Exploring the New Emergence in Library Resources Management and Services: A Study

Sandip B. Khandare
Research Student
Dept. of Library and Information Science
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada
University, Aurangabad.
M. S. India.
sandipkhandare89@gmail.com

Dr. Shashank S. Sonwane
Associate Professor
Dept. of Library and Information Science
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada
University, Aurangabad.
M. S. India.
shashank65@yahoo.com

Abstract:

In the 21st century the libraries has changed their all activities and moved from traditional to modern era. In the traditional era due to the lack of technology the publication was very few and for limited person the information was written on stones, cloths, metal wall's, clay tablets, animal skin, etc. and preserved on so as to get information about society, culture. The Library profession is constantly changing since the past two decades due to emerging trends, technologies and techniques which are used in libraries for information handling and providing services to users. Due to this change, libraries are also shifting their collections, services, facilities and practices based on e-resources. Information Technology changed the scenario and eliminated the weaknesses of traditional libraries to the maximum level. This paper focused on the impact of Information and Communication Technology on library resources management and services through the Web 2.0 tools.

Keyword: ICT, Library resources management, Library Automation, Information Technology, Library Software packages, Web 2.0 tools.

Introduction:

Libraries have a very old traditions and functions to support information society to develop culturally and academically strong society with the help of public, academic and special library systems. Traditional era of publication started with maintaining information written and preserved on stones, cloths, metal wall's, clay tablets, animal skin, so as to get information about society, culture etc. and needy person. In the initial period libraries were attached to the holy places and later transformed to public places.

The emergence innovation in the technology the whole environment has changed. The information technology has been influences on education, business and administration. In this information technologies era the library has changed their all housekeeping operation and they moved from traditional to modern era. Today's libraries are adopting various innovative technologies for management of library resources and providing the new services very successfully, quickly, powerfully, adequately and economically. In this information technology era the libraries are providing the services through the new technology such as Library automation, mobile library, social networking, Remote Access, etc.

Information and Communication Technology Age:

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the most magnificent gifts that have changed our lives entirely. ICT has brought change to each and every facet of our lives in the modern era and of course, Libraries are not an exception. It has provided Libraries with new opportunities to improve their resources and range of services, which is almost impossible to provide otherwise manually. The impact of ICT has been so tremendous that it has transformed the traditional concept of libraries from a store house of books to an intellectual information dissemination centre. Due to ICT, the libraries have ushered in a new phase where libraries have become capable of catering information to its users overcoming the barriers of geography. It has tremendous impact on every library operation, resources, services, staff and users.

Impact of ICT on Libraries:

Information and Communication Technology only that has transformed the traditional libraries into a modern Library. An effort is made to highlight a few of the major roles that ICT plays in a library, mentioned as under:

Services: ICT has enabled the libraries to provide so many innovative services such as:

- Provide tailor made information to the users.
- Information Repackaging.
- CAS and SDI
- Web-based OPAC.
- Electronic Document Delivery.
- Automated Circulation though Bar Codes.
- Automatic Circulation through RFID.
- Social Networking Services.
- Multimedia or Mobile Technology
- Hypermedia and Hyper cards.
- Institutional Repositories
- Reprographic services.
- On line instructions and readers advisory service
- On line Reference Services or Virtual Help Desk.
- Data Base Services.
- Library Networks and Consortia.
- Remote Access

ICT has changed all the library activities, Such as:

- Traditional libraries to digital libraries,
- Print on paper to digital information,
- Card catalogs to Web OPACs,
- Chains to RFID tags,
- Print journals to online or electronic journals,
- Ownership to access,
- In library access to remote and desktop access.
- Information availability at libraries –
  9 a.m. – 5 p.m. to 24X7.
- Photocopies to digital copies,
- DDS being provided through E-mail instead of post or fax.
- Real to virtual libraries.
- Print resources to e-resources.
- Preservation of the rare documents in e-from with hyperlinks.

Benefits of ICT to libraries and users are:

- More usage of internet and network based information sources.
- Development of databases and their integration for resource sharing.
- Online search facilities of international databases.
- Consortium and e-journal subscriptions at economical prices.
- Better and efficient management of information and information services to users.

Library Automation:

The information and communication technology has changed the all scenario of library in management of library resources and library services. Library automation systems are becoming integral part of any libraries. It helps to improve the management of library's resources and for library services. The most commonly known housekeeping operations are acquisition control, serial's control, cataloguing and circulation control. In recent times, even the related topics such as information retrieval, semi-automatic/automatic indexing and networking of automated system are also treated as part of library automation. (Rao, 1992).

Library Resources Management:

Today's in this information technology era the library has changed the management activities, they are using the new technology for resources management. There are so many library management software packages are available in the world for library automation such as: SOUL, Koha, Librarian, Library management, CDS/ISIS, DELSIS, Granthalaya, LIBMAN, LIBRA, Library manager, Libsoft, Libsys, Listplus, Loansoft, MAITRAYEE, MECSYS, MINISIS, NILIS, SALIM, SANJAY, Serials PAC Software, Suchika, WyLisys, UNILIB, ULISYS, Tulibs, Troodon 4.0, etc. In the library there are many section such as Acquisition section, Circulation section, Periodical section, Serial control, Administration Section, Catalogue section, technical section, reference section, etc. and each section have an individual work. This software packages help to management of library resources and for providing the better library services to its users.

