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The Role of Women in Global Development

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The Roal of Smart Libries.

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Abstract

The concept of library in educational institutions is changing as the major constituents of library like physical books, hard copies of journals and newspapers are vanishing and a new format called e-format of these resources emerging through advents in computer science, information science and e-storage technology. The physical copies of books, journals and newspapers are thumbing and their electronic format do not need space for storage and single copy of such resource can be shared by any number of users so as the name of library has no longer validity. Hence libraries are now renamed as Resource Centers with online facility to provide resource sharing services to its registered users. Future libraries so called 'Resource Centres' do not need large reading rooms, large book/journal old volume storage area or even independent library building. Individual institutions also do not need independent libraries. There should be one Resource center for a country or even only one for the entire world through which everybody can connect through ICT for uploading and downloading audio, text and video files so that equality in terms of accessibility to any of these types of resources can be maintained irrespective of gender, region, religion, economical background and the country origin of the users. The paper discusses the possibility of such transformation of Library into 'Universal Resource Center' and the consequences of such transformation to information sharing throughout the World and further changes in the model of costless higher education and extended opportunity for new knowledge creation.

Key Word: Smart Library, Software, Needs, Vision, Concept.

Introduction

The term "Smart Library" has recently been used more frequently, for labeling a vision of libraries of the future in particular as part of the so called "Smart City" concept. This concept addresses the integration of digital processes and informational feedback loops in the public infrastructure and claims this integration to be a desirable state, in which cities become "smarter", i.e. more efficiently organized, resource-friendly, exible, sustainable, green, and socially inclusive. The library is considered as place of accumulated information for the students in any area of interest. After invention of internet, it became major source of collecting information for education and research. The advent of internet as a product of Information Communication Technology (ICT) became a boon for improvement in conventional education system and is now emerged as online ubiquitous education system. In this changing scenario of education system, the concept of classical information resources like teachers, books, and even libraries are also changing. Teachers are renamed as Learning Enabler, Books are changing the format as audio/video e-books, and the libraries are changing as Learning Resource Centres. Progress in electronic and communication technology is miniaturising the devices and increasing the speed of communication involving huge amount of data. Further progress in technology through general purpose nanotechnology, opening up many improvements and opportunities in information communication and storage processes, along with solutions to all other problems in the society.

What is Smart Library?

1. A digital library is a paper set in a structured electronic form, which can be viewed on internet or on a CD-ROM. Links to magazine articles, books, journals, photographs, sound and video can be accessed according to the individual library. The online database of digital items is a virtual library, digital registry, or digital collection.
2. A library fitted with 'Smart Library' technology is able to be open to library users without being staffed. The technology enables remote control of library buildings, including automatic doors, lighting, self-service kiosks and public computers.

Smart Library (Institutional Resources Centre):

All educational and research institutions can get the advantage of National Smart library, by becoming client library. Based on this model, students of every educational institution get equal opportunity for availing required information irrespective of their location in the country.

Advantages:

1. All public libraries and educational institutional libraries will have access to equal amount of resources.
2. No physical storage of books and other materials are required.
3. No responsibility on purchase of new books and other resources periodically.
4. Institutional resource centres act as electronic distribution centres in the premises of schools, colleges and in identified public places.
5. Through high speed internet/private networks and computer terminals, IRC's provide access to huge depository of information available in National Smart Library systems through powerful search facility.
6. Through wireless network, the IRC can extend its resource access facility to entire campus so that users can access IRC resources from Hostels, classrooms or any other places inside the campus.
7. Removes the discrimination among the students based on geographical location and the students of public and private schools/colleges.

Benefits:

1. Publics and students get access to quality and reliable information at their native place/school/college.
2. The effort and the cost of developing and maintaining IRC is comparatively low.
3. The benefit of accessibility of innumerable information at any time in any interested subject in audio, video and text form (multimedia) is available to every user.
4. User can store the required information in their electronic storage drives for future use without any additional cost. This also avoids physical copies and contributes for sustainable environment.
5. IRC provides complete solution to any type of users information resource requirements.
6. Using advanced information communication technology, IRC supports equality in terms of information resource distribution in the society.
7. Contributes fast national development by supporting the researchers to increase national research output.
8. IRC supports and contributes for economical, social, political and scientific development of the country.

Disadvantages:

- High investment at initial stage
- Existing investment on physical resources are going to be waste
- The profit for publishers will decline.

Students need a smart Library

The present day libraries are modern repositories of information. They are identified as well-organized spaces of learning for everyone. They encourage learners and teachers create and collaborate with each other. These smart library are poised to become the 21st century learning hubs.

