a product-based economy to an experience based economy.

10. Libraries will transition from a center of information to a center of culture.

Library Skills:

Library skills, according to UNESCO school libraries manifesto, are skills provided by libraries to enable students and other users to become effective users of library resources regardless of format or medium. Herring, quoted in Mole, posits that library skills are skills students need in locating, retrieving, organizing and evaluating information. Report on undergraduate education identifies the need for more active learning whereby students become self-directed and independent learners who are prepared for lifelong learning. A library skill, according to Dike8, is expected to empower the students to achieve various goals in the pursuit of academic excellence in the following ways:

It exposes the student to varieties of materials to extend their knowledge and meet their needs for recreation inspiring, reading, viewing and listening skills.

ii. It develops in the students the positive attitude towards learning, habit of enquiry and skills of self-directed study, which afford them the opportunity to study independently.

iii. It encourages the use of learning resource materials by every student at school and borrowing them to use at home.

iv. It assists the students to develop required reading skills.

v. It helps in developing the habit of reading for pleasure to gather experience especially through imaginative literature. In summary, the aim of library skills is to use the techniques and skills for utilizing the wide range of information materials and tools to solve problems. Library skills can be viewed as a situation whereby a person has the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively and efficiently the needed information in the library.

Rationale for Library Skills

Research has shown that most of the new entrants in high institutions of learning in Africa, particularly Nigeria do not have good reading habits. They lack knowledge of the library organizational pattern and find it difficult visiting the library thereby necessitating the need for the teacher-librarians to teach the library skills in order to make the library user-friendly. In a nutshell, the rationale for library skills is to make library users more receptive to library usage and thus increase their competence in independent library usage for academic excellence. This is supported by the findings of Elaturoti that there is a positive and significant relationship between knowledge of library use and academic standing. Secondly, the unprecedented explosion in admission figures of secondary education, made individual assistance to library users difficult if not impossible. Therefore there is need to

inculcate library skills to the students to enable them make effective use of the library independently.

Thirdly, the geometric growth of knowledge and the resultant proliferation of all types of published and unpublished materials which a school library collects in order to support teaching and learning have enormously aggravated the problem of bibliographic access to library-based information resources. Therefore it is important that library users are educated in searching and mastery of every information sources that suit their needs independently when the teacher and the school are no longer there to teach them. Similarly, developing the skills for finding and using information is more relevant than trying to impart all the information students might need for a lifetime because even within an individual's lifetime, information learnt in school may be discarded or outdated and new knowledge acquired. Knowledge changes and increases but skills for finding and using information are of lifelong value.

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LIS PROFESSION & PROFESSIONAL SKILLS

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Abstract: - *The library and information science as a discipline is changing firstly. The advent of new technologies and their application to LIS work and services enabling the libraries to change in response to new demand of readers and Society. However, the change in the profession is not the outcome of only impact of ICT but the change is gradual over a period of time. With the development of research in theory and practices, there is change in LIS profession. To understand the gradual change in the profession, it is essential to understand the history of emergence of libraries and the change that took place in LIS Profession for its development. The library and information Science professional should be acquaintance with different Skills. This paper tries to reflect some Skills required for the library and information professional working and highlight on different programmes to enhance these Skills among the professional.*

Keywords: LIS Profession, Profession Code, Professional Skills and Skills Enhancements.

Introduction:

Characteristics of the LIS Profession:

Sound theory:-

Librarian ship for long was based on rules of the Thumb and practices were involved or improved on trial and error. Establishments of library association gave opportunities for professional to meet and discuss matters of mutual interest work of documentation brought in scientists from diverse profession in to the library and documentation profession. This helped the Profession to understand the users better and to evolve new system and services to meet their s demand. The demands of users started charging fast. With the results there has been a great thrust on library, documentation and information professional to understand users need better, understand the technology, adapt and refine them from time to time to provide pinpoint information.

LIS Profession Code.

Library and information profession is a service profession. Library and information science professional should gather information. Organize in to easily accessible collections, provide

mechanism that help productive utilization of the some by all eligible clientele.

• Library and information professional Must familiarize themselves with all available information source that of interest of their clientele either on demand or in anticipation. They may be in the from a, technical paper and other non print records and even some time specialist in any field of knowledge.

• Library and information professional must be governed by the democratic principles of giving every user his/ her opportunity to access to information resource and make special efforts to keep their interest growing toward further developments.

• Library and information professional must keep service orientation in their professional works. Personal philosophies and attitudes should not interfere with those of the institutional Organizations'.

• Library information professional should aim at the development of their own professional Organization and take pride in the Ethos activities and service .They should encourage younger generation of professional with their own exemplary knowledge.

Role of LIS Professional in knowledge management:

The conventional role of library and information professional was to collect, process, discriminate, Store and utilize information to provide multi disciplinary service to the personal and professional needs of the library users. But now their role is not restricted to information

management only they play major role in knowledge management programmes identifying, acquiring, developing, resolving, storage and sharing of knowledge. Library and information professional have to manage relationship with external providers of Information and knowledge and should negotiate with them. Knowledge management has created new ground in the field of library and information science. The library professional should have following type of knowledge.

• Knowledge about library information source for assets products and service

• Knowledge about where these sources stored are and what is its us

• Knowledge about users including teaching staff, researcher and who is using these sources and how to increase its users.

• What are the current use of these sources and how to increase its use?

• Creativity and ability to learn and adapt the new technologies to provide better service to its clients and ability to create, share, harness and utilize knowledge.

•Understanding of knowledge creations process and impact of knowledge.

• Information literacy Skills creating, funding, sharing and using.

• Understanding of the principles of Organization of knowledge

Skill for the LIS Professional:

  Skill is an ability or proficiency in execution or performance, which is required for a person to plan and execute an action designed to achieve

some goals or accomplish a particular task. A. Skilled person has the ability to perform any task successfully. He can face the challenge's occurs in a particular Profession because of the social, economic, education and technological changes. This in order to cope up with the ever changing library and information Science Profession, the library professional must be a skilled professional.

Technological Skill:

Technological Skills mean those skill which are required to handle information technology and its other related fields such as computer operation, telecommunication medias, creations of online database, designed of websites, searching information from internet etc. So the library professional should have to familiar with the Skills to handle IT and application in the library environment in the relevant contact.

A) Computer and Information Technological Tools using Skill:

The Librarian in the cyber world mast has the skill of the using computer and other information technological tools properly. Because quality of the library service is dependent on the quality of the Librarians performance. Skill of computer operation, application of bar Code technology. Creations of database and updating, designing and updating of Web pages etc are required for web based Librarians.

B)Skill of using internet and computer communication Networks:

Skills of handling different computer communication Networks architecture and

systems. I.e. LAN, MAN, and WAN as well as using of internet and other library related Networks like INFLIBNET. CALBNET, DELNET etc are required for a modern library professional working in IT environment to the problem and challenges raised in building and maintaining a digital web based library.

C) Information Retrieval Skill:

As the web based libraries are the database of databases, the librarian should have the professional Skills of comprehensive retrieval of right information from a particular database in a logical and analytical manner and to provide it to users at the rights time. The librarian should be in a position to help diversified user community by providing retrospective searches ready reference service, bibliographic service etc.

Basic Skill :

Traditional Skills include those basic Skills, which are necessary for running and operating a general traditional library. Skill for clarification and catalogue of documents, method of indexing and abstracting etc. Are also required for the librarians working in the web environment. With these skills the librarians can manage the Information in proper way and provide them to the user in a right way.

Managerial Skill:

As the librarians are the managers of a library and information center, they should have some basic managerial Skill for the different sections like finance. They should have to apply some of these managerial Skills in planning, decision making,

motivating etc.Time management skills is one of the important managerial Skills required for a successful librarian .TQM of library and information center is mostly reliant on the managerial Skills of the Librarians.

Communication skills:

The library and information professional act as the mediator between the information users and the information resources or information providers. Therefore proper communication Skill is also important for the library and information professional. They should be acquainted with the Skills of technological communication writing, as they should have to deal with various groups of people through fax, E-mail, website, etc.

Preservation Skill :

As like traditional library in digital library environment, also the librarians should have the preservation Skill for the e- resources. Therefore, the library professional should have the knowledge of cryptography, firewall, and different antivirus software for prevention and preservation of e- resource.

Skill Enhancements of LIS Professional:

With the above mentioned skills, a librarian in a web based library can make a library function in a proper way. Therefore, proper emphasis should be given on the Enhancements of the required Skills of the library and information professional. For the Skill development among the Human resources, the training can be directed in two levels.

A)Basic Level :

In this level important is given in the development necessary professional skill require for a library professional for giving services to each user by using different information technology tools.

B) Advanced Level:

In advanced level training, areas like designing and architecture of computer Networks system, developing web pages and databases as well as developing application programming packages, troubleshooting of IT related tools etc. are include.1). Library Science school should introduce skills based curriculum providing more provision of specialization.

2). Timely updating the syllabus and the facility of well-equipped computer laboratory to cope up with the frequently changed technological environment are highly necessary.

3). Short term course for Skill enhancements of library workers should be arranged by different professional association and universities.

4). Different seminars, workshops, conferences etc. Should be organized by different professional organization and opportunity should be made for the professionals in participating in such seminars, workshops etc.

5). The professionals should be highly encouraged in developing their professional Skills by participating in advanced studies, research program etc.

6). Provision should be made for the library personal to interact with the different professionals and experts who are working in such developed libraries.

Conclusion

Library and information professional should cultivates their field of knowledge in professional .They should contribute to the field by, teaching and dissemination through literature. Hence, those who enter the library profession assumes an Obligation to maintain ethical standard of behavior in relation to the governing authority under which they work to the library constituency of the library has an institution and fellow works on the staff, to other member of the library preparation and to society in general. So there is the maximum need of the Skill enhancements programs for the library staff. Besides academics institution, others organization may also help in enhancing the skills of the library professional. As the National knowledge communication under the chairmanship of san Pitroada has started that for establishing a knowledge dependable society, importance should be given in greater participation and more access to knowledge across all sector of the society.

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COMPETENCIES AND SOFT SKILLS FOR LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS FOR 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: - *This paper discusses the professional skills and soft skills required by the library professionals to be effective in rendering service to the user community. Further it assessment, the competencies required by the professionals such user's needs, assessment, application of new technology and development the print and non print collection and also discuss the soft skills. One should have to serve the users effectively such as communication skills, leadership skills, interpersonal skills, presentation skills etc.*

Keywords: Library professionals, soft skills, competencies.

Introduction:

The role of Libraries and Librarians changed from storehouse of information and care taker to actual learning center and information manager and at the same time the forms and distribution of information also took new shape and way. This is due to advancement in information and communication technology. Due to this change; library professionals job also require some of the special skills and competencies apart from the basic skills and practices of librarianship. The libraries experiencing tremendous change, the electronic information has occupied huge place in the publishing industry during current days.

According to sarrafzadeh (2005), if LIS professional remain reluctant to gain new skills, they will become irrelevant to their organization and will probably lose out in competition for employment to people of other fields like scientist, engineers and IT professionals. Thus LIS professionals must encounter rapidly changing environments that require diverse skills, new thinking and broader perspectives and must be prepared to develop innovative ideas for the capture, process and sharing of knowledge and demonstrate good management practices if

they want remain relevant in the emerging knowledge age (smythe, 1999)

The introduction of information communication technology in the learning environment has brought so much changes in the manner in which information is being managed and disseminated today. To make the current situation, there is a need for libraries to adopt series of modifications and flexibility in their functions and services to meet the needs of 21st century information seekers. There is need for library workers apart from equipping themselves with ICT skills, to think of how best they can serve the library. Customers because a customer who perceives the service of library to be of high quality will be willing to come again.

Need for Effective Customer service in the 21st century Library.

The mission statement of any library always reflects to determination of the other components of the library to render excellent services to library users. As such a library is said to be productive when the library users are satisfied. Library customers are crucial because they form the basis for the existence of a library.

Customer service is the act of taking care of the customer's needs by providing and delivering professional, helpful high quality service and assistance before, during and after the customer's requirements are met. Customer service is long standing tradition in libraries. However, a more effective customer service is expected of the 21st century library effective Customer service is important now as library user keep changing their expectations and raising the bar of what they want out of 21st century library. In the past decade, academic library service have transformed dramatically Effective customer service in this age of information would amount to improving customer satisfaction increase usage and retention, ensure reliability and consistency, ensure prevision of correct information to customers and more importantly, achieve customer satisfaction. Customer satisfaction could be achieved by

Going above and beyond what is normal to exceed customers/patrib's exceptions.

Being empathetic, caring and attentive.

Providing high quality service in a timely manner.

Performing all duties in courteous manner.

Having extensive knowledge of all library services.

Anticipating what customers need before the need is stated.

Acknowledge all problems and complaints, and attempt to resolve them immediately.

Outwardly displaying a positive and helpful attitude no matter how demanding or inconvenient the requests might appear.

Competencies and Skills

Competencies are defined as the descriptions of skills, know-how, abilities & personal qualities acquired though deliberate,

systematic and sustained efforts to smoothly and adaptively perform a particular role and carry out complex activities or job functions successfully (Todd and sovthon , 2001) For today's librarians having professional degree in library and information science is not sufficient unlike in the past. There is demand for librarians having multidimensional aptitude in the area of technical work, administrative work and also providing user oriented services along with soft skills. Like any other profession, the soft skills are required in day to day working for carrying out routine jobs more effectively.

Professional Competencies

Librarian's knowledge in the area of information resources, information access, technology management and research plus the ability to apply them in providing library and information services.

Expert knowledge and familiarity with information resources plus the ability to critically evaluate, filter, and access them.

Specialized subject knowledge appropriate to the needs of the organization or client.

Administrative expertise to create and manage convenient accessible and cost-effective information services that are aligned with the strategic directions of the organization.

Librarian must be able to

Assess information needs of clients.

Design and market value-added information services and products to meet identification needs.

Apply appropriate information technology to acquire, organize and disseminate information.

Develop specialized information products for use inside our outside organization.

Skills for Effective customer service

Due to advancement in technology, to serve the users effectively, libraries should use latest technology; marmion also (1998) stated that one of the biggest technology challenges facing the library profession today is preparing employs to use technology effectively. Hence, the library professionals must able to embrace charge. Aschrofts (2004) stated the need for the skills, roles and characteristics of the L/S professionals to change in order to cope with the change in technology. The libraries professionals must able learn new technology, which would be very useful in effective rendering of the service.

Following are some of the significant soft skills that are required to become a successful library professional and successful leader.

i) **Listening Skills :** Listening is key to all effective communication, without the ability to listen effectively messages are easily misunderstood communication breaks down and the sender of the message can easily become frustrated. The library professionals must have good listening skills as he/she

has to interact with different types of users all the time. By carefully listening to user's he/she can identify the exact requirement and then provide the service accordingly.

ii) **Interpersonal skills:** interpersonal skills are fundamental to successful relationships at home, at school, at work and socially. This interpersonal skills self-assessment questionnaire will help you to understand how well developed you interpersonal skills are and identify areas that you can practice and improve. The library professional must be able to build good interpersonal skills among the fellow workers, users and others with whom they work closely.

iii) **Presentation skills:** Presenting information clearly and effectively is a key skill to get your message or opinion across and today, presentation skills are required in almost every field. Presentation skills would become useful during interaction of library professionals with users, management, publishers and vendor etc.

iv) **Leadership skills:** The ability to lead effectively is based on a number of key skills. These skills are highly sought after by employers as they involve dealing with people in such a way as to motivate, enthuse and build respect. Therefore Library Professional must have leadership skills.

v) **Writing skills:** Writing skills are an important part of communication. Good writing skills allow you to communicate your message with clarity and ease to a fear large audience than through face to face or telephone conversations. The writing skills plays very important role for library professionals during the course of written commutating with users, management and publishers and suppliers.

vi) **Marketing skills:** Wee (2003) stated that in this information age, marketing and promotion of our services are pivotal to our survival and also martey (2000) implied the libraries must survive and thrive because they still have role to play in the community. Librarians like all other professional should adapt to and cope with the change taking place in the environment in which they operate. Therefore, library professionals must have marketing skills, which would in turn, help to increase image of the library and information centers and serve the user effectively.

Conclusion

The importance of effective customer service in academic libraries cannot be over emphasized. The success and achievement of the goals and objectives of libraries are anchored on their ability to render effective services to their customers. If library customers are satisfied with library services, they will find it very easy to come to the library any time they have information needs either or personal or academic purpose.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that soft skills are playing very vital role in LIS field. LIS profession is one of the challenging fields in this era of information technology. Hence the present day library professionals apart from their educational based practices, required different types of soft skills and competency to provide right information to right user at right time. This paper collaborate the soft skills and competencies required for the library professional to increase visibility and effectiveness of the libraries in the 21st century.

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SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR TWENTY FIRST CENTURY: AN OUTLINE

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Abstract: - *This paper aims at providing a summary of twenty first century skills and highlights their importance in context of skilled learner like students, academics and librarians. the target of this analysis paper is 1) To explain higher Teaching and higher course of study. 2) To grasp the Characteristics of Librarian for developing twenty first Century Skills. 3) To highlights the requirement of soppy skills for faculty Students. Therefore, there's necessary demand of twenty first Century skills which skills square measure on the market in numerous characteristics. Solely the question is however early it'll be enforced to our professional's characters. Second things we have an inclination to don't nonetheless acumen to show independence, collaboration, creativity, and innovation the approach we all know the method to teach division. Production a twenty first century skills course of study needs over paying feigning to content information. Skills and information don't appear to be separate, however tangled.*

Keywords: Twenty First Century Skills, Teachers, Curriculums, Librarian, Students, Soft Skills…etc.

Introduction:

Twenty-first century skills have attracted vital attention in recent years. Student of these days and so the futures quire measure expected to own the abilities necessary for collaborating, downside finding, inventive and innovative thinking, and so the ability to require advantage of knowledge and communication technology (ICT) applications. skilled development is important for each individual no matter the profession. It ought to be noted that information isn't immutable in a very world of amendment. The dynamic nature of the society demands that each individual can still improve and modify him or herself to the dynamical times so as to stay relevant. Teacher's skilled and personal development becomes a necessary proposition. while not doubt, academics straight from coaching square live clumsy and don't perform well on the duty. They need merely learnt the weather of a really advanced ability that with time, helped by skilled and private development, can create them specialists.

Literature Review:

1).Better Curriculum: People on all sides of this discussion typically speak of skills and information as separate. They describe skills as such as a operate on a calculator: If your calculator will work out sq. roots, it will do thus for any number; equally, if a student has developed the power to "think scientifically," he or she will do thus with any content. throughout this formulation, domain information is especially vital as grain for the mill—you would like one thing to suppose. Skills and information don't appear to be separate, however, however tangled. In some cases, information helps United States acknowledge the underlying structure of a drag. as associate degree example, even young youngsters perceive the logical implications of a rule like "If you end your vegetables, you'll get a cookie when dinner." they will draw the logical conclusion that a toddler UN agency is denied a cookie when dinner should not have finished her vegetables. whereas not this acquainted context, however, identical kid can most likely realize it troublesome to know the logical type modus tollens, of that the cookie rule is associate degree example. (If P, then Q. Q is false. Therefore, P is false.) Thus, it's inaccurate to create by mental act intellection as a separate ability which will be applied across a spread of things. generally we have an inclination to fail to acknowledge that we've got a selected thinking ability (such as applying modus tollens) unless it comes within the sort of illustrious content. At different times, we tend to all know that we've a selected thinking talent, however

domain information is important if we have an inclination to square measure to use it. for instance, a student may need learned that "thinking scientifically" needs understanding the importance of abnormal leads to associate degree experiment. If you're shocked by the results of associate degree experiment, that means that your hypothesis was wrong and conjointly the knowledge square live telling you one thing fascinating. however to be shocked, you would like to create a prediction within the initial place—and you'll be in a position to solely generate a prediction if you perceive the domain during which you're operating. Thus, whereas not content information we regularly cannot use thinking skills properly and effectively. Why would misunderstanding the link of skills and information result in trouble? If you think that skills and information square measure separate, you're seemingly to draw 2 incorrect conclusions. First, as a result of content is instantly out there in several locations however thinking skills reside within the learner's brain, it might appear clear that if we have an inclination to should make a selection from them, skills square measure essential, whereas content is just fascinating. Second, if skills square measure freelance of content, we've an inclination to may moderately conclude that we ar in a position to develop these skills through the utilization of any content. for instance, if students will find out how to suppose critically regarding science within the context of any scientific material, a lecturer ought to choose content that could have interaction students (for

instance, the chemistry of candy), even though that content isn't central to the sector. However all content isn't equally vital to arithmetic, or to science, or to literature. To suppose critically, students would like the information that's central to the domain. The importance of content within the development of thinking creates many challenges for the twenty first century skills movement. The first is that the temptation to emphasize advanced, abstract thinking too early in training—an approach that has proved ineffective in varied past reforms, like the "New Math" of the Sixties. Learning tends to follow a inevitable path. Once students initial encounter new concepts, their information International Relations and Security Network shallow and their understanding is sure to specific examples. they have exposure to varied examples before their understanding of an inspiration becomes additional abstract and that they will with success apply that understanding to novel things. Another info challenge is that we have an inclination to don't however skills to show self direction, Collaboration, creativity, and innovation the approach we all know the method to teach division. The set up of twenty first century skills proponents looks to be to offer students additional experiences which will presumptively develop these skills—for example, having them add teams. however expertise isn't constant factor as follow. Expertise means that solely that you merely use a skill; follow means you ar attempting to boost by noticing what you're doing wrong and formulating methods to try and to higher. follow conjointly needs feedback,

sometimes from somebody additional masterful than you're. owing to these challenges, making a twenty first century skills programme needs over paying pretence to content info. Outlining the abilities well and just urging that content be tutored, too, could also be a formula for failure. we've an inclination to should decide to teach skills within the context of specific content information and to treat each as equally vital. Additionally, education leaders should be realistic concerning that skills are manipulable. If we have an inclination to view that such skills as collaboration and autonomy are essential, we should always always launch a conjunct effort to check however they they'll be tutored effectively instead of with happiness assume that mandating their teaching will lead to students learning them.

2) Higher Teaching: Greater stress on skills additionally has necessary implications for teacher coaching. Our resolve to show these skills to all or any students won't be enough. we tend to tend to should have a thought by that academics will succeed wherever previous generations have failing. Advocates of twenty first century skills favor student-centered methods—for example, problem-based learning and project-based learning—that enable students to collaborate, work on authentic issues, and interact with the community. These approaches are wide acclaimed and might be found in any education strategist textbook; academics realize them and believe they're effective. And yet, academics don't use them. Recent knowledge show that the majority

educational time consists of seatwork and whole-class instruction LED by the teacher. Even once category sizes are reduced, academics don't amendment their teaching ways or use these student-centered strategies. Again, these aren't new problems. John Goodlad rumored constant finding in his landmark study printed quite twenty years agone. Why don't academics use the strategies that they believe ar most effective? Even advocates of student-centered strategies acknowledge that these strategies create schoolroom management issues for academics. once students collaborate, one expects an exact quantity of uproar within the space, that might devolve into chaos in less-than skilled hands. These ways conjointly demand that academics be intimate with a broad varies of topics and sq. measure ready to create in-the-moment choices because the lesson set up progresses. Anyone United Nations agency has watched a extremely effective teacher lead a category by at a similar time at a similar time half taking with content, room management, and so the in progress observance of student progress is tuned in to however intense and stringent this work is. It's a continuing juggling act that involves keeping several balls within the air .a part of the twenty first century skills movement's set up is that the entail bigger collaboration among academics. Indeed, this can be often one in all the plan's greatest strengths; we tend to waste a valuable resource after we don't provide academics time to share their experience. However wherever can colleges realize the discharge time for such

collaboration? can they rent additional academics or increase category size? however can they supply the technology infrastructure {which will| that may} modify academics to collaborate with quite simply the teacher down the hall? United Nations agency will build and maintain and edit the online sites, wikis, and then forth? These challenges raise thorny questions about whether or not the planning of today's colleges is compatible with the goals of the twenty 1st century skills movement. For amendment to maneuver on the so much side administrators' offices and penetrate school rooms, we tend to tend to should perceive that skilled development may be a large endeavor. Most academics don't got to be persuaded that project-based learning may be a smart idea—they already believe that. What academics would like is far additional sturdy coaching and support than they receive these days, along with specific lesson plans that handle the high psychological feature demands and potential room management issues of victimization student targeted strategies sadly, there's a widespread belief that academics already skills to try to do this if solely we tend to may unleash them from today's stifling standards and answerableness metrics. This notion romanticizes student-centered strategies, underestimates the challenge of implementing such strategies, and ignores the shortage of capability within the field currently. Instead, employees development planners would had best to interact the most effective academics obtainable in AN repetitive method of bobbing up with, execution, feedback,

and continued coming up with. This technique, beside further teacher coaching, would force vital time. And in fact none of this can achieve success while not broader reforms in however academics square measure recruited, selected, and deselected in an endeavor to deal with the full image of education's human capital challenge.

Soft skills:

It is harsh to outline soft skills, since the definition of the conception differs from discipline to discipline. Soft skills are outlined as "the social human, folks or activity skills must apply technical skills and data within the work place." it's a social science term about a person's Emotional I.Q. (EQ), the cluster of temperament traits, social graces, communication, language, friendliness, optimism that characterize relationship with the folks, reasonable , responsibility, a way of humor and integrity. Soft skills are basically folks skills – the non-technical, intangible, personality-specific skills that confirm one's strengths as a pacesetter, listener, negotiate and conflict intercessor.

Reasons to develop soft skills

If today's youth must survive and grow during this extremely competitive international market they must develop soft skills additionally to the technical information. however students area unit specializing in up their teachers alone and zilch else. It provides importance to the theoretical information of the coed. however trade provides importance to sensible information and soft skills.

the terribly fact is that whereas choosing candidates for jobs, the trade tests. The see space unit common things everybody ought to alter notably within the work place. • Have a positive perspective • Be a team player • Communicate effectively • Emanate confidence • Develop inventive skills •settle for and learn from criticism • encourage yourself and lead others • rate your commotion list • See the large image

Communication Vs Soft skills

Soft skills are the a part of communication. The method however we tend to ar communication is most significant. everybody apprehend can communicate however solely many folks savvy to speak or speak with others. after we ar talking with folks we should always be terribly meticulous in our selection of words. (it is soft skills) ought towed should always we must always} conjointly savvy our visual communication should be. It's necessary to visualize is it formal or informal or conversational or non-colloquial. The Bible conjointly has varied references to the importance of communication and encourages the thoughtful deliberation of words spoken and their effectiveness. The Bible counsels the reader on the perils of poor communication: "that WHO management their tongue can have a protracted life; gap your mouth will ruin everything" "The tongue of the wise makes data appealing however the mouth of a fool belches out foolishness. light words are a tree of life; a deceitful tongue crushes the spirit".

Top fifteen soft skills:

1. Listening skills   2. Speaking skills

3. Reading skills   4. Writing skills

5. Communication skills   6. Team building skills

7. Problem-solving skills   8. Time management skills

9. Negotiation skills   10. Analytical thinking skills

11. Presentation skills   12. Motivation skills

13. Planning skills   14. Thinking skills

15. Leader ship skills

Utilizing the twenty first Century Skills

Technology advancement has touched each aspect of life together with education. Therefore, lecturers UN agency don't use social media and academic technology in their teaching not match into the new system. that's why each pedagogue and teacher or Librarian ought to rethink bound values and principles, thus the requirement for skilled development of lecturers & Librarian within the twenty first Century.
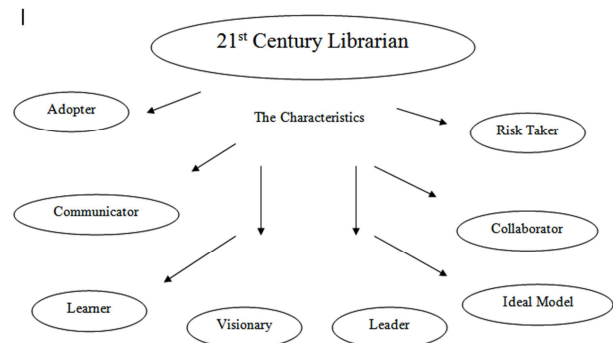
1. The Risk Taker

Librarian shouldn't await others to require the initiative, they need to require the lead. Show your students that everything will be learnt through risk and initiative taking. Your students ar sure to trust you and this trust is that the key to higher learning. Also, trust your students that they will have intercourse.

2. The Collaborator

The central theme in your work must always be collaboration. make sure that your students ar actively Involved within the teaching-learning method. Collaboration involves sharing, tributary, adapting and inventing tools to reinforce and charm our learners.

3. The Model

Librarians & Teachers' job isn't simply to pass info to students however they're conjointly there to administer the exemplary model of however the womb-to-tomb learner ought to be. Students ar much influenced by their teachers' behaviors. Therefore, the twenty first century teacher must model many characteristics such as: Reflective thinking and apply Tolerance Coexistence Affection, love, tenderness Love of technology associate degreed digital info Global awareness there's an expectation that librarians can teach values, then they have to model the behaviors that they expect from their students.

4. The Leader

The twenty first century Librarian & teacher ought to demonstrate sensible leadership. there's little question that the present crisis in our nation is as a results of the leadership question in the

slightest degree levels of our national life. Leadership is crucial to the success or failure of any project. Among the numerous challenges that librarians face the foremost troublesome is a way to interact students WHO resist learning activities. The Librarian & teacher is inspired to assist students develop intrinsic motivation.

5. The Visionary

The twenty first century Librarian & teacher ought to be creative. He must foresee the potential of the emerging technologies look at alternative areas of the curricula and across disciplines, build links that enhance and price learning in alternative fields to leverage his data and his teaching and therefore the learning of his students.

6. The Leaner

Learning may be a continuous method, a womb-to-tomb commitment to data. Librarians ought to Always get data all over victimization technology. the globe is dynamic and therefore the horizons and landscapes are dynamic , thus do the teachers' wants and skills. The Nigerian teacher ought to Endeavour to remain current. To be a tutor, you want to learn and adapt because the horizons and landscapes amendment.

7. The individual

The twenty first century teacher ought to be fluent within the use of communication and data

Technologies, savvy to facilitate, stimulate, control, moderate and manage them. It ought to be noted that, to possess anyplace, anytime learning, the teacher should be anyplace and anytime.

8. The device

Different as they're the modes of learning, librarians must always build their teaching designs reconciling to: The programmer needs   The varied age teams and talents   The new dynamic teaching experiences

Need of the study: This analysis paper shown the however essential of twenty first Century skills. However will develop it, recreate it & utilize it. While not talent Developing of twenty first century there's no growing organism in any standards like teacher, students & librarians purpose of read.

Scope of the Study: For this analysis paper study the research worker examine and brought review of total seventeenth analysis articles that is printed national & international level with completely different college & subjects however solely theme is same. The research worker victimization secondary information for this analysis.

Objectives of the Study:

1). To explain higher Teaching and higher programme.
2). To grasp the Characteristics of Librarian for Developing twenty first Century Skills.
3).To highlights the requirement of soppy skills.

Research Methodology:

The paper is alone supported secondary information. The resources of knowledge ar journal articles printed in international and national level. Total seventeen analysis paper review taken by research worker. This paper can provides a transient description of characteristics

of twenty first century academics and Librarians characteristics. Conjointly categorical little summary on soft skills.

Conclusions: the talents ar their own importance, it's no objection to clam anybody else to others skills. Which means talent is talent they need not shortcuts or any solutions its own answers and own queries. you employ any reasonably medium to adopt it however talent is talent. Therefore, there's necessary demand of twenty first Century skills which skills are out there in numerous characteristics. solely the question is however early it'll be enforced to our professional's characters. Second things we tend to don't nonetheless savvy to show independence, collaboration, creativity, and innovation the method we all know a way to teach division. making a twenty first century skills programme needs over paying feigning to content data. Skills and data aren't separate, however tangled.

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PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: - *Being Library and Information professional we are well aware about the Knowledge Management. But do we really tried to know our Personal knowledge Management? It is high time to think on Personal Knowledge Management. PKM is a policy to decrease the negative effects of information overload, simplifying, decision making and problem solving approach in management of personal knowledge. The present paper focus on Personal Knowledge Management, its background, definitions, need and skills.)*

Keywords: Personal Knowledge Management, Personal Information Management Knowledge Management, Information overload, Information Seeking, Information Literacy.

Introduction:

The Origin of PKM can be traced back as 1968, When Drucker (1968) used the term mentioning the dynamics of "Knowledge work" and Knowledge Workers". Drucker (2001) again used the phrases Knowledge workers and "Advanced Knowledge workers" in 1974 to refer to knowledge Professionals and also mentioned "Personal Management". Howeverthe term Personal Knowledge Management used first time in a working paper by Frand & Hixon (1999).

It's been in the background since the early days of Knowledge management. Personal Knowledge Management grown act of a combination of fields as diverse as Knowledge Management, Personal Information Management, cognitive Psychology, Philosophy, Management science and Communication as well as Others. Connection between Personal and Organization effectiveness has so far been ignored. However from past few years people have begun to recognize the importance of Personal Knowledge

Management and there are several activities around Personal Knowledge Management: Blogs, workshop, Conferences, e-books and Online surveys. All of these are indicates Growing awareness and recognition of Personal Knowledge Management.

The Personal Knowledge Management has multidisciplinary roots one of them is personal Information Management (PIM). Which ones from research in Library and Information Management. The modern Personal Knowledge Management focuses on how individuals can become production knowledge worker.

Definitions of the Personal Knowledge Management:

Personal Knowledge Management has been defined in a different ways by various authors as follows,

"Personal knowledge management (PKM) is a collection of processes that a person uses to gather, classify, store, search, retrieve and share knowledge in their daily activities and the way in which these processes support work activities. It is a response to the idea that knowledge workers need to be responsible for their own growth and learning. It is a bottom-up approach to knowledge management (KM)." Wikipedia

"A System defined by individuals for their own personal use." – Frand & Hixon (1999).

"PKM is managing and supporting personal knowledge and Information to make it accessible, Meaningful and valuable to the individual; maintaining networks, contacts and communities; making life easier and more enjoyable: and exploiting personal capital. Higgison (2004)."

Personal Knowledge Management is a "set of processes, individually constructed, to help each of us make sense of our world & work more effectively."Personal Knowledge Management is a method, which intends to reduce the information overload.

Need of PKM

PKM was developed in response to the Technology revolution which resulted in the problem information overload. According to Verma (2009), it is response to the idea that knowledge workers and organizations envisaging, enhancing their productivity to keep abreast with the latest information Literacy skills and compete in the global village. Available books, article and literature notes Nemours benefits of PKM

1. PKM address the information overload problems.
2. Individual can recognize their own value and consequently make better decision forself-development.
3. Individuals are better equipped to work and be more productive.
4. PKM enables knowledge based and informed decision making.
5. Individual feel motivated if given PKM tools and methods to make their lives easier and employable.
6. It makes people innovative and thinks critically.

7. PKM identifies the personal knowledge and skill gaps and builds on capacities.

8. PKM manages personal Human capital for professional excellence.

This PKM plays an important role in the KM process. PKM improves their competences. The roles of PKM are possibly corelated to the values of PKM for indivisuals. PKM is managing key information/Knowledge so that it can be easily accessible when needed. Personal KM is an increasingly important aspect of KM. Productivity tools designed to make life easier often have the opposite effect. Blogs can offer a simple means to create a contextualized personal archive

PKM Skills

Personal Knowledge Managemet skills is important, if Knowledge is Power, aprecious asset to atain leadeship and self drlh-realization, why should it not be at the centre of an individuals personal aspirations and efforts? Why should it not be the object of specific skill development?

Academic Dictionaries and Encyclopedias (2010) Indicates a number of skills which are more contemporary and adorable as follows

1. Reflection: Continuous improvement on how the Individual operates

2. Manage Learning: Manage how and when the individual learns.

3. Information Literacy: Understanding what information is important and how to find unknown information.

4. Organizational skills: Personal librarianship, Personal categorization and taxonomies.

5. Networking with others knowing what your network of people knows, who might have additional knowledge and resources help you.

6. Researching canvassing, paying attention, interviewing and observational "culture anthropology" skills.

7. Communications skills perception, intuition, expression, visualization, interpretation.

8. Creative skills: Imagination, Pattern recognition, appreciation, innovation, inference, understanding complex, adaptive systems and

9. Collaboration skills: Co-ordination synchronizations, experimentation, co-operation and design.

Thus the major PKM skills can be categorized as follows:

1. Lifelong learning skills

2. Manage learning skills

3. Information learning skills

4. Organizational Skills

5. Networking & Collaborative skills

6. Research & Observation skills

7. Communication & visualization skills.

Information Literacy and PKM:

Personal KnowledgeManagement is a Kind of Information Literacy. Information literacy there is a tendency to think of a schoolroom or an academic Library. Information literacy and the

development of professionalself-management including PKM.

Ultimately, information literate people are those who have learned how to learn. They know how to learn because they know how information organized, how to find information and how to use information in such a way that others can learn from them." (ALA, 1989, p.1)

It is our opinion that this statement consists of at least three different definitions. Firstly, Information literacy is defined as the ability to recognize information needs &identify, evaluate and use information effectively. Secondly, the subject is defined as the ability to know how to learn because they know how information organized. Thirdly, it is defined as the ability to use information in such a way that others can learn from them.

On the above definition of Information Literacy it is clear that effective PKM requires its practitioners to information literate. specifically the Information Literate PKM individual certainly engaged in the construction of Knowledge, uses KM and PKM to solve problems and resolve needs critiques information before committing it to affective & effective personal knowledge and absolutely creates new knowledge through the information seeking and knowledge organization process. Therefore Information Literacy can be viewed as an essential process and set of skills for PKM.

PKM has a strong focus on the two elements, Structuring of information by Individual and influence of communication. With these elements it is the intention to widen the field of information literacy. At the same time, we acknowledge, that there are other parts of information literacy, which personal knowledge management does not give sufficient attention or perhaps does not involve at all.

Receiving a great amount of information it is difficult for the individualto learn and to construct knowledge in relation to the demands of the education as well as the workplace. In the beginning of this paper we described kuhlthaus model of the information search process. In selection to her model we have mentioned that time be difficult for a person to reach the fourth stage called the focus formulation. The risk is that the person will remain at the third stage that is prefocus exploration it is our opinion that there is a need for a course i. e. an intervention strategy to support the process of reducing the complexity of the information and to make a focus for the knowledge creation.Personal knowledge management is a subject, which is based on the acquired knowledge of library & Information Science. At the same time, it is a subject, which challenges our traditional way of looking at information by proposing a direct involvement in the relation between information and learning.

Conclusion:

PKM is a Management tool to improve personal effectiveness. This has direct hearing on organizations effectiveness and productivity. After using PKM system individual keep improving and modifying it, which makes individual become more efficient and help to completely deal with information overload. Collection, organization and output compose a whole system of Personal knowledge management.

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APPLIED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IMPORTANCE IN 21ST CENTURY FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: - *This paper reviews the applied skill development and Indian youth facing challenges of employment due to globalization, knowledge, competition have intensified the need for highly advanced skill workforce it enables them to accelerate their growth rate towards higher educational development. This paper presents applied skill in 21st centaury refers to a broad characters traits that are believed by educators, schools, reformers, college professors, employers and other help to encourage the youth also. The government skill is the economically profitable but still faces a number of unresolved issues/challenges that need advanced attention on this problem.*

Keywords: Applied Education system, Youth Problem & challenges, Awareness

INTRODUCTION:

Today's students love technology. But to prepare for tomorrow's success, they need to be able to use technology to develop critical thinking, problem solving, and other 21st century skills. At the same time, new education standards are changing not only the way students learn in the classroom, but also how students' knowledge and skills. We live in a complex society with quick access to information, rapidly changing digital tools, and the ability to collaborate on a global scale. The twenty-first century is characterized by its rapid technological advancement. Our lifestyles and ways of interacting with people have changed significantly as digital technologies turn ubiquitous in our life. Hence, new standards for what students should be able to do are replacing the basic skill competencies and knowledge expectations of the past.