Web 2.0:

The Web2.0 tools can be used to promote services, share information, and engage with users and network with colleagues, on a global scale. In this perspective, librarians and information professionals could not be left behind in utilizing the power of the web in communication. Web 2.0 can be used for serving the users in a better way and attracting the potential users towards the Library.

Web 2.0 tools in Libraries:

In libraries various web 2.0 technology tools are used for their various purposes which are given as follows:

Blogs: The tern blogs was coined by Jorn Barger in 1997 and refers to a simple webpage. Blogs is nothing but, it is a type of our daily diary. Blog is used to for our personal diary entries, communicate information, messages or links etc. library professionals can use this blog service to reach up to the end user. In this blog service, a library user interacts by inputting their ideas, suggestions and comments. Blog service of libraries helps users to access various services such as, new arrival list, library department notices, CAS, SDI etc. blogs helps library professionals to attract users by using multimedia tools.

RSS: RSS (Really Simple Syndication) is a XML based design, term has been coined by Dave Winer in 1997, RSS is a service which provides easy access to the websites often visited. RSS is nothing but the new form of SDI service. It allows users to get information to the content of RSS websites, blogs or podcasts without actually having to go and visit the site. RSS helps users to bring the update and feeds from other website. It is a very simple tool to bring the latest, updates information from various databases or document such as e-journals, e-books, and blogs, etc.

Social Networking: Social Networking such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Classmates.com, flickr, You Tube, Skype and WhatsApp etc, sites are widely used in this 21st era by the peoples for various purposes due to their characteristics, services and connectivity. These social networking sites tools and services enable users to connect, contribute, share and get feedbacks of their posts. Social networking also allows academics and users to interact on issues pertaining to course work. Users use this platform to share information among them. It promotes free flow of information and sharing of resources beyond boundaries. Library and information centers also provide the library services through social networking to its users. Library professionals use the social network for sending messages, articles, news etc. Through this social networking sites the users themselves can spread the messages among them.

Wikis: A wikis is a website or the webpage that allow users easily to edit, add or remove information about topic. It can be described as online encyclopaedia. Through this web 2.0 tool, the user can share information and ask questions, answer of the questions.

Tagging: Tagging is described as the process by which the resources in a collection are assigned tags in the form of words, phrases, codes or other strings of characters. This allows users to add and change the data and metadata and at times give a local flavor to the data and metadata. The advantage of user tags is that it helps the data to be more easily searchable.

Podcast - Podcasting is very similar to a radio broadcast with the main differences being transmission via the Internet and producing pre-recorded content. Podcasts can be enhanced through the use of images, video as well as links to web site content.

Instant Massaging: Instant massaging is a one important tool of web 2.0, this is an online communication service same as chatting. IM allows online communication between two or more person using text based short messages via the web in real time. Through the registration on the particular site such as facebook, gmail, google talk, twitter, LinkedIn, Classmates.com flickr, You Tube, Skype and WhatsApp etc. the librarian or library professionals should be provides quick online service to the user whenever required without wasting time.

Conclusion:

ICT has changed the whole environment. ICT only that, has transformed the traditional libraries into a modern Library. Today's libraries have changed their scenario they are using the new technology for library resources management and for services. In this information technology era there are so many software's available in the world. The libraries have using the various software packages for better library management and proving the services though the new emerging technology of web 2.0 tools such as social networking, Bolgs, RSS, Instant Massaging, wikis, tagging, etc.

References:

Ahmad Parvez (2011). Development In Library Services With The Advent of ICT Based Products & Services: A Continuous Process. International Journal of Digital Library Services. Vol. 1(2). Pp. 1-9.

Devarajan, G. and Ravindran Asari K. (2014). Information Technology and Library Automation. Ess Ess Publication, New Delhi. Pg. 78.

Dhandar, Sangita. (2013). Library Automation. Garima Prakashan, Kanpur.

Kaur Gurjeet (2015). The Future and Changing Roles of Academic Libraries in the Digital Age. Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services, Vol. 5(1), pp. 29-33.

Library Automation software (2019). data retrieved from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/ bitstream/ 10603/110703/11/13_chapter4.pdf (accessed on 16 Jan. 2019).

Library managemtn software (2019). data retrieved from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/ bitstream/10603/76875/11/11_chapter%207.pdf (accessed on 16 Jan. 2019).

Manish Garg (2013). Libraries in the Era of ICT: An Overall Transformation . International Journal of Library and Information Studies, Vol. 3(1). Pp.87-92.

Murugan, K., S.Ravi, and S.Surianarayanan, Role of library professionals in the Digital Era.

Rao, I. K. Ravichandra (1992). Library Automation 2nd ed. Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi. pg. 2-3.

Ratha, Bhupendra (2019). Library Automation data retrieved from http://www.clib.dauniv.ac.in/E-Lecture/Library%20Automation.pdf (accessed on 15 Jan. 2019).

Sarasvathy, P., Nambratha G. R. and Giddaiah, D. (2012). Changing Roles of The Librarians In The Virtual/Digital Era. SRELS Journal of Information Management, Vol. 49(5), pp. 495-500.