Smart Library Software:

- Commercial Software
- Free and Open Source Software

Commercial Smart Library Software

1. EnCompass
2. DigiTool
3. Visual Multimedia and Imaging Solutions (VMS)
4. TEAMS
5. Insight
6. MuseSearch
7. EOS.Web
8. SOUL 2.0

Free and Open Library Software

1. Archimede
2. Arno
3. CDSWare (Invenio)
4. DSpace
5. Eprints
6. FedoaraCommaons
7. GSDL
8. MyCoRe
9. OPUS
10. Koha

Vision for Smart Library

The Library space will be an indoor living lab, where students, researchers and entrepreneurs can develop, test and demonstrate smart technologies, analyze the collected data and conduct research and student projects, while optimizing the indoor climate, lighting and acoustics and therefore boosting the chances of learning.

Concept of Smart Library

Smart Library is considered as an ideal library with ideal characteristics. It should contain all information for everybody from everywhere. Characteristics of an ideal business system, an ideal education system, and an ideal technology are identified and discussed for realizing such systems in practice, similarly, ideal characteristics of an energy system, a banking system, an ideal strategy and an ideal software are also studied. The Universal Resource Centre is a concept for integrated information system for entire world and even for entire universe to refer, retrieve, manipulate, store, and share any kind of information of any kind including academic, research and development, business, and governmental systems.

1. Personal Comfort:
2. Technological Playground:
3. Open Data Repository:
4. Environmental and Economic Sustainability:

Personal Comfort:

User centered design and learning, Indoor climate, Light, Ventilation and Acoustics, Security-Video, Fir, Personalized Services.

Technological Playground:**Sensors:**

- 1) Movement, Infrared, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth.
- 2) Acoustics, Microphones, Speakers.
- 3) Light measurements, Brightness and Color.
- 4) Cliemate, Temperature, Humidity, CO₂, Particles, Anemometer (air-speed), VOC (smell).
- 5) Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Camera.

Open Data Repository:

The Open Data Repository's Data Publisher allows Researchers, Graduate students, and the general public quickly create database structures and publish data on the web. Using the drag-drop form designer, you can easily create your database schema and then populate it with meta-data, files, and graphs.

Project in the name of Smart Library:

- 1) Acoustics.
- 2) Acoustics and White Noise.
- 3) Dynamic Light. 4) Seat Occupancy.
- 5) Data Ethics.
- 6) Indoor Climate-Particles.
- 7) Many More to Come.

Open Data Repository:

Data Topics / Aspects:

- 1) Data Ethics: Law, Anonymity, Abuse, Influence, Sensitive Information, and Security.
- 2) Real Time Data: Important Information.
- 3) Future Data: Experiments, Expectations.
- 4) Recorded Data: Patterns, Reactions, Prevention, Preparation, Optimization and Statistics.
- 5) Data Visualization: Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Information, Displays.
- 6) Data Literacy: 7) Research Data: Research data is the material, data, records, files and other evidence underpinning the research projects findings, or the outcomes.

Environmental and economic sustainability:

- 1) Budget.
- 2) Timeline.

Conclusion

So what is a smart library? A definition does not exist yet, but as elaborated here, there are many strategies related to this concept. Even though the term is often used as a (self-) promotional catch phrase or buzzword, it designates more than just a label or a slick blinking surface.

The illustrated aspects and technologies may all be relevant for an innovative library and therefore be part of the concept of a "Smart Library". In general, the use of technologies and innovative changes should be embodied in a comprehensive strategic concept that is the local requirements of the staff and the users.