Education systems have not evolved in parallel, in infrastructure, actual curricular material that will maximally prepare students for the current and future world in which they will enter and lead in their future challenges. In broad terms, 21st century skills are "not new, just newly important (Silva, 2009, p. 631) Certain skills have been the centre of attention for education institutions all around the world for over decades,

such as languages skills and critical thinking while some other skills are more recently emergent, namely digital literacies. 21st century skills comprise three main knowledge domains: (1) Innovative thinking (2) Information, media, ICT skills (collectively referred to as "Digital literacies") and (3) Life and career skills (Trilling & Fadel, 2009). These three domains and notes gaps that may still exist in such frameworks as areas continued development. To learn effectively and live productively in the 21st century, it is essential for today's students to develop the following sets of skills. The Partnership for 21st Century Skills (www.21stcenturyskills.com) has developed a framework for 21st century learning, which describes the skills that students need to thrive in today's global economy.

Applied Education System:

The IMLS Project Team and Task Force considered the list of skills commonly referred to as "21st Century Skills" and modified it slightly to better align with library and museum priorities. It is important to note that this self-assessment is best utilized as a broad, high-level planning tool, rather than as a specific, tactical manual. The resulting list includes the following additions: Basic Literacy, Scientific & Numerical Literacy, Visual Literacy, Cross-Disciplinary Skills, and Environmental Literacy.

Table 1.1 Capabilities for each set of twenty-first century skills

3 skill sets	Learning and innovation	Digital literacies	Life and career skills
12 components	• Core subjects • Critical thinking and problem solving • Communication and collaboration • Creativity and innovation	• Information literacy • Media literacy • Information and communication technology literacy	• Flexibility and adaptability • Initiative and self-direction •Social and cross-cultural interaction • Productivity and accountability • Leadership and responsibility

I.   **Learning and innovation**

1. **Core subjects** :

The core subjects and themes that frame 21st century learning include traditional core subjects while emphasizing civic literacy, global

awareness, financial literacy, health literacy, and environmental literacy. 21st century learning frameworks include learning traditional school subject and contemporary content themes in combination with the interdisciplinary 21st century themes. Knowledge and skills related to learning. "Core subjects" point to the core subject knowledge that is indispensable for all learners in the twenty-first century, which can be vaguely summarized by three "Rs," namely Reading, wRiting, and aRithemetic.

2. **Critical thinking and problem solving** :

Critical thinking as the ability to analyze, interprets, evaluate, summarize, and synthesize information. **Critical thinking** is the most important quality for someone to have in health sciences. Critical thinking is essential to improvement. It's what helps students *figure stuff out* (problem solving) for them when they don't have a teacher at their disposal.

Reason Effectively

• Use various types of reasoning (e.g., inductive, deductive, etc.) as appropriate to the situation Use Systems Thinking

• Analyze how parts of a whole interact with each other to produce overall outcomes in complex systems Make Judgments and Decisions

• Effectively analyze and evaluate evidence, arguments, claims and beliefs

• Analyze and evaluate major alternative points of view

• Synthesize and make connections between information and arguments

• Interpret information and draw conclusions based on the best analysis

• Reflect critically on learning experiences and processes Solve Problems

• Solve different kinds of non-familiar problems in both conventional and innovative ways

• Identify and ask significant questions that clarify various points of view and lead to better solutions

3. **Communication and Collaboration**

The communication and collaboration skill sets refer to the ability of individuals to communicate clearly, using oral, written, and non-verbal languages, and collaborate effectively and responsibly with diverse populations. While education has focused on the fundamentals of good communication – speech, writing, and reading- the demands of social relations and global economy call for a much more diverse set of communication and collaboration skills. These communication and collaboration skills can be learned through a variety of methods (e.g., project-based learning, problem-based learning, and design-based learning) Communication and collaboration skills encourages direct and mediated communication, working with others on team projects, and performance-based learning and assessment (Partnership for 21st Century Learning, 2009).

Communicate Clearly

• Articulate thoughts and ideas effectively using oral, written and nonverbal communication skills in a variety of forms and contexts.

• Listen effectively to decipher meaning, including knowledge, values, attitudes and intentions

• Use communication for a variety of purposes [e.g., to inform, instruct, motivate and persuade]

• Utilize multiple media and technologies, and know how to judge their effectiveness a priori as well as assess their impact

• Communicate effectively in diverse environments

Collaborate with Others

• Demonstrate the ability to work effectively and respectfully with diverse teams

• Exercise flexibility and willingness to be helpful in making necessary compromises to accomplish a common goal

• Assume shared responsibility for collaborative work, and value individual contributions made by each team member (Trilling & Fadel, 2009)

4. Creativity and innovation:

Creativity is equally important as a means of adaptation. Creativity is often described as an essential skill that can and should be encourage and development. This skill empowers students to see concepts in a different light, which leads to innovation. Learning creativity as a skill requires someone to understand that "the way things have always been done" may have been change. Teachers and learning environments that encourage questioning, openness to new ideas, and learning from mistakes and failures. Creativity and innovation skills can be developed, like other skills, with practice and over time.

II.   Digital literacy :

1. Information literacy:

Information literacy is the foundational skill. Information literacy forms the basis for lifelong learning. It is common to all disciplines, to all learning environments, and to all levels of education. It enables learners to master content and extend their investigations, become more self-directed, and assume greater control over their own learning. More importantly, it teaches them how to separate fact from fiction. It's crucial that students can identify honesty on their own. Otherwise, they can fall prey to myths, misconceptions, and outright lies. Information literate individuals are able to:

• Determine the extent of information needed

• Access the needed information effectively and efficiently

• Evaluate information and its sources critically

• Incorporate selected information into one's knowledge base

• Use information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose

• Understand the economic, legal, and social issues surrounding the use of information, and access and use information ethically and legally

2. Media literacy:

The literature on 21st century media skills argues that it is essential for individuals to be able access, understand, and analyze media and media messages. This skill set includes the ability to understand media bias and the ways in which media influences beliefs and behaviors. **Media literacy** is the practice of identifying publishing methods, outlets, and sources while distinguishing between the ones that are credible and the ones that aren't. Just like the previous skill, media literacy is helpful for finding truth in a world that's saturated with information. This is how students find trust sources of information in their lives educational system.

3. Information and communication technology(ICT):

ICT goes another step further to teach students about the machines involved in the Information Age. As computers, cloud programming, and mobile devices become more important to the world, the world needs more people to understand those concepts. 21st century learning initiatives, informed by emergent research on how people best learn, leverage emerging technologies (e.g., computers, smart phones, and Web 2.0 tools). The use of social media – from blogging to on-line social networking to creation of all kinds of digital material is central to many teenagers; lives

E-learning, defined by (Lamb & Callison, 2005) is the accessing of information, instruction, and interaction through the Internet and tools such as web-based resources, e-mail, discussion boards, blogs, chat or video. Technology literacy gives students the basic information they need to understand what gadgets perform what tasks and why As a result, students can adapt to the world more effectively. They can play an important role in its evolution. They might even guide its future.

III. Life and career skills

1. Flexibility and adaptability:

Flexibility is the expression of someone's ability to adapt to changing circumstances. This is one of the most challenging qualities to learn for students because it's based on two uncomfortable ideas:

1. Your way isn't always the best way

2. You have to know and admit when you're wrong

Flexibility requires them to show humility and accept that they'll always have a lot to learn even when they're experienced. Still, flexibility is crucial to a student's long-term success in a career. Knowing when to change, how to change, and how to react to change is a skill that'll pay dividends for someone's entire life. It also plays a big role in the next skill in this category.

Adaptability

• Adapt to varied roles, job responsibilities, schedules, and contexts

• Work effectively in a climatic facts and changing priorities

2. Initiative and self-direction:

True success also requires **initiative**, requiring students to be self-starters. Initiative only comes naturally to a handful of people. As a result, students need to learn it to fully succeed. This is one of the hardest skills to learn and practice. Initiative often means working on projects outside of regular working hours. Sometimes they're good grades.

Self-direction

• Go beyond basic mastery of skills and curriculum to explore and expand one's own learning and opportunities to gain expertise

• Demonstrate initiative to advance skill levels towards a professional level

• Demonstrate commitment to learning as a lifelong process

• Reflect critically on past experiences in order to inform future progress

It's especially indicative of someone's character in terms of work ethic and professional progress. That goes double when initiative is practiced with qualities like flexibility and leadership.

3. Social and cross-cultural interaction:

Interact Effectively with Others

• Know when it is appropriate to listen and when to speak

• Conduct oneself in a respectable, professional manner

Work Effectively in Diverse Teams

• Respect cultural differences and work effectively with people from a range of social and cultural backgrounds

• Respond open-mindedly to different ideas and values

• Social and cultural differences to create new ideas and increase both innovation and quality of work.

4. Productivity and accountability:

Along with initiative, 21st Century skills require students to learn about productivity. That's a student's ability to complete work in an appropriate amount of time. In business terms, it's called "efficiency." By understanding productivity strategies at every level, students discover the ways in which they work best while gaining an appreciation for how others work as well. The ideas they determine through flexibility, leadership, and initiative.

Manage Projects

• Set and meet goals, even in the face of difficulties and competing pressures

• Prioritize, plan, and manage work to achieve the intended result

Produce Results

• Demonstrate additional attributes associated with producing high quality products including the abilities to:

– Work positively and ethically, Multi-task.

– Manage time and projects effectively

– Participate actively, as well as be reliable and punctual

– Present oneself professionally and with proper etiquette

– Collaborate and cooperate effectively with teams

– Respect and appreciate team diversity

– Be accountable for results

5. Leadership and responsibility:

Guide and Lead Others

• Use interpersonal and problem-solving skills to influence and guide others toward a goal'

• Leverage strengths of others to accomplish a common goal

• Inspire others to reach their very best via example and selflessness

• Demonstrate integrity and ethical behavior in using influence and power

Be Responsible to Others

• Act responsibly with the interests of the larger community in mind

Conclusion:

This paper has showing the opportunities for Indian young people and students to develop their skills and that challenge them to change their life. The applied education system has been helpful for those students they facing lots of problem during educational life and professional life. Due to these skills students will solve the facing problem in educational as well as professional life its helps they can establish progressively. The advanced skill digital litericies is most important for new age students. The kinds of skills needed, the respondents most frequently cited basic employability skills, including attendance, timeliness, and work ethic; problem-solving skills; ability to collaborate; and reading, writing, and communication skills. 21st educational skills and knowledge fields would become even more important the following, critical thinking/problem solving, information technology application, teamwork/collaboration, and creativity/innovation were at the top of the list, and science knowledge. The 3 sets skills i.e is learning and innovation, digital litercies and life and career skills and their 12 components are helpful for 21st century in applied education system for helpful for all educational and professional life

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Theme - 06

Social Networking

and

Best Practices

in

Libraries

USE OF FACEBOOK SITE BY COLLEGE LIBRARIANS IN MARATHWADA: A CASE STUDY

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Current research focuses on examining how much, why and how LIS Professionals use Facebook, one of the most popular social networking site, and understanding its impact on education and social interaction. The aim of this study is to examine the purposes of Facebook use in Library and Information Science (LIS) Professionals sample and explore time investment of the professionals to Facebook social network site. The study was focus on to explore social networking site (SNS), Facebook to work as an effective tool for imparting information or knowledge and prove helpful in making awareness among LIS Professionals in Marathwada. Data was collected by means of a questionnaire that was circulated among the LIS Professionals randomly. Present article reports the survey of social networking site, Facebook in making awareness among LIS Professionals. Analysis will help the LIS professionals in deriving the benefits of SNS, Facebook.*

Keywords: Facebook, LIS Professionals, Social Networking, Social Networking Sites, Marathwada, Maharashtra and Internet.

1. INTRODUCTION

SNS such as such as Friendster, CyWorld, and MySpace allow individuals to present themselves, articulate their social networks, and establish or maintain connections with others. These sites can be oriented towards work-related contexts (e.g., LinkedIn.com), romantic relationship initiation (the original goal of Friendster.com), connecting those with shared interests such as music or politics (e.g., MySpace.com), or the college student population (the original incarnation of Facebook.com). Participants may use the sites to interact with people they already know offline or to meet new people. The online social network application analyzed in this article, Facebook, enables its users to present themselves in an online profile, accumulate ''friends'' who can post comments on each other's pages, and view each other's profiles. Facebook members can also join virtual groups

based on common interests, see what classes they have in common, and learn each others' hobbies, interests, musical tastes, and romantic relationship status through the profiles.

Facebook constitutes a rich site for researchers interested in the affordances of social networks due to its heavy usage patterns and technological capacities that bridge online and offline connections. We believe that Facebook represents an understudied offline to online trend in that it originally primarily served a geographically-bound community (the campus). When data were collected for this study, membership was restricted to people with a specific host institution email address, further tying offline networks to online membership. In this sense, the original incarnation of Facebook was similar to the wired Toronto neighborhood studied by Hampton and Wellman (e.g., Hampton, 2002; Hampton & Wellman, 2003), who suggest that information technology may enhance place-based community and facilitate the generation of social capital.1 Previous research suggests that Facebook users engage in ''searching'' for people with whom they have an offline connection more than they ''browse'' for complete strangers to meet (Lampe, Ellison, & Steinfield, 2006).

2.   AN OVERVIEW OF FACEBOOK

Created in 2004, by 2007 Facebook was reported to have more than 21 million registered members generating 1.6 billion page views each day. The site is tightly integrated into the daily media practices of its users: The typical user spends about 20 minutes a day on the site, and two-thirds of users log in at least once a day (Cassidy, 2006; Needham and Company, 2007). Capitalizing on its success among college students, Facebook launched a high school version in early September 2005. In 2006, the company introduced communities for commercial organizations; as of November 2006, almost 22,000 organizations had Facebook directories (Smith, 2006). In 2006, Facebook was used at over 2,000 United States colleges and was the seventh most popular site on the World Wide Web with respect to total page views (Cassidy, 2006).

Much of the existing academic research on Facebook has focused on identity presentation and privacy concerns. Looking at the amount of information Facebook participants provide about themselves, the relatively open nature of the information, and the lack of privacy controls enacted by the users, Gross and Acquisti (2005) argue that users may be putting themselves at risk both offline (e.g., stalking) and online (e.g., identify theft). Other recent Facebook research examines student perceptions of instructor presence and self disclosure (Hewitt and Forte, 2006), temporal patterns of use (Golder, Wilkinson, and Huberman, 2007), and the relationship between profile structure and friendship articulation (Lampe, Ellison, and Steinfield, 2007).

In contrast to popular press coverage which has primarily focused on negative outcomes of Facebook use stemming from users' misconceptions about the nature of their online

audience, we are interested in situations in which the intended audience for the profile (such as well-meaning peers and friends) and the actual audience are aligned. We use Facebook as a research context in order to determine whether offline social capital can be generated by online tools. The results of our study show that Facebook use among college-age respondents was significantly associated with measures of social capital.

3.   BENEFITS OF SOCIAL NETWORK SITES (SNS)

We use people to find content, but we also use content to find people. If they are understood better relationships and knowledge flows can be measured, monitored, and evaluated, perhaps (for instance) to enhance organizational performance. The results of a social network analysis might be used to:

- ➢ Identify the individuals, teams, and units who play central roles.
- ➢ Discern information breakdowns, bottlenecks, structural holes, as well as isolated individuals, teams, and units.
- ➢ Make out opportunities to accelerate knowledge flows across functional and organizational boundaries.
- ➢ Strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of existing, formal communication channels.
- ➢ Raise awareness of and reflection on the importance of informal networks and ways

to enhance their organizational performance.

- ➢ Leverage peer support.
- ➢ Improve innovation and learning.
- ➢ Refine strategies.

Development work, for one, is more often than not about social relationships. Hence, the social network representation of a development assistance project or program would enable attention to be quickly focused (to whatever level of complexity is required) on who is influencing whom (both directly and indirectly). (Outcome mapping is another method that attempts to shifts the focus from changes in state, viz., reduced poverty, to changes in behaviors, relationships, actions, and activities.) Since a social network perspective is, inherently, a multi-actor perspective, social network analysis can also offset the limitations of logic models (results frameworks).

4.   LIS PROFESSIONALS IN MARATHWADA

Generally all the people who are engaged with library and information science subject either as a Librarian or Lecturer or Research Scholar or Technical Assistant or Student are called LIS Professionals. But In LIS Professionals we have taken here the College Librarian who was working in Marathwada Region.

The name Marathwada identifies one of the five regions in Maharashtra state of India. The region coincides with the Aurangabad Division. There are 8 districts in Marathwada region i.e.

Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani, Naned, Latur, Hingoli and Osmanabad. Marathwada is one of six administrative division India's Maharashtra state. Aurangabad division coincides almost perfectly with the Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

Eight questions were asked to them and we have received answers of all of them. We have taken five social networking sites – Facebook, Google+, Twitter, Orkut and Yahoo to conduct our study and to reveal LIS Professional's view about them as whether these sites are helpful in making awareness among them or not.

4.1   ADVANTAGES OF FACEBOOK FOR LIS PROFESSIONALS

➢ The primary function of any library is to acquire, store and disseminate the information, in the same way Facebook also explores the information variously.

➢ Facebook helps students or research scholar to develop practical research skills that they need in a world where knowledge construction and dissemination make increasing use of online information network.

➢ Facebook works as a tool to mobilize library services among younger generation of LIS Professionals.

➢ Similarly as to get aware of the users about new arrivals library have make notices, in the same way Facebook also shows new information in the form of notification.

➢ The faculty of Library and Information Science may get share information with their students on

➢ SNS, Facebook that will help to embark their wide knowledge to the student's community outside the classroom.

➢ Facebook can work as a tool for interaction among the students and teachers.

➢ The popularity of social networking sites is increasing among the educated people especially adult youth in college and universities and by LIS Professionals.

5.   PROBLEM STATEMENT

There are many studies conducted to find out the impact of social networks on young generation. But the present work is conducted among the LIS Professionals to explore how social networking site Facebook proves helpful in generating awareness.

6.   REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Online social network tools may be of particular utility for individuals who otherwise have difficulties forming and maintaining both strong and weak ties. Some research has shown, for example, that the Internet might help individuals with low psychological well-being due to few ties to friends and neighbors (Bargh and McKenna, 2004). Some forms of computer-mediated communication can lower barriers to interaction and encourage more self-disclosure (Bargh, McKenna, & Fitzsimons, 2002; Tidwell

& Walther, 2002); hence, these tools may enable connections and interactions that would not otherwise occur. For this reason, we explore whether the relationship between Facebook use and social capital is different for individuals with varying degrees of self-esteem (Rosenberg, 1989) and satisfaction with life (Diener, Suh, and Oishi, 1997; Pavot and Diener, 1993), two well-known and validated measures of subjective well-being. This leads to the two following pairs of hypotheses:

Social media, social networking, online communication words used parallely. Zakaria et al (2010) believes that social media applications have already being accepted by young generations as a platform to socialize, collaborate and learn in an informal and flexible manner although their level of involvement and contribution varies significantly. Al- Daihani's study (2010) explores that the majority of MLIS students are aware of social software applications and they make moderate use of blogs, communication tools and social networking sites. Sheens study among students of the Pakistan reveals that the use of social networking site indicates popularity of facebook.com among these youth more often. The survey of Pew Internet (2010) says that Facebook is the most commonly used social network among adults. Subramanian, et al (2008) reported the findings of study conducted to understand the role of SNS in college student's lives. The figure and statistics shows how Facebook has a very influential role in the lives of young adults. In present paper the investigator has the aim of exploring how LIS Professionals integrated Facebook as a tool helpful in generating awareness.

7.   OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

➢ To find out the role of social networking site, Facebook in creating awareness among LIS Professionals in Marathwada.

➢ To explore LIS Professionals view about its uses and services.

➢ To identify potential contribution of Facebook to fill the gaps among LIS Professionals.

➢ To identify the methods of data collection and analysis.

➢ To explore how to retrieve the relevant information with the use of Facebook by LIS Professionals.

➢ To help LIS Professionals to generate a user driven environment and updates user with changing environment.

➢ To reveal Problems in the use Facebook.

8.   LIMITATIONS:

The study is limited to LIS Professionals as we want to reveal uses of Facebook in developing awareness about current happenings, professional information, job opportunities and educational development.

9. METHODOLOGY

The study was based on survey as were administered among LIS Professionals in Marathwada working as Librarian of randomly.

The collected data were analyzed using statistical tools.

10. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data is analyzed in view to the objectives mentioned in the study as follows:

10.1 Gender wise Analysis

Table No 1: Gender Wise Analysis of Respondents

Sr. No	Gender	Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	125	68%
2	Female	59	32%
	Total	**184**	**100%**

The result of this study shows that out of 184 respondents 125 (68%) were male and 59 (32%) were female.

10.2 Most Used SNS

Table No 2: Most Used Social Networking Sites

Sr. No	SNS	Respondents	Percentage
1	Facebook	164	89%
2	Google+	107	57%
3	Yahoo	49	27%
4	Twitter	28	15%
5	Other	11	6%

It is clear from the above table that Facebook was the most often used Social networking site among LIS Professionals with 164 (89%)%, Google+ was the second most used SNS with 107 (57%) respondents respectively, Yahoo was in fourth position with 49 (27%), Twitter was in sixth position with 28 (15%) and other for exe, LinkedIn, Ning, Grouply, Blog, Flicker, Photo bucket, Net log, with 11 (6%) of

respondents respectively. Respondents may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

10.3 Frequency of Using Facebook

Table No 3. Frequency of use of Facebook

Sr. No	Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	112	61%
2	Sometime	62	34%
3	Rarely	10	5%
	Total	**184**	**100%**

It is observed in the study the out of 184 respondents 112 (61%) of LIS Professionals were use Facebook every day, 62(34%) used it sometimes, and 10 (5%) rarely used of Facebook respectively.

10.4 Purpose of Using Facebook

Table No 4: Purpose of Using Facebook

Sr. No	Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
1	To get interact professionally	122	66%
2	To keep abreast of the latest news & commentaries	110	60%
3	To participating in discussions	87	47%
4	To Express Creativity	82	45%
5	Other	11	6%

It is revealed from the above table that 122 (66%) LIS Professionals were use Facebook to interact professionally, 110 (60%) to use keep abreast of latest news and commentaries, 87(47%) of users to use to participating in discussions of the LIS field, 82 (45%) used to Express Creativity and 11 (6%) used to other for example to connect

LIS Professionals all over the World somebody have says it's very best platform in LIS field, for time pass, To build a strong library network across world with new people and distant friends. Respondents may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

10.5   Satisfaction Level of Using Facebook

Table No 5: Satisfaction Leval of use of Facebook in Making Awareness

Sr. No	Satisfaction View	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Agree	126	69%
2	Disagree	15	23%
3	Neutral	43	8%
	Total	**184**	**100%**

It is founded that the out of 184 respondents the 126 (69%) LIS Professionals were agree that Facebook proved helpful in making awareness, 43 (8%) have the neutral opinion and 15 (23%) were disagree with it.

10.6   Facebook work as a Platform

Table No 6: Facebook works as a platform to interact beyond barriers of location & Nationality

Sr. No	Satisfaction View	Respondents	Percentage
1	Agree	142	78%
2	Disagree	8	4%
3	Neutral	34	18%
	Total	**184**	**100%**

In response to the above question it is founded that 142 (78%) LIS Professionals were of the view that Facebook actual works as a platform to interact beyond barrier, 35 (18%) were neutral and 8(4%) were disagree with it.

10.7   Satisfaction of Facebook Users

Table No 7: Satisfaction of Facebook User

Sr. No	Satisfaction View	Respondents	Percentage
1	Satisfied	108	58%
2	Not Satisfied	16	9%
3	Neutral	60	33%
	Total	**184**	**100%**

The result of the study shows that majority of the respondents were satisfied in the use of Facebook with 108(58%), 16 (9%) were neutral and 60 (33%) were not satisfied with it.

10.8   Problems in Using Facebook

Table No 8: Problems in Using Facebook

Sr. No	Problems	Respondents	Percentage
1	Lack of time	123	67%
2	Lack of technical support	56	30%
3	No privacy ensured	85	46%
4	It is not useful for education	33	18%
5	It has no role in making awareness	20	11%
6	Other	3	2%

Various problems have been mentioned by the respondents among them 123 (67%) LIS Professionals were of the view that they lacks time to use Facebook, 85 (46%) thought that no privacy secured in the use of Facebook, 33(18%) have the opinion that it was not useful for educational purpose, 56 (30%) were suffer from technical problem and 20 (11%) were founded that it plays nor role in making awareness and 3(2%) LIS professionals founded that other problems of using Facebook for example No

Permission to use Facebook on duty, it gives information transfer to both parties. Respondents may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

11.   SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The significant findings of the study are given below:

- ❖ All the respondents are in the habit of using the Facebook and more than half of them visit the Facebook everyday and 50% visit the Facebook every alternate day and a very negligible portion to use the Facebook rarely.
- ❖ The observation of all respondents Male is the maximum respondents.
- ❖ The main purpose of use of the Facebook is to get interact professionally, followed by to keep abreast of the latest news and commentaries, to participating in discussions and to Express Creativity.
- ❖ Almost all the respondents use Facebook for their academic and research activity also.
- ❖ Almost all the respondents use the social networking site Facebook and followed by Google+ and Orkut.
- ❖ The majority of the all respondents are satisfied of the use of Facebook to making awareness among the LIS professionals.
- ❖ Almost all the respondents are agreeing to Facebook works as a platform to interact among LIS Professionals of the all world.

- ❖ Almost respondents are satisfied to use of Facebook, and some are having Neutral view of the use of Facebook.
- ❖ The Observation of the all respondents the main problem of using Facebook is Lack of time, Followed by lack of technical support and privacy ensured.

12.   CONCLUSION

It is observed that most LIS Professionals are connected to each other by Facebook to share experiences, views and participated in creating awareness. It has become one of the largest platforms in the world for sharing real time information. Facebook allows users to interact and collaborate with each other in a social media dialogue as creators of user generated content in a virtual community, in contrast to websites where users are limited to the passive viewing of content that was created for them. The conducted study is an attempt to give an overview of social networking site Facebook and its possible uses for LIS Professionals and to assess how much real transformation this technology can deliver, while deflating reaffirmation and singling out the real value of these innovations.

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ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

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Abstract: - *Social media has become a vital part of social life. It affects the beliefs, values, and attitudes of people, as well as their intentions and behaviours. Meanwhile, the emerging trends in Internet-based Information Services via social media enable governments and organizations to engage people while allowing consumers to make informed decisions.*

Social media is an innovative tool for technology transfer in communication process. As the communication process started form ancient times with some basic means of communication as mentioned by Aristotle Speaker-Speech-Audience. Nowadays tremendous development in communication system with advance communication tools like ICT (Information and Communication Technology), Multimedia, Internet, e-mail and now very popular and trendy aspects in communication system is social media. In social media different communication tools like Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, LinkedIn, Agripedia, Wikipedia, Research Gate etc that is all using by the peoples with Android mobiles. Smart phones, Laptop, Tabs etc. In Agricultural extension point of view the social media play an active role in transfer of agricultural technologies. The Government play an important role by makes use of farmers by providing schemes and projects throughout the world.

Keywords: Social Media, Agriculture, Extension, Farmer, Information

1. Introduction:

In ancient period communication was carried out by non-verbal means (postures, signs, symbols etc) and verbally by face-to-face communication, using dove, spy men, diplomats etc. That period not have any development in communication. In 17th century with commencement of postal system and 18th century started telephone system peoples start communication in easy way in the western countries and slowly spread to other countries in 19th century. But in 20th century vast development in the communication aspects such as telecommunication networks all over the world viz., landline, pager, mobile, broad band and

internet connectivity etc. This was due to advanced satellites launched in to the space especially for information and communication purposes. In 21th century, the entire world change in to 'information village' by most advanced communication development like smart phones, android phones, cheap internet and broad band connectivity, 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G connections, Wi-Fi connections etc. This is the pathway of development of social media. Social media refers to the internet-based digital tools for sharing and discussing information among people. It refers to the user generated information, opinion, video, audio, and multimedia that is shared and discussed over digital networks. Regarding the agricultural extension field, technologies transferred to the farmers is their major role. Now communicating information to the farmers by quick, easy, low cost, efficient and effective scientific and technical knowhow aspects advises by the scientist, researchers, faculties, extension functionaries. Hence, social media would be essential for agricultural extension in technology transfer aspects. The government and private sectors initiatives for social media development would be limited in both developed and developing countries.

2. What is social media?

Social media refers to the means of interactions among people in which they create, share, consume and exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. Kaplan and Haenlein (2009) define social media as "a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0 and that allow the "creation and exchange of user-generated content."

3. Why social media for agricultural extension?

Is social media important to agriculture? While many outsiders would never think to associate farmers, dairy farmers, animal keeper with Facebook and Twitter, they actually represent on a large group of active users on both of the social networking sites. According to some farmers and tech savvy scientists, social media is an indispensable communication tool.   ▪ Globalization and Modernization

▪ Challenges and Opportunities across the world

▪ sharing of knowledge across the world

▪ Public Expenditure in Extension could be reduced

▪ Effective utilization of available platforms

▪ Penetration of smart phones even in villages

▪Accessibility of connectivity

4. Popular Social Media Tools and Platforms:

Social media are the platforms facilitated by the web and mobile-based technologies to create, share, adapt, and reuse the content while appealing in digital dialog and collaborative activities. Various social media tools popular these days are listed below.

Blogs:

A blog is a discussion or information website, or somewhat a personal web diary used to share the information, ideas, opinions, or experiences on

any topic. It may consist of text, images, audios, videos, or any links to other websites. In general, blogger and word press are two famous platforms for creating blogs.

Facebook:

Facebook is the world's most popular social networking website as it makes it easy to connect with family and friends and share pictures, websites and videos. It allows users to create a profile, add friends, send messages and join common interest groups.

Flickr:

It is the image and video-hosting website with two major goals: (a) help people make their photos available to the people who matter to them and (b) enable new ways of organizing photos and video. It has provision for keeping the contents private or sharing them.

Twitter:

Twitter is quick and easy, allowing users to share 140 character messages. These messages are called "Tweets," that are available to anyone who is interested in reading them.

YouTube:

It is the video sharing platform with mission to give everyone a voice and show them the world and is based on fours values: Freedom of expression, Freedom of information, Freedom of opportunity, and Freedom of belong. Users can upload and watch the videos, and there is provision for sharing and commenting on videos with additional facility for subscription of other users.

WhatsApp:

WhatsApp messenger is a proprietary, cross platform instant messaging application for smartphones. In addition to text messaging, users can send each other images, video, and audio media messages.

LinkedIn:

LinkedIn is geared toward the professional community. It allows you to network with work colleagues and is a powerful for brands and job seekers. You can post your resume, connect with other professionals, and keep up to date with industry news. You can follow groups focused on topics relevant to your industry.

Wikis:

They are generally the online encyclopedias that allow users to add, remove, edit, and change content freely and directly from the web browsers, a common example of which is Wikipedia, a collaborative web-based encyclopedia project.

Instagram:

A free photo and video sharing app that allows users to apply digital filters, frames and special effects to their photos and then share them on a variety of social networking sites.

Snapchat:

A mobile app that lets users send photos and videos to friends or to their "story." Snaps disappear after viewing or after 24 hours.

Agropedia:

Agropedia is an open-ended knowledge sharing platform. It is an online agricultural knowledge repository that makes agriculture information available to scientists, researchers, extension personnel and the agricultural community and allows them to search and make contributions to the vast knowledge base. It is a collaborative project of seven consortium partners' viz., ICRISAT Hyderabad, NAARM- Hyderabad, IIT Kanpur, IIT Bombay, GBPUAT- Pantnagar, UAS- Raichur and IIITM-Kerala. Project is backed by Government of India and sponsored by the World Bank through the National Agricultural Innovation Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The project was launched on 12 January 2009. Many social enterprises are currently addressing the agriculture space, attempting to bring new technologies to rural areas to improve the efficiency and profitability of farmers. Agropedia works as a one-stop hub for information on the agriculture ecosystem. The Wiki-style platform provides, among other things, a space for stakeholder interaction, best practice sharing, news updates, and an online library certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Agropedia has also collaborated with Krishi Vigyan Kendra; training and education center for farmer and rural entrepreneurs, to develop "Voice Krishi Vigyan Kendra" (vKVK), a mobile based advisory system that sends SMS and voice-based messages to field officers and farmers around the country. It is a human psychology that, each of us have our own circle of influence. We need to convey the message of agriculture within our circles, so our stories can be influential.

5. Categories of Social Media:

Social media can be categorized in the following ways:

1. Discussion forums/platforms, that is, D groups and Google Groups.
2. Voice over Internet applications, that is, Google Talk and Skype.
3. Audio sharing applications, that is, Podiatric and Sound Cloud.
4. Video sharing applications, that is, YouTube, Blip.tv, and Vimeo.
5. Micro-blogging applications, that is, Twitter, FriendFeed, and Tumblr.
6. Presentations, that is, author STREAM, Slid share, and Slide six.
7. Social bookmarking applications, that is, Stumble Upon, Digg, and Delicious.
8. Academic social networking sites, that is, Mendeley, Research Gate, and Method Space.
9. Online mapping tools, that is, Google Maps and Google Earth.
10. Online calendars, that is, Google Calendar, Yahoo Calendar, and 30 Boxes.
11. Cloud storage applications, that is, Dropbox, iDrive, Microsoft, and SkyDrive.
12. Online collaboration applications, that is,Google Docs and Wikis.
13. Photo sharing applications, that is, Flickr and Picasa.

14. Blogging applications, that is, Blogger, Wordpress, and TypePad.

6. Role of Social Media in Farming:

In the global context, the agriculture sector is being utilizing the social media for promotion of the relevant information and knowledge within the industry and developing the networks with other like-minded agricultural professionals. The social media channels have extended and strengthened the relationships of agriculture-based communities and helping the rural workers to combat the feeling of isolation that arises due to their work. It has overcome the geographical boundaries, bringing together the farming communities of mutual interests. As of now, there is a large presence of blogs covering topics on agriculture, animal husbandry, health, education, and other subjects/ topics of common interest.

Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Blogs are emerging as suitable platform for sharing information and creating awareness among different stakeholders by directly engaging them to generate and shape the content of the program. These media have been complementing the traditional media as viable source of information and facilitating the marketing of agriculture produces and their products using pictures, links, and videos. They provide users with opportunities to share and exchange information and discuss the burning issues in agriculture based on their knowledge and experience and draft the effective solutions for the faced problems, thus facilitating the marketing

and network formation. Furthermore, these media are effective platforms for receiving the feedback and queries from the clienteles.

Furthermore, these media are effective platforms for receiving the feedback and queries from the clienteles.

7. Concept behind Agricultural Extension:

The term "extension" was first used in the United States of America (USA) and United Kingdom (UK) in the first decade of the 1900s to imply the extension of knowledge from land grant colleges to the farmers, through the process of informal education. In India, extension work was primarily started by F.L. Brayne (1920) in the State of Punjab. The term community development and extension education became more popular with the launching of community development projects in post-independent India in 1952, and with the establishment of the National Extension Service in 1953. Since then, community development has been regarded as a programme for all-round development of the rural people and extension education as the means to achieve this objective.

The concept of Extension has evolved over a period of time, which can be traced through following definitions of agricultural extension by various researchers.

Extension education is an applied science consisting of contents derived from researches, accumulated field experiences and relevant principles drawn from the behavioural

sciences synthesized with useful technology, in a body of philosophy, principles, contents, and methods focused on the problems of out-of school education for adults and youths. (Leagans. J.P.)

Agricultural Extension tries to enhance agricultural production by providing the knowledge necessary to make improvements in agricultural practices, and by removing constraints which may hamper the process of increasing farm production (Rivera W.M. 2001).

In its role of providing knowledge related inputs for enhancing agricultural production, agricultural extension can be loosely defined as 'a service to "extend" research based knowledge to the rural sector to improve the lives of farmers' (Kapoor, 2010).

As per Anderson, 2008, Extension could aim at bridging technology gap or management gap or both, in the knowledge base of the farmers.

- Technology gap bridged by providing better inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, machinery etc.
- Management gap bridged by providing better farm management practices such as quantity & timing of applying inputs, ways of preparing land for cultivation etc.

- Agricultural Knowledge and Information Systems for Rural Development (developed by FAO and World Bank).

8. Information, Knowledge and Skill:

Information is the first step towards change. By access to information, the farmer is offered an opportunity for empowerment and motivation at the first stage. It refers to creating awareness in the farmer on what inputs and tools relating to his activity are available, where and at what cost the same can be accessed, and the availability of management data. Some illustrations include information on production inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc., or post-production data like warehouse & cold store availability, market preference and prices, etc.

Information without knowing what to do with it or how to use it becomes infertile. It can be upgraded to knowledge, by teaching the farmer the power of applying the available information. Hence, knowledge teaches the farmer 'what to do with the available information'. With this, the farmer moves to the second stage of empowerment. At the farmers' level, the knowledge can continue to remain ineffective, unless she/he is also imparted the necessary competence to deploy such knowledge. The art of using the available information and acquired knowledge can next be upgraded as an empowered tool through enabling the farmer with expertise to use the same. And this is what is referred to as a skill.

In combination, agricultural extension is both an art of doing, and a science of adopting the practice of farming, relying on information, knowledge and skills to empower the recipients. An example is presented in the following paragraph to better clarify the meaning and role of information, knowledge and skill in agriculture and allied activities.

9. Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA):

Extension services have evolved through the decades, in step with the changing dynamics of India's agriculture. The last major initiative as regards agricultural extension has been National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP), under which Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) was pilot tested during the period of 1998-2004 in twenty eight (28) districts across seven (7) states. The results in these 28 districts were encouraging and found to significantly drive improvements. These reforms were decentralized decision making; bottom up planning; linking farmers to market; ICT in agriculture; public-private partnership; promotion of farmer's organizations; and gender mainstreaming. Buoyed by this, the Government introduced this concept in 252 districts in Phase I in the year 2005 and subsequently upscales it to all the then 652 districts. ATMA is a multi-agency platform with emphasis on procedural as well as institutional reforms, leading to effective extension delivery.

10. Conclusion:

The popular social media tools i.e. Facebook, WhatsApp and YouTube are being used for information delivery and sharing across different agriculture subsectors (crops, horticulture, dairy, goat farming) in India. Most of them are through individual efforts. There is definite lack of organized efforts to use social media from public extension system in India. Appreciably, in recent times, the Government of India including Indian Ministry of Agriculture has given importance to Social Media. The Minister of Agriculture in India not only maintains a Facebook account but also recently he answered the queries of the public online using Facebook (The Statesman, 2016)which is a significant move forward to enhance use of social media. Using social media tool for agricultural extension activities can be regarded as 21st century skill(Neill et al., 2011).However, the stakeholders currently may be unaware about using it for agriculture extension activities (Gharis et al., 2014; Hill, 2014). The quality of information shared through social media would be an important factor for its use by farming community.

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USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES BYVLIBRARY USERS IN MGM COLLEGES: A STUDY

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Abstract: - *The present study is bapsed on the Social Networking Sites and this is a one of the type of recent trends of users used in library and information science. This paper focused on use of social networking sites by under graduate and post graduate students, This study focuses on the interactions between libraries and users on libraries' Facebook, Twitter etc. Four forms of interactions are examined, together with information sharing, information dissemination, communication and knowledge gathering. A questionnaire method is applied in this study: quantitative results, generated from the analysis on around 131 posts sampled collected by UG & PG library users/students from 06 colleges in MGM Campus located at Aurangabad. The study's investigation on How the SNS can be used by Library professional, which types of SSNs are mostly used by library users like Blogger, Facebook, Flickr, Google+, How SNS is used in disseminating information & Types of information you get form SNS.*

Keywords: Social Media, Social network, Social Networking Sites, Users, Library students.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Social networking sites (SNSs) help to improve library services as well as profession in Information technology. Addition to technical skills and access to information technologies in the knowledge society, it is becoming progressively important for people to have spread and helpful social networks. Social networking sites are supportive for moving up interactions among users. Recently some libraries increasing accepting SNSs. However, user visit is low on many libraries' SNSs. The social networking sites are a tool to connect people organized for communal purpose. Social networking sites are different developing technology in sharing and Social Networking – it's the means the twenty first century communicates currently. The social networking sites are completely improved

compare to the traditional library information sources /tools & services. library professionals are reach to huge number of users at one time and they are able to provide similar kind of information to large community of the users with the help of the social networking sites & tolls. Recently days social networking site are used mostly or increased and it helps to library professionals to build personal interaction with their users. The SNS are specified a huge of information to library users within a short time. Help of SNS library Clint can get personalize services/ facility from the library.

2. DEFINITIONS:

(Kietzmann, Jan H & Kristopher Hermkens. 2011). Social media are interactive computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of knowledge, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks.

*(Obar, Jonathan A. & Wildman, Steve. 2015).*User-generated content, such as text posts or comments, digital photos or videos, and data generated through all online interactions, is the lifeblood of social media. Users produce service-specific profiles for the web site or app that are designed and maintained by the social media organization. Social media facilitate the event of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of alternative people or teams.

Construing from the above meaning, the word social networking can be referred to as a web platform where persons from altered cultural sets can join and act together with each other.

3. SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES:

"If you're not networking, you're not working"
- Denis Waitley

Social Networking – It is the way the 21st century communicates now. The term social networking refers to a method of relationship building among a gaggle of individuals United Nation agency have a standard interest (What is Social Networking, 2010). Also social networking is that the grouping of people into specific terms, like small rural communities or a neighbourhood subdivision. Although social networking is feasible face to face, especially in the workplace, universities and high schools, it is most popular online.

Social networking sites is possible in person, especially in the workplace, universities and high schools, it is most popular online it is a grouping of individuals into specific groups, like small rural communities or a neighbourhood subdivision. The internet is crammed with voluminous people united nations agency are wanting to fulfil people, to gather and share first-hand information. When it involves on-line social networking websites are normally called social networking websites and promote variety of social network services. Its main purpose is users to share thoughts, Ideas, events, occasions and happiness within the individual networks. In general, social networking services are provided facilities to the users & these are divided into two bread categories. Internal Social Networking (ISN) and External Social Networking (ESN) its

including (MySpace, Facebook, Twitter and Bebo. Etc.,)

Internal Social Networking is a reserved/ closed community that consists of a cluster of people within a civilization, education provider, corporation, association, and organization or even an "invite only" group created by a user in a ESN. ESN's can be minor specific groups or they can be huge common social networking sites. However, whether specific or common there is commonality across the general approach of social networking sites. Users can upload a photo of themselves, create their 'profile' and can often be "friends" with other users. In most social networking services, each user should ensure that they're friends before they are linked. The rareness of this social networking is to share information among users ranging from vastly individual to academic interests of the members and it has become one of the biggest platform in the world for distribution real time information and its possible uses for LIS Professionals and to assess how much real transformation this technology can deliver, while deflating reaffirmation and singling out the real assessment of those innovations.

4. HOW THE SNS CAN BE USED BY LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS

Library and information facilities are frequently carried out by library professionals whose core tasks are to acquire, organize, stock and spread information embedded in various forms of information resources in order to fulfil the varying information requirements of their patrons.

Some of the ways in which during which SNS have increased library and data services include:

Current Awareness Services (CAS):

Utilisation of social media or SNS in LIS has brought about comfort also in the procedure of carrying out current awareness services. Library professionals can basically place information on fresh arrivals, orientation programmes, electronic resources and online resources available in the library on the sites. Most library patrons who will generally not read such information would be interested in them now because they are published on social media and most of the library users will always visit these social media.

Promotion of the Library Services:

Promotion of library services is also prepared relaxed through the use of social media stands. Images of a number of segments, presented assets, library accommodations, and authorities can be placed on the library's Facebook page or on Flickr. This will entice reluctant library users to maximise these presented resources.

Reference Services:

It has been made relaxed through the use of social media. For instance, through the platform of Facebook, a user can have straight admittance to the reference librarian and ask questions and is sure to get reply instantaneously or practically immediately. The reply to questions could also be ready richer through audio answers

on stands like Facebook. The Skype dais could even give the user and librarian the chance to understand each other and interact better even short of coming to the library.

Reservations:

In the side of reservations and renewal of loans, instead of coming to the physical library building, the library user can send messages to the circulation librarian through any of the most convenient social media; he will even go as way as creating a decision additionally through any of the media platform like Skype or Facebook.

User Education Programmes:

This deal can be finalized virtually and hosted on the library's website or even sited on YouTube for users to have admittance. This saves library career and trade the rigours of organising orientation programmes within the four walls of the library. With the utilization of social media, orientation and user education programmes can be done virtually.

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI):

This specialised library service could also be improved through the use of stands like LinkedIn. LinkedIn captures the area of specialisation of the user and this allows the librarian to source for resources that will profit the patrons. The worth added to the services of the library by the use of social media cannot be overemphasised

hence Taylor & Francis noted some advantages of accepting social media in the procedure of carrying out library organization tasks. Some of these advantages include:

a. Inexpensive advertising of events, programmes and services.

b. It certifies feedback from users thereby pleasing to the eye library services assessment.

c. It growths usage of library's contented.

d. It has need of little or no working out as the interfaces involved are very user friendly.

e. To certify linking and communication with other librarians.

Library authorities can develop theme exact blogs and through this they are able to deliver intellectual material to users who are in work in same theme area.

The SNS will use to supply such quite information:

1. Provide Book discussions.

2. Provide Book reviews, information about new books.

3. Provide performing or enjoyment for users.

4. Provide links to suggested Internet Resources.

5. Provide update or facts for librarians.

6. Provide news or information for trustees.

7. Provide news or information for users.

8. Provide investigation tips.

5. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted with the subsequent necessary objectives.

5.1 To Draw the role of social networking tools in disseminate information/knowledge sharing, and

enhancement of library services.

5.2 To Examine the extent use of social networking tools by library users.

5.3 Determine attitude of library users in use of Social networking sites.

5.4 To Find out the awareness of social networking site among the library users.

5.5 To Identify the purposes behind using SNS's use by the library users.

6. METHODOLOGY

The current study was done to make aware of **"Use of social networking sites by library users in MGM Colleges library users".** In this study used form as a survey methodology. A well-structured questionnaire distributed to 06 institutes in 131 library users. Total (170) questionnaire was sent through the online e-mail and all library users (131) were responded. The study was limited to use of social networking sites by library users in their respective college/ institute.

7. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

7.1 College Wise Responses Received by the library users

Name of Colleges	No. of Quest.Dist. Responses Received		No Responses	Responses received %
MGM College of Agril. Biotech. (U.G.)	20	16	04	**12.21 %**
MGM College of Food Tech. (U.G.)	20	18	02	**13.74 %**
MGM Insti. of Hotel Mgt. &	10	09	01	**06.87 %**

Catering Tech. (P.G.)				
MGM Institute of Biosci. & Tech. (P.G.)	30	21	09	**16.03 %**
MGM Institute of Management (P.G.)	40	29	11	**22.14 %**
MGM Jawaharlal Nehru Engg. College. (P.G.)	50	38	12	**29.00 %**
Total	**170**	**131**	**39**	**100.00**

From the above Table No. 7.1 focused on the college wise responses received by the library users analysed in theses table shown that in six colleges 131 library users are responded their questionnaire out of 170 questionnaires. The highest responses received from the MGM Jawaharlal Nehru Engineering college out of 50, 38 (29.00%). It follows that MGM Institute of Management out of 40, 29 (22.14%) and minimum responded in the Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology 10, 09 (06.87%).

7.2. **Did the library users frequently use of SNS**

Table No. 7.2 & Fig. No. 7.1: No. of library users frequently use of SNS

	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
Responded	116	11	3	1
%	88.55%	8.40%	2.29%	0.76%
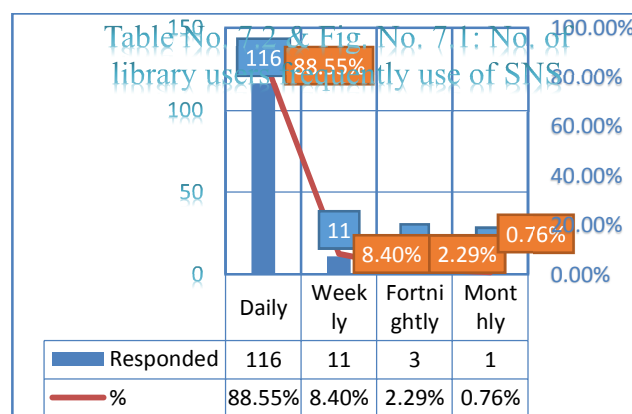
In the Table No. 7.2 & Fig. No. 7.1 Researcher has analysed according to provides the information regarding the SNS frequently use by library users of social network sites. In these table The SNS is used mostly daily by the library user were is 116 (88.55%) and its follows that weekly 11 (08.40%) out of 131 respondents.

7.3 Time spend in Access of SNS

Time spend	Responded	%
0-30 Minutes	39	29.77%
30-60 Minutes	67	51.15%
60-90 Minutes	16	12.21%
More Than 90 Minutes	09	06.87%
Total	**131**	**100.00%**

It is observed from the table no. 7.3 the number of user's time spend in accessing the SNS per day. In which the 67 library users use SNS is 30-60 minutes (51.15%) as compared to other respondent. It follows that 39 libraries users use the SNS is 39 (29.77%) out of 131. and only 09 (06.87%) library users are used SNS for More than 90 Minutes in per day.

7.4. Most frequently SNS used by library users
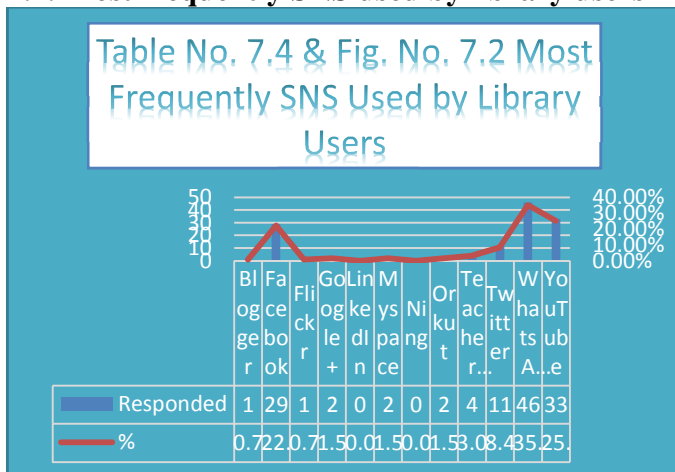
Table No. 7.4 & Fig. No. 7.2 provides the information about the favourite Social networking sites use by the library users. In these tables shown the WhatsApp is used most often by the library users were 46 (35.11%). YouTube stood second in using the SNS 33 (25.19%) it is followed that Facebook 29 (22.14%) and

LinkedIn, Ning is not used by library users respectively.

7.5. How SNS is used in disseminating information & Types of information you get form SNS

Information	Responded	%
Build Professional Friends	11	08.40%
For Chatting	28	21.37%
Keep interaction professional friends	52	39.69%
Sharing up to date	40	30.53%
Total	**131**	**100.00%**

In the table No. 7.5 discusses about that the maximum respondent use SNS for purpose of Keep interaction professional friends were 52 (39.69%) it is very high and performing in first number and it is follow that Sharing up to date 40 (30.53%) and third rank of use of SNS is for Chatting 28 (21.37%) and finally Build professional friends its purposes used respondent were 11 (08.40%) there are very less compare to other use of purposes respondents.

7.6 Type of information you get from SNS

Information	Responded	%
Current News	69	**52.67%**
General Information	18	**13.74%**
Study related information	35	**26.72%**
Video/Images	09	**06.87%**
Total	**131**	**100.00%**

It was observed from Table No.7.6 that the types of information you get from Social networking sites. out of the total 131 users of library majority of the contributions of information get from SNS 68 (52.67%) library

users it is follow that study related information 35 (26.72%). were as minimum users of library i.e. 09 (06.87%) were get the video/ Images these types of information get from SNS.

8. CONCLUSION:

The effect of information technology over the earlier couple of decades has greatly affected to the superiority spreading of information services of the library and its users, Previous the users adapted fully abreast of the library for distributive information. With the arrival of SNS, users are not as much of depending on the libraries, Now the libraries necessity to transcend provided that and authentic information retrieval service to make attentiveness among the users and to include them for involvement in their community.

An additional increasing trend is that the transferal towards libraries turning into social meeting places as an alternative of quiet, contemplative spaces, reflective the want of the dynamical community. In turning into a social hub, libraries should amendment as a physical house associate degreed an info put alertness, each offline and online. The preceding model of the library is chamber however the new one is a lot of like community like web one will access any time any place with finger tips.

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NECESSITY OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND SOCIAL NETWORKING IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *In this article it has been considered that how some major libraries are generally using social media platforms. Libraries have engaged with the 'household brands' familiar to us all regardless of geographic location or language although their use of the platforms are quite different. How the platforms are used and what contents are available in each library, the overall impression is of imperfectly use of the platforms, with some libraries fully embracing all platforms while others concentrating on fewer. A key message is that high quality images for websites seems to succeed in engaging with people. Now a day's millions of internet users participate in social networking from communities produce and consume media connection marvelously. Computer literacy plays an important role to take complete benefit of all latest ways and means available in this age of computer.*

Keywords: Social media, libraries, Networking, online engagement, Library 2.0, Face book, YouTube, Twitter, Blogs

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 increasing day by day. Twenty two percent of all time spent online is spent on social media sites, or one in every four and a half minutes and three quarters of global consumers who go online visit social media sites. Whether or not we agree with the view that 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' or 'mass self communication', it is safe to assume that social media is here to stay and is now a priority for many organizations. The challenge for all organizations, but particularly acute for people working in the information industry, is how to harness and exploit these communication channels to best effect. The disputed and subjective term Library is open to interpretation but what is clear is that in a networked society library service is likely to be increasingly virtual, participatory and

collaborative with the focus on user centered change and participation. In this scenario, also termed radical trust, the library becomes user generated. Engaging with social media is a step towards this scenario.

The information sharing through computer networks and document delivery in the form of electronics media are helpful to the user community in the libraries. Nowadays, the libraries and information science community has often discussed Web 2.0 asserted that many people associate it with terms such as blogs, wikis, pod, casts, RSS feed and social web. The Web 2.0 is participative and presents the values of user-generated content. It is about sharing and communication it opens the long tail that allows small groups of individuals to benefit from key pieces of the platform while fulfilling their own needs.

This article examines how social media tools are being used by some major libraries across the world. The article is based on data analysis of library, use of social media sites and provides some insight into how libraries are engaging with social media. Libraries are accustomed to technological change and many seem to have embraced social media with enthusiasm. Much of the discussion around social media use in libraries has appeared in practitioner publications rather than academic journals, a notable issue which suggests the debate is still in the stage of direct knowledge transfer rather than analysis.

Social Media and Social Networks: Definitions and Descriptions:

The networked society is today a reality with billions of people connected to the internet and able to communicate through social media such as Twitter, WhatsApp, and Facebook etc. However, although the terms social media, social networks and Web 2.0 have become omnipresent it is worth dissecting these terms to provide some clarity in this complicated world. Drawing a line between the related concepts of Web 2.0 and User Generated Content we could define social media as 'a group of Internet-integrated applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0 (the platform) and that allow the creation and exchange of User Generated Content.

There are no agreed definitions of the term 'social media'.

Collaborative projects: These allow the joint creation and sharing of content between users with the underlying philosophy that the effort of many leads to better outputs. The example here is Wikipedia.

Wikipedia: It is free open online encyclopedia created through the collaborative effort of a community of users known as wikipidians. The use of internet bank social media programs for connections with customers, friends, social networking can be done for this purpose. Face-book, Blogs, You Tube, mobile phone, whatsApp, etc. have been included in social networking.

Digital Technology: In this technology computer literacy is essential to use it as per our requirement. The use of websites as well as online technology is to communicate with people.

Blogs: It is first social networking tool which have been used by libraries to communicate with their users. Libraries can create a blog and use it to market library services among the social networking users keeping it always updated.

Blogs can trace their history back to the earliest days of the Internet. Today there are estimated to be more than 160 million blogs in existence, either active or disused in cyberspace. Blogger redirect a blog is a discussion or informational site published on the World Wide Web consists of typically displayed in reverse chronological order.

Twitter: Twitter is an online social networking service that enables users to sent and read short 140 characters messages called "Tweets". Registered users can read and post tweets, but those are not registered can only read them. It was created in March 2006 by Jack Dor4sey and others and launched in 2006, and it is considerable that up-to May 2015 near-about 500 million users increased and you will find out of 500, 352 million users are active.

Librarians can use twitter easily to keep their users updated on the daily activities of library, like new arrivals etc., as it is open source software.

Face Book: It is extremely popular and useful tool for libraries to promote library services because library users are perfect to use face book almost daily. Librarians can post updates on face book regularly in order to inform users about the library events and programs. According to Wikipedia face book is social networking website which was originally designed for college students but it now open to any one of more than 14 years of age.

WhatsApp: For quick messages, videos can be sent to concern persons within a fraction of second and communicate it at the earliest. We can talk directly by whatsApp vice and video calls. It is recent and most popular social networking site; almost all mobile users are using this tool on a large scale. Near about 22% time some persons are using WhatsApp daily.

According to Wikipedia WhatsApp manager is an American proprietary cross platform instant massaging client for smart phone. Librarians can use this tool making separate group to send text messages, images, videos, documents and media messages etc. With the help of whatsApp Librarian can communicate concerned person latest information of books, journals etc which are useful for users.

Content communities : The sharing of content across different media types such as videos on YouTube, photos on Flickr and PowerPoint on Slideshare.

Social networking sites: These are applications in which a social network's members serve dual roles as both the suppliers and the consumers of content. Social networks allow users to connect with each other and exchange a wide variety of media content, be it film, photos, text or audio files among others. Increasingly used by corporations as a marketplace to sell goods.

Virtual social worlds: In virtual worlds users choose their behaviour and live as an avatar in a three dimensional environment. The most prominent virtual world is Second Life.

Virtual game worlds: These game worlds allow users to appear as personal avatars and interact with others in two virtual worlds; games and social worlds. Games require users to follow a set of rules in the context of massively multiplayer online role playing games (MMORPG). Examples here are Microsoft's X Box and Sony's PlayStation. Users adopt a persona and interact with other players across the world. Recently PUBG is popular game spread all over the world. Many of the youngsters are playing these game hours together.

Why use social media in the library?

Social media can be powerful information dissemination tools and offer a way for libraries to promote their activities, resources and services while allowing a two way dialogue with stakeholders. It has been found that internet users trust library staff more than most other providers of online support and information, and public library staff are second only to doctors in terms of the trust placed in them by seekers of information. The core of the work of librarians is the sharing information so this would suggest librarians are in a unique position to implement and exploit social media to their and their user's advantage.

Social Networking is rapidly in filtering the information environment and it is necessary that Librarians ought to understand that how to use these sites and tools with their effective work to provide better service to their users. For getting it into practice all these things, information literacy of Librarian with sufficient IT knowledge

is very important. Each and every Librarian must be aware about the use of social networking effectively so as to enable him to reach to the last common user easily and satisfy him without wasting his valuable time.

The main difference between Social Networking and Social Media is that in social networking we will find bidirectional information sharing and interaction, whereas unidirectional information broad casting we will find in Social Media.

We can realize it easily that technological development in the past 25 years has radically transforms the information management environment. In creating academic libraries are migrating from pint bases to digitally base collections. The information and knowledge accessibility can have social and political repercussion within organization.

The social networking is an important new area of research. I am of the opinion that it is not possible for a single library to procure the full range of library resources required by their users, increasing cost and avoiding duplications, college in and around have network. The colleges having similar subjects must come together and develop a networking environment on a large scale for the benefit of students.

Now days, it is necessary in college libraries to take some initiatives to automate their libraries so that they can keep space with changing trends of library and information science. If they could complete the library automation stage then they can build a network to

have a global visibility. The applications are getting through mobile phone, I-pad, and through WIFI connection available for the students you can connect anywhere, and with the help of this facility available for students they can access easily and connect on different social network sites and get required information easily within short period of time.

Social media can be used in a variety of communication methods broadly summarized as broadcast messages, response to enquiries and then conversation between institution and 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.

It is very important to consider that the 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.

Cost and ease of use:

Setting up accounts and getting started is easy and free. Patrons use the same tools in their social and work life so social media fit in with the workflow and expectations of many users. However, judging what success looks like in social media is notoriously difficult as unlike in conventional direct marketing where there are recognized response rates, it is much harder to measure something intangible like social media. Although there are the easy measures such as the number of Twitter followers, Face book likes and comments, measuring 'engagement' or customer satisfaction is much more problematic. In addition

a myth has arisen that suggests that social media is completely 'free' when very real costs, particularly staff time, are attached.

Good social media engagement requires considerable staff time and management commitment to ensure the reputation of the library is enhanced in the eyes of users.

Communication with patrons:

Social media offers an accessible way to engage with patrons and potential patrons, particularly the elusive younger generation or 'digital natives' who are now entering the workplace having grown up in a culture of sharing information, inviting others to contribute and contributing to online discussions. It is a myth that young people are driving social technologies and but they nevertheless are heavily active online and tend to see a clear division between work/study and leisure activities and libraries have a specific function in the work/study sphere.

The two-way communication that now exists between library and user can be helpful for responding to user collection requests.

Marketing and promotion:

For many organizations social media tools are used primarily as part of their marketing and promotion activities. For libraries this enables them to communicate additions to collections, promote exhibitions, talks and so on. It is worth remembering however that although social media may provide the tools, the library still has to provide the content to promote and that takes time

and money. Social media can only promote what is feed into it.

A way to improve user's service:

With so much focus on social media for marketing and broadcasting we overlook the participatory nature of social media. Social media are frequently seen as tools for marketing and promotion but they also offer the chance to improve customer service issues and complaints. Social media allow an organization to monitor what's being said about them and respond to positive and so also particularly negative feedback quickly. There are now numerous platforms which offer these services although libraries need to consider who is responsible for this activity and how much time to devote to this as this hidden cost and rise.

This participatory communication method allows users to connect with knowledge curators and trust to be built between the two parties.

Conclusion: Social Media Networking is going to change the total environment of the libraries and increases the level of confidence of library staff and their users on a large scale as there is fast procedure of supplying required information to the user. Social networking technology is providing excellent platform for library professionals and users.

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ROLE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *Social network site in Library brings visibility to the library, its collection, and enhances its services and their reach; along with these benefits it also brings responsibilities too. These services demand commitment, aware of current technological trends, regular monitoring and marketing of the service or product. The present paper highlights the need, purpose, Role of librarian and Social Networking sites in libraries.*

Keywords: Social Networking Sites (SNS), Social Media, Libraries, Library services.

Introduction:

In the age of ICT and Information explosion, there is a great interest in how the internet & computers can be combined so as to provide higher quality of social communication. The terms 'social media' and 'social networks' are relatively new in the Internet. They describe a virtual space in the web where individuals are able to participate and share information, ideas, images, and other contents. This is considered the second generation of the Internet or Web 2.0 . The emergence of social networks represented a change from a 'static' Internet to a more 'dynamic' web as a platform based on collective intelligence with researchers generating and sharing contents.

Social networking is a social Structure that lets the user interact and work collaboratively with other users, including the ability to browse, search, invite friend to connect & interact with web world.(Mishra, 2008   )

Social media enable human relationships through technology. Social media are the media for social interaction. In this age of ICT social media can be used everywhere from education to business & other various fields. Linked In &Twitter which enable users to share information about themselves, photos, video & current news

or announcement & to connect to other member of the website (Pfeil, Arjan & phiris, 2009)

Social Media have started to be used in libraries too because they could not remain inactive in front of such technological developments. Various types of libraries (i.e. academic, public, special) started, both abroad and in Greece, to adopt social network services and to satisfy the needs of users. More specifically, libraries began to develop personal face book pages in order to better serve users' information needs and also to communicate and promote their services as well as their activities to its users (Gogkou and Vasilakaki, 2013).

Definitional Analysis:

Social Networking Sites (SNS):

Social network sites as web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi – public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connections and those made by others within the system (Boyd, 2007).

Social Media are primarily Internet-based tools for sharing and discussing information among human beings." - Wikipedia
Social Media refers to the means of interactions among people in which they create, share, and exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and Networks

"An umbrella term that defines the various activities that integrate technology, social interaction, and the construction of words and pictures."

Need of Social Networking Sites in Libraries:

Social Networking Sites are interactive mediated technologies that facilitate the creation & sharing of information ideas, career interests & other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. It was a web – based medium through which people can share content, personal opinion, spread news, swap perspectives and generally communicate with other people. Evidently social media brings into use the newer, better and more useful systems and technologies that are for everyone. Libraries have historically been places to receive information, create an environment to disseminate the information; but they had a limited role in contributing information flow for organizing, disseminating, archiving, evaluating and systematising for better world. It is a fact that libraries are part of the solution and as information professionals we are bound to deliver information service for the enhancement of the society. This accountability makes us to understand social media for implementation, delivering of service for connecting with our user.

Purpose of Social Networking Sites Usage in Libraries:

- To provide Alerts service as well as spread current news
- Social media should be used for marketing of library services and its products
- To provide quick updates to online users
- To provide Library news and press release
- Modernisation of library images & e–reputation

- To reach a new audience of potential users

Role of Librarian for implementing Social Networking tools in Libraries:

According to canty (2013) Social Networking Sites are applications which permit their members to serve dual roles as both the suppliers and the consumers of content. The exchange of a wide variety of media content such as film, photos, text of audio files among others are some of the benefits of SNS.

That's why Libraries should spend some time on social networking site application. To work with the social media to respond to library users, to upload and content creation, to share & to disseminate is not very difficult. Since the user has the privileges to allocate or Share the activity among different persons, it helps us to distribute the workload among our staff. This will enable interaction, shared content creation, and make the web presence fresh.

The rich features in social media demands that Librarians understand and learn the features, connect to the users for discussion, conversation and communication modes of choice (telephone, Skype, Instant Messaging (IM). Short message system (SMS), texting, e-mail, virtual reference, tweets, posting etc.) Use of user-driven and user developed content and commentary & to know about the technology, its application, & user behaviour. Hence Abram (2005). Says "Librarian 2.0 is the guru of information age"

Social networking sites in Libraries:

Social Networking helps Libraries and Librarians with students and in the easiest way for digital library environment. Librarian can use in three broad activities in library services i.e. Information communication, Knowledge distribution and Knowledge organisation.

1. **Face book:** It is social network service and most popular now because it is useful for sharing the user profile, photos and personal information. It is also share the public & private messages. Face book is Librarian friendly, with many applications i.e. World Cat, JSTOR search, instant messaging system- to answer queries over chat. It is also useful in libraries for developing user database i.e. create user groups or profile like undergraduate, postgraduate students. Face book is useful for posting library events & its photographs i.e. Librarians Day, The world Book day, Teachers day, Science day and it also alerting user about upcoming events. We can use the blog features in Face book to inform the user about the new arrivals, most borrowed books etc. It is also useful for sending virtual gift for the special occasion about the student or faculty.

2. **You Tube:** It has certain user friendly features like play back, quality codes, 3D videos, content accessibility, etc. It is useful in libraries for developing Digital Video Library, Library website may share the most downloaded video relevant to a celebration like Librarians day, environmental day, teachers day, father's

day etc. It is also useful for uploading institutional events, videos i.e. guest lectures. Important celebration / meet like conference, seminar, library guide, library orientation etc.

3. **Flickr:** It is an image hosting social media service provider. Flikrs supports the sharing videos, photographs to all or to a group, or to an individual and provides tools for organising the photographs. Flickrs is a powerful photo storing & sharing social media tool available for free therefore librarian can use this tool to store, share and distribute new images/photos of library collections i. e. cover page of new arrivals of both books as well as journals can be disseminated to users via Flickr.

4. **Library Thing:** It is social cataloguing network is great for libraries and librarians can catalogue along with Amazon, the Library of congress, and more than 200 other libraries around the world. Librarian will get recommendations and easy tagging as well. It is freely available tool, it also allows a library to add 200 titles without any fee and charges.

5. **Twitter:** Ii is a micro blogging application, to keep users and staff updated on daily

activities, like frequently updated collections. Users can utilize this platform to type

in short messages or status update. Librarians can use this platform to give user firsthand information about new arrivals, current content.

6. **MySpace:** It is most popular social networking sites, which primarily have a social function allowing people to make friends, talk online and share resources. In academic institutions where the students are; libraries have taken advantage of this site to post, calendar, custom, catalogue search tools, and blog features to improve their presence.

7. **LinkedIn:** It is useful for professionals is a great way to get library patron connected with the people that can help them find information. Librarians can get users connected with specialists in their particular field of interest via LinkedIn. Librarians can use this service such as Strategic Dissemination of Information.

Advantages of use of Social Networking sites (SNS)

Following are the advantages:

- Most of the social networking tools are available free of cost.
- Social network sites requires minimum training
- It allows user to create, connect, contribute and share information
- It helps libraries to get closer to the users.
- It helps Students to use library
- It is way to grab the attention of new users.

- SNS helps students in locating library resources

Disadvantages of use of social networking sites (SNS)

Following are the Disadvantages:

- Lack of time for using social networking site
- Inadequate funding for libraries
- Inadequate library staff
- Failure of Electricity
- Slow speed of Internet
- Lack of training opportunities for library staff
- Lack of funding for libraries

Conclusion:

Social Networking Sites allow its participants to connect with each other and build relations among people who have the same interests. Social networking sites enable users to share and upload different types of photos, music & videos that they like to share with others. Use of social networking site in libraries can promote the users, services, resources, events and communications. In the age of ICT, changing needs of library users, library needs to be changed accordingly. Due to the introduction and advancement in the internet and World Wide Web, libraries in the present era are shifting to virtual libraries and because of this reason the frequency of the actual visitors to the library is reducing day by day. Therefore libraries should be well equipped with advance internet services.

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SOCIAL NETWORKS USE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *Social networking is a social structure that lets the user interact and work collaboratively with other users, including the ability to browse, search, invite friends to connect and interact with web world. The social networking and its application to Academic library services for a pro-active awareness and training to educate both the LIS professional and the Teaching Faculty, Students and Research Scholars on the in valuable importance of utilizing social networking in academic library services in digital environment.*

Keywords: Social Networks, Academic Libraries, Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Del.icio.us, Digg, MySpace

Introduction

Now a day's Information Communication Technology is approach to transmitting the idea or thought or information between one to another and understanding through the interaction, in other words it is the act of sharing or exchanging information, ideas or feelings. There are various technique to communication that establish through the network, web technologies are creating more friendly, social and fun environments for retrieving and sharing information and one of such Social networking websites are a good example of communication network.

Some of the social media websites: Social Bookmaking. (**Del.icio.us, Blinklist, Simpy**)

Interact by, tagging websites and searching through websites bookmarked by other people. A) Social News. (**Digg, Propeller, Reddit**) Interact by voting for articles and commenting on them B) Social Networking. (**Facebook, Hi5, Last.FM**) Interact by adding friends, commenting on profiles, joining groups and having discussions. c) Social Photo and Video Sharing. (**YouTube, Flickr**) Interact by sharing photos or videos and commenting on user submissions. d) Wikis. (**Wikipedia, Wikia**) and also **MySpace, Facebook, Hi5. Friendster, Orkut, Bebo and Tagged** Interact by adding articles and editing existing articles.

Definition of term

Social networks have been variously defined and often used interchangeably with social media (SM) and social networking sites (SNS). A social network represents relationships and flows between people, groups, organizations, animals, computers or other information/knowledge processing entities.

According to Computing Dictionary (2011), "Social networking site as any website designed to allow multiple users to publish content of them. The information may be on any subject and may be for consumption by friends, mates, employers, employees just to mention a few."

Boyd and Ellison (2007) define "social networking sites as Web-based services that allow individuals to having three common elements (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site".

A social networking is an online service, platform or site that focuses on building and reflecting of social network or social relations among people who share interests and activities. Social networking often involves grouping specific individuals or organizations together. Social network provides a quick, low tech method to generate, maintain web based subject guides and act as communication tools to enable social interaction among LIS Professionals. Most social network services are web based and provide means for users to interact over the internet. They interact, share and exchange resources by social networks. It promotes free flow of information and sharing of resources beyond boundaries.

- **Features of Social Networking Services**

Social networking in the field of information landscape can be great contributor to the field of information poor society. It has several unique features that can serve the user community where availability of resource is a great challenge to library field. Library should experiment and come forward to accept this new budding technology. It has some major features like social collaboration, easy surfing, more participation, private messaging can be easily possible by communicating thousands networks, discussion forums, events management, blogging and commenting, media uploading, multimedia enabled, interactive and collaborative learning are some of the important features that you can see in social networking.

- **Advantages of Social Networking:**
1. Worldwide Connectivity
2. Commonality of Interest
3. Real-Time Information Sharing
4. Free Advertising
5. Increased News Cycle Speed

- **Disadvantages of Online Social Communities:**
1. Face to Face Connections are endangered
2. Cyber bullying and Crimes against Children
3. Risks of Fraud or Identity Theft
4. Time Waster

5. Corporate Invasion of Privacy

6. Negative Health Consequences

7. Diminishing Privacy

- **Social Networking Tools its possible implication in Academic Libraries:**

Social networking tools helps academic librarian to share information with Research Scholars and students in the easiest way for academic library environment. Academic Librarian can use in three broad categories for serving the user in library and information services. The major three are Information communication, Knowledge distribution n and knowledge organization

A. Information Communication:

In the Digital era academic librarian can keep constant touch and effective interaction with Teaching Faculty, Students and Research Scholars in online collaborative environment.

1.MySpace: MySpace (http://www.myspace.com) and Facebook (http://www.facebook.com) are extremely popular social networking sites which primarily have a social function allowing people to make friends, talk online and share resources.

2. Facebook: one of the best social media site frequented by students, Facebook is librarian friendly. Group communication among patrons can be possible in web 2.0.

3. Ning: Librarian can use this tool to get connected with students, Academic library associations, and more. You can also use it to share information with many people at a time.

4. 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.

5. Meebo: Network and assist students on Meebo, no matter what IM client they use. Online chatting or virtual reference service in library can impacted by professionals to clients.

6. 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.

7. 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.

B. Information Distribution: Information dissemination and sharing is the major part and crucial area where Academic LIS professionals should looks seriously while considering and designing library activities in modern digital age. User Satisfaction is first priority by providing right information at the right time in a right way .

1. 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 with in 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.

2. YouTube: Library video and e-learning tutorials, events and others video library services can be effectively promote and webcast through YouTube.

3. TeacherTube: Teacher Tube, which is a YouTube for teachers, presents an excellent opportunity for instructor-librarian collaboration. Instructors can guide students to helpful library resources, and vice versa.

4. Second Life: On Second Life, you can create a virtual library with streamed media, discussions, classes, and more**.**

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Footnote: On Footnote, you'll get access to original historical documents, and can update them with your own content and insights. You can even find personal anecdotes and experiences you won't find in reference books.

8. Community Walk: Community Walk offers a geographical way to interpret text and events. You can use it for instruction, such as showing someone where to find a book, or walk them through a historical and geographical timeline.

9. 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 (R&D) activities.

10. 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.

11. StumbleUpon: Another way to find great content is with StumbleUpon. You can channel surf the Internet to find useful content, research tools, and more.

12. 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.

C. Knowledge Organization: Social software can helps 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 cab effectively in library and information centre for patrons as:

1. aNobii: Social networking site like aNobii helps book lovers to share reviews and

recommendations. It also prepare due date alerts, lending, and discussions.

2. 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.

3. Netvibes: In Netvibes' new Ginger beta, you can create a public page that can be viewed

by anyone. 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 blogs**.**

4. 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.

5. LibraryThing: This social cataloging network is great for librarians, and you can catalog

along with Amazon, the Library of Congress, and more than 300 other libraries around the

world. You'll get recommendations and easy tagging as well.

6. lib.rario.us: Another social cataloging site, you can put media such as books, CDs, and

journals on display for easy access and tracking (Hupp, 2008).

- **Wikis** are used in academic libraries *inter alia* to develop subject guides and archive past reference questions or queries on library services. Wikis are also used for promoting and managing internally produced resources such as committee

minutes, procedures, rules, policies and so forth.

- **Instant Messaging (IM*)*** are applications that allow for real time communication. Many academic libraries use IM to enhance their reference service delivery processes because they allow them to respond instantly to enquiries from their clients.

- **Conclusion:**

Social networking sites proved a vast area for communication with others, which are online network. SNS in library can be used productively but it has thread to user to using without circumspection knowledge and skills and providing the right information to the user at the right time, which in fact has been our motto from ever since. There are many challenges facing Academic Libraries exacerbated by the fact that they are already struggling with diminishing resources. The expectations of social media in Academic libraries have been very high in the library field, and much advocated in Library 2.0 literature and using of various Social Media Networks . The effectively use of SNS in library training and awareness program should be given to users and professionals prospectively about applications, benefits and risks associated with social networking sites.

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SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS AND ITS IMPLICATION IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY SERVICES

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Abstract: - *Social media is a controversial topic in today's society. In the current social media tools have become important communication tools for attract everyone with its unique features of update information. In this 21st Century, where a paradigm shift in communicating library services to users is evident, a modern and contemporary tool would be needed to promote library and information resources and services. Social media are modern and contemporary new media for effective promotion of library and information services in the technological era. Social media tools are important in each and every discipline now days. The Library and its services are mostly dependable on social media in this internet age. It acts as a media between the library resources and its users. In Present paper the author highlights the different social media tools, its advantages in Library & role of librarian's in social media environment.*

Keywords: Social Media, Social Media tools, Advantages, Library services, Role of Librarian.

I)   INTRODUCTION:-

We live in an age of Social media; social networking makes online connection, where as a social media provides a venue for broadcasting information with people. Social media tool have merged as a popular medium for providing new sources of information and rapid communication.

The use of social media has become very popular. People of various ages are very much connected with the social media. Libraries are intending to use social media for better advertisement and better communication.

Social Media emerged from information communication technology in means

of a network of people who interact with the society. Social media has changed the way in which society as a whole work, and move particularly the way in which librarians are able to do their jobs. The role of librarians is increasingly becoming important as it involves gathering and repacking the information which is largely coming from the social media environment. The use of social media sites like facebook, MySpace, Flickr, YouTube etc has gradually increased in the library professionals. It is needs of time to change to meet the growing needs of our end users. In libraries or library services social media plays an important role and it gives a good number of opportunities for libraries, but also with many challenges.