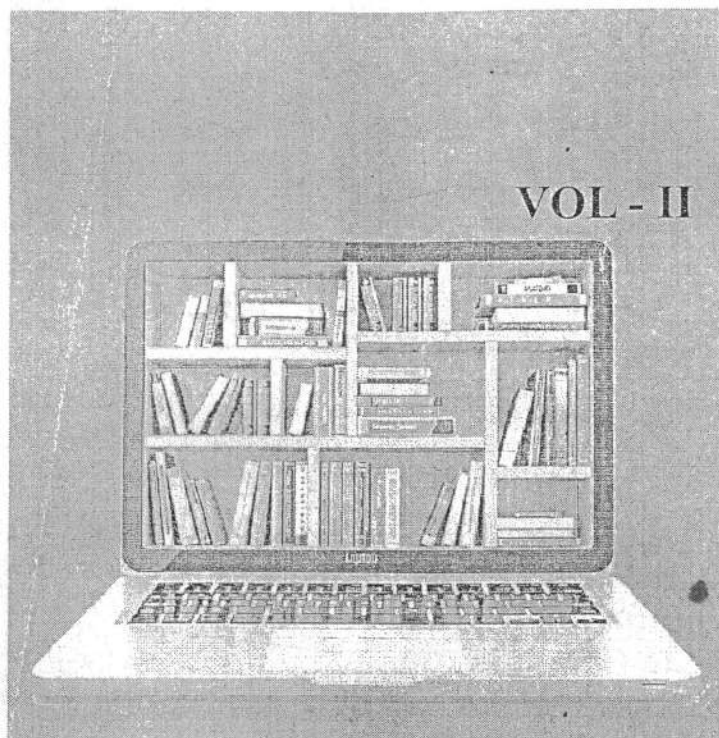
In conclusion, libraries as non-commercial providers of large amounts of up to date information might have been "smart" ever since they came into existence, because besides providing information, libraries had to manage progress at all times and renew themselves in a permanent process, which might make the term of a "Smart Library" even somewhat tautological. The main functions of libraries stayed the same, but because of the tremendous rise of digitally available information and its relevance, new ways of mediation and services has to be created.

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Reinventing Academic Libraries

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Changing Scenario of Academic Libraries in a Social Networking Sites

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Abstract :

The present paper explores that, how libraries can grip on social networking and social media skills to provide dynamic library services in the face of reducing economic problems. The social media type has gradually crept into the library profession with social sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube; it has become evident that our services will need to change to meet the growing needs of our end users. The sites reviewed in this column have been selected as quality examples of social networking sites that have great potential for use within libraries, enabling library professionals to better collaborate with one another and reach out to patrons. Specifically, the following reviews address sites offering conferencing and general networking opportunities. The research paper reflects Social networking sites, Changing Library environment, Social Networking Opportunities for Libraries, Future Roles of Librarians, Challenges of Social Networking

Keywords- Social networking, Resources, Media, Libraries, Librarians

Introduction :

Social networkings sites have become very important role in library science profession. According to Suraweera et al (2011) social networking refers to a process of relationship building among a group with a common interest. The Facebook initially was used only for social discussions, however over time, particularly by the turn of the 21st century the grouping of individuals into specific groups emerged. Professional groups started to spring up and within time the library profession had its own group with the sole purpose of sharing ideas and gathering first hand information regarding the profession. The exponential growth of the use of social media such as the Facebook, MySpace, twitter, YouTube, it became inevitable that librarians must learn the use of these tools to be able to keep their ever growing and sophisticated patrons. Libraries have started to use these tools to interact with their patrons on real time. Where library budgets have been constantly on the decline, the social media have become a means for serving our patrons in a more specialized, interactive, and value added way without incurring undue expenses. These media are used mostly to provide current and up to date information to clients, provide links to other open source library resources, and give information about new arrivals in the case of books through the link to the library world cat and through the updated list of journals.

Definition of Social Networking

Social network sites are web-based services that allow individuals to create a public profile, to create a list of users with whom to share connections, and view and cross the connections within the system.

A social networking website is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website. Social networking websites 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 his connections to make more connections. A social networking site may also be known as a social website or a social networking website.

Social Networking Sites

Social networking sites are web-based services that allow individuals to construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, to articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system (Boyd and Ellison, 2007). Social Network Sites (also called Social Networking Services or Social Networking Communities), are those Internet systems that have at their heart the personalized profile (Tapscott & Williams, 2006, p. 49). 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. Social networking sites allow librarians to adopt a new role by placing themselves into a social realm with users. By reading blogs, group postings, and message boards, the librarian becomes an active participant, who is able to anticipate and advise patrons as needs

rise. Linking to patron profiles also keeps the library within the consciousness of users, potentially increasing interaction. Some of these Social Networking Sites (SNS) popularly used by librarians in Nigeria to meet the information needs of the users include:

- Facebook: 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.
- 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 to 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 Strategic 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 in Nigeria 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.

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 characterized by open access, content creation, collaborative and participatory social space where users are free to access and contribute content. The potentials of the modern technology with the Open Access Protocols provide the opportunity for free access, free interaction, free communication and contribution to knowledge. Tise (2009) posits that libraries facilitate access to information thereby providing the means through which new knowledge is developed and made available to all. Librarians are gradually utilizing these tools to offer "on the spot" library services to users. These are made possible with the present social networking sites such as Facebook, MySpace, Wiki, etc. which provide interactive platform for users to access and generate content. Information is now produced in a variety of media whose representation can no longer be presented in the physical books alone. Libraries need to realize that in order to engage with their users they will need to reach them "in their preferred methods of communication" (Topper, 2007, p. 378).