II)   DEFINITION OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media is the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. Websites and application dedicated to forums, micro blogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curation (social curation is collaborative sharing of Web content organized around one or more particular themes or topics), and wikis are among the different types of social media. Defined broadly, social media encompasses communications and experiences that are: Distributed electronically by organizations and individuals Consumed on desktop and mobile devices, shared electronically and in print by diverse individuals discussed by an

engaged population. Today, social media is commonly encountered in the context of online software applications like Face book, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, and Flickr where text, media, links, and opinions are shared, discussed, and redistributed.

III) OBJECTIVES OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARIES

¬   Librarians can tweet about events of daily activitues in the library.

¬   To update the new books, journals and other and new arrivals in library members of interest.

¬   The Using instant messenger apps also library staff can send alert messages to the library

- Librarians can tweet about events of daily activities in the library.

- To update the new books, journals and new arrivals in library members of interest.

- The Using instant messenger apps also library staff can send alert messages to the library

    Patron's for discharge of books and fine reminder.

- You tube channel for the library and host events and live Programs taking place in library.

- Sharing library programs photos using with photo sharing tools like as flicker, Pinterest.

- Create a library patron groups for sharing information by using tools like WhatsApp, Telegram

- To share the public or private messages related to the library and its services.
- To create groups of the library and its users to discuss the new age of information or services.

IV) ADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARIES

Following are some advantages for librarians and libraries when using social media are as follows

- Financially the costs of using social media are perceived to be low;
- It requires little training;
- It promotes library services and disseminates news quickly, delivering this information more directly to library users;
- It increases engagement and attractions with library users;
- It helps gather feedback to enhance user services;
- The promotion of library holdings via social media can help increase usage of content;
- It enhances communication both within the library and with other department;
- It can be used for outreach activities through onward sharing, well beyond the institution itself, helping build connections and reputation more broadly.

V) SOCIAL MEDIA & LIBRARIES:

All kind of libraries whether they are public, academic or special or community libraries serving a specific community. Digital

revolution along with the internet made is possible for users to access the resources they need without really visiting the library, forcing libraries to think of alternate ways to reach and remind the patrons about their presence.

Social Media Tools its possible implication in Academic Libraries:

The future of social media in the library It is difficult to predict how social media and its use will evolve, There is little doubt that use of social media is well on its way to becoming an integral part of how people communicate with each other in the 21st century. A more integrated future is imagined, with the library services and collaborations becoming more deeply embedded with external sites. Many librarians see their role becoming one of helping users find paths through complex content, and directing them towards making useful connections as efficiently as possible. However many felt that social media would become more important for library in future. (Talor and Francis2014).

Social Media provides more opportunities to reach the user community, target specific audiences and give users a chance to interact with library. Statistics of Social Media usage

in libraries shows that there are nearly 700 million active Facebook users, over 100 million Linkedin members, 5 billion+ images on Flicker, 24 million pages on Wikipedia, 300 million Twitter users posting over 7,000 tweets per second, over 2.9 billion hours of YouTube watching per month. Libraries can market their services and products using different Social Media platforms; for example, publicize their different upcoming events and newly acquired information materials through the Facebook. Different programs such as, conferences and workshops can be marketed by uploading videos on the YouTube. The pictures of different library events and services can be shared using Flicker. Blogs can be used to market library services among distance learners. Twitter and IM (Instance Messaging) can be used to market a library's reference/research services. Using such tools, libraries can publicize newly acquired material and create service alerts. In marketing library and information services, the most-widely used Social Media platforms are as follows

Facebook:

Most popular social media tool is Facebook because it is user- friendly, with many applications like JSTOR search, World Cat, and much more. Librarians can interact with users to know their information need. Libraries try to link some of these specialized library applications through Facebook.

MySpace: In Academic institutions where the students are using social media; libraries have taken advantage of this sites to post, calendar, custom catalog search tools, and blog features to improve their presence.

Blogs: Here, librarians can periodically post messages; share information on a particular subject or issue, and allow users to contribute to content. They can write articles, news on topical issues and expect an instant reaction from their users.

Wikis: Is a free online encyclopedia that gives a background knowledge and definition of concepts. It offers a platform for users to access, edit and contribute content. This is a collaborative web page for developing web content.

LinkedIn: Librarians can get patrons connected with specialists in their particular field of interest via LinkedIn. Librarians can use this platform to render specialized services such as Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI).

Twitter: A micro blogging application, to keep staff and patrons updated on daily activities, like frequently updated collections. Users can utilize this platform to type in short messages or status update. Librarians can use this platform to give users firsthand information on the on-going national elections. Users can send Instant Messages (IM) on complaints or ask questions on a particular issue and get a feedback on the spot using twitter.

YouTube: In institutions in India, events such as important highlights of inaugural lectures, conferences and workshops are disseminated via YouTube.

Flickr: Librarians can use this tool to share and distribute new images of library collections. Cover page of new arrivals of both books and journals can be disseminated to users via Flickr.

Library Thing: A tool that enriches the library OPAC. Once an account is created, a list of books with ISBNs is sent to Library Thing which sends back a piece of code which is pasted into the footer of the Library OPAC.

VI) SOCIAL MEDIA WEBSITES: Answered the questions of what is social media, we can move on to social media websites. Because social media is such a broad term, it covers a large no. of websites. But the one common link between these websites is that you are able to internet with the websites and interact with other visitors.

Examples of Social Media Websites:

Social Bookmaking: (Del.ici, us, Blinklist, Simpy) interest by tagging websites and searching through websites bookmarked by other people.

Social News: (Digg. Propelles, Reddit) interact by voting for articles and community on them. Social Networking: (Facebook, Hi5, Last.FM) adding friends, community on profiles, joining groups and having discussions.

Social Photos or Video Sharing: (YouTube, Flickr) by sharing photos or videos and community on user submissions.

Wikis:

(Wikipedia, Wiki) by adding articles and editing existing articles. The major aim and motto of any libraries presence on social media is being there where our patrons are. Now a day

User's have no time to come and spend hours in the library. Social Media emerges as a remedy for this. It is observed that librarians are using social media potentially for

- Outreach purpose
- Promotion and marketing of library services.
- Making announcements.
- Reference Services.
- Creating discussion threads.
- Networking with other libraries.

Social media and Social Networking

In today's world social networks had its impact on every sphere of life of human beings facebook, Twitter, my space and LinkedIn are web sites that are frequently talked about in the news, online and in conversation. When trying to define social networking, one might think of beautifully decorated web pages that describe someone and what's they like to do for the purpose of making friends, but a social networking definition can be complete without talking about the other aspects of these websites.

VII) CHALLENGES OF USING SOCIAL MEDIA:

- Social Media can require considerable time commitment from library staff.
- Social Media can require technological expertise for example customizing applications to provide access to online catalogue.
- It can be a challenge for librarians to use an informal but presentable tone or deliver social media content in a bilingual or multilingual region.
- Levels of interest in and skills with using Social Media vary enormously across library staff.
- There are limited funds to support more advanced Social Media usage /features and the training that would be required to enable this.
- A library needs to work hard to maintain engagement with library users and attract popularity.
- It can be difficult to maintain library branding for content/resources made accessible via Social Media.
- There are potential copyright issues when using Social Media such as YouTube to build collections.
- External factors such as internet connectivity, technological infrastructure and government restrictions on the use of Social Media may restrict access.
- On the subject of an appropriate tone for Social Media communications most.

VIII) LIBRARIANS ROLE IN SOCIAL MEDIA MANAGEMENT:

Time is rapidly running out for librarians to confront the ethical issues inherent to social media of the benefit of the information users. Social media are controlled by third parties they represent a space whose owners create the parameters for what is possible. Even on MySpace, where users can use html to customize most profile features, including adding new graphics and videos, there are limits to how much control they can truly exert. While most libraries do not have the budget for services advertisements, many librarians are beginning to recognize the power of these social media and are working hard to integrate them into their outreach efforts by creating profiles that allow them to interact with their patrons in the new space (Young, 2008). Some are even going further than creating simple profiles and integrating services such as catalog searching technologies directly into their social media (Farkas, 2007).

CONCLUSION:

In the academic environment libraries do play an important role. Libraries and the services provided by them are in changing mode. Librarians need to upgrade themselves with this changing scenario. Librarians should take interest and try to get knowledge about using Social Media for effective services. Social Media can help libraries to maximize their services and to reach at maximum users with ease. Libraries need to upgrade themselves with this changing scenario.

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APPLICATION OF SOCIAL NETWORKING TOOLS IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The exchange of thoughts, messages, or information as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior is called communication. Information and communication technology are added advantages in the hands of library professionals in the current scenario. Information and Commutation Technology (ICTs) has ushered in a histrionic change in the realm of information communication in the recent time. The evolution of internet and World Wide Web has transformed the whole globe and present a new way of communication. The limitless connectivity and potential to create an open social order and system of interaction and collaboration have been made possible only because of information and communication technology. We can see the impact of ICT in every walk of life. As everyone needs information pin pointedly and in time. Social Networking Sites are very popular in the society; it allows users to share ideas, pictures, posts, interests with people in their network. It provides an innovative and effective way of connecting users all over the world. SNSs such as LinkedIn, Myspace, Facebook, Twitter, Blogs set up personal communities allow users to view profiles of their friends which are widely used worldwide and very popular in India too.*

Keywords: Social, network, networking mobile, tools.

Introduction: Now a day's Information Communication Technology is approach to transmitting the idea or thought or information between one to another and understanding through the interaction, in other words it is the act of sharing or exchanging information, ideas or feelings. There are various technique to communication that establish through the network, web technologies are creating more friendly, social and fun environments for retrieving and sharing information and one of such Social networking websites are a good example of communication network and it is a social structure that lets the user interact and work collaboratively with other users. Although people have been using the internet to connect

with others since the early 1980s, it is only in the last decade that social networking services have proliferated and their use has become a widespread practice – particularly amongst young people and changing the ways in which people use and engage with the internet and with each other. Young people particularly are quick to use the new technology in ways which increasingly blur the boundaries between their online and offline activities. The uniqueness of this social networking is to share information among users ranging from highly personal to academic interests of the participants and it has become one of the largest platform in the world for sharing real time information and its possible uses for LIS Professionals and to assess how much real transformation this technology can deliver, while deflating reaffirmation and singling out the real assessment of these innovations.

Why Social Networking?

Social networking has become one of the most important parts of our daily life which enables us to communicate with each other. Social media is a great way to protect and build our digital reputations. Social networking tools make it possible for us to be proactive in maintaining, building and protecting your personal brand and help spread word-of-mouth about our books. Social networking is very informative, entertaining and it also aware us about various situations or events which are going on in the society or in the world at large (Paul, Kumarjit. 2014). Social networking

facilitates us to also enhance our viewpoints as it enables us certain interactive learning activities also. Social networking is a platform where our creations and thoughts are presented to a huge lot of masses.

Common characteristics of Social media Tools as unanimously understood by most scholars

- Interactive: Social media facilitates interaction and engagement between/among users. This improves communication and relationships. Social networks are no longer used for charting and forums only. For example face book offers applications that allow participants to play games or challenge a friend to a chess tournament. SMTs now offer more remarkable platforms that allow for discussing and sharing of valuable issues like academics and business strategies. Social networks have become more than just entertainment but ways of connecting and sharing services while enjoying fun with friends.

- User-Centered: Online social networks are developed and directed by the users. Without the users, the network would be an empty space filled with empty forums, applications, and chat rooms. Through conversations and content, users keep populating these sites. This makes social networks exciting and dynamic to users.

- Community-driven: Social networks are built and thrive from community concepts. Just like communities or social groups worldwide are founded on common beliefs or hobbies, social networks are based on the same principle. Within most modern online social networks today, you'll find sub-communities of people who share similar commonalities/interests or have common background. These may include alumni of a particular high school, backers' association, professions, etc. This exercise does not only help participants discover new friends with similar interest in that community, but can also helps them to reconnect with old friends they had lost contact with many years ago.

- Flexible: Social media features can easily be manipulated or tailored to meet specific needs of any user group.

- Relationships: The more relationships one has or makes within the network, the more established one becomes towards the center of that network. Any update one makes on their page reaches out across a network of contacts and sub-contacts much larger than one may realize.

Social media or social networkings are becoming an integral part of academic library services. It has been recognized that through the milieu of library 2.0 technologies. Social media enables library services via connection, communication and collaboration with users. Library and Information science professional can use social networking tools into three broad activities in library and information service. These three activities are information communication, knowledge communication and knowledge distribution. These are mentioned below:

Information Communication

1. My Space: It has an area where LIS professionals can post their blog entries. With use of this tool we can advertise and promote library and Information products and services. Due to its popularity and different classic features, internet marketers, online entrepreneurs', publisher use this tool for advertisement and marketing.

2. Facebook: Today facebook is use d by LIS professionals for communication with each other. Many LIS professionals on Facebook publish profile, update create professional group and express their interest as they related to their jobs and educational background.

3. Ning: By this networking tool we get connected with students, library association, and more. It is used to share information with many people at a time.

4. Blog: By creating blog LIS professionals are able to disseminate information to lots of people at one time. We can update student on new collections, promote library evens and programs, post new book reviews and book award list, and create online discussion.

5. Twitter: Twitter is more interesting platform than phone or e-mails its gives staffs a better picture of their impact on others. Twitter is a microblogging application, to keep staff and patrons updated on daily activities.

6. 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 it you, faculty, author, historians or other sources, they can be find on the LinkedIn network.

7. LIS Link: This Particular tool is designed for LIS professionals by a LIS professional. It is most popular and biggest social network in the field of Library and Information Science in India. It's a forum for the librarians regarding events, announcements, jobs, vacancies, book review, and information of new books. Its provide discussion with subject expert.

Information Distribution

1. Fliekr: Is image distribution social networking site. We can share new image collections, create new image sets with metadata, as well as take advantage of many plugins available for fliekr users. Library professionals can use this tool to share captured images of various workshops, conference, and any other activity organized within the campus.

2. YouTube: YouTube is one of an emerging class of tools that allows its users to form communities and share around their content E-learning tutorials, events and other online library services effectively promoted and webcast through YouTube. LIS professional can use YouTube to upload the personal video online.

3. TeacherTube: TeacherTube, which is a YouTube for teachers, present an excellent opportunity for instructor-Librarian collaboration. Instruction can guide student to helpful library resources and vice versa.

4. Second Life: Second Life is a platform whose imagination is beyond limit. LIS professionals can use this tool to create virtual library with streamed media, discussions, classes and more.

5. Wikipedia: Wikipedia is online encyclopedia updated by users. LIS professionals can use this tool to provide general knowledge or basic explanation of something useful information to the users because it is very quick and easy to find the relevant information without spoiling valuable time through Google search.

Knowledge Organization

1. aNobii: This site for book lovers is a place to share reviews and recommendations. You can also take advantage of due date alerts, lending and discussions.

2. Library Things: This social cataloguing network is great for librarians and you can catalogue with Amazon, the Library of congress, and more than 200 libraries

around the world. Web 2.0 software to display special grouping of books and connect them to other readers' choice.

3. Netvibes: A personalized dash board publishing platform for the web. In Netvibes new Gingerbeta you can create a public page that can be viewed by anyone you can use it to help guide patrons to helpful internet sources, newsfeed and many more.

Advantages of Social Networking: The significant advantage is:

1. Worldwide Connectivity
2. Commonality of Interest
3. Real-Time Information Sharing
4. Free Advertising
5. Increased News Cycle Speed

Disadvantages of Online Social Communities: While up using SNS, there is some negativity is also like:

1. Face to Face Connections are endangered
2. Cyber bullying and Crimes against Children
3. Risks of Fraud or Identity Theft
4. Time Waster
5. Corporate Invasion of Privacy
6. Negative Health Consequences
7. Diminishing Privacy

Conclusion:

Social networking tool has given us a great way to protect and build our digital reputations. These tools enable library professionals to pull-out

themselves out of the dark ages of the traditional pre-Internet era and put themselves into the today's ICT era. The success of any social networking sites ranges from tiny to big mainly depends on its users interests, contributions, and motivations along with information and communication technology which is the backbone that makes our life become easier to communicate and exchange ideas/ thoughts/ information to fulfill a particular community requirements. Today with these tools it is very easy of searching conversations, the ability to set alerts to help us monitor our names, the constant availability of learning opportunities, job opportunities and many more ways to communicate and interact with others. The popularity of social networking sites has come with its unique features that are frequently used by the users of many organizations.

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SOCIAL NETWORKING

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Abstract: - *The social networks are distributed across various computer networks. The social networks are inherently computer network, linking people, organization & knowledge. Social networking services vary in format & the number of features. They can incorporate a range of new information & communication tools, operating on desktops & on laptops, on mobile devices such as tablet, computers & smartphones. They may future digital photo, video sharing & "Web logging" diary entries online, online community services are sometimes considered social-network services by programmers & users, though in broader sense, a social network service usually provides an individual centered service whereas online community services are group centered. Defined as "websites that facility the building of a network of contacts in order to exchange various types of content online." Social networking sites provide, a space for interaction to continue beyond a person interactions.*

Keywords: Facebook, Google, Organization, Site, Networking Services, Circle, Linkedin

Introduction: Social networking sites allow users to share ideas, digital photos & videos, posts & to inform others about online or real world activities & events with people in their network. While in person social networking such as gathering a village market to talk about events. Depending on the social media platform, members may be able to contact any other member. In other cases, members can contact anyone they have a connection to & subsequently anyone that contact has a connection to & so on. The success of social networking services can be seen in their dominance in society today. With Facebook having a massive 2.13 billion active monthly users & an average of 1.4 billion daily active users in 2017. Linkedin, a career oriented social

networking service, generally requires that a member personally known another member in real life. before they contact them online, some services require members to have a preexisting connections to contact other members.

- Socializing social network services used primarily for socializing with existing friends.

- Online social networks are decentralized distributed computer networks where users communicate with each other through internet services.

- Networking social network services used primarily for non social interpersonal communication.

- Social navigation social network services used primarily for helping users to find specific information / resources.

Definition :-

- There is a variety of social networking services available online.

- Social networking services are web 2.0, internet-based applications.

- User generated content (U.G.C.) is the lifeblood of social networking services.

- Users create services - specific profiles for the site or app that are designed & maintained by the SNS organization.

- Social networking services facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

The variety & evolving range of stand alone & built in social networking services in the online space introduces a challenge of definition. Furthermore, the idea that these services are defined by their ability to bring people together & provides too broad definition. Such a broad definition would suggest that the telegraph & telephone were social networking services - not the Internet technologies. Scholars are intending to describe, the terminology is also unclear, with some referring to social networking services as social media.

Organization	-	Site
Facebook	-	www.facebook.com
Google	-	Plus.google.com

Linkedin	-
	www.linkedin.com
Instagram	-
	www.instagram.com
pinterest	-
	www.pinterest.com
snapchat	-
	www.snapchat.com
Twitter	-
	www.twitter.com
You tube	-
	www.youtube.com

Social Networking Services -

1) Science

2) Education

3) Professional use

4) Curriculum use

5) Leaning use

6) Constraints

7) Social interaction

8) Business model

9) Trading network

10) Hosting service

11) Employment

12) Grossrots organizing

13) Positive correlates

14) Spamming

15) Privacy

16) Data mining

17) Notifications

18) Access to information

19) Impact on employability

20) Potential for misuse

21) Unauthorised access

22) Risk for child safety

23) Trolling

24) Online bullying

25) Interpersonal communication

26) Psychological effects of social networking

27) Patents

28) Worker's rights

29) Decentralised architecture

30) Virtual identity suicide

Facebook :-

Facebook was initially launched by five students of Horvard university in 2004 for the

students of this institute only by 2008. It was the most widely used social networking site. It now has a billion users world wide. Facebook provides a wide array of features & application including instant messaging, photo & video sharing, games & much more.

Facebook groups - These groups allow a number of people to come to together online to share information & discuss specific subjects.

Google :-

Pronounced as Google Plus was launched in 2011. It is a combination of some of Google Inc.'s previously existing services with some new services.

Circles :-

For grouping individuals according to common interest / other criteria.

Linkedin :-

Started in 2003 & has become the premier business oriented social networking site. Although not nearly as large as facebook, google. It is largest social networking site focusing on business professional. It has well over 100 million users. It provides tools to maintain business, contacts, develop extended business networks,

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11) Wikipedia

INNOVATIVE PRACTICES IN LIBRARY EDUCATION THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKING TECHNOL.

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Abstract: - *Academics Social networking sites have created a new social dimension where scholar can increase their educational and research awareness by keeping in touch with people having some research area, making subject networks and gathering information on current research and research in progress in their subject interested. Alternatively referred to as a virtual community or profile site, a social network is a website that brings people together to talk, share ideas and interests, or make new friends. This type of collaboration and sharing of data is often referred to as social media. Unlike traditional media that is often created by no more than 10 people, social media sites contain*

Keywords: Innovative, Libraries, Education, Social Networking,Technologies

Definition

What is Social networking.

1) Show the associations between individuals and facilitate the acquisition of new Social networking is the use of internet-based social media programs to make connections with friends, family, classmates, customers and clients. Social networking can be done for social purposes, business purposes or both. The programs contacts. Examples of social networking have included Facebook, LinkedIn, Classmates.com and Yelp.

2) A social structure made of nodes that are generally individuals or organizations. A social network represents relationships and flows between people, groups, organizations, animals, computers or other information/knowledge processing entities. The term itself was coined in 1954 by J. A. Barnes.

Examples of social networks.

1) Bebo (http://www.bebo.com/) - A popular social networking site where users can share photo's, stories, their journal, and more with friends and family privately or publicly on the Internet.

2) Classmates (http://www.classmates.com/) - One of the largest and most used websites that brings together and allows people who graduated from high school and allows you to keep in touch with them and any future reunions.

3) Facebook (http://www.facebook.com/) - The most popular social networking websites on the Internet. Facebook is a popular destination for users to setup their own personal web pages, connect with friends, share pictures, share movies, talk about what you're doing, etc.

4) Friendster (http://www.friendster.com/) - A popular social network that brings together friends, family, and allows you to meet new people who share similar interests to you from all over the world.

5) Google+ (http://plus.google.com/) - The latest social networking service from Google.

6) LinkedIn (http://www.linkedin.com/) - One of the best if not the best locations to connect with current and past co-workers and potentially future employers.

7) MySpace (http://www.myspace.com/) - One of the most popular social networks and one of the most viewed website on the Internet. See the MySpace definition for further information about this service.

8) Orkut (http://www.orkut.com/) - A popular service from Google that provides you a location to socialize with your friends and family, and meet new acquaintances from all around the world.

9) Path (http://path.com/) - A mobile only social network that allows you to keep in contact with your closest friends and family.

10) Pinterest (http://www.pinterest.com/) - An upcoming and popular picture and sharing service that allows anyone to easily share pictures, create collections, and more.

11) StumbleUpon (http://www.stumbleupon.com/) - Another very popular community of Internet users who vote for web pages they like and dislike and allows users to create their own personal page of interesting sites they come across. See the StumbleUpon definition for additional information about this service.

12) Twitter (http://www.twitter.com/) - Another fantastic service that allows users to post 140 character long posts from their phones and on the Internet. A fantastic way to get the pulse of what's going on around the world.

13) Yik Yak - Smartphone social network that connects users who are in close to each other.

14) YouTube (http://www.youtube.com/) - A great network of users posting video blogs or Vlog's and other fun and interesting videos.

Social networking service

A social networking service (also social networking site or SNS) is a platform to build social networks or social relations among people who share similar interests, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections. A social network service consists of a representation of each user (often a profile), his or her social links, and a variety of additional services such as career services. Social network sites are web-based services that allow individuals to create a public profile, create a list of users with whom to share connections, and view and cross the connections within the system. Most social network services are web-based and provide means for users to interact over the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging. Social network sites are varied and they incorporate new information and communication tools such as mobile connectivity, photo/video/sharing and blogging. Online community services are sometimes considered a social network service, though in a broader sense, social network service usually means an individual-cantered service whereas online community services are group-cantered. Social networking sites allow users to share ideas, pictures, posts, activities, events, and interests with people in their network.

Social networks and library users

The European Southern Observatory uses social networks to engage people in astronomical observations.

The advent of social networking platforms may also be impacting the way(s) in which learners engage with technology in general. For a number of years, Prensky's (2001) dichotomy between Digital Natives and Digital Immigrants has been considered a relatively accurate representation of the ease with which people of a certain age range—in particular those born before and after 1980—use technology. Prensky's theory has been largely disproved, however, and not least on account of the burgeoning popularity of social networking sites and other metaphors such as White and Le Cornu's "Visitors" and "Residents" (2011) are greater currency.

The use of online social networks by school libraries is also increasingly prevalent and they are being used to communicate with potential library users, as well as extending the services provided by individual school libraries.

Social networks and their educational uses are of interest to many researchers. According to Livingstone and Brake (2010), "Social networking sites, like much else on the Internet, represent a moving target for researchers and policy makers." Pew Research Center project, called Pew Internet, did a USA-wide survey in 2009 and in 2010 February published that 47% of American adults use a social networking website. Same survey found that 73% of online teenagers use SNS, which is an increase from 65% in 2008, 55% in 2006. Recent studies have shown that social network services provide opportunities within professional education, curriculum education, and learning. However, there are constraints in this area. Researches, especially in Africa, have disclosed that the use of social networks among students have been known to negatively affect their academic life. This is buttressed by the fact that their use constitutes distractions, as well as that the students tend to invest a good deal of time in the use of such technologies.

Professional uses within libraries

Professional use of social networking services refers to the employment of a network site to connect with other professionals within a given field of interest. SNSs like LinkedIn, a social networking website geared towards companies and industry professionals looking to make new business contacts or keep in touch with previous co-workers, affiliates, and clients. Not only does LinkedIn provide a professional social use, but it also encourages people to inject their personality into their profile–making it more personal than a resume. Other network sites are now being used in this manner, Twitter has become [a] mainstay for professional development as well as promotion and online SNSs support both the maintenance of existing social ties and the formation of new connections. Much of the early research on online communities assume that individuals using these systems would be connecting with others outside their pre-existing social group or location, liberating them to form communities around shared interests, as opposed to shared geography. Other researchers have suggested that the professional use of network sites produce "social capital.

Benefits of social Networking /media library

1 If used wisely, social media can be a powerful business tool. Some of the opportunities and benefits of social media can include:

2 Revenue
   The most obvious opportunity is to generate revenue. This can be done through building a community or advertising your products or services within the social media platform. If you choose to advertise in social media, the ads can either link back to your business' social media page or sometimes to your website. This can mean that you're able to benefit from social media without needing to have a channel.

3 Brand   development
   Using social media allows your customers to

connect and interact with your business on a more personal level. If you already have an established brand, social media might be an opportunity to further develop your brand and give your business a voice.

4   Attracting   customers

Social media can be a good way of attracting new customers. For example, when considering social media campaigns, you could try to attract followers with promotions or giveaways. Once you have a good following you can focus on more personalised social media campaigns to encourage them to stay.

5   Research

Even if you think social media is not suited to your business or that you don't have the time, simply logging on to see what your competitors are doing in this space, or finding out what your customers are saying about you might be a valuable exercise.

Disadvantages of social networking.

1) Lacks Emotional Connection

"A couple weeks ago, one of my friends and I got into a fight and she told me all of her feelings as to why she ignored me for two weeks. Assuming it would have been really hard to say it to my face, she sent me a text message. The negative side was I didn't know if she truly felt sorry because I didn't hear it from her. The quality of a conversation using social media is awful because you cannot sense the emotion or enthusiasm from the other person.

2) Gives People a License to be Hurtful

"I do think it has gotten to an extreme point where you can say things you can't say or get away with in person "I'm disappointed whenever I hear about social media being used as a way to hurt people. I wonder if this happens when the writers forget that there are real people behind the screen."

3) Decreases Face-to-Face Communication Skills

"Computer reliance could hurt a person's ability to have a face to face conversation by making it awkward and unusual to hear something and respond with a thoughtful message through the spoken word because of one's dependence on a keyboard to convey a message."

4) Conveys Inauthentic Expression of Feelings

"Social media conversations today are filled with "haha", "LOL", and other exclamations that are meant to represent laughter. This shorthand has become second nature and is often used when the sender is not even smiling, much less laughing, in real life. According to Robin Dunbar, an evolutionary psychologist at Oxford, the actual physical act of laughter, and not the abstract idea of something being funny, is what makes laughing feel so good.

5) Diminishes Understanding and Thoughtfulness

"Since the inception of social networking, the quality of conversations has dropped. I believe that people are spending so much time online that they don't always understand the feeling, emotion and/or character of the person they are talking to.

When you talk to someone through a message or even a voice, you can't always fully understand them."

Consultation

Social network aggregation platforms allow social network members to share social network activities like Twitter, YouTube, Delicious, with other major platforms. All content appears in real time to other members who subscribe to a particular community, which eliminates the need to jump from one social media network to another, trying to keep an eye on one's interests.

Social network aggregation systems can rely on initiation by publishers or by readers. In the publisher-initiated aggregation systems, the publishers combine their own identities, which make their readers see all aggregated content once subscribed. In the reader-initiated systems (such as Windows Phone 7 people hub and Linked Internet UI, the readers combine the identities of others, which has no impact on the publishers or other readers. The publishers can still keep separate identities for different readers.

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USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *This paper Study how college libraries can use Social Media skills to provide library services. The unprecedented technological advancement of the 21st Century, no doubt has impacted on library services globally college library in particular. The Social Media type has gradually crept into the library profession with social sites such as Face book, MySpace, Flicker, YouTube, Library Thing. It has become evident that our services will need to change to meet the growing needs of our end users. This paper is therefore, an attempt to examine the present scenario in library services delivery with these new and emerging technologies. Challenges faced by Indian libraries in the use of these Social Media are investigated and possible college Library Services.*

Keywords: Social Media, Social Networking, Libraries, Library services.

Introduction:

In general term 'Social media' can be used in different area. Social media means of connecting the various internet sources. This article examines how social media tools are being used by some major college libraries across the Educational field. The article is based on data analysis of library use of social media sites and provides some insight into how libraries are engaging with social media.

Objectives of the study:

➢ To provide the use of social media in college library services.

➢ To provide possible implication of social media for marketing and information products services.

➢ To provide programs and services that inform educate.

➢ To utilize social media in library profession.

What is Social Media ?

The best way to define Social Media is to break it down. Media is an instrument on communication, like a newspaper or a radio, so

Social Media would be a social instrument of communication aria.

Social Media Definition :

- "Social Media are primarily Internet-based tools for sharing and discussing information among human beings." – Wikipedia

- "An umbrella term that defines the various activities that integrate technology, social interaction, and the construction of words and pictures." - Anvil Media

Why use social media in the college library?

Social media can be powerful information dissemination tools and offer a way for college libraries to promote their activities, resources and SDI services while allowing a two way dialogue with stakeholders. The core of the work of librarians is the sharing information so this would suggest college librarians are in a unique position to implement and exploit social media to their benefits.

Use of Social Media in College Libraries communicates:

- ➤ The Marketing of library product and services.
- ➤ Specific programs and services.
- ➤ Marketing specific Researcher services programs.
- ➤ To modernize the library image and e-reputation.

- ➤ To reach a new audience of potential users.
- ➤ To push library news and press release.
- ➤ To provide quick updates to users.
- ➤ To build discussion groups and collaborative work.

How works Social Media in Library :

Face book:

Popular now because it is College librarian- friendly, with many applications like JSTOR search, World Cat, and much more. Librarians can interact with users to know their information need. Libraries try to link some of these specialized library applications to Face book.

Blogs:

College librarians can periodically post messages; share information on a particular subject or issue, and allow users to contribute to content. They can write articles,

News on topical issues and expect an instant reaction from their users and researchers.

Wikis:

Is a free online encyclopedia that gives background knowledge? It offers a platform for users to access, edit and contribute to content. This is a collaborative web page for developing web content.

YouTube:

In institutions in overall events such as important highlights of inaugural lectures, conferences and workshops are disseminated via the YouTube.

Twitter:

A some blogging application, to keep staff and patrons updated on daily activities, like frequently updated collections of college libraries. Users can utilize these college libraries to type in short messages or status update. Librarians can use this platform to give users firsthand information on the on-going national level. Users can send instant messages or complaints or ask questions on a particular issue and get a feedback on the spot using twitter.

MySpace:

In college institutions where the students use libraries have taken advantage of this site o post, calendar, custom catalog search tools, and blog features to improve their Knowledge.

Library Thing:

A tool that enriches the college library OPAC. Once an account is created, a list of books with ISBNs and E-ISSN is sent to Library Thing which sends back a piece of code which is pasted into the footer of the Library OPAC.

Website:

In the tool of every website use in college libraries . College institutions where the students are libraries have taken advantage of this site o post, calendar, custom catalog search tools, and blog features of libraries.

Any other tools:

The use of social networking tools enable college librarians to identify library patrons on the social cyberspace.

Conclusions:

The awareness forum such as library orientation, conferences, symposia, workshops should be organized to create awareness among college librarians and users on the social networking services and applications. Provision of stable power supply will encourage and facilitate the effective use of these tools.

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CHALLENGES FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: - *The 21 st century has witness new aspects in the college library administration this paper discuss college libraries in 21st century. The traditional college libraries which were reform of ICT, as well as the libraries that lacked skills necessary for enhancing library services. The paper also presents the Challenges in 21 st century from college libraries use of ICT in library , social networking , Digital Initiatives , Participation in MOOC movement the paper recommends the need for college library change for new dimension .*
Keywords: Challenges- College-library-21st Century.

Introduction:

College library is on the way of changing mode from traditional library to modern library the collection of traditional library consist of books periodicals maps atlases standard and specification trade catalogue reprints etc. mainly in printed format. In traditional college libraries development of collection library services, library activities such as an acquision, cataloguing etc. information storage and retrieved were mainly manually in nature all these opearation are time consuming and required more space and needed sizable number of library staff to perform their duties in this environment. on the another way college libraries in 21st century use information technology, communication technologies, online databases, e-mail services, CD-ROM, multimedia databases, social networking, digital initiatives, massive open online courses through the meet the information at the need of student and faculty members. College library face many challenges in 21 st century and many expectation from students faculty members and society from college librarians.

Challenges of College Libraries in 21th century

The role of college libraries in 21st century has been upgraded as a result of technology the present day libraries are ICT driven because the college libraries are equipped with ICT facilities in this environment college library face the following challenges challenges.

1. Social Networking

2. Digital initiatives from college Library

Social Networking :

College libraries play a very important role in providing service to use social networking site the college library professionals need to take proper training for use the social networking sites and technology properly. The fact is that Face book, LinkedIn, Whatsapp, Twitter, Youtube, are the most popular social networking sites used by librarians to promote library services around the world are convening towards social networking in their daily life. This one of the challenge from college libraries for effective service with the help of social networking.

Digital initiatives from college Library

In August 2014,the government of India approved yet another initiative names " Digital India aiming at making government service more effective and available to all citizens electronically with the advent of online digital learning platforms and technologies like the Moocs Moodle, Artifical intelligence and and Internet of things the learning process has for more enriched the digital technologies shall transform the current education system to be more cost effective accessible rapid Internet penetration surge of smartphones demographic divined the falling cost of online education and the governments digital efforts are driving this growth.

The MOOC movement in India is the development stage "SWAYAM" is a most recent and comprehensive initiative taken by the government of India under Digital India mission

the main objective to launch this platform is to save the education at very large scale and to reach the unreached learners to satisfy their educational needs. UGC in India has also notified in 2017 that MOOC courses are to offer by SWAYAM. National Programme on technology enhanced learning (NPTEL) is joint imitative of seven IIT they are offering online courses in engineering at present from July to Dec. 2018 thewy are offering 269 online courses in various displines.

Conclusion:

In college library and librarian have facing many challenges in 21 st century . Social networking, digital initiatives, MOOC movement are being used as teaching learning tools in higher education. Faculty members of various field would like to collect information during their teaching activity the paper indicates the challenges of college libraries and the effect and utilization of social networks and social media at digital environment.

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SOCIAL MEDIA IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

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Abstract: - *Libraries are intended to use social media for better and smooth function of library and better communication as well as for advertisement. College libraries may use social media for its betterment.*

Out of 845 students (SVKM's NMIMS – SPPSPTM) all students use social media wither for any reasons. So library can avail such opportunity and use it library routine functioning, advertisement and communication as well. Libraries can use to disseminate various various types of information through social media.

Keywords: Social Media, WhatsApp, Libraries

INTRODUCTION:

Along with the rise of electronic and internet resources, users might feel not to step in library in near future. Libraries are known for effective use of technology for users and for libraries. In 2015, the International Telecommunication Union estimated about 3.2 billion people. According to June 2018, **55.1**% of the world's population has internet access. or almost half of the world's population, would be online by the end of the year.

Pupils such as patrons, publishers, vendors, LKIS professionals and IT people who have experience of using web 2.0 tool, so that some knowledge can be shared. Libraries should not only examine how social networking sites can improve their serives to users. But they should also consider these new tools as a communication channel.

DEFINITION:

According to Computing Dictionary (2011), Social Networking sires as websites designs to allows multiple users to publish content of them. The information may be on any subject and may be for consumption by friends, mates, employers, employees just to mention a few. Boyd and Ellision (2007) define social networking sites as web-based services that allow individuals to construct a public or semipublic profile within a bounded system.

POPULAR SOCIAL MEDIA CHANNELS:

1. **Twitter** is messaging service. It allows the user to send messages to friends and family quickly and easily. The ease of posting and sharing information makes twitter user friendly. Librarians can use this platform to share firsthand information on ongoing event.

2. **Instagram** this is most popular app among collegians. Instagram allows users to share photos, videos and quick snaps by adding filters and effects. June 2018. As of that month, the mainly mobile photo sharing network had reached 1 billion monthly active users. Library can use this to share visual collection on various subjects.

3. **WhatsApp** this is most popular and trusted app by the users. This app is used by all age group users. Many Institutions Like School, Colleges, Banks, Private and Government Offices formed the WhatsApp group for internal communication.

4. **Pinterest** and Flicker These are images sharing sites. Images generates awareness or information quotient possess the ability to engage potential customers and community connections. It is one way to create visual collection of library.

5. **Facebook** it is most popular social networking platform in India. Facebook page acts as portal to library. College libraries can use Facebook to provide updates about collection and promotions of electronic and print resources. Libraries can also post library collection development updates, event information. Facebooks allows users to share the information further and also allows to comment on it.

6. **You tube**: Videos of new activities, functions, performances, seminars, Speeches, sports events etc can uploaded on You Tube. Library can also make videos regarding various departments and its services and pin it Library website.

7. **Slide share** it is a way to disseminate information among researchers. Researchers use theses for R&D activities. Slide show presentations for the greater community to access on slide share may create bigger awareness in community.

8. **LinkedIn** – This social networking site is a great way to connect with different library professional and share various information. Weather that's faculty, authors, academician's, or other sources one can find profile of the person.

SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES MOSTLY USED FOR: -

1. Marketing of library product and services.
2. Marketing specific programs and services
3. To modernize the library image and e-reputation.
4. To Reach a new audience of potential users.
5. To push library news.
6. To provide quick updates to users.
7. To spread news and service alert.
8. To teach basic search tools.
9. Ask a librarian.
10. Give students the opportunity to ask question.

CHALLENGES:

1. **Resources Barrier**: Users and library may face Bandwidth problem. All such activities depend upon power supply. College may face financial constraints to run all activities on such social networking sites. Organizational support, outdated devise etc

2. **Lack of training of staff** – Most library staff requires training for handling social networking sites to give effective library service.