Social Networking Opportunities for Libraries

- Marketing of library services – The librarians that make use of social networking is an indication that it is an ideal vehicle for marketing the services of libraries to patrons. Flickr 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 (SDI). 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.
- Reference Services – The use of social networking tools enable librarians to identify library patrons on the social cyberspace and pro-actively provide the type of information that would normally result from reference service. Social networking tools are not only being used as a vehicle for promoting services, programs and new resources but they are also used for reference service. (Steiner, 2009, p. 4) Students are using tools like Ask a Librarian, meebo and twitter to ask questions in "real time."

Future Roles of Librarians

Libraries play important roles in providing information for research and access to knowledge. In order to stay relevant in the socially networked environment and meet the growing needs of their users, libraries therefore need to pro-actively embrace the new technologies and face the challenges for better services delivery. Librarians are responding to the popularity of social networking sites and their expanding

role in the creation, use, and sharing of information by engaging them as a central medium for interacting with library patrons and providing services to meet their information needs. The ways in which people communicate, acquire and share knowledge, will inevitably have an impact on the library, its services, and its staff (Miller, 2006). Librarians should follow the public conversations, posts, updates, and events of these key individuals, and pro-actively offer advice, resources, and help. He should act as an active participant of the social space and be able to identify the needs of the members of the library communities and to proffer solutions by offering information, links to the websites that are relevant to their information needs; and even direct offers of help. There is an urgent need for libraries to adopt the new social networking tools in their services as a strategy to embrace change while promoting a participatory role for library users in knowledge creation. Librarians must possess these skills:

1. Network awareness – Librarian should be able to share views and create awareness of the different social network sites and their uses.
2. Expert search – The 21st century librarian should be an expert in web navigation; able to find friends of friends, and potential library users with common interest.
3. Contact management – Librarians can cross-link people and ideas among the conglomerate of different groups.
4. Context awareness – Librarian should be diversified in knowledge and able to link information to people's profiles.

Challenges of Social Networking

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. Users are also not aware of the protocols involved in social communication. Many students and possibly even some of the academic staff may be unaware that there is a subject specialist in their discipline. It is important for librarians to initiate contact with clients and experiment with developing a "public self" (Horizon Report, 2007).

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 moribund 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.

Copyright Issue – The free access to information where people copy, paste and edit without acknowledging the authority is a serious challenge to copyright management.

Conclusion:

The present paper examine that the concept of social networking and its application to library services. It has been observed that librarians have not fully embraced these social networking tools in library services. In such cases, there is a need for a pro-active awareness and training to educate both the librarians and the users on the invaluable importance of utilizing social networking in library services.

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IMPACTS OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN E-RESOURCES AND ICT.

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Abstract

Information is considered as fifth need of human in ranking. In this paper the study has been done a research for information communication Technology (ICT) and uses of ICT tools in Libraries, to find out the application of ICT skills in LIS Professionals and to modernize the Libraries, the study has been done Academic Libraries, and How ICT, e-resource tools are applied to provide innovative Libraries services.

KeyWord: ICT, E-RESOURCES

Introduction

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) revolution changed the Libraries drastically. Now Libraries are acquiring more and more digital resources. The digital resources are also popularly known as e-resources. The Libraries switches are part of universities, college and Schools. The libraries provide student teachers, and research latest information, Research need to disseminate by the libraries. The libraries cannot ignore the e-resources in the Information communication technology. has been the major factor causing changes in the field of Library and Information Science with People or user can Communicate, retrieve and disseminate and used Information.

Today Library Providing electronic resources, including indexes, full-text articles and e-journals with Electronic form the information transfer one place to another place, one person to another person or one educational Institution to another crossing boundary now days the Electronic era which is concern with creation, sharing and using Information in digital form.

The main aim of the study is to measure the respondents' ICT information needs and their information seeking behavior in collecting ICT resources. Further their attitude towards ICT information also measured. It also proves how far ICT information make impact on the access pattern among the users of both professional and non professional and the extent of ICT information being increasingly used rather than print resources. In the Information Communication technological world, knowing the respondents' changing attitude towards ICT information is very essential. In this context the study is needed in the present scenario.

Definition

Ebijuwa and To Anyakoha (2005) define ICT as "tools and as well as means used for collection, capture, process, storage, transmission and dissemination of information".