3. **Recycling** – with changing technology some multimedia products likely to become obsolete now are difficult to dispose of.

4. **Copyright Issue** – the new exploitation opportunities in digital environment have become challenge to provide copyright protection. There is misconception that content available on internet may be used by anybody without consent of the author, publisher.

CONCLUSION:

Social Media is rapidly developing space. As more people grow up immersed in social media it will become more important for libraries to be present and engage with a focus on developing their brand on existing channels exploring new spaces. Adequate use of technology and internet facilities should be made readily available in all the offices in the college libraries.

Students use social networking to interact with fellow students. They rarely use these services to connect with libraries. It requires proactive approach to be considered as a friend. The type of post is equally important as the number posts. Libraries should keep their Facebook page informal, constantly updated, unique and innovative. Users may not visit library website, but they will surely visit library Facebook page or follow library Instagram account.

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SOCIAL NETWORKING IN LIBRARY

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Abstract: - *Social Networking just began from late 21th Century & growing up rapidly up to date. It verified as a medium of communication with one to another for sharing their experiences & information regarding interest & also helpful to build up long time relationship between individual and group in the field and its services. It may be quietly help to promote the service of Library and Information Centre to develop the proficiency about technology of professional and other side like user.*

Keywords: Web2.0, Library 2.0, Social Network, Social Software, Digital Library 2.0, Social Library, Online Community, Mass friending.

1. Introduction

Information and Commutation Technology (ICTs) has ushered in a histrionic change in the realm of information communication in the recent time. New change that has been crept into the field of information technology following the impact of emerging technologies and global economy has revolutionized the process of reformation among all organizations and their operational set up. As organizations worldwide thrive on modern technologies, the application of web 2.0 domain in the field of Library information and communication has no exception. The web 2.0 domain has been introduced as an experimental field to be accepted and implemented for rendering virtual digital library services to patron. Social Software is quite lucrative before librarian 2.0 to accept, analyze and apply this new booming technology for the maximum benefit of the user 2.0. Professional competency needs to be developed among library professionals to be readily equipped with these social networking tools such as RSS, Wiki, Blogger, flicker, Library Think, Elf and so on. With the introduction of this domain, the credibility and value of librarians will

get a boost. For this, the user needs to be empowered over web 2.0 technologies and services which can be applied for life long learning in the scenario of information landscape.

2. **Social Networking:**

The term "Social Networking" refers to a range of web-enabled/it-enabled software programs that allow users to interact and work collaboratively with other users. It includes ability to browse, search, invite friends to connect and interact, share film reviews, comments, blog entries, favorites, discussions, events, videos, ratings, music, classified ads, tag and classified information and more. A social network allows individual to join and create a personal profile, then formally connect with other users of the systems as social friend. It can be expressed as social connecting sites among the social user in web 2.0 domain. The potential of social networks to be relevant to information seeking and sharing from the more specialist web 2.0 sites. Social network sites as web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system (Boyd, 2007). The newly proposed Deleting Online Predators Act of 2006 states the term "commercial social networking website" means a commercially operated Internet Web site that allows users to create web pages or profiles that provide information about themselves and are available to others users; and offers a

mechanism for communication with other users, such as a forum, chat room, email, or instant messenger (Fitzpatrick, 2006). Social network analysis views social relationships in terms of nodes and ties. Nodes are the individual actors within the networks, and ties are the relationships between the actors. There can be many kinds of ties between the nodes. In its simplest form, a social network is a map of all of the relevant ties between the nodes being studied. The network can also be used to determine the social capital of individual actors. These concepts are often displayed in a social network diagram, where nodes are the points and ties are the lines. Before introducing social network in library , let have look on conceptual approach to web 2.0 and library 2.0 in digital library scenario.

3. **Web 2.0 in Library**

Web 2.0 is the collection of server-based solutions that have allowed the web to become a publishing platform (Abram, 2005). Instead of the traditional one-way form of web authoring, these solutions invite all Internet user to share, collaborate, and contribute in the process of website development. Shortly after releasing the paper, Tim posted a shorter definition of Web 2.0 on one of his company's blog mentioned as '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). 'Web 2.0' simply refers to the emergent generation of web tools and applications. Since its debut in 2004, the Web 2.0 phenomenon has made a significant impact on the information landscape. Social software tools, technologies associated and its services can be given in a brief

4. The Buzz Word 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. Maness (2006) defined "Library 2.0" as "the application of interactive collaborative and multimedia web-based technologies to web-based library services and collections." 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 (Miller, 2005).

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. As communities

change, libraries must change in tandem with them and allow users to change library. It should be a relentless drive to seek new ways to allow communities to seek, find and utilize information in a productive way. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the concept of Library 2.0 and the opportunities it creates for libraries to provide content and services to users.

5. Potential of Social Networking

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. Social networking sites like MySpace, FaceBook represent a new and powerful service through web 2.0. User can connect to other user from various part of internet domain by applying social networking tools for information communication, organization and information distribution. The idea behind the social networks is that they operate on many levels, right from the family level up to the level

of the nations. They have come to play a very important role in determining how problems are solved, how organizations are run, and the efficiency with which individuals succeed in achieving their goals. Social networking websites function like an online community of internet users. Depending on the website in question, many of these online community members share a common interest such as hobbies, religion, or politics. 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:

I. Anticipated Reciprocity - contribute valuable information; expect that one will

receive useful help and information in return

II. Increased Recognition - individuals want recognition for their contributions

III. Sense of efficacy – contributors believe that they have had some effect on this

environment or community

IV. User Participation- User wants more participation and contribution in social web.

More social and collaboration. Social networking could enable librarians and

patrons not only to interact, but to share and change resources dynamically in an

electronic medium

V. Embrace radical trust

VI. Engage in rapid change-drastic and rapid change has been seen since past decade

VII. 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

VIII. Open access movement- Libraries make collections available via open, personalized, interactive services that encourage content creation, editing, commenting, bookmarking, rating, tagging, etc. by users

IX. Multimedia enabled

6. Social Networking Tools and Library :

6.1 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:

I. MySpace: MySpace (http://www.myspace.com) and Facebook (http://www.facebook.com) are extremely popular social networking sites which primarily have a social function allowing people to make friends, talk online and share resources.

II. Facebook: Another social media site frequented by students, Facebook is librarian friendly. Group communication among patrons can be possible in web 2.0.

III. Ning: Librarian can use this tool to get connected with students, library associations, and more. You can also use it to share information with many people at a time.

IV. Blog: By creating a blog, you'll be able to disemminate 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.

V. Meebo: Network and assist students on Meebo, no matter what IM client they use. Online chatting or virtual reference service in library can impacted by professionals to clients.

VI. 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.

VII. Twitter: Use Twitter, a microblogging application, to keep staff and patrons updated on daily activities, like frequently updated collections, new arrival, current content services of library.

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

I. 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 organised with

in 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.

II. YouTube: Library video and e-learn inf tutorials, events and others video library services can be effectively promote and webcast through YouTube.

III. TeacherTube: TeacherTube, which is a YouTube for teachers, presents an excellent opportunity for instructor-librarian collaboration. Instructors can guide students to helpful library resources, and vice versa.

IV. Second Life: On Second Life, you can create a virtual library with streamed media, discussions, classes, and more.

V. 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.

VI. 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.

VII. Footnote: On Footnote, you'll get access to original historical documents, and can update them with your own content and insights. You can

even find personal anecdotes and experiences you won't find in reference books.

VIII. Community Walk: Community Walk offers a geographical way to interpret

text and events. You can use it for instruction, such as showing someone where to find a book, or walk them through a historical and geographical timeline.

IX. 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 (R&D) activities.

X. 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.

XI. StumbleUpon: Another way to find great content is with StumbleUpon. You can channel surf the Internet to find useful content, research tools, and more.

XII. 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.

6.3 Knowledge Organization: Social software can helps 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 cab effectively in library and information centre for patrons as:

I. aNobii: Social networking site like aNobii helps book lovers to share reviews and recommendations.

It also prepare due date alerts, lending, and discussions.

II. 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.

III. Netvibes: In Netvibes' new Ginger beta, you can create a public page that can be viewed by anyone. 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 blogs.

IV. 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.

V. 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.

VI. lib.rario.us: Another social cataloging site, you can put media such as books,CDs, and journals on display for easy access and tracking (Hupp, 2008).

This all things are displayed in below Figure :
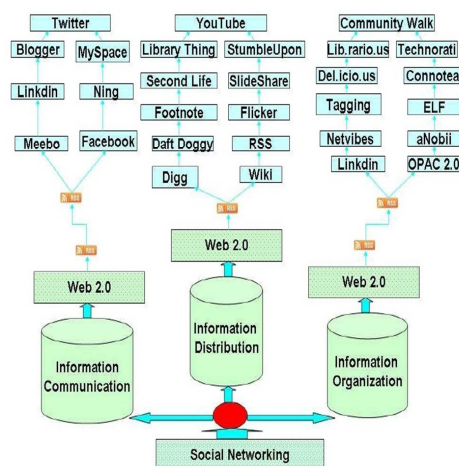
7. Opportunities

Social software can be taken as big option by the information centre for proving high and qualitative resource for user 2.0 .However implication of social software may be a difficult part on the part of new professionals but still expertise over it will be given an immense impact to the library .Social software like Wiki, RSS feed, Blogger, Library Thing, Delecious, Elf etc can be used for information sharing and collaboration among the online community. If you will think for professional dwindling side where the role of librarian in the current scenario of IT age is question mark, it can be taken as fine tune to utilize web 2.0 technologies in the field of library services. Here librarian can act himself as role model to professional community for the promotion and adopt social software in the library. Hence both challenges and opportunity should be considered while adopting these technologies. MySpace and Facebook offer easy-to-use tools that will help you set up a Web presence. Social networking sites can be an effective way to encourage people to take action or spread the word about your foundation. Social networks can be a useful, immediate way to stay in touch with a group of people, and let them know what's going on with you, your library. Socialition of library with more visibility can be possible by planning, designing and implementing social networks in your library. Social networking website provides great opportunities for Librarians to interact with their users as it places

them in the digital social space of their users. The websites can be use effectively for

outreach and promotion. Librarians can get first hand information about the user through interacting with them. They can then understand the behavior of the user and design services to meet the needs accordingly. Two libraries that have successfully used these social networking websites are the Hennepin County Library (HCPL) and the Public Library of Charlotte &Mecklenburg County (PLCMC). HCPL has embedded a search box in their MySpace profile to enable the users to access their collection while PLCMC features blog post as well as an embedded IM window. Social networks are a great way to test your commitment to open communication. You can post and receive library development's feed back by IM communication like lisforum, newsgroups so that maximum development and visibility of library can be achievable.

8. Challenges

Web 2.0 is totally a new concept before the professionals. It supposed to be much more about the working culture and willingness to communicate openly in virtual network. User participation is the key for the successful implementation of social software perception in the virtual world. Therefore library should think and crack the challenges to stand as good social partner in the online collaborative environment. The following challenges should mull over while implementing social software in library as:

i)   Culture

ii)   Organisation Support

iii)   Convacation

iv)   User Orientation

v)   User participation

vi)   Resources

vii)   Patience

viii) Training

ix)   Usability

x)   Software

xi)   Privacy

xii)   Technical & Institutional barriers

9. Role of Librarian

The potentiality and credibility of librarian is a question mark in the age of information landscape where technology is changing drastically. The ongoing debate on role of libraries "inefficient, limited and obsolete" (Crawford, 2006). The answer may be "Yes". Libraries and Librarians more important 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. Also virtual presence of libraries is seems to be great debate for future. Web 2.0 and its implication in library should be considered as huge challenge among the professionals. But on the other hand it would be an unique opportunity among the librarians to raise their visibility in information world by applying these new technology in library activities. Every library should have attained library 2.0 status by 2010. Therefore the role of librarian can not be ignored in library 2.0 community for winning the massive expectation of user in digital library environment. Librarian in the age of web 2.0 should perform the following roles for catering the needs of user 2.0.

First and foremost, Librarian 2.0 understands his or her users at a deep level – not just as pointers and clickers (Habib, 2006). Librarian 2.0 understands end users deeply in terms of their goals and aspirations. Accordingly action plan should be framed for implementing the concept of web 2.0 in library field.

10. Advantages :

i) Worldwide networking

ii) Community of interest

iii) Real time information sharing

iv) Free advertising

v) Increasing new cycle speed.

11. Disadvantages :

i) Face to Face connection are endanger

ii) Cyber building and crimes against to children

iii) Time wasted

iv) Identity theft

v) Negative health consequences

vi) Corporate invasion of privacy

12. Conclusion

There is a great deal of potential inherent in social networking softwares (SNSes) for professional development and professional networking purposes. 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, and not just the baby boomers. A suitable plan and strong evaluation needs to be look 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. Last but not the least large encouragement and user empowerment on technologies used in web 2.0 should given the prime priority so that thinking on implementing social software in library may be possible. The possible implication of social networking can be successful by conducting maximum research and experiment on social networking from different point of view on library. Librarian is the sole custodian to accomplishment the task of planning, organizing and implementing social networks in library and information centre. In this context sufficient training and more expertise need to be gain by him to furnish an absolute shape to social networks in the library. Lastly Denis waitley says about it as **"If you're not networking, you're not working"**

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USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORK IN LIBRARY

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Abstract: - *Social Media plays the most import role in information interchanging one to other. Social media are interactive and communication technologies that provides facilitate to interchange information from one person to another. It is helpful to interchange information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via internet or computer networking or virtual communities. Most of the observers have interpreted about use of social media drawbacks and benefits. Social media can helpful to individual interaction with real and online communicate and can be effective communication tools for corporate, government parties, social organizations, entrepreneurs, political parties and other human related organizations. uses of social media tools in library sciences as Displaying new books arrivals, Creating feedbacks Mechanism, Introduction notices, & programe announcing., Send brief updates to users of library., Providing basic search tools, creating library blogs to readers, Social links with library websites, Creation of accounts for all students on social media platform, Providing reference assistants, library tours and promote services .*
Keywords: Social media, information, Library services, Communication

Introduction:

Social Media plays the most import role in information interchanging one to other. Social media are interactive and communication technologies that provides facilitate to interchange information from one person to another. It is helpful to interchange information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via internet or computer networking or virtual communities. The varieties of social media services are available at present to provide worldwide information. the common features of social media are interactive web 2.0 internet-based application, user generated contents lick that digital photos or videos, text posts or comments and data generated through all online interactions etc and another most important uses of social media are create service specific profiles for the website and online social networks

create. So, social media become lifebloodfor users.

Social media users typically access services via computer or laptop or tabs or mobiles. Therefore, day today social media users are growing rapidly because of all over the access of communication networking specially. With the help of these services people can crate individual groups, social groups, official groups, company groups or think tank groups for information generation and information exchange to one another. Today, social media totally changing the communication and interact channels in the society. They provide alternative facility to communication with society, organization, intermediates and individual. These changes are focused on human and technological relation phenomena. Social media are different from paper based media such as newspapers, magazines, journals and traditional electronic media such as television broadcasting and radio broadcasting because of one way interaction. So, users of social media are increasing rapidly. There are huge number user's registers near about 100 millions. The most popular social media sites includes facebook, whatsApp, Pinterest, twitter, youtube,Instagram, Tumblr,Google+, Myspace, LinkedIn, Wikia,Snapchat, Viber, VK, WeChat, Baidu Tieba, Weibo etc.

Most of the observers have interpreted about use of social media drawbacks and benefits. Social media can helpful to individual interaction with real and online communicate and can be effective communication tools for corporate, government parties, social organizations, entrepreneurs, political parties and other human related organizations.

Background

Social media may have been influenced by the 1840s with connected telegraphy in us country i.e ARPANET, which first came online in 1967 and after 1970s developed a prosperous cultural exchange of non-government and business ideas and communication. In 1982, handbook on computing at MITs AI lab clearly given the definition of 'Social media' found in this article. The PLATO System offered social media communication in 1973 era such as, PLATOs message-forum application, Team- talk etc. after that in 1980, Tom Truscott and Jim Ellis convert the idea of UseNet as a social networking. In mid-1980s and the mid-1990s, BBS companies and IBM companies introducing the telecommunication and computer technology, which helpful to build the massaging interchange. Table 01 give brief history of Social Networking sites/ tools with Introducing Year.

Social Networking sites/ tools	Introducing Year	Social Networking sites/ tools	Introducing Year
GeoCities	Dec. 1995	MySpace	Aug. 2003
Six Degrees	May 1997	Orkut	Jan. 2004
Open Diary	Oct. 1998	Facebook	Feb. 2004

LiveJournal	Apr. 1999	Youtube	Feb. 2005
Ryze	Oct. 2001	Yahoo! 360°	Mar. 2005
Friendster	Mar. 2002	Bebo	July 2005
Linkedin	May 2003	Twitter	July 2006
MySpace	Aug. 2003	Tumbir	Feb. 2007
Hi5	Jun. 2003	WhatApp	Feb. 2009

Objectives of the research paper

The objectives of the research paper as following.

1. To Study about Social media tools

2. To identify popular social media tools in India.

3. To know the how to use of social media in Library sciences.

Research methodology

- **Research methodology**

This research paper is focused on only Social Media tools in India and how to use of Social Media tools in Library Sciences. For this purpose necessary and accurate data are collected through secondary sources.

There are main two methods of data collection i.e. primary as well as secondary methods.

a) Primary methods of data collection.

There are various methods we can use to collect primary data. It involves direct investigation, indirect investigation; data collection through questioners etc. in this research researcher cannot collect primary data so far so limitations.

b) Secondary methods of data collection.

For the research purpose researcher collect the secondary data through secondary methods. It involves e-books, magazines, newspapers, internet and articles.

There are various methods available to data analysis and interpretation. But in this research paper, researcher used percentage, tabulation and graphical methods for data analysis.

➢ **Concept of Social Media**

Day today, Social Media are becoming so popular and lifeblood of users. There are various observers examine Social Media as a one of the powerful tools for communication worldwide. With the help of Social Media, we can communicate two way interactionwith all over the world via Social Networking sides. For more understanding the concept of social media need to know the meaning and definition of Social Media.

❖ **Meaning of Social Media**

Social Media is a forms of media that allow people to communicate and share information using the internet or mobile phones like that blogs, podcasts and other forms of social media are twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp etc. there are most popular Social Media Networking sites

in India are facebook, Youtube, Pinterst, twitter, Instagram, google +, stambleupan etc.

❖ **Definition of Social Media**

1. **According to – <u>Wikipedia</u>**

    "Social media are primarily Internet-based tools for sharing and discussing information among human beings."

2. **According to tvb.org**

    "Online technologies and practices that people use to share opinions, insights, experiences, and perspectives with each other."

3. **According to Bottel PR**

    "Software tools that allow groups to generate content and engage in peer-to-peer conversations and exchange of content (examples are YouTube, Flickr, Facebook, MySpace etc)."

4. **According to Axel Schultze**

    "Social Media is the collection of tools and online spaces available to help individuals and businesses to accelerate their information and communication needs."

In simple words, Social media is a form of communication with individuals, organization and other social organization via computer networking or telecommunication or internet.

➢ **Social Media Tools in India**

    The most popular social media tools in India are explanted as follows.

1. **Facebook**

    Facebook is a most popular social networking service launched on February 4, 2004. The founder member of this sites is Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommate and fellow <u>Harvard   University</u> student <u>Eduardo Saverin</u>. This social networking sites was limited by the founders to Harvard students, but was extended to other colleges in the Boston area, the <u>Ivy League</u>, and gradually most universities in the United States and Canada, corporations, and after September 2006, it was open to all over the world with a valid email address along with an age requirement of being 13 and older. Its official websites are WWW. Facebook.com. The logo of Facebook are shows as bellow.

2. **YouTube**

    YouTube is anothermost popular social networking tools in India launched in Feb. 14, 2005. That social networking sites was founded by <u>Chad Hurley</u>, <u>Steve Chen</u>, and <u>Jawed Karim</u>, when they worked for PayPal. Its official websites are www. Youtube.com. today, YouTube has over 1.8 billion users on an every month, within spitting distance of Facebook 2 billion.

3. Pinterest

According to social media stats India report 2018, Pinterest, Inc. is a third most popular social networking tools which is designed to discover information on the World Wide Web. Mainly using images and on a smaller scale, GIFs and videos. This site was founded by Ben Silbermann, Paul Sciarra and Evan Sharp in Dec. 2009. Its logo are as follows.

4. Twitter

Twitter is a most popular American social Networking and online news services which users post and interact with massages known as "tweets". This social networking sites full version was introduced publically on in July 15, 2016. Its official websites are www.twitter.com. Its logo is shown as bellow.
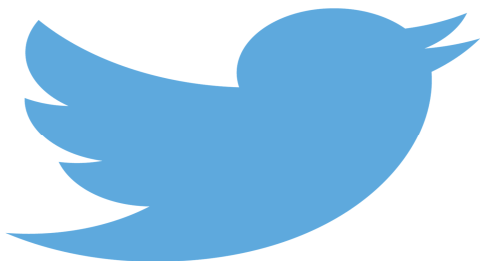
➢ **Number of Social Network users in India**

According to social media stats India reports 2018, show that in 2015, 142.23 million users are register on social networking sites. They are tremendously rising in 2018 i.e. 226.06 million. Table 2, indicates the number of social network users in India.

Table 02: **Number of Social Network users in India**

Year	No. of users (in million)
2015	142.23
2016	168.10
2017	196.20
2018	226.06
2019	258.27

(Source: - social media stats India report 2018)

Chart 01: **Number of Social Network users in India**
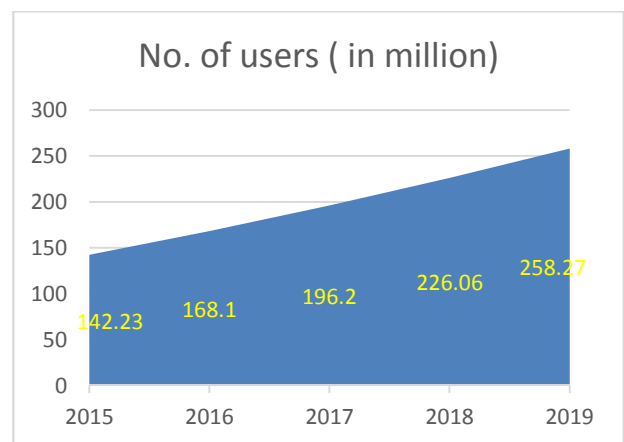
Chart 01 indicates that, in 2015 the number of users on social media networking was 142.23 million, 168.1 million, 196.2 million, 226.06 million and 258.27 million respectably in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

➢ **Most Popular Social Networking Sites in India**

According to Social Media stats India report, most popular Social Networking sites are facebook, Youtube, Pinterst, twitter, Instagram, google +, stambleupan etc. table 2, show the most popular Social Media sites in India.

Table 03: **Most Popular Social Networking Sites in India**

Social Media Network	Number of users percentage
Facebook	91.85%
Youtube	2.57%
Pinterest	1.55%
twitter	1.45%
Instagram	1.41%
Google +	0.26%
StambleUpon	0.26%
Other	0.66%

(Source:- social media stats India report 2018)

Table 3, shows that most popular social networking sites in India. It indicates that, the most popular social networking sites are facebook in a first rank and Youtube on second rank and later camePinterest, twitter, Instagram, google+, stambleUpon and other social networks respectively ranked.
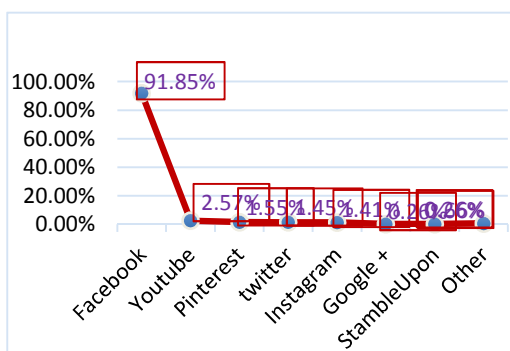
Chart 02: **Most Popular Social Networking Sites in India**

Chart 02, indicates that, most popular social networking sites in India. It shows that, Facebook is most popular social networking sites in India.

➢ **Number of users of Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp in India**

Table 3, shows the total number of users of Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp in India which is the most popular social networking tools.

Year	Facebook (in mil.)	Twitter (in mil.)	WhatsApp(in mil.)
2015	135.6	19.7	70
2016	165.57	23.2	160
2017	194.11	26.7	200
2018	219.94	30.4	216.74

(Source:- social media stats India report 2018)

Table 03, shows that the most popular social networking sites in India are Facebook, WhatsApp and twitter respectably.

Use of Social Media tools in Library Sciences

Following are the recent uses of social media tools in library sciences.

1   Displaying new books arrivals

Social media networking are helpful to displaying new Books arrivals in library. With the help of social media tools, we can attractive readers with the new books arrivals displaying. We can use, Facebook, Twitter, creating WhatsApp Groups or other social networking tools to displaying new Books, Magazine and journals etc.

1. Creating feedbacks Mechanism

    Social media tools are helpful to creating feedbacks mechanism for library progress and to know the most popular books in the library which are helpful to providing the best facility to readers.

2. Instruction, notices and programs announcing

    Facebook, twitter as well as WhatsApp are the most popular and used social networking tools in the college students. It can be helpful to announcing or notify Instructions, notices and programs of library.

3. Send brief updates to users of Library

    With the help of social media tools we can provide brief update about library services. Such as research strategies, innovative practices, social affected issues etc.

4. Providing basic search tools

5. Creating Social media cataloging tools

6. Proving electronic library services with social media

7. Creating library blogs to readers

8. Social links with library websites

9. Creation of accounts for all students on social media platform

10. Providing reference assistants, library tours and promote services

Conclusion

Social Media plays the most import role in information interchanging one to other. Social media are interactive and communication technologies that provides facilitate to interchange information from one person to another. It is helpful to interchange information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via internet or computer networking or virtual communities. The most popular social media sites includes facebook, whatsApp, Pinterest, twitter, Youtube,Instagram, Tumblr,Google+, Myspace, LinkedIn, Wikia,Snapchat, Viber, VK, WeChat, Baidu Tieba, Weibo etc. from that facebook are the most popular social networking sites in India. Near about 219.94 million registered users are having.

With the help of Social media tools we can provide various services to readers such as Displaying new books arrivals, Creating feedbacks Mechanism, Instruction, notices and programs announcing, Send brief updates to users of Library, Providing basic search tools, Creating Social media cataloging tools, Proving electronic library services with social media, Creating library blogs to readers, Social links with library websites, Creation of accounts for all students on social media platform And Providing reference assistants, library tours and promote services.

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SOCIAL NETWORKING IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

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Abstract: - *Social Networking are based upon the software that facilitate the peoples to connect and form virtual communities via internet. social network is are allows to users communities to send emails , post comments, share audio and video orkut , youtube, picasa, myspace and facebook are two popular social networking sites Each of these sites have theirown features. In of context of Libraries, theses sites allows to users to write reviews, create their own group of books suggestion and discussions. Social net working could enable librarians con setup their profe ssional group for discussion varius issues related to the library daily functions , social networking is possible in person, especially in the work place institution,. Its most popular online, The social networking series to share information with itsclints in the easiest way possible.*

Keywords: social Networking, library services web 2.0. Advantages

INTRODUCTION

Social networking is concept that has that has been around much longer than the Internet or even mass communication people have always been social creatures; our ability to work together in groups, creating value that is greater than the sum of in parts, is one of our greatest assets. In traditional net working terms, what are being linked are devices or objects: phone, fax machine, computers, and documents. The term "Social network" implies moving to the next novel, where what are being liked are people and organization. In these communities, an initial set of founders sends out messages inviting members of their own personal networks to join the sites. New members repeat the process, growing the total numbers of members and links in the networks. Sites then offer features such as automatic address book updates, viewable profiles, the ability to form new links through" introduction services" ,and other forms of online social connections.

USEFUL SOCIAL NETWORKING TOOLS FOR LIBRIANS

As a librarian, you want to be able to share information with patrons and students in the easiest way possible, and social networking offers a great way to do just that. With social networking tools, you can create bookmark collections, share

notices, and more. We have profiled many of the best here. With these social networking tools, it should be easier than ever to stay in touch, organized, and well convinced. Keep in touch with staff, patrons, and more with these tools.

1. **MySpace:** If you want to go where the students are, one of the best places to find them is MySpace. Other libraries have taken advantage of this sites calendar and blog features to improve their presence. With a little help from your IT department, you can also include custom catalog search tools.

2. **Facebook:** Another social media site frequented by students, Facebook is librarian friendly. You'll find a group just for librarian-centric Facebook apps, a JSTOR search, and much more.

3. **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.

4. **Linked In:** This social networking site for professionals is a great way to get library patrons connected with the people that find information. Whether that's you, faculty, authors, historians, or other sources, they can find them in your LinkedIn network.

5. **YouTube:** Spread the word about library events, share citizen journalism, and more on YouTube. You can see how other libraries are using YouTube by checking out the youtubeandlibraries wiki.

6. **Teacher Tube:** Teacher Tube, which is a YouTube for teachers, presents an excellent opportunity for instructor-librarian collaboration. Instructors can guide students to helpful library resources, and vice versa.

7. **Wikipedia:** Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia updated by users. You can use this tool to share your knowledge by editing, or simply patrons in the right direction.

8. **Community Walk:** Community Walk offers a geographical way to interpret text and events. You can use it for instruction, such as showing someone where to find a book, or walk them through a historical and geographical timeline.

9. **Slide Share:** Encourage faculty, staff, and students to share their slideshow presentations for the greater community to access on Slide Share. It's a great way to disseminate information.

10. **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.

11. **Library Thing:** This social cataloging networking is great for librarians, and you can catalog along with Amazon, the Library of Congress, and more then200 other libraries the world. You'll get recommendations and easy tagging as well.

12 . **lib. Rario. us:** Another social cataloging site, you can put media such as books, CDs, and journals on disply for easy access and tracking. And many more….

Web 2.0 :

The term was coined and popularized by o' Reilly in 2005 who define as "web 2.0 is the network as platform, spanning all connected devices: Web 2.0 application are those that make the most of the intrinsic advantages of that form platform delivering softwere as a continually – updated services that gets better the more pepple Use it, consuming and remixing data form multiple source including individual users, while providing network effects through an architecture of participation and going beyond the page metaphor of web 1.0 to beyond rich user experiences (0'Reilly, 2005)

SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVCES IN ACADEMIC LIBRAY

Social networking service are available in two main formats: users profile based and content based social networking services.

- User's Profile- Based Social Networking Services: There are primarily organized around members' profile pages-that mainly consist of information about an individual member, including the person's picture and details of interests, likes and dislikes etc. Bebo, Face book and My space are examples of user's profile –based services.

- Content-Based Social Networking Service: In these services' profils remain an important way of organizing connecondary role to the posting of content photo sharing site Flicker is an example of this type of services in which groups and comments are based

around pictures. Many people have empty Flicker accounts and signed up the services to view their friends' or family's permission protected pictures . Cobntent based communities include YouTube for video sharing and last for listening music.

LIBRAIES'ROLEIN SOCIAL NETWORKING

Today libraries are using latest trends to make their services popular and user friendly especially in our countries. These trends are new also catching up with Indian library professionals. Everybody is our talking about library about library 2.0 applications with their users as well as other professional fellow beings.

Social Network may try following resources available on Internet.

- Using social network Tags in a library setting
- MySpace. Social Network and its impact pn library services
- Building social networking environment as the library services
- San Rafael Library joins Social Network site Face books
- Social Network by Yale University Science libraries

ADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL NETWORKIMNG

a) Social Networking allows us to keep in touch with friends, colleagues, classmates and relatives.

b) It is cheap way to keep in touch with people with no geographical barriers.

c) With Social Networking , you are not bound by any geographical and cultural differences.

d) To Contacts and interact with a lot's of people in less time

e) The Social Networking sites also facilitate you to procure information on any subjects from anywhere. These sites also make it easier and faster to collect information .

f) Social Networking sites can also be a tool to promote business,, servicers, products, or websites. Due to the huge number of people, who regularly use networking sites, it has found huge takers among advertisers.

TOP TEN POPULAR WEBSITES IN INDIA

According to India Ranker.Com, the best tem websites in India given below;

1. Google.co.in
2. Facebook.com
3. Yahoo.com
4. Youtube.com
5. Blogger. Com
6. Wikipedia.com
7. Orkut.co.in
8. Twitter.com
9. Rediff.com
10. Linkedler.com

Conclusion :

Social networking play an important role in human information behavior through helping to Define an individual's information horizon an through actively participating in the human information process. The impact of social Networking is tremendous an every aspect of life and people irrespective of religion, gender, and age are using it to get connected with friends, ideological clubs, scientific forums etc. This has made it the focal point of every activity done on the internet. It has been observed the face book is the leading social networking sites used in every context. Present century has entered into a period of where LIS professionals need to keep track of every new innovation. LIS professionals need to know the Social Networking sites used mostly across the globe.

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SOCIAL NETWORKING TOOLS FOR MARKETING OF LIBRARY SERVICES

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Abstract: - *With the emergence of social networking and Web 2.0 applications, libraries have the means to reach users through interactive Web-based tools. The uniqueness of this social networking is to share information among users ranging from highly personal to academic interests of the participants and it has become one of the largest platform in the world for sharing real time information and its possible uses for LIS Professionals and to assess how much real transformation this technology can deliver, while deflating reaffirmation and singling out the real assessment of these innovations. This paper explores the various useful Social Networking tools for marketing of library Services.*

Keywords: Social Networking , Media

Introduction

Development of new technologies and advancement in the World Wide Web (WWW) has greatly changed the way of communication. The current dynamics of information and the recent technological revolution has compelled academic libraries worldwide to embrace web 2.0 technologies (Vyas and Trivedi, 2014). The evolution of the Web has led to the development of a collection of technologies known as Web 2.0. Web 2.0 provides online collaboration, participation, social networking, interaction and user-generated content sharing. Social networking sites are profile based websites that allow users to maintain social relationships by viewing, visiting, and sharing their lists of social connections with other members (Ahn, 2011). In present time the SNSs are become a part of our life specially among youth and students through which they can share their thoughts, ideas, information, activities and events and can communicate within their network. The social media is now a widespread and well accepted by the people of all ages (Bala, 2014). Examples of web 2.0 applications adapted in most libraries include social networking tools like Twitter, Facebook, Flickr, blogs, YouTube, RSS and instant messaging (Mahmood and

Richardson, 2011). The use of these social networking tools has now become more common particularly among the youth in higher education (Kemrajh, 2013). Due to the increasing usage of social networking tools among students worldwide, the academic libraries have used that opportunity to adopt them to manage the libraries for easy sharing of information, notices, news, directions, and couching of library users in the university communities (Kemrajh, 2013). Social networking in libraries will promote adequate information access, sharing, dissemination which is core functions of academic libraries.

Social media applications have emerged as a very powerful and interesting tool for libraries. Applications of these tools in libraries include communication with user community, marketing of Library services, interaction with library users, user education, creating awareness of library resources, connecting with other librarians and library staff, getting library feedback etc. (Gupta,2014)

According to Al-Daihani (2009), Social Networking Sites provide user-created content platform applications allowing the users to contribute their knowledge in different formats like text, data, video, audio, etc. Facebook, MySpace, Twitter, Second Life, Delicious, Blogs, Wikis—these are just a few of the social networking options available on the internet today (Dickson & Holley, 2010) that are used by various groups to stay in touch with friends and colleagues. Special SNSs have emerged targeting specific user groups, especially professionals (Vascellaro, 2007).

Features of Social Networking Services:
Social Networking has several unique features that can serve the user community where availability of resource is a great challenge to library field. Some of the major features are-

- Social Collaboration
- Easy Surfing
- Event management
- Discussion Forum
- Multimedia enabled
- private messaging can be easily possible by communicating thousands networks
- interactive and collaborative learning
- blogging and commenting
- Media uploading (Mishra)

Social Networking tools: their application
Social networking tools are the software that enables people to connect, collaborate, and form virtual communities via the Internet. Social networking's Web sites are those that provide opportunities to interact. Sites which allow visitors to send e-mail, post comments, build Web content and/or take part in live chats are all considered to be SNSs (YALSA, 2011). There are a number of ways that libraries can use social networking tools for strengthening their services so that they can make the users feel benefitted. Libraries can:

- use these social networking tools to mobilize their services;
- create fan clubs, so that the popularity of the library can be measured over time;

- facilitate access to librarians and the library's resources; advertise special programs and events;

- highlight parts of the collection, such as new items, to a specific group;

- make users aware of activities relevant to them and the latest library developments so that users can feel excitement and want to visit the library; and

- Prove that libraries are not afraid to use cutting-edge technology.

Academic libraries can encourage their users to connect with library collections and share information through social media tools. It facilitates to make interaction among library users.

Most widely used Social Media platforms

Social Media provides more opportunities to reach the user community, target specific audiences and give users a chance to interact with library. Libraries can market their services and products using different Social Media platforms; for example, advertise their different upcoming events and newly acquired information materials through the Facebook. Different programs such as, conferences and workshops can be marketed by uploading videos on the YouTube. The pictures of different library events and services can be shared using Flickr. Blogs can be used to market library services among distance learners. Twitter and IM (Instance Messaging) can be used to market a library's reference/research services. Using such tools, libraries can publicize newly

acquired material and create service alerts (Khan & Bhatti, 2012). In marketing library and information services, the most-widely used Social Media platforms follow.

Facebook

Facebook is the most popular Social Media platform for creating library awareness and marketing. By using Facebook, library users can access all types of virtual technical information and disseminate their findings. Users also can use this platform to share academic information in a decreased effort and time.

Types of library services through Facebook

Today we are living in virtual world. In the twenty first century Library and information science professionals essentially to use Facebook and this new technology presents outreach technical opportunities for librarians. The most important benefits of using Facebook are successfully utilized in library services and promotions of libraries. There are many library services and information services available in the Facebook application. Their major services include as follows:

1. Library can provide the arrivals of new books through Facebook.

2. Recommendation books from Students or staff members to library.

3. Students or staff members can ask overdue charges, due date of book, reservation of books etc.

4. Library staff can update the latest name of the journal and volumes, issues.

5. Library can provide and share the academic related news paper cuttings and current awareness services to the user.

6. Librarian can distribute library list of holidays.

7. Librarian can provide library working hour.

8. Library staff can provide 'Help Desk' and 'Ask a librarian' through Facebook.

9. Users can ask any queries through text messaging.

10. Librarian can provide information about library facilities and availability of book, journals news paper, periodicals etc. to users.

11. By using Facebook platform, library staff can adopt a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) to solving user's problem.

12. Librarian can share useful link of free books websites, open access journals links etc it helpful the users.

13. Library can conduct online quizzes by using Facebook .

14. Librarians can provide reference services through Facebook.

15. Facebook allows users to feedback and suggestions to changing/improvement of library and services.

16. Facebook provided 24/7 services users can send messages any time to the library.

17. Facebbok offers users to get useful links to online resources, knowledge portals and digital repositories etc.

18. Through Facebook librarians can share conference, workshop, and seminar information to the users.

19. Librarians can share and upload special teaching/conference/seminar useful videos to the students and staff members.

20. Librarians can share photos of library infrastructure and facilities of library to attract the library users and outside users also.

Twitter

Twitter can be used to elicit ideas and

suggestions, a great way of getting know and

build relationship with new people Twitter is e conomical as well as affordable. It is the most popular micro
blogging service and plays an important role in so cial network. Present day, Twitter is commonly using in all types of libraries for different purposes like: campus events, community events, hours, library events, responses to reference questions, links to outside sites, and resources. Twitter is a powerful tool that benefits of many library users. If librarians use the Twitter it increases library functions and focuses to attract the students and staff members. Twitter has free an account, making it easy to get started tweeting to promote library work or sharing library news, events photos, ideas and thoughts and other

information. Tweeter intended to spread easily and tweets can be made a user's favorite. Tweeter provides such as photos and videos automatically embedded in the tweet, so users can see the content exclusive of leaving the site. (Kenchakkanavar, 2015)

Blogs

Weblogs or the blogs are the sites that capture particular views, ideas, or opinions overtime. These are the web applications, which contain periodic posts on a common web page. These posts are often but not necessarily in reverse chronological order. Each blog tells a story, be it about a person, an organization, an event, or any other subject. Blogs are an extension of what already do: identify, organize, and make information accessible in libraries. It give an opportunity to be more responsive, to reach out to the faculty and students via library blogs to highlight news, post student/faculty book reviews and invite comments, announce events, list new acquisitions, etc. Blogs are a simple and efficient way for librarians to stay informed and for libraries to disseminate information in a timely manner. Like other development, the Blog is also approaching library science to think about its uses. The obvious use of weblogs in libraries is to set one up to deliver news to patrons. This can be in the form of a link to the weblog on the main web page or having the news displayed right on the front page

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.

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 with in the campus. Library 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.

YouTube

Library video and e-learning tutorials, events and others video library services can be effectively promote and webcast through YouTube.

Pinterest

Pinterest is a free; graphical and an emerging Social Media tool. It is an online pinboard that allows you to organize and share things. Pintrest provides great venues to market library resources. A library can make its own profile and create boards, pinning photos and video showcasing the library.

SlideShare

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 (R&D) activities.

Instagram

Instagram is relatively easy to use and is a great platform for sharing photos and interacting in a photo/video format with the community. Facebook owns this company so integration between the two platforms is great. This is a primarily mobile app so will require having a cellphone with photo taking capabilities. It is a photo based communication service rather than the traditional text based.   Like Twitter this involves a time commitment as well. It is not as easy as just simply posting photos – to be successful on Instagram it is important.

GOOGLE+

It is one of the social media tool like Facebook which allow the users to add, invite, post, edit, upload videos feature. with the help of this tool library can share the information service with the member group for the services like News & events,   New services, Video Tutorial etc.

WIKI

It is very important and powerful tools which act as knowledge management tool. This tool helps the library to share the information about its holdings like Library resources, Reference sources and also different section of library can connect with the library patrons.

MYSPACE

Many a Libraries are active with Myspace site. Like Facebook, MySpace a popular social networking sites allows the user to create their profile with aim to provide better services by way of making friends, groups, sharing views, images and videos etc. Libraries are providing services and receiving feedback from the user related to the services offered by them.

Google Hangouts

It is a service that allows users to interact with text or chat with or without video. These interactions can be within a group or one on one and are useful in collaborative projects.

TeacherTube

TeacherTube, which is a YouTube for teachers, presents an excellent opportunity for instructor-librarian collaboration. Instructor's can guide students to helpful library resources, and vice versa

Library Thing

A tool that enriches the library OPAC. Once an account is created, a list of books with ISBNs is sent to Library Thing which sends back a piece of code which is pasted into the footer of the Library OPAC. Librarians can utilize this to send a list of current publications to users.

Conclusion

Social media is essential for every individual in today's world of technology. People use it not only for information and interaction but also for entertainment. The uses of social networking sites to support educational initiatives have received much attention. Given the wide spread availability and usage of modern technologies, it would not be wrong to state that people who lack adequate ICT skills cannot rise to the challenges of what is usually referred to as the information age. As younger generations use such technology in the classroom, they remake the educational landscape. From the ongoing it is apparent that Social Media is well-recognized and well-accepted forum for marketing library and information services. Growing population of patrons and librarians using Social networking is an indication that "it is an ideal vehicle for marketing the services of libraries to patrons" (Ezeani & Igwesi, 2012:4).

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USE OF FACEBOOK, WHATSAPP AND TWITTER IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The Paper focus on use of social media in library services and advantages of these services.*

Keywords:

Introduction:-

Social networking sits we first used for find long-lost friends and link with them and also share profiles. Now a days an increasing number of peoples they use one or more social networking sits because these sits are free and easy to use. These sites have gained a foothold among companies, organizations, and even politicians who want to reach out to their tangent population there for Libraries can take the opportunity of using social networking tools to Information spreading, marketing of services etc.

The use of social networking tools in Libraries:-

WhatsApp in Library

The application was developed in 2009 by Brian Action and Jan Koun. It is instant messaging application for smart phone. WhatsApp is also available for PC, through a web client. Under the name of whatsApp Web in Dec-2018 whatsApp has 1.5 billion users.

Uses of Whats Aaap in Library

1) It promotes effectible communication between library staff and their users.

2) It helps gather feedback of services by users.

3) The promotion of library holdings via whatsApp can help increase users of the

content and maximum utilization of documents.

Facebook in Library

Facebook is a social networking service and website started in February 2004 it was bite by mark Zunkerberg. December -2018 2.27 billion monthly active users of Facebook in the world. Facebook's establishment for social network is the friend system. To view a user's profile, that user must grant you access. This access makes you a friend of user.

The library creates a 'Facebook page' it is a permanent customizable profile; users can decide become fans of the library.

Use in Library

1) The potential of using social networking in libraries has been demonstrated through the use of Facebook.

2) Facebook can be a feasible way to deliver library services and communicate with users.

3) Users can easily identifying available librarians and find out their address for enquiries.

4) By the Facebook page member of users and come with contact of library and know about the library services.

Twitter in Libraries:-

Twitter is a communication tool. Tweets the text based posts displayed on the author's profile page and delivered to the author's subscribers who are known as followers. Twitter allows users form across the gather to share information through

private and public messages. At present member of libraries and librarians are taking the help of twitter to engage readers spread information.

Use in Library

1) A library could share all kind of news and information by this tool.

2) This tool is assessable via mobile, device making easy to tram for and share information.

3) Help others by sharing knowledge.

4) Get advice from followers.

Advantages of Facebook, Whats App and Twitter in Library:-

1) A library could share all kinds of news and information by this tool.

2) These tools are accessible via mobile, device making easy to transfer and share information.

3) Help others by sharing knowledge.

4) Get advice for followers.

Conclusions:-

Information technology has chomped the nether of library services. In the present age of information, the use of internet based tool is increasing rapidly. The father of in the internet depends upon the mobile technologies it is the golden opportunity for the libraries to implements mobile based services for their users. There are many mobile based tools and techniques through which libraries can provide services to their users.

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SOCIAL NETWORKING: TOOLS AND ROLE OF LIBRARIAN

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QR Code

Abstract: - *As we know this generation is more techno savvy and in every academic library a lot of literature exists relating acceptance and utilization of 'social networking' tools. From different parts of the world. However, information officers play an important role in this environment' Therefore, this study tends to investigate information officers role with respect to social network in academic libraries.*

Keywords: Social networking, academic libraries, information officer, service delivery.

Introduction:

Before the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in library services, the traditional methods were the only means of disseminating information to library users. However, the traditional means of communication are no longer effective, prompt and far reaching, mostly in the 21st century. This situation made it unavoidable to utilize other means of communication such as social networking tools.

In today's era Libraries are meant to make available information materials and disseminate to its users. A difficult task that faces libraries across the world is to be able to support its users through various media.

The WWW enables people to gain access to information, create and disseminate ideas more efficiently. It optimizes the social networks in which individuals are connected through widening communication channels at lowering costs.

Before this Social networking sites were only used to access or to find long-lost friends and classmates, only link with each other and share profiles. An increasing number of individuals become members of one or more social networking sites leading to increase membership numbers, because these sites are free and easy to use and access.

Meaning

Social networking is nothing but the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration.

Originated as a tool that people used to interact with friends and family but was later adopted by businesses that wanted to take advantage of a popular new communication method to reach out to customers. The power of social media is the ability to connect and share information with anyone.

Definition

A social networking site is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website

Social networking is primarily internet based tools for sharing and discussing information among human being.

these are   interactive computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks.

Features:

Social media are interactive Web 2.0 Internet-based applications.

User-generated content, such as text posts or comments, digital photosor videos, and data generated through all online interactions, is the lifeblood of social media.

Users create service-specific profiles for the website or app that are designed and maintained by the social media organization.

Social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

Types

There are no.of social media are available .maximum social media combine elements of more than one of these types of networks.and the focous of a social media may change over time while this fact does not address every type of social media.mostly the security and privacy recommandations are applicable to other types of media.

- Personal media.
- Status updates media.
- Content sharing media.

Advantages of social media

- Low financial cost
- Service in their preferred spaces.
- It promotes library services.
- Increases interaction with users.

The tools of social media are given as following.

Tools

Face book
YouTube
WhatsApp
Facebook Messenger
WeChat
QQ
Instagram
Tumblr
QZone
Sina Weibo

Future role

Library professionals are responding positively to the popularity of social networking and their expanding role in the creation, use and sharing of information by

engaging them as a medium for interacting with library users to meet their needs.

The role of a information officer in using social media for advocacy is that he/she can offer practical advice about how researchers can make their research output visible to rest of the world (Penzhom, 2015). Another role of a information officer is to provide both print and non-print (electronic) materials that are relevant to the area of specialization of his/her patron the right information, in a right format and at the right time. Information information officer can make a significant contribution to increasing digital inclusion of materials in the library.

• Information officer should be versatile in all fields of knowledge, in other words; information officer should have more knowledge of his or her area of specialization;

• Information officer should also know which social media is relevant to his/her client discipline/ area of specialization;

• Information officer should be aware of current and changing local research interest of his patron.

• Information officer should have the ability to to advice his/her user on current trends on his/ her field, best practice and available options in research publication;

• Information officer should be knowledgeable and understand the primary sources he/she would recommend to his/her client.

• Information officer should have the ability to advice his/her client on the value and use of mobile technologies, Web.2.0 and other communication tools to his/her researcher.

Conclusion

The attitude of patrons is changing day by day. User wants information more quickly. Social networking is more relevant to fulfil all needs of the users. There is urgent need for librarian to adopt the new social media tools as a strategy to enhance the services in today's e-learning era.

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Role of libraries in making digital india.ed by nagalakshmi & other organized by central library Thiagarjar College of engineering.(2017) www.tandf.co.uk/journals/access/white-paper-social- media.pdf 5 Ways Information officers Can Use Social Media Effectively – https://blog.ifis.org/social-information officers

SOCIAL NETWORKING TOOLS FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *Libraries are intended to provide information materials and disseminate to its patrons. A vital task is to faces libraries across the world is to be able to support its users through various media. Before the initiation and use of information and communication technology (ICT) in library services, the traditional methods were the only means of disseminating information to library users. This paper reflects that the objectives of social media & their uses, uses of social media, benefits of social media, challenges of social media & utilization of social media.*

Keywords:

Introduction:

Information Communication Technology approach is to transmitting the idea or thought or information between one to another and perceptive through the interaction, in other words it is the act of sharing or exchanging information, ideas or feelings. There are various technique to communication is to launch through the network, web technologies are creating more friendly, social and fun environments for retrieving and sharing information and one of such Social networking websites are a moral example of communication network and it is a social structure that lets the user interact and work collaboratively with other users. Although people using the internet to connect with others since the early 1980s, it is only in the last decade that social networking services have proliferated and their use has become a extensive practice particularly amongst young people and changing the ways in which people use and engage with the internet and with each other.

Definition of Social Networking

According to Computing Dictionary (2011), "Social networking site as any website designed to allow multiple users to publish content of them. The information may be on any subject and may be for consumption by friends, mates, employers, employees just to mention a few".

Boyd and Ellison (2007) define "Social networking sites as web-based services that allow

individuals to construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, to view and navigate their list of connections and those made by others within the system".

Powell (2009) defines "Social networking as a community in which individuals are somehow connected through friendship, values, working relationships, idea and so on"

Objectives of Social Networking

1) To promote events;
2) To promote library services &their marketing
3) To promote resources/collections at the library;
4) To promote new acquisitions;
5) To promote library guides, exhibition guides;
6) To connect with new students joining the university;
7) To engage with the academic community;
8) 10. To connect with distance learners;

Literature review:

Various definitions of social networking websites/tools exist. For instance, Alexander (2006) offered an expansive definition: social networking can encompass almost all collaborative environments employing Web 2.0 technologies. The promise of Web 2.0 technologies is that they raise collaboration among users, which generates new thinking and

strategies to meet the demands of the changing society. Instead of referring to a new technical standard or natural progression in the development of Web technologies, Web 2.0 provides a new way of using the Internet for interactive purposes These tools include blogs, wikis, RSS (Really Simple Syndication), podcasting, social bookmarking, social networking, feeds and Google utilities (Churchill 2007).

Barsky and Purdon (2006) emphasized that social networking websites collect data about members, store and share user profiles. These websites are free and allow users to easily create personal pages filled with content in the form of images, music, and videos. Such websites function as a social network because members are able to share web pages with friends and search for new friends who have similar interests. In the social exchange theory.

Boyd and Ellison (2007) it depicts that the social networking websites as systems that allow individuals to: (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. It was also noted that these websites vary in terms of features and membership. Some websites allow photo/video sharing, while others allow blogging and private messaging. To some extent, blogs have also been regarded as a form of social networking because blogs support the formation of social connections

(Taylor-Smith and Lindner 2009). Wikis, blogs, chat rooms, instant messengers, message boards and social bookmarking are Web 2.0 technology applications that have been used to facilitate members' interaction, and thus, have been referred to as social networking tools (Jones and Conceicao 2008). Social networks have been described to possess three functions: (1) allow socialization among individuals, (2) generate participation opportunities, and (3) facilitate decisions (Passy 2003).

Challenges of Using Social Media in Libraries

Challenges associated with using social media in libraries include the following:

Lack of Awareness: Most librarians in the developing countries are not aware of social networking services, even the few that are aware are still struggling to find out the productive uses of these sites for library services.

Bandwidth problem: Most institutions have limited bandwidth to support this practice. Poor connectivity can frustrate effective online participation.

Technophobia: Many librarians and users are afraid of handling computers. They make the traditional library services their comfort zone and are not eager to embrace change.

Lack of maintenance culture: Maintenance culture is seriously lacking in most institutions in developing countries. The few available technologies are in dying conditions that may not support remote access to information.

Unreliable power supply: The low supply of electricity discourage people from participating in the online forum.

Lack of training of staff: Most librarians lack the 21st century skills that could be required to adopt the social networking tools for effective library services

Government intervention: There is little or no intervention of the government in the area of ICT.

Copyright Issue: The free access to information where people copy, paste and edit without acknowledging the authority is a serious challenge to copyright management. Social media can require considerable time commitment from library staff.

Technological expertise: Social media can require technological expertise, for example customizing applications to provide access to online catalogs;

Social media content: It can be a challenge for librarians to use an informal but presentable tone, or deliver social media content in a bilingual or multilingual region;

Limited fund: There are limited funds to support more advanced social media usage/features and the training that would be required to enable this;

Work hard: library needs to work hard to maintain engagement with library users and attract popularity; It can be difficult to maintain library branding for content/resources made accessible via social media.

External factors such as Internet connectivity, technological infrastructure and government

restrictions on the use of social media may restrict access

Use of Social Media In Library

When setting up a social media account it is important to personalize it. No matter which social media service your library decides on, there are a few things that your account should include. Foremost, a link to your library Web site is necessary.

New additions to your collection: Got some new books? Have a great new bibliographic citation management tool? People might not know about additions to your collection unless you tell them. Social media can be helpful for informing patrons about new resources.

Links to articles, videos, etc.: If you come across Web content that would be relevant or helpful to your patrons, post it. Not everything you post has to be directly related to your library. Do not lose sight of why you started using this tool in the first place, but a variety of postings keep things fresh.

Community information: You can also pass along information of significance to your community via your social media channels. The library is the heart of a college campus. It is natural that it should be a place where people go to get information about the community.

Respond to people: Acknowledge compliments to your library gracefully. Reply to negative feedback by addressing the problem people are having and staying positive.

Pictures—Both Twitter and Facebook allow you, without much hassle, to post or link to pictures. Text can get boring after a while. Enhance your posts by including a picture.

Anything else—Get creative with your posts. Do not limit yourself to this list. You know your community. Ask yourself, "What would be interesting or useful to them," and then post that

Benefits of Social Networking Service
There is evidence of a broad range of benefits to young people associated with the use of SNS.
- Information Literacy,
- Formal Educational Outcomes,
- Informal Education and Learning,
- Creativity,
- Individual Identity and Self-Expression,
- Strengthening Social Relationships,
- Belonging and Collective Identity,
- Building and Strengthening Communities,
- Civic and Political Participation,
- Self-Efficacy and Wellbeing

Utilization of Social Networking

User approach towards library is changing steadily; it wants most practical and speedily information in e-learning age. But recover quick and easy information to user is a big challenge to library professional. Social networking helps library professional to share information with

their patrons and students in the easiest way for digital environment. The possible allegation of social networking can be successful by conducting maximum research and experiment on social networking from different point of view on library. It is helpful for promoting library services was consistent with the finding that the two most reported purposes for which libraries used social networking tools were promotion of library occasions such as exhibitions, competitions, talks, seminars, workshops, tutorials, training courses and dissemination of news events alert, library updates. Purposes for using social networking tools, which included the following: it offers library resources including answer enquiries, catalogue search and information about new collections and lists, to convey general library information, and to offer online resources.

Conclusion

This study indicates that social networking tools were being used by a number of academic libraries. The benefits of using these tools are supposed to outweigh the costs, which were reported to be minimal, if not none. Social networking tools are very helpful in promoting library services and interacting with students. It also introduced to attracted to the library environment. It also provides great opportunities for Library professionals to interact with their users as it places them in the digital social space of their users. Library professionals can provide first hand information about their services and products to their user.

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SOCIAL MEDIA AND ITS TOOLS

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Abstract: -

Keywords:

Introduction

Social media are interactive computer - Mediator technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via Virtual communities and networks. The variety of stand-alone and built-in social media services currently available introduces challenges of definition; however, there are some common features is as follows

1. Social media are interactive Web 2.0 internet - based applications.
2. User garneted contend , such as text posts or comments, Digital photos or videos, and data generated through all online interactions, is the lifeblood of social media.
3. Users create service-specific profiles for the website or app that are designed and maintained by the social media organization.
4. Social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

Users typically access social media services via web based technologies on desktops and laptops, or download services that offer social media functionality to their mobile devices (e.g., Smartphones and tablets). As users engage with these electronic services, they create highly interactive platforms through which individuals, communities, and organizations can share, co-create, discuss, and modify user-generated content or pre-made content posted online.

This is in contrast to traditional media which operates under a monologic transmission model (one source to many receivers), such as a newspaper which is delivered to many subscribers, or a radio station which broadcasts the same programs to an entire city. Some of the most popular social media websites, with over 100 million registered users, include Facebook (and its associated facebook messenger),instragrame,Whatsapp,Google + , Myspace , LinkedIn , Pinterest , Snapchat, Tumblr, Twitter, Viber, VK, WeChat, Weibo Baidu Tieba, and Wikia.

1.2 History of social media

Social media may have been influenced by the 1840s introduction of the telegraph in the US, which connected the country. ARPANET, which first came online in 1967, had by the late 1970s developed a rich cultural exchange of non-government/business ideas and communication, as clearly evidenced by ARPANEt#Rules and etiquette's " A 1982 handbook on computing at MIT's AI Lab stated regarding network etiquette," and fully met the current definition of the term "social media" found in this article.

The PLATO system launched in 1960, which was developed at the University of Illinois and subsequently commercially marketed by Control Data Corporation, offered early forms of social media with 1973-era innovations such as Notes, PLATO's message-forum application; TERM-talk, its instant-messaging feature; Talkomatic, perhaps the first online chat room; News Report, a crowd-sourced online

newspaper and blog; and Access Lists, enabling the owner of a notesfile or other application to limit access to a certain set of users, for example, only friends, classmates, or co-workers. Tom Truscott and Jim Ellis conceived the idea of Usenet in 1979 at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University, and it was established in 1980

handle far more people simultaneously than telco modem banks.Geo cities was one of the Internet's earliest social networking websites, appearing in November 1994, followed by classmates in December 1995, Six degrees in May 1997 Open diary in October 1998, Live journal in April 1999, Ryze in October 2001,Friendster in March 2002, Linkedin in May 2003,hi5 in June 2003, Myspace in August 2003, Ourkut in January 2004, Facebook in February 2004,Yahoo! 360 in March 2005,Bebo in July 2005, Twitter in July 2006,Tumbler in February 2007, and Google + in July 2011. As operating system with a Graphical user interfrence, such as Windows 95 and Mac os begin to emerge and gain popularity, this created an environment that allows for early social media platforms to thrive and exist

1.3 What is Social Media?

Social media is a computer-based technology that facilitates the sharing of ideas and information and the building of virtual networks and communities. By design, social media is internet based and offers users easy electronic communication of personal information and other content, such as videos and photos. Users engage

with social media via computer, tablet or smartphone via web-based software or web application, often utilizing it for messaging.

Social media originated as a tool that people used to interact with friends and family but was later adopted by businesses that wanted to take advantage of a popular new communication method to reach out to customers. The power of social media is the ability to connect and share information with anyone on Earth (or multitudes of people) as long as they also use social media.

1.4 Fast Facts of social media

The pace of change in social media and its uses means that its definition can be a moving target. Generally, however, all social media shares the following characteristics:

- It is interactive and Web 2.0 based.
- Features user-generated profiles.
- Content is generated by users. This includes photos, videos, conversations, comments, etc.
- Connections between users are facilitated by the platform.
- An estimated 81% of Americans used social media as of 2017, and increasingly so.
- Over one-fifth of an individual's online time is spent on social media, according to one estimate.
- Globally, there are roughly 1.96 billion social media users. That number is expected to rise to 2.5 billion by the end of

2018. Other estimates are even higher. According to the Pew research center, social media users tend to be younger (some 90% of people ages 18 to 29 used at least one form of social media), better educated and relatively wealthy (earning over $75,000 per year).

- The United States and China lead the list of social media usage.

2. Social media Tools

1.Google Analytics

Even though Google Analytics has been mainly designed to analyze the web performance of your website, it also offers plenty of insights about social media, for example:

- **Sources of social media traffic to your website:** Discover what social media platform brings the most visitors
- **Goals completions for your social media posts:** Assign goals and analyze their completion
- **Conversions from social media posts:** Assign revenue to conversions in social media
- **Assisted social media conversions:** See if any of your social media platform contributed to a conversion

Google Analytics is free.

2. BuzzSumo

Another, this time paid, social media analytics tool I personally really, really, *really* like

is **BuzzSumo**. What is BuzzSummo? It's a content analytics tool – among many features such as brand monitoring, social listening or competitor research, it also provides social media analytics:

- **Content discovery:** Find most shared links in social media. It's a powerful feature for content writers!
- **Content analysis:** Find social media data about particular topic of interest: Content type, top shared domains, top platforms, etc.
- **Influencer marketing:** Find top influencers in a niche or industry based on social media reach or engagement.

BuzzSumo offers free trial.

3. Brand24

Correct, that's us – one of the best social media monitoring tools. Says who? Says Buffer!

Brand24 is a paid tool starting at $49 a month and offers a free, 2-week trial (no card required).

Discover what people say about your brand and react in real time. Analyze social media reach and measure number of mentions . Identify trending hashtags and key influencers.

The tool does web and social media monitoring and analytics. You can monitor keywords related to your company, for example company name, website address, company hashtag, marketing campaign name or hashtag and discover how they perform in social media in terms of social media reach, engagement, volume

of mentions, influential sources mentioning them, etc.

- **Social media analytics:** Analyze the performance of your keywords on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube, including volume of mentions, social media reach, sentiment analysis of your keywords.
- **Metrics of engagement:** Track the engagement the social media posts, marketing campaigns and content generate
- **Metrics of influence:** See influence of social media authors talking about your company or any topic
- **Trending hashtags:** Find trending hashtags on Instagram for any keyword
- **Location:** See locations all over the world talking about your keywords
- **Hashtag analytics:** See how many times a hashtag was used on Twitter, Instagram and Facebook

4. Cyfe

One of the best social media analytics tools is Cyfe – a business dashboard tool.
It syncs up data from many, many, *many* marketing tools in one place.
The number of available integrations and dashboards is astonishing and makes Cyfe a powerful tool – it covers not only social media analytics tools but also advertising, email, monitoring, sales, SEO and web analytics tools!!!!
However, let's focus on the social media part.

In **Cyfe**, you can build your social media dashboard including following apps and data:

- **AddThis**
- **Bitly**
- **Facebook Ads:** Cost, impressions, clicks, actions
- **Facebook Pages:** Likes, clicks, active users, page views
- **Flickr:** Top photos, slideshows
- **Google+:** Plus ones, circled by
- **Google+ Search:** Posts
- **Instagram:** Photos, followers, following
- **LinkedIn Ads:** Cost, impressions, clicks, conversions
- **LinkedIn Company:** Followers, impressions, engagement
- **Pinterest:** Boards, pins, likes, followers, following
- **Publisher:** Schedule social media posts
- **Reviews:** Yelp, TripAdvisor, Facebook, Google, YP
- **SlideShare:** Views, favorites, comments, downloads
- **Twitter:** Tweets, followers, listed, mentions, influencers
- **Twitter Ads:** Cost, impression, engagement, follows
- **Twitter Search:** Tweets, mentions, hashtags
- **Vimeo:** My feed, top videos
- **YouTube**

You can try it out for free.

5. CoSchedule

At Brand24, we use **CoSchedule** as our editorial calendar – it never let us down and we can surely recommend it to all small, medium and large businesses.

The cool thing about CoSchedule is that it analyzes the performance of your social media posts and, on this basis, suggests improvements and recommends particular actions across all your social media channels, for example:

- **Best day to post**
- **Best time to post**
- **Best type of content to post**

What's more, CoSchedule provides analytics of your social media posts, including:

- **Social engagement analytics:** Analytics of interaction your social media posts receive
- **Social campaign report:** Tracking across multiple platforms the performance of a campaign
- **Social profiles report:** In-depth reports about performance of your social media channels
- **Social message analytics:** Tracking engagement for particular posts
- **Social share analytics:** How many times your link has been shared across social media
- **Top projects reports:** Analysis of top 100 posts

6. Sprout Social

Another all time best social media analytics tool is **Sprout Social**. It's comprehensive social media management tool you can use to track your performance in social media.

The platform offers plenty of features to analyze social media performance, engagement, post social media messages or listen to social media conversations about your company. Sprout Social has a plenty of features. To make users' lives easier, they offer solutions:

- **By business type:**
  o For enterprise
  o For agencies
  o For small businesses
- **By need:**
  o For social management
  o For social marketing
  o For customer care
  o For employee advocacy
- **By network:**
  o Twitter
  o Facebook
  o Instagram
  o LinkedIn
  o Google+

7. Keyhole

If you're interested in the hashtag game, **Keyhole** is a nice tool to learn a bit about the hashtags you use. Keyhole supports also account, keyword and URL tracking on the Web. What's more, you can use Keyhole to track mentions about social media profiles, keywords and URLs.

Importantly, you can request historical data from Twitter and Instagram including information about the number of posts, users,

engagement and influencers. There are 5 pricing plans and the highest one includes:

- **Historical data**
- **PDF reports**
- **Real time data**
- **Twitter analytics**
- **Instagram analytics**
- **Facebook analytics**
- **Youtube analytics**
- **Sentiment analysis**
- **API access**
- **+more!**

8. Brandwatch

Brandwatch is one of the best social media monitoring and analytics tool out there.
It collects online mentions from all over the Web: social media, discussion forums, blogs, news sites and other publicly available sources. Also, it has plenty of features that allow in-depth analytics of your online mentions. Some of the features include:

- **Demographics:** Data about authors of mentions, including gender, interests, profession or location
- **Image analysis:** Detect images that contain your company logo
- **Influencers:** Find top influencers mentioning your keywords
- **Locations:** Discover where do your mentions come from
- **Automated reports:** Get your data directly to your inbox in HTML or PDF formats

- **+more!**

9. Quintly

Quintly can help you with social media analytics including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+, LinkedIn, Instagram, Pinterest and blogs. There's plenty of features for each platform but the most important features include:

- **Competitive benchmarking:** Find benchmarks for your social media channels and discover what content works best for you
- **Centralized analytics:** Discover over 250 social media metrics and track your performance
- **Smart reporting:** Get reports based on your custom dashboards and pick any metrics you want
- **Custom dashboards:** Create custom dashboards including metrics of your choice
- **Overall metrics:** Track specific KPI's and measure social media performance across all major networks
- **Key influencers:** Get data about the most influential social media profiles
- **Data exporting:** Export your data to CSV or Excel and download any metric as JPG, PNG, PDF, PPTX
- **Customer care:** Monitor Facebook and Twitter to track customer queries
- + more!s

10. Audiense

Audiense is one of the best Twitter analytics tools. What's cool is that it's free if you have less than 5k followers.

It gives you a unique insight into your followers:

- **Interests**
- **Location**
- **Languages**
- **Influence**
- **Best time to tweet**

11. Snaplytics .IO :-

Automated ananlytics for snap chat Instragram stories , learn what ccontent works best and who are your followers.

12. Squarelovin :-

In depth instragram analytics tool explore your audience intrest and determine your best times to post . Track the performance of your stories.

13. Grytics :-

It's time for facebook group analysis gain insights about the most engaged members and measure the impact of your content plus keep on eye on the competition .

14. Storender :-

Get automatic recommendations based on your data . Improve your performace on facebook , Twitter, Instragrame and youtube , Benchmark comptetiors and start optimizing your content.

15. Rival IQ :-

Dive deeper into your social media stats from facebook , Twitter , Instragrame, Printrest, and Linkedin . Create your own dashboard and integrate them with Google Analytics.

16. Union metrics :-

Measure your impact on social media channels , track your complain and monitor chosen keywords. Stay ahead of your competition and optimize your contact.

17. Tweet Binder :-

Perfect analytics tools for twitter it collects , classifies and displays gathered data. Tweer binder supports running compaigns and events on social media.

18. SocialFlow:-

SocialFlow allows you to schedule your posts based on actionable data about when your target audience is active and what they are engaging with in real time. All you have to do is upload your content to the queue, and this software will use the real time data it collects, along with your own business rules, to determine which posts to publish to which platforms and at what time. It really takes all of the guesswork out of social media.

3.Conclusion

These 18 social media marketing tools will help you take your social media results to the next level. Before we wrap this post up, there is one important thing to note: social media marketing is only the *first* step in an effective sales process… Once the user visits your website, you need to convert them into a subscriber or customer before they leave. This can be a challenging process

because over 70% of people who leave your website, never return!

USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *This paper is aims to spread the cognizance of usefulness of social networking media among the library professional in day to day library activities. It also intent to implement and use the particular social networking media in order to enhance their library and information facilities or services.*

Libraries in our country have been challenged like never before to provide more dynamic and more value added services to meet the ever changing needs of our users. This writing is therefore, an attempt to inspect the current situation in library services dissemination with these new and emerging technologies. Social Media and upcoming challenges in the 21st century libraries are investigated and possible solutions are offered in this writing.

Keywords:

Introduction:

Since the social networking sites has been introduced like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Pinterest, etc. almost all smartphone users are attracted towards these sites and they are using the same in their day to day life. It may be for entertainment, for seeking information or just for surfing or browsing. As of this writing,there are plenty number of social networking sites which provides large number of interesting practices like instant messenger, image sharing, video sharing, browsing and sharing information in expected form. While their key technological features are moderately persistent and the culture that blend around is varied. Most of the sites are developed to supports on smartphones which are the primary need to access the sites with the access of network connectivity. Some of them are cater to diverse the audiences, while other captures the attention on the basis of their content, language, political, social, religious, sexual or versatile formats of information.

In the context of library, social networking sites are the platform to build the network and relationship with patrons. It can help to serve the expected information in different formats. Also helps to provide updates about library services and facilities. It has become an important tool for

library to develop library services. SNS are playing a vital role in libraries for migrating from traditional to digital forms. Similarly it is changing the formats of information form printed to digital and services are becoming protracted to instant.

There are various social sites which can be helpful to build the library network like Google+, wikis, twitter LinkedIn, Myspace, Fliker, Facebook, WhatsApp, instant messaging apps etc.

Social networking sites Definitions:

Cambridge Dictionary defines social networking sites as a website that is designed tohelp people communicate and share information, photographs, etc.

According to Techopedia a social networking site is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website. Social networking sites usually have a new user input a list of people with whom they share a connection and then allow the people on the list to confirm or deny the connection. After connections are established, the new user can search the networks of connections to make more connections.

According to Wikipedia a social networking service (also social networking site, or SNS or social media) is an online platform which people use to build social networks or social relations with other people who share similar personal or career interests, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections.

As per the above definitions social networking sites are the platform where people can create, connect and share the information, thoughts or desire data through virtual platform.

Objective:

1) To make aware to library professionals about possible implication of social media for marketing library and information products and services

2) To cultivate the interest of users in libraries through social sites

3) To perform and excel library activities with the help of SNS.

4) To use SNS effectively in the automation of libraries and information centers.

5) To fulfill the fourth law of library science i.e. "Save the time of the reader" by providing easy access to information through SNS in less time.

6) To enhance the competitive advantages of library through social networking sites.

Literature review:

Daqing He et al., (2012)conducted a study on the importance of internet-based information sources and undergraduate student'susages and views of different information resources in their various academic tasks. The study is included Web-accessible questionnaire tool and data collects from 347 valid participants' participated from two universities in the USA and China. The author point out that the online electronic resources comprising search engines are the most usually used resources, mainly for complex academic tasks. And finally author conclude that the students are collaborative tasks look for resources that generate it easy to share documents, participants from the two countries also expose

interesting and important differences in their usage of information resources.

Ruleman (2012) conducted a survey on use of technology and comparison of faculty and students. The paper presents technology is allowing libraries to provide new library services and new online resources. While this survey focus a few questions on library-related technology. The study shows that students and faculties are most using social network is Facebook. 80 percent of students are using for library services for 'Receive, renewal and overdue notices', 49 percent of faculty members are using 'Receive hold pickup notices' and 'Renew library material'. The author concludes that the main purpose of the study was to consider how their use of technology and he influences library services through social networking sites.

Mahajan et al (2013) conduct a comparative study on use of social networking sites among the research scholar of two universities in India. The paper is also contains questionnaire method, questionnaires are distributed randomly and the data collects from Punjab University around 500 research scholars and Kurukshetra University has around 450 research scholars. The author find out in their study that the majority of the research scholars (both university) are aware of the social networking sites and Facebook is the most usually using social network site in both university. The majority of the 54 per cent of respondents are satisfied from the use of social networking sites from both the universities.

Thelwall and Kayvan (2013) studied on Research Gate: Disseminating, Communicating and Measuring Scholarship. They said in the article that Research Gate provides a new way for scholars to disseminate their work and hence potentially changes the dynamics of informal scholarly communication. This article assesses whether ResearchGate usage and publication data broadly reflect existing academic hierarchies and whether individual countries are set to benefit or lose out from the site. The results show that rankings based on Research Gate statistics correlate moderately well with other rankings of academic institutions, suggesting that Research Gate use broadly reflects the traditional distribution of academic capital.

Vassilakaki and Garoufallou (2014) describe in their study that Facebook on libraries and librarians. The study adopted selective review of literature, themes and sub-themes identified in the relevant literature, those literatures are considered between 2006 and 2012. The author categorization as Library use of Facebook, Creating profiles on Facebook, Guidelines for libraries, Librarians personal experience on Facebook, Exploring perspectives and Exploring profile usage. Finally, the author concludes that libraries and librarians adopt a popular social networking site Facebook.

Priolkar and Kumbhar (2014) explored the use of SNS by LIS professional, purposes for their use and how SNS were useful for enhancing library services. The key findings of the study included that majority of library professionals were daily

users of SNS, they frequently used Facebook; the respondents mostly used SNS for chatting and to interact with their professional friends, most respondents found SNS useful to gain study related information and the majority of them believed that SNS had a great impact on the LIS profession. The authors concluded that library professionals were aware of the use of SNS and they were able to render new services via SNS.

Social networking sites useful in libraries:

Facebook: It is a most popular SNS now because it is librarian- friendly, with many applications like, World Cat, JSTOR search and much more. Information resource person can interact with patrons to know their information need. Libraries can also link some specialized library applications to Facebook.

MySpace: In academic institutions it is very easy to take advantage of this site where the students are the users of libraries to post academic calendar, custom catalog, search tools and blog features to improve their presence.

Blogs:it can be the most efficient tool for librarians where one can post messages, share information on a particular issues or subject and allow users to contribute the content. They can write articles, news on topical issues and expect an instant reaction from their users.

Wikis: It is a free online encyclopedia that provides a background knowledge and definition of concepts. It allows users to retrieve, edit and contribute the content. This is a collaborative web page for developing web content.

LinkedIn: Knowledge provider can get connected with patrons and experts in their particular field of interest via LinkedIn. Information resource person can use this platform to furnish specialized library services such as Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI).

Twitter: Is small content blogging application, to keep users or patrons updated on daily activities, like frequently updated collections. Users can utilize this platform to type in short messages or status update. Librarians can use this platform to give users firsthand information on the on-going national events. Users can send Instant Messages (IM) on complaints or ask questions on a particular issue and get a feedback on the spot using twitter.

YouTube: In institutional events such as important highlights of inaugural lectures, conferences and workshops can be disseminated via YouTube.

WhatsApp: In this app librarians can create a group where he can add all users of the library to provide time to time information and upgrade the patrons regarding upcoming events, news, bulletins etc.

Flickr: Librarians can use this tool to share and distribute new images of library collections. Cover page of new arrivals of both books and journals can be disseminated to users via Flickr

Library Thing: A tool that enriches the library OPAC. Once an account is created, a list of books with ISBNs is sent to Library Thing which sends back a piece of code which is pasted into the

footer of the Library OPAC. Librarians can utilize this to send a list of current publications to users.

The Changing Library Environment Today, libraries are using the latest technologies and trends to make their services popular and user friendly. The concept of a library as physical place where one can visit to get information is rapidly changing to a social cyberspace where users access, communicate and contribute to existing knowledge. This is because the modern library of the 21st century is characterized with collective knowledge creation and enabling technologies; and also a movement away from the old stereotype, conventional and one directional library services to users to a more dynamic, two-way communicational network environment

Role of Social Networking sites in libraries:

Libraries can create their own social networking platform through blog, Google sites, etc. Library and information centers can provide easy access to information through this media. It can also help to generate personalize profile of library patron and provide specified information. Library professionals can also be able share the links of preferred study materials through their SNS or blogs such as previous question papers, research papers of institutional members, syllabus etc. Below are the key points which are playing vital roles in rescaling the libraries.

1) Provision of reminder facility of overdue books or resources to library defaulters.

2) Provision of reservation facility through social sites of issued resources.

3) To provide the current awareness services through SNS to custom users.

4) To intimate patrons about news, announcements of the institutional or library activities.

5) New arrival, book review or article alert to scolars.

6) Advertising and publicity of library facilities etc.

Conclusion:

Serving right information to the right users is the challenge for library professionals but, the social networking sites bring revolution in library services, they replace traditional library services into modern automated library services. The use of SNS is increasing day by day. In this study it is explained that now a days library professionals are somewhataware to use of social networking sites and they can provide new services through SNS.