Impact of ICT Libraries

Computer has brought in a new impact to the library and information usage. In libraries, information technology has assisted library professionals to provide value added quality information service and give more remote access to the internationally available information resources. Today's highly sophisticated information technology facilitates the storage of huge amounts of data or information in a very compact space. Information technologies promise fast retrieval of stored information and revolutionize our concept of the functions of a traditional library and a modern information center. Recently technological developments have dramatically changed the mode of library operations and services. Modern ICT is impacting on various aspects of libraries and the information profession. Advancements in ICT and the widespread use of ICT is resulting in digital information sources and digital media replacing and becoming the dominant form of information storage and retrieval. ICT also survives and makes true rules of Library Science 'Every reader his/her book/information', 'Save the time of the reader', 'Library is a growing organism'. ICT with its tremendous information sources, rapid transmission speed and easy access ensures the satisfaction of the user with complex demand, breakdown the distance barrier and shortened the time required and ensures the right information to the right reader at the right time. It also increases and solves the library's demand of collection development. It is really an excellent tool for the Library information centers.

ICT Based Services

Some library users are adopting electronic habits, making increasing use of the new ICT including computers, the Internet, the Web, Intranet, Extranet and other technologies. As a result, library users are placing new demands on their libraries. They require access to the latest information, updated information resources and access to ICT facilities that they could use in their work.

Use of ICT in libraries enhances users' satisfaction. It provides numerous benefits to library users. Some of the benefits are:

- Provides speedy and easy access to information
- Provides remote access to users
- Provides round the clock access to users
- Provides access to unlimited information from different sources
- Provision of Web access to OPACs
- Electronic document delivery
- Networked information resources
- Delivery of information to user desktops

E-Resources

E-resources refer to that information which required to computer access and that may either be locally accessed or remotely through the internet. All the libraries are member of different consortia which provide a services of online database and e-journal services, this cover both free internet resources purchased or licensed by the libraries from either commercial or non profit making organization.

Over the past few years, a number of techniques and related standards have been developed with a low document to be created and distributed in electric form. Hence to cope with the present situation, libraries are shifting towards new media, namely electronic resources for their collection development that the demand of users are better fulfilled. These resources on magnetic and optical media have a vast impact on the collection of university libraries.

Types of E-Resources

E-database: E-database is an organized collection of information within a database can be searched and retrieved electronically.

E-books: electronic books are portable computerized devices that allow readers to download text and then read and market it. E-books are also paperless books.

E-journals: e-journals are the electronic version of print journals, which are available as electronic full text online. These e-journals are available on a subscription basis for the university libraries.

E-Reports: Publishers are now publishing e-reports on scientific and technical innovation, which are available online and act as a reliable and essential resource for the scientists and researchers for any university libraries.

OPAC: Earlier remote access to the library catalogues was possible through the Internet. Now most of the library software is providing the online OPAC. Various elements of bibliographic records are hyperlinks to the records in the database.

CD-ROM: CD-ROM are the chief e-resources available in the market and accepted as a major e-Resource for university libraries. A substantial amount of data is stored in it, which can be retrieved offline with user-friendly search software.

How to access of E-Resources:

Single point of Access—where the e-resource is available at. Dedicated terminals in one of the library.

Local Networked access—where the e-resource may be accessed from network terminals throughout the universities, including those in the libraries and open access computing centers

Internet-based access—where the e-resource may be accessed from network terminals throughout the universities, within increasing number being also available off-campus.

Impact of E-Resources on Libraries

The Internet e-resources is transforming the library system and as well the way in which we view information sources. It has made simple and speedy purchase of information sources. Librarians need quick access to books, journals and electronic publications. Internet access is the simple and efficient method for access and updating the documentation and interface of catalogue of all libraries. The request for Inter Library Loan (ILL) can be sent via e-mail and the photocopies may be sent by post fax, via e-mail after scanning the documents. The development of information technology and the dissemination of Web environments have a dramatic effect on the user behaviors in information age. The workflows from acquisition to user services and the lifecycle of electronic resources is quite different from that of print resources since it is characterized by access without holding the physical objects. As libraries build ever-larger collections of electronic resources, finding ways to manage them efficiently becomes a major challenge.

The number of electronic journals, citation databases, and full-text aggregations held by most libraries has grown rapidly. Managing these electronic resources involves providing the library's user with convenient ways to find and access them and providing library staff with the tools to keep track of them. Most of the library resources in the recent past are being made available in electronic format such as e-journals, e-books, databases, etc. Libraries are moving from print to e-resources either by subscribing individually or through consortia because of its advantages over print resources. Recent studies show that users prefer e-journals than the print.