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USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARIES AND ITS IMPACT ON LIBRARY SERVICES

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Abstract: - *This paper examines the role of social media & social networking sites in the promotion of libraries. The unprecedented technological advancement of the 21stcentury, no doubt has impacted on library services globally and in India in particular. The Social Media hype has gradually crept into the library profession with social sites such as Facebook, Myspace, Flickr, YouTube, Library Thing, it has become evident that our services will ought to amendment to fulfil the growing wants of our end users. Libraries have been challenged like never before to render more proactive and more value added services to meet the ever changing needs of our patrons. This paper is thus, an effort to look at the current situation in library services delivery with these new and rising technologies. Challenges faced by libraries in the use of these Social Media are investigated and possible solutions proffered. Purposes of Social Media Usage in Libraries, how works Social Media in Library, Social Networking Opportunities for Libraries, Advantage and Disadvantages of use of Social Media.*

Keywords: Role, Social Media, Services, Libraries.

INTRODUCTION:

Currently, it's become a trend by libraries to use Social Media Tools (SMTs) to promote their programs and services. They also use Social media tolls & sites to connect and engage with their communities beyond the library walls. Social media tools conjointly referred to as social networking sites (SNS) will be understood to be net, computer or mobile applications that enable folks to move with each other. People will produce, exchange knowledge and ideas, which can either, be in written or picture/video form. Common samples of such tools would come with Flickr and Instagram (photo sharing), Facebook, Hi5, WhatsApp and LinkedIn (mainly used for social and business networking),YouTube (video sharing), Twitter (news and information sharing), blogs, etc.

Today, social media has become a catalyst in reshaping the manner in which individuals and

organizations do their businesses, collaborate or communicate and create relationships with colleagues, peers and prospective audiences. Social mediac on jointly become associate in nursing progressively acquainted tool used in educational libraries to market services and highlight resources to current and prospective patrons. As libraries yearn to stay relevant to the modern audiences, social media is viewed as a very important tool for engaging and holding patrons who are already accustomed and immersed into the social media world. In addition to promotion, the easy act of getting conversations and making relationships with patrons is vastly helpful. Through conversations on social media, libraries can gain insights into what their users want and need and ultimately understand their users' better.

DEFINATION:

Social media is today's most clear, participating and interactive kind of promotion. It combines the truth grit of real time content with the sweetness of authentic peer-to-peer communication. *Lisa Buyer – The Buyer Group*

Social Media could be a new promotion tool that enables you to urge to grasp your customers and prospects in ways in which were antecedently insufferable. This data and information should be purchased with output of respect, trustworthiness, and honesty. Social Media isn't a fashion, but I also think it's just the beginning of the marketing revolution – not the end. **Marjorie Clayman– *Clayman Advertising, Inc.***

WHAT A SOCIAL MEDIA:

Social media are interactive computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of knowledge, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. Users usually access social media services via web-based technologies on desktops and laptops, or download services that offer social media functionality to their mobile devices (e.g., smartphones and tablets). As users engage with these electronic services, they create highly interactive platforms through which individuals, communities, and organizations can share, co-create, discuss, and modify user-generated content or pre-made content posted online. Networks fashioned through social media amendment the method teams of individuals move and communicate. They "introduce substantial and pervasive changes to communication between organizations, communities, and individuals." These changes are the focus of the emerging fields of self-studies. Social media differ from paper-based media (e.g., magazines and newspapers) and traditional electronic media such as TV broadcasting in many ways, comprise quality, reach, frequency, interactivity, usability, immediacy, and performance. Social media outlets operate in a dialogic transmission system (many sources to many receivers). This is in contrast to traditional media which operates under a monologist transmission model (one source to many receivers), such as a newspaper which is delivered to many subscribers, or a station that broadcasts identical programs to a complete town.

Some of the foremostwidespread social media websites, with over 100 million registered users, include Facebook (and its associated Facebook Messenger), Instagram, WhatsApp, Google+, Myspace, LinkedIn, Pinterest, Snapchat, Tumblr, Twitter, Viber, VK, WeChat, Weibo, Baidu Tieba, and Wikia.

OBJECTIVES OF USING SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARIES:

- Create a library patron groups for sharing information by using tools like WhatsApp, Telegram.
- Librarians can tweet about events of daily activities in the library.
- Sharing library programmes photos using with photo sharing tools like as flicker, Pinterest.
- The Using instant messenger apps also library staff can send alert messages to the library patrons for discharge of books and fine reminder
- The you tube channel for the library and host events and live Programmes taking place in the library.
- To create groups between the library and users to discuss the new age of information or services.
- To share the public or private messages related to the library and its services
- To update the new books, journals and other and new arrivals in library members of interest.

PURPOSES OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE IN LIBRARIES:

It was inquired from the respondents that what ought to be the aim of social media usage in libraries and data centers. Participants of the study powerfully united that social media ought to be used for promotion of library product and services and to create discussion teams and cooperative work. They were united that it ought to be used for fund raising, to spread news and service alerts, to provide quick updates to online users and to push library news and press release among online users.

- Marketing of library product and services
- For fund raising
- Marketing specific adult programs and services
- Marketing specific children's and youth services programs
- To modernize the library image and e-reputation
- To reach a new audience of potential users
- To push library news and press release
- To provide quick updates to users
- To build discussion groups and collaborative work
- To spread news and service alerts

HOW WORKS SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARY:

Facebook:

Most popular currentlyas a result of its librarian- friendly, with many applications like JSTORsearch, World Cat, and much more. Librarians will act with users to understand

theirdatawant. Libraries try and link a number of these specialised library applicationsto Facebook.

MySpace:

In Academic institutions where the students are; libraries have taken advantage ofthis site o post, calendar, custom catalogue search tools, and blog features toimprove their presence.

Blogs:

Here, librarians will sporadically post messages; share data on a specificsubject or issue, and allow users to contribute to content. They can write articles,news on topical issues and expect an instant reaction from their users.

Wikis:

Is a free online encyclopaedia that gives a background knowledge anddefinition of concepts. It offers a platform for users to access, edit andcontribute to content. This is a cooperative web contentfor developing internet content.

LinkedIn:

Librarians will get patrons connected with specialists in their specific fieldof interest via LinkedIn. Librarians will use this platform to renderspecialised services like Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI).

Twitter:

A small blogging application, to keep staff and patrons updated on dailyactivities, like frequently updated collections. Users will utilize this platformto kind briefly messages or standing update. Librarians can use thisplatform to give users first-hand information on the on-going nationalelections. Users will send Instant

Messages (IM) on complaints or raisequeries on a specific issue and acquire a feedback on the spot victimizationtwitter.

YouTube:

In institutions in India, events such as important highlights of inaugurallectures, conferences and workshops are disseminated via theYouTube.

Flickr:

Librarians will use this tool to share and distribute new pictures oflibrary collections. Cover page of latest arrivals of each books andjournals areoften disseminated to users via Flickr.

Library Thing:

A tool that enriches the library OPAC. Once association degree account is made, a listingof books with ISBNs is shipped to Library factor that sends back a bitof code that is glued into the footer of the Library OPAC.

Librarians will utilize this to send a listingof currentpublications to users. The dynamic Library atmosphere these days, libraries are using the latest technologies andtrends to make their services popular and user friendly.The concept of a library as physical place where one canvisit to get information is rapidly changing to a socialcyberspace where users access, communicate andcontribute to existing knowledge. This is because themodern library of the twenty first century is characterised withcollective information creation and facultative technologies;and additionally a removed from the previous stereotype,typical and

one directional library services to usersto a more dynamic, two-way communicational networkenvironment

SOCIAL NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES FOR LIBRARIES:

Social networking presents some important opportunities to librarieswhich comprisepromotion of library services and reference services.

Marketing of library services:

the growing population of patronsand librarians that make use of social networking is a sign that its vehicle for promotion the services of libraries to patrons.Flickr is a superpromotion tool that may be employed byby librariansto sensitize the users on general library services. Most students don't seem to be tuned in to the various services offered within the library like**reservation of books**, **reference services** and **StrategicDissemination of Information (SDI).** Librarians willunfoldawareness of library services to people who might not remember of thoseservices via Social Media. Librarians may also develop **subject specificblogs** and play number one role in advocating the employment of blogsfor critical communication and commenting on analysis findings.

Reference Services:

the use of social networking toolsenables librarians to identify library patrons on the socialcyberspace and pro-actively provide the type of informationthat would normally result from reference service. Socialnetworking tools

don't seem to be solely getting used as a vehicle forpromoting services, programs and new resources but theyare also used for reference service Students are usingtools like Ask a Librarian, and twitter to ask questions in"real time and this is assisting in promoting the library as arelevant, efficient and helpful place.

ADVANTAGE OF USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA:

- Social media is integral to market library
- Social media capture potential users of the library
- Social media offers over simply ancient ways that of promotion library services
- Social media helps students to use library
- Social media permits user to make, connect, converse, tocontribute, vote and share information
- It helps libraries to include nearer to the users
- It helps libraries in building cooperative network withthe users
- It is good way to grab the attention of new users
- Social media helps students in locating library resources
- Social media facilitates knowledge sharing
- Social media helps to feed user with informationSocial media helps in promoting distance learning

DISADVANTAGE OR PROBLEMS USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA:

- Confidentiality of information
- Electricity failure

- Inadequate funding for libraries
- Inadequate library staff
- Inadequate training opportunities for library staff
- Lack of knowledge how to use it
- Lack of privacy and identity theft
- Lack of time to use social media
- Low interest of librarians in learning and utilizing social media
- Slow speed of Internet
- Too many social media tools to learn

CONCLUSIONS:

In conclusion, this paper has tried to examine theconcept of social media and its application tolibrary services for a pro-active awareness and trainingto educate both the librarians and the users on theinvaluable importance of utilizing social networking inlibrary services.Organizing a public awareness forum like library orientation,conferences, symposia, workshops to create awareness and educatelibrarians and users on the social networking services and applications.Embracing current modificationso as to stay relevant and adapt to thenew ICT driven surrounding.Imbibing a maintenance culture therefore on manage the few accessible ICTfacilities effectively.Provision of stable power offer can encourage and facilitate the effectiveuse of those tools.Pro-active coaching of librarians to obtaintwenty first century skills to adapt tothe altering ICT surroundings.

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SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS FOR LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The paper deals with Different Social Media Tools and their use in Libraries*

Keywords: Social Media, Tools, Libraries

INTRODUCTION:

Social Media

Social Media is a platform that lets us participate in social networking. We can share our posts on various social media platforms to improve business visibility. Today it is the best source for news updates, marketing, education, and entertainment.

History of Social Media Marketing

Social Media seems to be a new trend, but its roots stretch to the beginning of computer era. What we see today is the result of centuries-old social media development. Usernets, which was launched in 1979, was the first progenitor of social media, and the journey from Usernets to Facebook is a long one. Usernets allowed users to post on newsgroups. It was followed by bulletin board systems (BBS) which allowed users to login and interact. Online services like progidy were the precursors to BBS.

After online services, internet relay chat came into light which gave way to instant messaging. In the 90s, dating sites and forums

were on peak, which led to the development of social networks. But they did not let users make friend lists. Six degrees launched to overcome this feature. It allowed profile creation and listing pears. It was purchased and shut down after playing for a decade. Blogging emerged in this phase, creating a sensation in social media. It is popular even today.

Other sites like Black Planet (African-American Social Website) and Mi Gente (Latino) cropped up having provision to create profiles and add friends. Modern social networks came into picture post 2000. Apple launched its Friendster in 2002. It has millions of users. Hi5 and Linkedin were launched in 2003. Linkedin is a ground for professionals to reach out to one another. MySpace also originated in 2003 and became well known by 2006. Similarly Facebook was launched in 2004 and surpassed MySpace, Orkut, Multiply, etc., and is still expanding. This decade also conceived media sharing platforms like photobucket, flicker, youtube, instagram, revver, etc., along with news and bookmarking platforms like Digg and Delicious. Since 2000, Social Media has bloomed to horizon and is still expanding limitlessly. Along with media sharing, many other portals that provide real-time updates were introduced, for example, Twitter, Posterous, Tumbler, etc. In 2007, Facebook launched its advertising system.

Common characteristics of Social media Tools as unanimously understood by most scholars

Interactive: Social media facilitates interaction and engagement between/among users. This improves communication and relationships. Social networks are no longer used for charting and forums only. For example facebook offers applications that allow participants to play games or challenge a friend to a chess tournament. SMTs now offer more remarkable platforms that allow for discussing and sharing of valuable issues like academics and business strategies. Social networks have become more than just entertainment but ways of connecting and sharing services while enjoying fun with friends.

User-Centered: Online social networks are developed and directed by the users. Without the users, the network would be an empty space filled with empty forums, applications, and chat rooms. Through conversations and content, users keep populating these sites. This makes social networks exciting and dynamic to users.

Community-driven: Social networks are built and thrive from community concepts. Just like communities or social groups worldwide are founded on common beliefs or hobbies, social networks are based on the same principle. Within most modern online social networks today, you'll find sub-communities of people who share similar commonalities/interests or have common background. These may include alumni of a particular high school, backers' association, professions, etc. This exercise does not only help participants discover new friends with similar interest in that community, but can also helps them to reconnect with old friends they had lost contact with many years ago[5]

Flexible: Social media features can easily be manipulated or tailored to meet specific needs of any user group.

Relationships: The more relationships one has or makes within the network, the more established one becomes towards the center of that network. Any update one makes on their page reaches out across a network of contacts and sub-contacts much larger than one may realize.

Some of the different Social Media Tools and their Application in Libraries are given below

Blogging

By creating a Library blog, Libraries can disseminate information to number of users at a time. Update on new collections, or just conversing with library staff, blogs are a powerful tool, especially when combined with RSS.

MySpace

If you want to communicate where students are, one of the best places to find them is MySpace. Libraries can take advantage of MySpace calendar and blog features to have their presence. With a little help from IT Literate Staff, Librarian's can include custom catalogue search tools.

SEO

Search Engine Optimization (SEO) is an technique that can be used in Libraries to make it more visible online with links to the library's resources appearing in search engines.

This can be attained by writing blog, posts on Facebook around topics that the users care about or by updating the website with the information sought for by the users. Therefore, understanding the searcher's intent is a prerequisite for a successful SEO strategy and is a great way to promote the library's services which attracts more users to the library.

Facebook

By using Facebook, Libraries can reach a N-Number of People's with topics and content tailored for each of them. Because FB is the most used social network and people are connected to it all day long through their different devices. This way, patrons can stay connected to the library's newsfeed and events all time and Libraries have to spend no money on promotional materials.

Twitter and Instagram
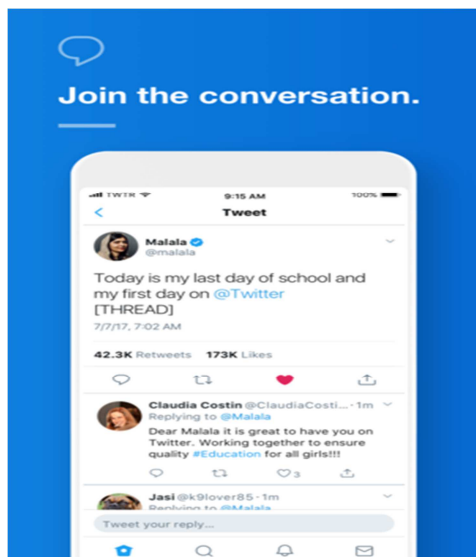
By capturing and sharing on Instagram or Twitter the day to day activities and events that take place at the library, you provide to patrons some behind-the-scenes insights into the library world and raise their interest. Also, you can use Instagram or Twitter to emphasize the human side of the library, which people will take as a breath of fresh air through all the congested online ads.

Youtube

Video is growing to dominate users' online activity: 78% of people watch videos online every week, and 55% watch videos online every day. Indeed, a video strategy would require a lot of work but there are a lot of events taking place at the library, so why not put them on camera and share them with the audience for a later watch?

Take the example of San Francisco Library Youtube Channel, which shares everything starting from stories to on-stage readings and also historical short movies from the library.

Newsletters and e-mails

People are always busy easily forget about events if they are not reminded. Therefore, you can give people the option to choose to receive e-mail alerts for the activities they are interested and even for the small events. The option to add them to their calendar is a real benefit. For example, Like any Library that sends e-mails on various topics which inform the patrons about the latest library news, upcoming programs in the library and also the newest book titles.

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SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES: ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE

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Abstract: - *Academic libraries are increasingly using social media to serve the users community because of the changes in reading online information services, changes in adopting technologies, changes in social interaction , changes in service context, changes in procurement of information resources. Of late academic libraries are using social media extensively for communicating with their library member groups. The development of ICT and social media plays vital role for collecting information and distribution of information.*

Keywords:

Introduction

The World Wide Web enables people to gain access to information, create content and disseminate ideas more efficiently. It optimizes the social networks in which individuals are connected through widening communication channels and lowering costs (Barsky and Purdon 2006). Social networking sites first emerged for Internet users to find long-lost friends and classmates, link with each other and share profiles. An increasing number of individuals have become members of one or more social networking sites leading to soaring membership numbers, largely because these sites are free and easy to use. Lately, these social networking sites have gained a foothold among companies, organizations, and even politicians

who want to reach out to their target populations (Read 2006). The wide application of social networking in different contexts appears to have included universities and libraries as well (Boyd and Ellison 2007). It has been suggested that academic libraries could take the opportunity of using these social networking tools to disseminate information, market services and promote new releases (Burkhardt 2010).

Social Media Defined

Social media is the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. Websites and applications dedicated to forums, micro blogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curation (social curation is collaborative sharing

of Web content organized around one or more particular themes or topics), and wikis are among the different types of social media.

Defined broadly, social media encompasses communications and experiences that are: Distributed electronically by organizations and individuals Consumed on desktop and mobile devices, shared electronically and in print by diverse individuals discussed by an engaged population. Today, social media is commonly encountered in the context of online software applications like Face book, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, and Flicker where text, media, links, and opinions are shared, discussed, and redistributed

Various Types Social Media Technologies:-

Social Media is the social interaction among people in which they create, share or exchange information, ideas, and pictures/videos in virtual communities and networks. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) define social media as "a group of Furthermore, social media depend on mobile and web-based technologies to create highly interactive platforms through which individuals and communities share, co-create, discuss, and modify user-generated content. They introduce substantial and pervasive changes to communication between organizations, communities, and individuals. These changes are the focus of the emerging field of techno self-studies. Popular social media network is discus below.

YouTube :-

It is a video-sharing website, headquartered in San Bruno, California. The service was created by three former PayPal employees in February 2005 and has been owned by Google since late 2006. YouTube is popular in academic libraries for creation Of guides and induction and the video clippings are Used for demonstration purpose through which we train the readers regarding use of library resources. Google Groups: This is a feature of Google application that makes it easy to communicate with the groups of people such as project teams, departments, office locations and special interest groups for send email to group members, invite members to group meetings, sharing of contents and online discussions and also question and answers purpose it is the best social media for online mass communication.

Facebook :-

Facebook is social media network. It facilitates the information communication and images sharing and also instant communication purpose it helps the library readers. Online social networking, especially Facebook, has numerous pedagogical advantages for both lecturers and students "Social networking can support students' indirect resources, thoughts, ideas, productions, writings, notes, etc. This kind of sharing can provide students with insights into the workings of other students"

WhatsApp:-

WhatsApp Messenger is a proprietary, cross-platform instant messaging subscription service for smartphones and selected

feature phones that uses the internet for communication. WhatsApp Inc. was founded in 2009 by Brian Acton and Jan Koum, both former employees of Yahoo. The company is based in Mountain View, California and employs 55 people. It is currently in the process of takeover after Facebook announced its acquisition of WhatsApp Inc. In addition to

Twitter:-

According to research survey, twitter is the most preferred social media channel for librarians because, it is quick, easy and concise and it is possible to schedule tweets. Twitter is a form of free micro-blogging which allows users to send and receive short public messages called tweets. Tweets are limited to no more than 140 characters, and can include links to blogs, web pages, images, videos and all other material online. You can start tweeting in 10 minutes, anytime, from your computers, smart phone.

Advantages of Social Media Technologies :-

➢ Facilitates open communication, leading to enhanced information discovery and delivery.

➢ Allows students to discuss ideas, post news, ask questions and share links.

➢ .Provides an opportunity to widen user contacts.

➢ .Targets a wide audience, making it a useful and effective recruitment tool.

.**Disadvantages of Social Media Technologies :-**

➢ Opens up the possibility for hackers to commit fraud and launch spam and .virus attacks.

➢ Increases the risk of people falling prey to online scams that seem genuine, .resulting in data or identity theft.

Conclusion:

Organizing a public awareness forum such as library orientation, conferences, symposia, workshops to create awareness and educate librarians and users on the social networking services and applications. This will help to stimulate new ideas sensitize and create awareness to utilize the library resources to maximum extent.

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21ST CENTURY LIBRARIES AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract: - *Social media plays an important role in today's life. Everything changed as the change in science and technology. Libraries which are the store house of knowledge transformed in to the knowledge resource centers. The growth of social media and social networking sites has been one of the most impressive aspects of the internet in recent years. Social media developed social relations between the librarian and the users. Blogs, Wikis, MySpace, Facebook, Social marks, Podcasting, Mash-up, YouTube, RSS, Flickr, Tag Cloud, Folksonomy, Twitter, etc. are the medium which are used among the libraries and its users to create social relationship. They are used as the instruments of communication and information, awareness and feedback.*

Keywords: Social media, Web 2.0, Social networking sites etc.

INTRODUCTION:

In the 21st century Social media, a computer based collection of tools, is a platform where people can build social relations among people who share their interests, activities, personal matters, etc. Library operation changed with the growing technological advances in Digital Age. It is overwhelmed by the new features of science and advanced research in technology. Social Media occupied the important place in library system. There are many reasons for using social media in libraries which is very helpful to achieve the desired goal for the librarian as well as the users. The librarian can use it to seek opinion on the library and its services for self-evaluation

purposes. It can be used to encourage debate and to instigate an opportunity to respond to library user feedback and to reach library users in their homes. Social media in library can be used to publicize events, services, news and presence. It encourages collaboration through collection development and building repositories of collaborative content specific to certain user groups. Social Media builds a sense of community with both users and also with other institutions and industry contact. It increases usage of library collections by promoting new and existing content and connects with other librarians and keeps up to date. Advantages and benefits for librarians and libraries when using social media are seen to be

financially beneficial because social media are perceived to be low and requires little training. It promotes library services and disseminates news quickly, delivering this information more directly to library users. It increases engagement and interactions with library users. It helps to gather feedback and to enhance user services. The promotion of library holdings via social media can help increase usage of content.

21st century the Future of Libraries.

The libraries of the 21st century provide a welcoming common space that encourages, exploration, creation, and collaboration between students, teachers, and a broader community. They bring together the best of the physical and digital to create learning hubs.

social media. :

The social media forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)

Social media plays an important role in every student's life. It is easier and convenient to access information, provide information and communicate via social media. Teachers and students are connected to each other and can make good use of these platforms for the working of their education.

PURPOSE OF USING THE SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARIES:-

To attract potential users of the library by making announcements, providing

reference service, networking with other libraries, promoting general library

services, providing quick updates to users and their query and to develop

communities.

To cater information about latest arrivals and news about the library to encourage

discussions among users about new arrivals to build discussion groups.

Users are to be given links to recommended Internet Resources, Book reviews,

latest arrivals, etc.

To communicate among the librarians about their professional development.

To build an e-reputation of LIS domain.

To modernize the library & information centre.

BENEFITS OF USING SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARIES:-

It helps libraries to get closer to the users and build a collaborative platfor for

the users. Social media are a great way to attract the attention of new users for

marketing of library resources and services. Thus Social media creates potential

users of the library.

Registration is very easy for any user. It allows users to update their profile via

their mobile phone through text messaging and apps downloaded for certain smart

phones and tablets. User can create as many accounts as he wishes to create in

different social media.

Users are able to get answers to specific questions by using social media. It is also

helpful to elicit ideas and suggestions. Thus it enhances reference service.

Library authority can encourage programs and events by rating, reviewing, and

sharing with their friends and neighbours. This new method has applied for

Amazon and the same may be applied for libraries.

Through the use of social media, the messages can be sent to others persons or

users so that the message can be viewed easily. This is a great attempt for

advocating the concept of reading lists generated by librarians, and in some cases

user generated reading list which is more beneficial than librarians.

Social media helps students in choosing library resources and making it easy for

them to add content to the library's website.

It is not highly expensive. User can afford benefit of social media by paying

phone service provider fees.

Users are willing to use Social Media in libraries and they showed their urge

towards the benefits of social media in library resources and services.

SOCIAL NETWORKING:-

MySpace: -

Here library users can use html to customize their profile and they can add new graphics and videos on it and libraries have taken advantage of this site to post,calendar,custom catalog search tools, and blog features to improve their presence.

Face book: -

With the help of Face book, library users can be informed with different

upcoming events and share the information about their new arrivals and editions of books.

Face book mainly helps in marketing of services and products. Photo can be tagged

through the use of it. Ask-A –Librarian service can be exploited by using it. It is the most popular now because it is librarian- friendly, with many applications like JSTOR search, World Cat, and much more. Librarians can interact with users to know their information need. Libraries try to link some of these specialized library applications to Facebook.

Twitter: -

Twitter is a free social networking used to send and read messages known as

tweets. At present librarians share all kinds of news regarding library through the use of

twitter. Librarians can highlight new materials, new groups, meetings and more with

some of these suggestions through twitter. It is a micro blogging application, to keep staff and

patrons updated on daily activities, like frequently updated collections. Users can utilize this platform to type in short messages or status update. Librarians in Nigeria can use this platform to give users firsthand information on the on-going national elections. Users can send Instant Messages on complaints or ask questions on a particular issue and get a feedback on the spot using twitter.

LinkedIn: -

It is a professional networking site. It can be used by the librarians to create professional connections and to market library services among other library professionals spread all over the world and can also share their ideas and professional experiences. Librarians can get patrons connected with specialists in their particular field of interest via LinkedIn. Librarians can use this platform to render specialized services such as Strategic Dissemination of Information .

WEB 2.0:-

The term was coined by Darcy DiNuccie in 1999 and the term was popularized by **Tim O'Reilly(2005)**.Web 2.0 is a plethora of web based services collectively termed, and such there lacks a precise definition The term includes weblogs, wikis and syndications**.** It is nearly synonymous with social media

.

Blog: -

Libraries can use Blogs to keep their users aware with the latest developments in
the field of library related matter. Blogs can be subscribed through RSS feeds. Blogger
and Word Press are the examples of blog. In addition to this blog can be used as
follows—
Notice Board
Latest arrival
Current Awareness Service
User Orientation Programme can be uploaded

Wikis: -

The most recognized wiki is Wikipedia. A few other wiki services are wikia,wiki how, wiki dot, Wikimedia, wiki news, PB works. Wikis can be used for---**International Journal of Digital Library Services.** s. It offers a platform for users to access, edit and contribute to content. This is a collaborative web page for developing web conten.

Ajax: -

Ajax, part of web 2.0, is one tool of choice for creating interactive page with easily changeable components. In libraries web pages can update frequently with newmessages with help of Ajax without reloading the entire browser page.

Mashups:-

It is hybrid of different social media. The users are allowed to edit OPAC data and metadata and create a user driven catalogue.

IM (Instant Messaging):-

Social networking tools like Instant Messaging Voice over Internet Protocol could be used to achieve a successful and sustainable reference services in an online social space by engaging in an online face-to-face interaction. This is particularly useful for distance learners who may call in from any part of the country with reference queries. Reference interaction has always been a conversation moving towards reference in the social environment is therefore a natural development that has been shown to be not only practically viable, but also to benefit the researcher. Using social networking tools for making the reference act a participatory one means that the client can be served by multiple sources and a variety of authoritative, scholarly perspectives resulting in an enriching. Users can chat with the librarian through IM, an online communication service which is used for reference service and voice chat. Here co-browsing, file sharing, screen capturing and data sharing; etc. are also possible. It is generally communicated through SMS via mobile phone.

YOUTUBE: -

Libraries can also advocate their different programs, conferences, workshops, seminars, Virtual conferences by uploading their videos on the YouTube. It is used for events and important highlights of inaugural lectures via the YouTube.

FLICKR: -

It is an online image sharing service. Sharing and uploading picture of library events and

services are possible for libraries by using Flickr. Librarians can use this tool to share and distribute new images of library collections. Cover page of new arrivals of both books and journals can be disseminated to users via Flickr. It can also be used to enlighten users on topical issues such as the different pictures of emblems of the political parties. It is an excellent marketing tool which could be used by librarians to sensitize the users on general library services. Most students are not aware of the different services offered in the library such as reservation of books, reference services and Strategic Dissemination of Information. Librarians can spread awareness of library services to those who may not be aware of these services via social media. Librarians can also develop subject-specific blogs and play a leading role in advocating the use of blogs for scholarly communication and commenting on research findings.

RSS –

RSS, a collection of web feed formats for publishing frequently updated works, became popular as web users need not to browse frequently the new entry in their preferred website. Feed reader or feed aggregator is needed to read RSS feed. The popular feed readers are blog lines, Google reader, feed demon, etc. In the domain of LIS, RSS may

be used for—

Marketing the library services among distance learner.

Dissemination of updated news to the web user

Selective Dissemination Of Information

Sending News to the users according to their area of interest

Library news, events, orientation, etc.

SOCIAL BOOKMARKING AND TAGGING:

- Social bookmarking (see Table Three) is a method for the users of internet to store, organize, search the bookmarks of the web pages on the net with the help of user-driven **International Journal of Digital Library Services .**Libraries can use social bookmarking web sites to tag and develop online catalog of library resources. Delicious is an online social bookmarking service which store and share the large number of web bookmarks. Other notable bookmarking services are CiteUlike, Diigo, Google Reader, folkd, etc.

VODCASTING:-

Vodcasting is a series of digital media files which delivers videos according to the demand of web users and needs high speed internet connectivity. Library can be utilized it for—Uploading the database of issue-return of documents Giving guidelines on the use of library catalogue, library premises, etc.

PODCASTING:-

Podcasting provides the end user to play the recorded intellectual output online without any additional software and also to download for future use. It may be utilized for—

Story hours for children library

User orientation programme

Marketing of library services

Music and audio book collections

Providing library staff details on podcasting with their job profile

Library Thing:

It is a tool that enriches the library OPAC. Once an account is created, a list of books with ISBNs is sent to Library Thing which sends back a piece of code which is pasted into the footer of the Library OPAC. Librarians can utilize this to send a list of current publications to users

Whatsapp:

Now days it become the most famous tool of sending information to individual or within the groups.

Hike:

It is the best tool of sharing information like whatsapp. The users can share an important information by using it.

Conclusion:

In the 21st century Social media allow librarians to adopt a new role by placing themselves into a social realm with users. Some of the prominent examples include: Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and MySpace. Social networking sites are two-

way transparent communication that encourage a feedback mechanism; connecting people with shared interest. By reading blogs, group postings, and message boards, the librarian becomes an active participant, who is able to anticipate and advise patrons as needs arise. Linking to patron profiles also keeps the library within the consciousness of users, potentially increasing interaction. In the social network site, the user is a participant, a co-creator, and a builder of knowledge. The dynamic nature of this technology enables users to have an open access to knowledge and contribute local content on the social network space.

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LITERATURE ON SOCIAL NETWORKING

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QR Code

Abstract: - *Social networks provide a virtual platform where people of similar interest use to communicate, share and discuss ideas. It is also an online space that allows people to connect, share, communicate, establish or maintain connection with others. A large number of academic institutes are pioneering scholarly online social environment for providing interactive and multitasking platform of online social networking tools/ services such as social networking sites, social media and folksonomy to share information. It is a ready space to share any kind of information whether educational, social, entertaining or general, updating the knowledge and providing better ideas to educate in a collaborative manner. This article attempts to describe literature on social networking in various field.*

Keywords: Social networking, social media, social networking tools, SNS (Social Networking Sites).

1. Introduction

In academic field nowadays, increased use of Facebook, Instant Messenger, Live journals, Blogger, Twitter, Orkut, Myspace, Teach treat, Wikepedia, Blogster, Linkedin, Academic edu, Makoutclub, My Opera, Wing, Podcast, RSS and other online sites as social medium to share information with students. Such social networking tools have proved to be very useful professional guide for faculty members and students as knowledge sharing instruments in the field of education. University grants Commission in the year 2011 also underlined strengthening of e-initiatives to achieve objectives of quality enhancement and excellence in education during 12th five year plan. Various researches revealed that social networking sites have both positive as well as negative impact on education. Some of the study explored that, most of students use socialnetworking sites and media just to communicatewith their friends. Most of the study revealed that WhatsApp and Facebook are most popular social networking media and websites among the students. It helps them to create, share and use the information related to their studies in the form of text, photos, videos and links. Majority of students spending time on surfing these websites and media for their study but it

raises the question of authenticity of information available on these media. The social networking media and websites are easy to communicate with friends and others but itnegatively effect on social relations. Dasgupta and Dasgupta (2012) defines social networking as " A set of people who are part of the organization or society who collaborate, share their thoughts and create groups of people with similar behavior or responsibilities, through social networking platform."

According to William (2012) social networking is an online community of internet users who want to communicate with other users about areas of mutual interest.

2. Social Networking Studies at International Level

Grosseck and Holotescu (2008) presented a paper in the 4th International Scientific Conference on "Can we use twitter for educational activities". The authors concluded that twitter proves to be an effective tool for professional development and for collaboration with students, which can change the rules of the courses and models and good pedagogy responsive to student's learning needs. Haneefa and Sumitha (2011)conducted a study on perception and use of Social Networking Sites by the students of Calicut University and revealed that majority of the students are aware of social networking sites, Orkut was found to be the most popular social networking site than Facebook and MySpace. Students visits social networking sites twice a week send scraps and meet new friends, there is a lack of security and privacy and

majority used their real names and photos in their profiles. Aharony (2013) investigated the use of Facebook by Library and Information Science students in Israel. The paper explored the personality characteristics, gender, level of education and

age influence about Facebook use pattern and their perceptions and resolved a significant difference regarding level of education, BA students feel Facebook more beneficial than students and are more aware than the MA/Ph.D. students of its cost and many other positive and negative correlations were found in the findings. Sponcil and Gitimu (2013) evaluated the use of social media by

college students in Relationship to communication and self-concept and the result indicated that Facebook and Twitter were found to be the most popular websites, individuals are using social media websites increasingly and visiting frequently, create new ways of communicating with friends and family and influences individual's self-concept. Hamade (2013) investigated the perception and use of social networking sites among university students and the findings indicated that majority of students were using Twitter and Facebook mostly, neglecting study/work and the time consumed two major drawbacks It also showed some lack of experience with social networking beyond entertainment and there is need to educate students on the benefits of SNS and quality of information found on sites. Eke, Omekwu and Odoh (2014)investigated the use of Social

Networking Sites among the Undergraduate Students of University of Nigeria and resolved that students were using SNS in interaction with friends, for online study, discussing national issues and watching movies etc. The study has given many useful suggestions about the university authorities that they should organize seminars to enlighten students on the not-so-good aspects of SNS etc. Mansour (2015)surveyed thefaculty members of the School of Library & Information Science, PAAET, Kuwait on use of SocialNetworking Sites (SNSs) and the study explored that more than a half of the faculty members areusing SNSs for three to five years, were using SNS several times a week, accessing mostly fromtheir school office, home and school laboratory and are highly satisfied. It also revealed theperception of non-users from the use of SNS and its drawbacks. Armano discussed the growth of social media and named the year 2011 as a banner yearfor social media growth and mention Facebook is taking over Google in most of the sites weeklytraffic. The mobile phone plays a basic role in the adoption of social media and its use due to easyavailability of the internet and many user-friendly services provided through Smartphones.Brandtzaeg, Liiders, and Skjetne discussed the success of SNS and focused two criteria terms foranalysis, that is, content sharing and sociability. Furthermore added that younger people are moreexperts than older people in using SNS for task completions and setting of the Facebook profile to make it public or private and which information to share with SNS users and

which informationnot to share.Briones, Kuch, Liu, and Jin interviewed forty individuals from American Red Cross(ARC) and explored their way of communication through Facebook and Twitter. The SNS toolsare most effective two-way communication tools in the current scenario of customers trendtowards social media adoption. Customers need active responses and timely attention for theirdemand or to solve their problems. However, ARC feels to have a separate department foroperations of SNS. However, Sinclaire and Vogus assessed social media adoption by the globalorganization and analyzed that 72 large international companies are using SNS for differentpurposes.Neti discussed SNS are used for marketing purpose and it plays a vital as well as aneffective role in marketing. Hence national and international organizations are focusing to haveSNS and to promote their products and services through it. While Constantinides, Romero, andBoria discussed the role of the internet and social media that they changed the retailing industryand now it is compulsory for retailing industry to have a social media account to market andintroduce their products as per consumer needs.Bakshy, Rosenn, Marlow, and Adamic discussed the role of social media in informationdiffusion. Due to the information explosion, it is necessary to transmit necessary information toconcern groups actively, and it is only possible due to social media where informationtransmission is only one click away from the concern group. The role of social media ininformation transmission is very important

because it defines the groups to whom informationcan be shared or to not share. Hong discussed SNS and named it as a journalistic tool due to its high potential andpopularity among online users and in this way SNS increases readership of newspapers.Newspaper agencies are adopting SNS for their active survival among the society and to maketheir customers more and more.Gruzd, Staves, and Wilk used Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology(UTAUT) model to know researchers connectivity to social media while conducting theirresearch. Reason to know the trend of scholars towards social media adoption is the generalpublic adoption of SNS. While research scholars are using social media tools for easycommunication and dissemination of information with other research scholars. Tess discussedsocial media role in higher education that social media tools are more observable among studentsand hence it will be good to use social media tools for promoting education and educational needsof students. Due to social media, it is possible for students to participate actively in the activityorganized in a class or outside a class. Seaman and Tinti-Kane surveyed to know social mediausage for teaching and learning by faculty members and identified that most of the facultymembers using social media tools for their personal use and not for professional use. WhilePark analyzed university students and faculty perception about social media use and found thatundergraduate students are using SNS more than graduate students and faculty. While

most of thefaculty members are not active members of SNS. However, Tufekci discussed that U.S. studentsare using social media for entertainment, refreshment, gossips, and chitchat.Verma and Devi (2016)surveyed the students ofMizoram University (MZU) on perception and use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) and indicatedthat majority are aware of SNS and are using more than one SNSs, in which Facebook andYouTube are common SNSs used by students of MZU, also users feel helpful while using SNSs,majority are satisfied with SNS, whereas, more than half indicated non-availability of full-fledgedinternet connectivity.Omekwu and Odoh (2014)investigated the use ofSocial Networking Sites among the Undergraduate Students of University of Nigeria. They resolved that students were using SNS in interaction with friends, for online study, discussingnational issues and watching movies etc. The study has given many useful suggestions about theuniversity authorities that they should organize seminars to enlighten students on the not-so-goodaspects of SNS etc.Chen and Bryer (2012) in their study conducted a telephoneinterview about the perceptions and experiences in usingsocial medias of 57 faculty members from 28 universitiesacross the USA. They found that 100 per cent of respondentsuse social media for personal or professional purposes, withthe majority using Facebook for personal communicationand LinkedIn for professional connections.

3. Social Networking Studies at National Level

Singh and Gill (2015) studied the role and users approach to social networking sites (SNSs) ofuniversities in North India. The study found that respondents are all aware of such applications,Facebook was revealed as the most popular SNS and used mostly for entertainment andcommunication, a majority are aware of security aspects of SNS etc.Lalnunpuii and Verma (2015)investigated the use of social networking sites by faculty members and students of NIT, Mizoramand explored that maximum respondents are aware with the use of SNSs, using for sharinginformation and communication. Facebook is the common site used by respondents. The mainproblems faced by the users are poor internet facility, lack of time, privacy and lack of technical knowledge. Verma and Devi (2016)surveyed the students ofMizoram University (MZU) on perception and use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) and indicatedthat majority are aware of SNS and are using more than one SNS, in which Facebook andYouTube are common SNS used by students of MZU, also users feel helpful while using SNS,majority are satisfied with SNS, whereas, more than half indicated non-availability of full-fledgedinternet connectivity.BrahamanadVermainvestigated the use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) by the students of Central Institute of Technology (CIT) in Kokrajhar, Assam. The survey and random sampling technique have been used for the collection of data. Around 200 structured questionnaires were distributedamong the students of CIT, Kokrajhar and filled-in questionnaires were collected on the same day itself and analyzed for data interpretation in the form of tables and charts. The study explored that all the respondents were aware of SNSs and are using more than one SNSs websites. It has foundthat Facebook is use in large number, while YouTube and Instagram follow it. Mobile is the most preferred tool for accessing SNSs, a majority expressed that low internet speed was the main problem, also indicates that students are using SNSs for entertainment purpose. The majority 47.47% of the CIT students are satisfied, while 35.35% are partially satisfied and very few 17.17% are highly satisfied.Haneefa and Sumitha (2011) conducted a study on perception and use of Social Networking Sitesby the students of Calicut University and revealed that majority of the students are aware of socialnetworking sites, Orkut was found to be the most popular social networking site than Facebook andMySpace.Students visits social networking sites twice a week send scraps and meet new friends,there is a lack of security and privacy and majority used their real names and photos in theirprofiles. Singh and Singh (2013) in theirpaper traced the surfacing of Web2.0 and Social Networkingway back in the year 2007. He found that 33% articles were published onWeb 2.0/Library 2.0 followed by 14% and 13.59% on SocialNetworking Sites and blogs respectively. Bansal(2013) inher bibliometric analysis of DJLIT (2001-2012) found thatcollaborative

authorship (61.4%) contributed maximum and noticed a distinct emergence of new subjects such assemantic web, digital preservation, cloud computing, mobileapplications, web 2.0, social networking, etc. during theperiod from 2007 to 2012.Moran et al. (2012) in their study on use of SNSsby faculty members found that mostly young membersspecializing in humanities and social sciences, were awareof the use of major social sites. Also they used these sitesfor academic purposes. The time, privacy and integrity werethe most important problems faced by faculty members.Deepthi et.al.(2017) reports the use of social networking services in University libraries, based on a study of 54 university websites in Karnataka state. Method of content analysis has been adopted to study the websites. The results indicate that 53 of 54 universities (98.14%) do have their own websites in different domains. 29.62% State/Central universities are connected to Facebook. 18.51% are connected to Youtube. Very few are connected to Twitter and Linkedin.18.51% of Universities are connected to different networking sites. It is observed that the universities libraries in the state are catching up with these technologies but many of these services are used for mere elementary purposes.Satpathy et.al. (2017) studied *Use of Social Networking Sites by The Faculty members of PRS University, Raipur and found that more*numbers of faculty members use WhatsApp (27.56%) and facebook (23.11%) and less numbers of them use RSS feed (1.78%) and flicker (1.33%). The main source of information for faculty members to be aware on

SNSs is Internet which also indicates the impact of Internet on everyone's life. The main purpose of using SNSs by faculty members is academic/ professional communications (24.61%) and they use it less for personal advertisements (2.73%). Maximum faculty members (87.14%) use SNSs everyday and that to for less than one hour (58.57%).Joshi andBansode (2016) attempts to find out the awareness of the librarians of management institutions in Mumbai towards SNS and explores how much they are using it. The study highlights that the librarians are much aware of SNS and are using them for their personal and professional purpose, but on the same hand fails to use the SNS in their libraries

4. Conclusion

Vast development in the information and communication technologies such as Web 2.0 has brought significant changes in the ways of generating, handling, disseminating and sharing information. The impact of such services has prompted a healthy education environment which evolves better knowledge through collaborative interactions. On the basis of the studies conducted at the national and international level, it isconcluded that the social media becomes very popular among the societies. Now it is necessaryfor business organizations, educational institutions, services departments and nonprofit organization to know people trends in adoption of social media, their first choice in the selectionof social media site, time people consuming on using social media site, to plan marketing and tomanage

the concern sites officially for their successful survival.

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SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS AND LIBRARY

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Abstract: - *Today Social Medias are the integral part of everybody's life. Now days due to variety of services and changes in technology libraries have begun to alter the way. Social media is key in 21st century and using this we achieve our aims in minimum time which completed Dr. Rangnathans Five Laws. Social media is powerful information tools and way for libraries to promote their activities, resources and services.*
This paper briefly discusses the concept, social media tools, and need of social media in library and disadvantages of social media in library.

**Keywords: Library, Social Media, Twitter, Facebook,**

1. INTRODUCTION

Social Media is a new method of communication for us and big impact on daily routine. Social Media makes human interaction much more convenient and much faster in real life. It makes globalization a reality; it gives a chance for people to express themselves. Social Media makes it easy for people to communicate and interact with each other anytime, anywhere in the world. People can stay connected with each other. Using Social Media touch of a button people could communicate with anybody anywhere in the world.

Social Media is collection of websites, applications which share or create content and also help to participate in social networking. Social Media are interactive computer mediated technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information ideas, career interests, blogging, sharing pictures news in faster speed. In now a days Social Media has grown the tremendously at an unexpectedly faster and has connected many peoples around the world. Social Media is a way to shape education careers.

Social Media has the potentials to facilitate much closer relationship between libraries and their users. By using Social Media users are not necessary to go library for library services they access anywhere they want. Social

Media is a tool for achieving their purpose. Social Media is a popular platform for young generation to access from library and libraries can also connect with them. Social Media has the potential to facilitate much closer relationship between libraries and their users. At present there are too many social medial tools available which provide various types of facilities like sharing photos, videos, messaging etc. Social Media was created for users to communicate and connect. It is important to learn how users are interacting with libraries. Social Media alerts users to know about collections, to provide links to articles, videos, or helpful articles.
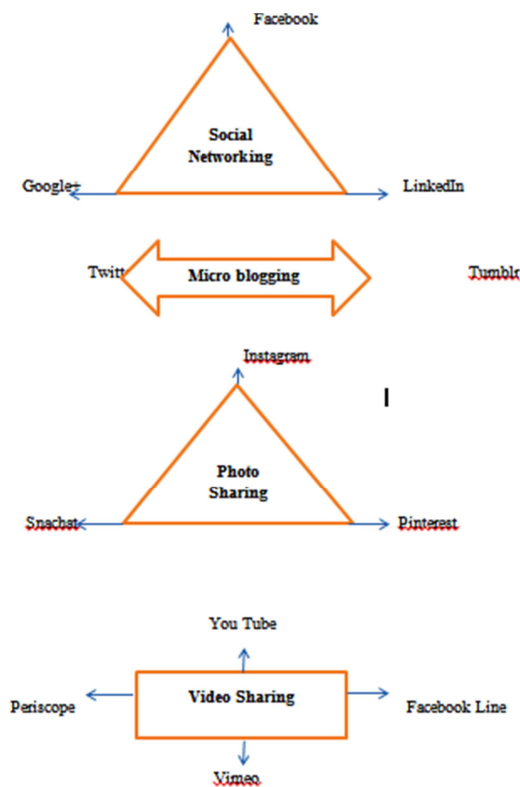
Blogs, wikis, LinkedIn, twitter, Facebook, are commonly used tools for learning and they are beneficial for library.

BLOG: - a blog is user generated website where entries are much in journal style and displaced in a reverse chronological order. It can be used for promoting library and information resource and services.

Blog is away to push information out but gather feedback. Blog is useful for librarian to gather database updates, new site and library service available in library, library notice, event information in the one place on a blog. Blog helps to provide librarians roles and responsibilities.

Wikis: a wiki is a website on which user collaboratively modify content and structure directly from the web browser. It is a place where a website or database developed collaboratively by a community of user, allowing any user to add and edit content with the click of the edit button, sharing examples of library wiki.

Wikis easy to use, flexibility with regard to participation, use of hyperlinks to organize content, space for discussion and webpage turns into a text document that can easily formatted.

LinkedIn: is the world's largest professional network. LinkedIn at the library will provide users with the tools and knowledge to maximize their use of the bright career and networking. Students can find too many opportunities though LinkedIn including Jobs, internship because increasing using web search. Understanding how LinkedIn can be used to help job-hunters with research, interview preparation.

Twitter: is a popular social media tool to connect and communicate with each other. Libraries use twitter to make connections to users and organizations within their communities to build community online. Twitter is a tool for libraries to reach their users and gaining inspiration with whatever turns you on and engaging with user of similar interest. Twitter chats are good for discussion on various subjects. Twitter relies on messaging service by using cellphone, messenger or specific websites it allows the user to send message to friends easily and quickly.

Facebook: is the most popular social networking site. Facebook is a interactive medium. Libraries should address their users in a formal but friendly way and encourage them to engage with their page by inviting them to share posts and leave comments. By using Facebook library is to provide the right information to the right user at the right time using Facebook library display new arrived resources, upload event, lectures as per users demand.

Social Media use in library:

Social Media is powerful information tool and used in various way like communication, import information, sharing events, showing photos.

Social Media us in libraries to promote their activities and services to users. Social Media is the way for librarian to reach up to their users who may not considered the library as a resource for their information need.

In today's information age user have not too much time to search information from books, journals but using social media they get information within a second and interest. Using Social Media in library we can add creativity in our thinking and user can share their views and work with each other. It allows users to explore and become actively involved without any rejection. Users' use social media for searching and it help to determine what user feel about library, their information need and why they are away from library.   Social Media are important tool for library to share what's going on at the library and provide the user need.

Disadvantages of using social media in Library

- ➢ Messages overload
- ➢ Slow speed of Internet
- ➢ Too many social media tools to learn
- ➢ Connection blockage
- ➢ Privacy Concern
- ➢ Electricity failure

Conclusion

Social media are become more popular in today's life. Social Media is the key for online activity. Social media is powerful information tool and way for libraries to promote their activities and services to users. Social Media means join groups, make friends, post comments, participate, finding information, add or share post. Using

Social Media communicate with users, sharing articles, videos, links, photos, and more. Ask for feedback, respond to user, worldwide connectivity, and free advertising, real time information sharing.

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USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The importance of higher education in university and college, modern educaton in changing the nature of the library ,due to the use of internet and digital libraries and social networking in the Information technology era.*

Information is being formulated on the top so that the need of social networking is the structure of the Organization, which is attached to it, that the friend is using the social networking in the unfamiliar era, small business area especially at work, is the most fashionable line networking site in university colleges.

Keywords: College libraries, social network definitions, social networking tools

1.   Introduction:

Computer use has been started in library since 1950, so the structure of the library changed the nature of its work and some of the steps to modernize the library and information technology going on well.   Internet technology, wifi, social networking is being used. The progress of the library is of course. Social networking tools are used in the library and such as whatsapp, facebook, twiter, YouTube, Wikipedia, instagram, are being useful to readers. Social networking websites started in 1994. Also in western   countries social networkjing like MySpace or Beboo is very famous in young people. In social network private club, book review, friends of libraries club, business chambers, departmental group, and Residential associations networks like these are ready. The college library, the social networking tool can be used in a better way to prepare the reader so that the ability to use the library can be used to create a profile and share it with each others. It is possible to increase the amount of library use in readers in the library. Children in western countries also develop social networks using information such as MySpace, Whatsapp, Twiter, YouTube, Facebook, Meboo, Chrome, Wikipedia that require them. And gain knowledge from information resources.

2. Interpretation

Botched and Ellison (2007) has said that the social networking website has allowed individuals to do so,

1) Create public or semi profile in the external system

2) Explain the list of others that have shared the connection while using it.

3) See their list of connection they have also realized that this website is different in ways and has been identified as participant bloc social networking in the messaging blog.

Smith and Lindner (2009) has said that Wikipedia is a technology application for facebook, twitter , chat room , instant messenger , massage boards and social book marking . Such members are referred to as

facilitatingcommunication   and   thus   social networking tools. 2

3. Concept

In which instant messaging blogging system media can be combined with all the concepts of technology, social resources can be created through social networking services. Social networking services help you

to share your experiences with each other in a particularfield, and share your knowledge to each other.

4. College

 This means that the college approved to affiliate the university like this today.

5. Library

Library means that it will be a composite collection of the book.

6. Importance of Social Networking:

Today social networking websites allow users to create profile, upload photos and videos and interact with families or friends. Social networking is a tool to join the group of latest news ,videos and the importance of social networking has increased through MySpace , facebook ,twiter ,social networks are also distributed in various computer networks ,social networks are basically computer networks . Social networks are basically computer networks. People connecting tablet, smart phones, can incorporate new information and communication tool that are working on the latest to laptop.

7. Use of social networking in the college library:

The readers action in the college library changing day by day. Readers seem to get instant and complete information right way as well as the library staffs need expertise in information technology in their services library, such as social networking mobile application online checking .

8. Social networking tools

1) **Facebook:** Father of Facebook mark Zuckerberg invented these year in 2004 and if you have a shortage of time in your library or if you have too in rural places then just recommend using the facebook ,to connect online subscribers have the facility of facebook in the library as well as a frequently used social networking site for students .

2) Twiter: It was created in 2006 by Dorsey. Twiter is a social networking service on which user post their new stories and ideas. It is used as an alternative to expensive services like SMS. It is a free social networking micro blogging service that allows registered members to broadcast or communicate in short messages called 'tweets'. Today, a lot of media is trying to get the discussion done through the direct contact of the audience through the tweets.

3) Instagram: It is the free, online photo and video socialization and social networking service owned by facebook in 2010 by Systrom and Mike Krieger.

4) My space: My space is a social networking website offering an interactive, user submitted network of friend, personal profile, Blog, photo, Music and videos. It was the largest social networking site in the world from 2005 to 2009. It is headquartered in Beverly hills. Chris DeWofe is a founder.

5) MEBO: MEBO is a social Network and it helps the students. They use an IM client. Chatting virtual contexts in online libraries effect readers and professionals.

6) Neeg: Students in the library can use this tool to connect with the students in the library. It can also be used to share information with more people .ex, By creating a blog you will be able to broad cast information to many people to new collection.

7) Wikipedia: Wikipedia is an online encyclopaedia which has been updated by users you can this guide to share knowledge with editing in the right direction.

8) Footnote: On footnote you will get access the original history of document and update it with yours own content and insights. Reference materials can be obtained in relevant literature.

9) Libraries: This is useful for social cataloguing network libraries. You can catalogue the search engine on Amazon with library of congress and more than 200 libraries in the worldwide.

It is more social cataloguing sites you can easily display in books like CDS and journals for access and tracking .

9. **Conclusion**:

Today's social networking is like the pages top news. You can upload news, videos, facebook, whatsapp to the younger generation through internet. It is also a social networking tool for communicating with readers and collage libraries. Latest news, games, chatting, watching videos are such a facility available. Likewise, today's most popular social networking sites are MySpace, facebook, Twiter, YouTube.

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ROLE OF INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN RESCALING KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTER

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Abstract: - *There is a comprehensive impact of Information and communication technology on society. The internet, e-mail, cellular phones, social media like whats's up, facebook etc. has enormous influence on communication. The field of education has also perceived drastic transformation in teaching, learning and research. The libraries are not exception to the ICT revolution. Libraries are now known as a Knowledge Resource Centers. Present paper explains the role of information and communication technology in rescaling Knowledge Resource Center*

Keywords: **ICT, KRC, Information, communication, technology, knowledge, resources.**

Introduction:

Information and communication technology is playing dynamic role in information dissemination and management. ICT has can enriched the quality of education by numerous methods. It has improved student inspiration and engagement, felicitated the procurement of basic skills and enhanced teachers training. ICT can help libraries in improving quality services, collection development, efficient library operations, sharing e-resources, uniformity and standardization. It also help to introduce new services, avoid duplication of work, effective utilization of funds, accurate and rapid communication, enhance user satisfaction and improving overall image of the library. The ICT impact on libraries can be seen through transformation like library automation, digitization, use of smart phone etc.

ICT has played noteworthy role in changing traditional library into the modern KRC. The library is now known as by various name viz. electronic library, digital library, hybrid library, Knowledge Resource center, virtual library etc. The ICT saves the time, space, energy and resources. It provides high quality of services and increases the range of services. Same document

cab be accessed by more than one person from many places. ICT is boon for fast communication.

The ICT has even rescaled librarianship vocabulary viz. dissemination to communication, database to repository, literature to knowledge, search to navigation, resource sharing to consortia etc. There is a symbiotic relationship between the library and ICT, such that any development in ICT accelerates library development. In the same vein, any development in the library today can only be through the deployment of ICT.

Information means knowledge communicated or received concerning a particular fact or circumstance; it can also be considered as knowledge gained through study, communication, research, instruction, etc. Communication is nothing but sharing of information interpersonally or using communication system that transmit and receive messages between numbers of people. Individuals communicate using different modes and means or ways like facial expressions, gestures or by way of writing, speaking etc. communication system also called as media communication system like internet, network of computers worldwide. Other major media include recordings, films, telephone and fax, mobiles and televisions

ICT are basically information handling tools, a varied set of goods, application and services that are used to produce, store, and process, distribute and exchange information. They include the old ICT of radio, television and telephone and the new ICT are computers, satellite and wireless technologies and the internet.

Rescale: The word created by prefixing re to the word scale. Scale means to measure. When you add prefix Re to any word it indicates repeat it, do it again or revise it. The word rescale means establish on new scale. (thefreedictionary, 2019). Wiktionary (2019) defined the word rescale as, "The process of changing the scale or proportions of something". The dictionary.com (2019) defined the concept rescale as, "to revise the scale of, especially to make smaller or more modest".

Knowledge Resource Centre: "Knowledge Resource Centre" means a library established by the university on the campus or sub-campuses of the university to hold in print, electronic and audio-video format material, monographs, reference volumes, text and re- view books, all types of journals and any other material in various format useful for education, research, extension services or for similar purposes; (Maharashtra Government, 2016).

Role of ICT in rescaling Knowledge Information Centers:

ICT can play instrumental role in rescaling library infrastructure which includes building, furniture, and equipment; Collection selection & acquisition; document processing viz. labeling, classification and cataloguing; collection preservation and management, human resources management, financial management, communication, administration and management and users.

Computing technology, communication technology and mass storage technology are some of the areas of continuous development that

reshape the way that KRC access, retrieve, store, manipulate and disseminate information to users.

The libraries were kept open for certain period say eight hours, ten hours, but KRC needs to be open 24X7 X 365. KRC users can remotely access the worldwide information through their desktops without any time and distance limitations. Pre ICT library was located at some place within four walls. Now it has to rescale to KRCs with not have any boundaries or fixed location one can access the library from any corner of the world.

Infrastructure: Information and communication technology forced libraries to rescale old library building plans. There may not be huge buildings of the libraries in future. Even for hybrid libraries ICT has rescaled library plans. Now catalogue rooms are converted into the OPACs and OPAC need not needed any extra room further. WEB OPAC's and availability of android cell phones with users made it very simple. Even for electrification just bulb, tube and fans will not be there, plan must include points for computer nodes, CCTV cameras, RFID technology, charging points and further scope to change as per the latest technology. There is need to have enough space internet laboratory, e-learning resource center etc.

Acquisition: The selection of the books now no dependent on the publishers printed catalogue, latest list can be received even teachers, students librarians can visit publishers website, commercial sites for selection of books on concern topic. The ICT can be utilized in communication of availability of books, discount enquiry, placing orders, receiving advance bills and so on. Acquisition can be done through the library management software and accession register can be printed at the end. Libraries should go now for e-resources than the print.

Automation: Automation of KRC services is imperative for efficiency and effective working. The automation is defined as a technique of making a process or a system that operates automatically. Today KRC automation signifies mechanization of housekeeping operations predominantly by ICT. The most commonly known housekeeping operations are acquisition control, serials control, and cataloguing and circulation control. In recent times, even the related topics such as information retrieval, semi-automation, automatic indexing and networking of automated systems are also treated as part of KRC automation. KRCs are also using modern ICTs to automate their core functions, implement efficient and effective library cooperation and resource sharing networks, implement management information systems, develop institutional repositories of digital local contents, and digital libraries: and initiate ICT based capacity building programs for KRC users

Collection development: ICT has rescaled on every sphere of Knowledge resource centers activity especially in the form of the collection development strategies, KRC building and consortia. The collection goes beyond the print materials and includes the CDs/DVDs, audio & video cassettes, e-books e-journals and e-

databases. The traditional paper as a medium of storage is getting replaced with electronic media. Digitization and provision of access to digital collections accessed via electronic networks, especially the Internet, is presenting bigger challenges. Unlike printed-based documents, digital-based information resources can be accessed from anywhere via electronic networks, copied several times, manipulated (i.e. edited, modified, repackaged) or deleted. The pre ICT library use to select, collect, process, organize and circulate books and other print material the impact of ICT will rescale KRC to concentrate on a piece of information from print to digital, from manuscript to online sources.

Processing: The classification can be done with the help of OCLC classify and by checking database of books for already books in stock. Maximum libraries have stopped manual cataloguing process and WEB OPAC are now demand of the hour.

The financial management of the KRC should be updated from manual to automate. Use of accounting software will help lot in financial management of the KRC.

Services: Technological advancement such as the electronic database, online services, CD-ROMs and introduction of internet has radically transformed access to information. The impact of ICT characterized on information services by changes in format, contents and method of production delivery of information products.

The impact of ICT provided an opportunity to deliver value-added information services and

access to a wide variety of digital based information resources to their clients. It has brought unprecedented changes and transformation in KRC services, such as OPAC, users services, reference services, referral service, bibliographic services, inter library loan, Consortia, Audio visual services, New arrivals alert service, Online reservation service, Current Awareness Service (CAS), Document Delivery Service (DDS), Selective Dissemination of information (SDI), Barcode / RFID Based Service, E-Employment Alert Service, E-Book Service, E-Journals & Magazine Service, E-Databases Service, E-Newspapers Service, E-Project/Report/Thesis Service, User Orientation Program, In-House Personal Training, Interlibrary loan, translation, anticipatory services, including preparation and annotated lists, abstract, bulletin board, news summaries, employment alert etc. The user needs can be provided more efficiently and effectively using ICT, as they offer convenient time, place, cost effectiveness, faster and most-up-to-date dissemination and end users involvement in the library and information services process.

The pressure on KRCs to modernize the way of delivering their services is now intense and more demanding. The necessity to deliver high quality comprehensive, user friendly, and new generation services have grown up tremendously.

Emergence of internet as the largest repository of information and knowledge, changed the role of library and information science professionals from intermediary to facilitator, new tools for

dissemination of information and shift from physical to virtual services environment and extinction of some conventional information services and emergence of new and innovational web based services.

The introduction of various information communication technology (ICT) trends has led to reorganization, change in work patterns, and demand for new skills, job retraining and reclassification positions. Information and communication technology has changed the duties, responsibility, and functions of the library professionals. The changing environment forces the librarian to become ICT skilled, dynamic, and ready to accept the changes and challenges and outfit the requirements of library users, because, without change, management library could not be survived. Even there is need to change staffing pattern libraries and qualifications to cope up with ICT environment.

The nomenclature/designation of the librarians may be rescaled as Information officer, Director, Knowledge Resource Center, Information Scientist, Information Manager, Information analysts, Search specialists, Content manager, Knowledge manager, Information Expert, Professional expert, Navigator, Data miner, Information consultant and many more.

Awareness about information, subject developments, knowledge organization, knowledge management, OPAC, open access, institutional repositories, copyright, Intellectual property rights, patents, plagiarism, use of e-resources, API, impact factor, peer reviewed journals, h-index, g-index, search strategies, fedgate, exy-proxy, N-LIST, UGC INFONET, Web 2.0, Personality development, Spellings and grammar, Formats of different proposals, laws, acts, statutes, ordinances, Management Technique like Outsourcing, Total Quality Management (TQM), Change Management, Re-engineering, SWOT analysis, Brain storming, Mind mapping, Disaster management, stress management, Six sigma, Bench marking, Management Information System (MIS)

Users: Current users need to possess basic technical skills to access the information in electronic media. In the age of technology, users have multiple sources of information such as the Internet, commercial and non-commercial information service providers. More and more library users are using digital technologies and have access to global information resources via the Web. Unfortunately, the huge amount of information available on the Web is generally overwhelming information users. Further, a large number of Web users are still not able to use the Web efficiently. As a result, the KRC has to rescale itself towards the knowledge provider by understanding the information need of the users.

Conclusion:

Thus the information and communication technology is playing a significant role in converting libraries into state of the art Knowledge Resource centers. ICT enabled KRCs must be automated with latest software & versions, procure recent computers, printers,

barcode readers, scanners, photocopier machine, RFID technology, CCTV cameras, broadband connectivity, internet laboratory, wider use e-mail service; use social media like what's up, face book, blog for communication with vendors, users and authorities and so on.

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INFORMATION LITERACY

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Abstract: - *Today information literacy has become an important academic product and the user should be educated apart from their day-to-day needs. In this context we have highlighted the importance of the information literacy programmes in academic libraries and how the institution will be benefited by implementing the information literacy programmes. Traditional information seekers expect instant help this puts tremendous demands on the librarians and information professionals to upgrade their tools and techniques. Hence information literacy and continuous professional education and training programmes are needed for working library professionals finally we have focused the information literacy Definition, history, process, important and programmes in academic libraries.*

Keywords: Information Literacy, Academic Libraries, Information Literacy training Programme

INTRODUCTION

One of the great truths about modern society is that "information is everywhere". Information is a pervasive and essential part of our society and our lives. Humans are, at their essence, processors and users of information. Humans have always been dependent upon information to help them make decisions and guide their actions. Increases in the sheer volume of information and the complexity of information systems have come about largely because of advances in information technology. Information literacy is a set of skills and knowledge that not only allows us to find, evaluate, and use the information we need, but perhaps more important, allows us to filter out information we don"t need. Information skills are the necessary tools that help us successfully navigate the present and future landscape of information (**Eisenberg et al. (2004).**

During the last decade several other terms and combinations of terms have been also used by different authors. Some of them are: 'infoliteracy', 'informacy', 'information empowerment', 'information competency', 'information literacy skills', 'skills of information literacy', 'information

literacy competencies', 'information competence skills', 'information handling skills', 'information problem solving', 'information problem solving skills', 'information fluency', 'information mediacy' and even 'information mastery.'

DEFINITION OF TERMS

INFORMATION LITERACY

ALA's (1989) definition of information literacy is the one most frequently used today: To be information literate, a person must be able to recognize when information is needed and has the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information. Ultimately, information literate people are those who have learned how to learn. They know how to learn because they know how knowledge is organized, how to find information and how to use information in such a way that others can learn from them.

COMPUTER LITERACY

An understanding of the concepts, terminology and operations that relate to general computer use. It is the essential knowledge needed to function independently with a computer. This functionality includes the ability to solve and avoid problems, adapt to new situations, keep information organized and communicate effectively with other computer literate people."

LIBRARY LITERACY

Library literacy is usually defined as 'the learning of the basic skills of finding information' (Lubans, 1978) and refers to competence in the use of libraries with a particular emphasis on

being able to make informed decisions about sources of information.

INFORMATION LITERATE PERSON:

To be information literate, a person must be able to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information"

HISTORY OF INFORMATION LITERACY

The concept was first introduced in 1974 by Paul Zurkowski, President of the Information Industry Association in a proposal submitted to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The proposal recommended that a national program be established to achieve universal information literacy within the next decade. Zurkowski further defined this concept as "people trained in the application of information resources to their work can be called information literate. They have learned techniques and skills for utilizing the wide range of information tools as well as primary sources in molding information solution to their problems." From the available literature one can agree that the information-literacy movement has evolved from precursors such as library instruction, bibliographic instruction and user education. The phrases "library orientation" and "library instruction" were commonly used in Anglo-American librarianship to name the activity of teaching library use. H. W. Wilson, published since 1921, indexed materials on teaching library use from the period 1930-88 under the heading instruction in

library use and then library instruction. In 1988 the phrase was changed to "bibliographic instruction" and this remains the accepted phrase for the activity of teaching library or information use. LISA: library and information science abstracts used libraries: use instruction from 1970 to 1992 and in 1993 changed to two headings **(Eisenberg et al., 2004).**

IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION LITERACY

Information Literacy is the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze and use information. The beginning of the 21st century has been called the information age because of the explosion of information output and information sources. It has become increasingly clear that students cannot learn everything's they need to know in their field of study in a few years of college. Information literacy equips them with the critical skills necessary to become independent lifelong learners. Too often we assume that as students write research papers and read textbooks they are gaining information literacy skills. This is not so. Information Literacy skills may be introduced but what needed is a parallel curriculum in information literacy forming a strong foundation of a college education.

We see that importance of information literacy as follows

* Information literature is important to understand the difficult question of ownership of information and copyright

* Students should learn to respect author's right

* To be an independent lifelong learner it is essential to achieve a high level of information literacy

* Information literacy IS to help close the gap between the information poor the information rich

* Information literacy is required to have a critical thinking approach, that has would• lead to economic and cultural progress of nation.

* A sheer abundance of information in electronic format has made information literacy increasingly important

* To be an independent lifelong learner it is essential to achieve a high level of information literacy

* Equal opportunities among citizens are important. One of the ultimate benefits of information literacy's to help to close the gap between the information poor and information rich.

* Information literacy is required to have critical thinking approach that leads to the• progress of nation.

* Information literacy is required for democracy

TYPES OF LITERACY
MEDIA LITERACY

Today's era is the era of media. In the last ten years media has started influencing people to a great extent. The demand for media has increased manifold. It has not restricted its influence only in entertainment; it has started showing its magic in

every walk of life. Media literacy refers to the critical approach in listening and watching media information. The critical appreciation of the information provided by the electronic as well as print media is the need of the hour. The media literate person is able to comprehend the information provided so that he/she recognizes the need to and ways to use it in effective manner.

Media Literacy is the ability to access, analyze, evaluate, & produce communication in a variety of forms. In essence, a media literate person can think critically about what they see, hear, and read in books, newspapers, magazines, television, radio, movies, music, advertising, video games, the Internet, and new emerging technology. The National Tele media Council a professional association designed to promote media literacy: "The ability to choose, to understand-within the context of content, from /style, impact, industry and production to question, to evaluate, to create, and/or produce and to respond thoughtfully to the media we consume."55 From the Aspen Institutes National Leadership Conference on Media Literacy, a foundation dedicated to improving the social and cultural life of U. S. citizens: "The ability of a citizen to access, analyze, and produce information for specific outcomes."

"Therefore, Media literate person should have the ability of evaluation, judgment and impartially. The Media literate person should posses the effective leadership capability and becomes perfect citizen of the country because they keep themselves aware of socio economic

development of the national and international affairs. They keep themselves up to date with all the geological, political, cultural, development of the world. Thus we can say media literate person is perfect human beings"

COMPUTER LITERACY

Computer literacy refers to the ability to use computer in handling different jobs. The ability further refers to handle jobs using various software like word processing, spreadsheet, power-point etc. It can be defined as the knowledge and ability to use computers and related technology efficiently. Another valuable component of computer literacy is knowing how computers work and operate. Computer literacy is a vital part of information literacy. In today's age of Internet, and information explosion, information literacy does not convey any meaning for the users of information without computer literacy. To search, organize and use right information for the right purpose, computer literacy is a must. To put it simply, information literacy can not be addressed without addressing computer literacy.

The ability to use a computer and its software to accomplish practical tasks. Notions of "computer literacy," "technological literacy" and "information literacy" not only borrow terminology from the text literacy but begin to redefine what "text" is and the tools and skills that literate people need to use and create it. It is generally thought of a familiarity with personal computers and the ability to create and manipulate

documents, and also familiarity with email and the Internet. Computer literacy ensures of a technological know how about hardware and software such as-

 ➢ This global and wired society allows local production with global technology

 ➢ Library and Information Centers are the warehouses of the most valuable goods of the information society.

 ➢ Every third house in advance countries owns a PC

 ➢ There are 800 million web pages; and 5,50 000 books published every year.

 ➢ Wall less libraries are leading to a vision of multimedia global virtual library (MGVL) inaugurating an era of "death of distance"

 ➢ Remote and wireless access transcends barriers of time and place.

 ➢ Power and nature of new media have a visible impact on the shape wares, functioning services of libraries. CDs and websites just as books and other documents.

 ➢ Library and information use pattern has changed in the face of information network, wall-less libraries, powerful library system, OPACs and convergence of technology.

 ➢ Outcome of the new environment is virtual library.

 ➢ Virtual library: Networked digital libraries configured in the cyber space. This library

is vision of technology with great potential for the future.

 ➢ Virtual library is an individual oriented library .further to availability it ensures accessibility of information.

Networks especially the internet's, intranets, LAN ensure information for all in a democratic way.

NETWORK LITERACY

Network literacy is the literacy which is related to networked environment. It can be World Wide Web, Local Area Network, Wide Area Network. The ability to search, organize and use information in an effective manner in networked environment can be considered as one the aspects of information literate person.

It is the ability to locate access and use information in networked environments at the national and international levels. Network technology (LAN, WAN Internet, Internet and telecommunications) with multimedia, digital storage and digital delivery, makes information as networked information and tremendously extends the usefulness of information resources and services. Information society is a networked information society. Networked literacy, defined as "ability to identify, access, and use electronic information from the information network is information literacy based on network technology and network environment."

It will be essential skill for people to live a successful and productive life in a networked information society. From school to colleges or universities, from public libraries to academic or

special libraries, from government relevant agencies to education associations or library associations, teachers, librarians and other educators have been emphasizing, experimenting and working to educate various types of people to become as "information-literate persons" to meet the society changing. While libraries function as information resources centers and are moving toward digital/virtual libraries, it becomes very critical to educate users in network literacy.

There are several aspects of this new task that need to be explored:

o What is the network literacy particularly for library users?

o What are the roles of librarians in teaching network literacy for users?

o What are the differences between the traditional bibliographic instruction and network literacy education in a library?

o What contents should be covered in the instruction of network literacy? What teaching methods including facilities should be used by librarians to teach network literacy?

o What kinds of curricular collaboration are needed for teachers and librarians?

o And, what kind of cooperation will be required between computer/network specialists and librarians?

In general, library network environment is formed by three types of net-worked information systems. The first type is local area network, (LAN) systems, which focus on those microcomputer based systems such as Novell Netware, Microsoft Windows NT, Apple Local Talk, Banyan VINES, LANtastic, and others. The file servers in LAN are loaded with microcomputer based applications including various CD-ROM databases. All microcomputer based on workstations are linked to one or more file servers to share various applications and information. LAN is the basic level of network to link end users to networked information world.

DIGITAL LITERACY

Today digitization of information has taken up in a big way by various organizations. The handling of information in this digital environment has become a must for any research worker, entrepreneur, industrialist or students. For example, there are innumerable number of organizations which are engaged in selling study modules of various subjects studied under different boards. A lot many CD are available in the market. Selection of right digital source, searching it efficiently and using the retrieved information in the digital media is one more aspect to be information literate person.

LIBRARY LITERACY

Library literacy refers to the use of library resources and services effectively for the right purpose. Libraries possess bundles of resource materials printed and electronic. A library literate person knows how to search information 14 sources for right information, how to use it for right purpose and how to respect the ethical and legal part of the information searching and finally how to acknowledge the sources. Information literacy and library literacy are almost synonymous, with a difference of the range of

sources used. Information literate person would know how to handle information which is collected from outside the libraries also.

Library literacy is that literacy by which the person should treat by

- o Making use of catalogues, collection, development and any special collections.
- o Understanding the use of reference tools for different purposes.
- o Use of secondary information sources, such as indexes, abstract, reviews and biographies.
- o Familiarization with library rules, do's and don'ts do's to maintain library environment.
- o Knowledge of the online public access catalogue system.
- o Knowledge of library ethics

VISUAL LITERACY

Learning takes place in various ways. Visual learning takes place when mental knowledge is formed with some kind of visual communications. Generally in schools, there are many visual learners, though not explored most of the time, who learn better through visual media.

Visual literacy can be defined as the ability "...to understand and use images, including the ability to think, learn, and express oneself in terms of images". Visual literacy can be understood in the light of following concepts. Visual learning which according to Moore and Dwyer , **(Dwyer & Moore, 1994),** is "the acquisition and construction of knowledge as a result of interaction with visual phenomenon". Visual thinking, according to Wileman, "organizes mental images around shape, lines,

colors, textures, and composition". Visual communication according to Moore and Dwyer, is "using visual symbols to express ideas and convey meanings". Visual literacy, in other words, is the ability to understand the concept through vision. For example, the colors and shapes of things can be understood only through vision. The knowledge about certain things is accumulated through visual communications only.

"Visual literacy includes such areas as facial expressions, body language, drawing, painting, sculpture, hand signs, street signs international symbols, layout of the pictures and words in a textbook, the clarity of type fonts, computer images, student produced still pictures, sequences, movies or video, user friendly equipment design, critical analysis of television advertisements and many, many other things"

ROLES FOR LIBRARIANS IN A NETWORKED INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT

In a networked information environment, librarian's role becomes "more expansive and complex because of technological advances in information handling as well as information users' demands for more efficient and complex information de-livery". In addition to the traditional library services based on the traditional print and AV resources, librarians are now information professionals managing, retrieving, analyzing, organizing and serving networked information to information consumers in an information-driven society. Librarians are asked how to use information rather than just retrieve it,

and, are asked to assist and train users to locate, evaluate and use information effectively as information navigators rather than traditional bibliographic instructors.

Librarians act not only as "the intermediaries" to assist in connection users with networked resources, but further as partners with teachers to educate the target groups for network literacy. To retain their professional credibility, librarians must enhance themselves to understand and manage the complexities of networked information. Librarians must assume a leadership role in educating the community about the impact of information and network technology on teaching, learning, effectively working and productively living in an information age.

IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION LITERACY

Information Literacy is the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze and use information. The beginning of the 21st century has been called the information age because of the explosion of information output and information sources. It has become increasingly clear that students cannot learn everything's they need to know in their field of study in a few years of college. Information literacy equips them with the critical skills necessary to become independent lifelong learners. Too often we assume that as students write research papers and read textbooks they are gaining information literacy skills. This is not so. Information Literacy skills may be introduced but what needed is a parallel

curriculum in information literacy forming a strong foundation of a college education.

As the American Library Association Presidential Committee on Information Literacy (January 10, 1989, Washington, D.C) says "Ultimately, information literate people are those who have learned how to learn. They know how to learn because they know how knowledge is organized, how to find information and how to use information in such a way that others can learn from them. They are people for prepared for lifelong learning, because they can always find the information needed for any task or decision at hand".

CONCLUSION

As the technological revolution or the other global revolutions, the information revolution has affected our information society. Latest information technologies affected deeply the information literacy innovation in the which the role of libraries and librarians were really important. Thus, to meet the need of users as well as to deal with the rapid development of information technology all the library professionals have to update themselves with the latest ICT and to educate the users with information literacy for the success of library and satisfaction of users. Thus libraries and librarians are truly and significant contributors to the success of their organizations or institutions, as well as active partners in information literacy for lifelong learning.

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