Conclusion



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Changing the Academic Libraries in Digital Era

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Abstract:

The Digital Era the nature of the libraries is changing .due to the impact of ICT. Users are not satisfied with libraries services. Quest of the knowledge of users is increasing day by day in the modern age. and analysis of the library systems needs as its point of departure to fix the libraries present position from number of parameters.

Key Words: Chang, Library, ICT, Digital Era.

Introduction

Libraries play different roles for different people. Libraries have transformed from places where students go to find books. To some, a library is a place to read books; be furnished with the current news from up-to-date newspapers; to do research; a place to access or share information in response to a particular need etc. now-a-days, libraries and librarians play an important role in providing access to information, organizing it, and helping users to find the information they need. With the passing of time and the rapid developments in information technology, the new ways of communication have taken effect and the ways in which information was previously handled, stored and disseminated have been altered. The changes going on today create an opportunity and a necessity for a transformation in the education system. New technologies bring many opportunities, changes and challenges to the academic libraries and library professionals. In this era of internet, librarians have the same job but they will have to do it differently. Now-a-days, electronic media such as CDs, DVDs, microfilms. and videotapes etc are replacing the physical forms of library documents.

Transforming to eBooks, e-journals taking place of journals, digital manuscripts, and various other documents in electronic form as the information resources of a library. All these transformations demand the academic library professionals to shift from the traditional library system to the digital libraries. Academic library professionals cannot neglect the changing face of the libraries and need to conform to the digital library environment. The conversion of the traditional library collections to the digital library collections, the ready availability of information on the internet and its widespread use really present the academic library professionals with an opportunity not a threat to play an active role in order to serve the information society in a better way than before. Information is growing at a very high speed each and every day.

Role of Library Professionals

The library and information centres have a distinctive role to play in the present democratic society in order to reduce the gap between those who have and those who have-nots through information literacy and other programmes, particularly in digital environment. Librarian, now being more proactive information provider, should think of designing digital resources guides on various subjects, which include search strategies for locating e-resources, and preparing a list of useful reference materials, high-quality websites, and so on.



Role of Learners

Most of the time students are in trouble in understanding the materials available in digital form, however, they cannot use it in a right context, so they just copy the contents. Therefore, in the present environment, students should have to be academically skilled, methodologically competent, a team worker, creative and information literate.

So, the students can discuss the need of relevant material, how to move forward in this process, about frustrations in writing the projects and information seeking and the related problems like teaching, consulting, research, and so on. They should also collaborate in the design, application, and maintenance of information access systems.

Apart from the teachers and librarian's role, the role of administrators and the information learners itself is also very important in reducing the gap among digital information user and the advancements of digital information society and bridging the digital divide. Thus, we should facilitate to provide an encouraging environment in libraries to have collaboration among all the stakeholders to satisfy their requirements.

Adapting new technologies

Creation and development of institutional repositories like D Space, using FOSS

Enlistment in the Open DOAR.

Digital repository searchable from any of the major search engines

Enhanced visibility.

Global Accessibility.

Overcoming institutional insularity

Major Challenges

Establishing a digital library without refreshing the information technology and information retrieval skills of the academic library professionals is a difficult task. The adoption of the e-resources has made great advantage over the library services. In fact, most of the users are satisfied with such facilities since they can easily retrieve their required information within a short period of time. There is lack of such expertise in working librarians. All participants viewed it as a major challenge. However, libraries face a number of the challenges as they seek to continue offering the high level of the services that users have come to expect. Some of the challenges facing with e-resources management are discussed below

1. Lack of professional skills: Due to lack of management and technical skills, the academic library professionals are not able to handle the e-resources. Therefore, shortages of the professional skilled personnel who can establish or run digital library are challenges were identified for implementation of the digital libraries.

2. Shortage of library funds: ICT demand more funds for its infrastructure and continuing services. Most of the libraries have inadequate fund for acquiring e-resources and so the users do not get their needy information at the right time. Therefore, shortage of library fund to establish and run the same as challenges were identified for implementation of the digital libraries.

3. Technical infrastructure: In a digital information service system, infrastructure such as software, hardware, internet facilities and other physical equipments are required to provide easier, faster and comprehensive access to information. Absence of stable technical network infrastructures in terms of servers, physical cabling and wireless access points are challenges were identified for implementation of the digital libraries.