



THE CHANGING ROLE OF LIBRARY IN ELECTRONIC ERA

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Abstract:-

E environment is the key factor for the information age. Every person has a fundamental right to information literacy and information access. It is all student, staff and faculty information users. Information literacy is key characteristics of lifelong learning of higher education. Promoting information literacy skills at all level of education is the collective responsibility of teachers, librarians and administrators. discussed the concept of information literacy and the role of LIS professional in promoting electronic information literacy in Digital Libraries. Now a day it cover sever corner of human life. A digital library, Library is the temple of information now days it covers every corner of human life. information via web based technologies. Institutions have to organize payment for information resources, other than those which are available free of charge.

Keywords:- E-environment, information literary, information age, communication chain, electronic journals, Library consortia, Monographs, Subscription price Digital Object identifier

Introduction:

There are growing numbers of academic and publishers who believe quite firmly that ones the transition from print to electronics journals has been made- particularly within the scientific medical and technical (STM) sector of the journal market there will be no role for libraries scholar communication chain. Electronic journal can be delivered directly from the publisher (who may be a small research group, a learned society or a major internal publishing conglomerate) to the user's desktop. Such a scenario is certainly possible, but it is unlikely for a number of reasons.

Even assuming that all academics and researchers had the technical expertise to deal with the range of hardware and software required to access a variety of relevant electronic products, individuals will not wish to purchase, out of their own pockets, the range of titles required for their research, and therefore some form of departments/ faculty or central purchasing will be required. More ever, an individual academic will have scant regard that the titles they are interested in having delivered to their desktop may be of interest to other colleagues on campus.

2. The traditional role of the librarian in the era of print can be defined as follows:

1) Selection and acquisition

How does an institution decide what information resources to buy, and how does it than acquire them?

a) In academic and research libraries librarians have always taken guidance from subject experts on purchases, for teaching materials, academic staff provide reading lists to their students and request the library to acquire copies of the publications on their lists; for research journal, departments are often asked

to priorities journals in their field of purchase (or more often nowadays for cancellation).

b) Acquisition

They will also be familiar with the mechanism of acquisition, while monographs may be purchased by libraries directly from publishers, through booksellers, or through or through library supply companies journals have traditionally been purchased by libraries through subscription agents.

Since there are hundreds of libraries and thousands of publishers mainly small, the task for each library of maintaining subscription with each publisher directly would be an excessive administrative overload. &

c) Selection and acquisition in the electronic era

Selection and acquisition in the electronic medium, on the other hand, are far less straightforward and currently require much higher levels of professional involvement and administrative labor. Electronic journals are much more difficult to find out about. Those made freely available on the internet have little or no marketing budget and really find their way in traditional bibliographic sources. Every titles emanating from commercial publishers are currently notoriously difficult to track down.

2) Cataloging classification, main tools of library

Libraries have always provided tools to help users find the items that they need within the library's stock.

A) Catalogues and databases

Traditional library catalogues included the content of books, but not the content of journals- that is, the library catalogue would not the fact that the library held, say. The Biochemical journal from 1950 to date, but would not index the papers contained within the

journals. For the contact of journals, one had to use the bibliographical databases which are now generally provided in electronic form either online or on CD-ROM. The electronic medium offers the possibility of linking the library's own catalogue directly (with a single interface) to the bibliographical databases and from there in principle to the electronic full text of the articles.

3) Reference work and access

Probably the most intellectually rigorous part of the work of a librarian is the reference interview, the occasion when a user tries to explain to a librarian what their information need is, and the librarian tries to find the best available strategy for assisting the user. Similarly work is done by information officers in non-library contexts. The overall task contains many layers. It requires an understanding of human communication problems - what people say that need initially is not necessarily complete or an accurate description of their real need.

4) Preservation, Access to electronics journals

Conservation and archiving, to achieve, preserve and conserve information in perpetuity. In these roles, it may be argued that only circulation is not applicable to the electronic medium, and that in the case of electronic materials another, an intellectual demanding, role replaces it. Electronic journals from commercial publishers can be accessed. Although most publishers are moving away from password authorization checking, it is still the case that for many publishers, access to their titles is via their web pages.

“One stop Shops”

Another approach, therefore, is to use a “one-stop shop” - one of the organizations, some of them the major subscription agents, who are providing access to many electronic publications through a uniform interface and which a single password. Again this is to be helpful to users by allowing them to learn only one system to cover all electronic journals at that institution. Unfortunately, not all of the publishers are willing to enter into the on-stop shop arrangements. Notably, Elsevier, the largest STM publisher will not provide its electronic journals through any system other than its own Science Direct interface, to which they are also trying to attract other publishers.

5) Preservation

A key issue for serials, canonical journals is their continued availability throughout the foreseeable future. Perhaps the oldest and most

traditional role of libraries, stretching back to their very origins, is the protection of humankind's cultural record from damage or loss.

a) Damage and Loss

With print materials the major concern has been environmental control of temperature and humidity to preserve books and the repair and restoration of ones that have been damaged. The quality of paper and bindings has also been an issue. Concern has been expressed more recently about the physical lifespan of CD-ROMs, for example. Perhaps a more serious problem with electronic media is the obsolescence of hardware and software.

b) Intangible resources

Material published solely on the internet presents further questions. There is an issue of bibliographic control - that is, actually identifying uniquely and unambiguously each different information object. At present the American Association of Publishers is addressing it with their Document object identifier (DOI) project. There is also a problem that, if an item is identified only by a URL, its content might change - the publisher might choose to alter the wording of a document from one day to the next and the old version is then lost. It is not yet established in all jurisdictions that electronic-only products have to be deposited with the national legal-deposit library. In Britain, the British Library is not entitled to free copies of them as it is with print.

b) User education

Will librarians, at least in universities, and colleges and schools, move closer to being teachers?

1) Teaching role of libraries

It is often forgotten that students as well as staff in higher education use the journal literature; the belief that the books constitute the teaching library and the journals the research library is at best an oversimplification. It is often the case that students are directed to read particular journal articles by lecturers, and are expected to search the journal literature themselves as part of, for example, their undergraduate final-year research project work. Students, too, need to be assisted to use the journal literature, and since they pay fees for their higher education it is fair for them to assume that all the resources of the university library, printed or electronic, will be available to them without difficulty or charge.

1) Users Training

In the context of research institutes and the commercial and industrial organizations, librarians and information officers often carry

out information searches on behalf of research and managerial staff. In the electronic era this will undoubtedly continue to be the case as many members of other professions have neither the time nor the inclination to carry out search themselves. These areas (sometimes referred to as the “Emerging market” for information and library professionals) continue to show growth in employment revolutions proceeds. The academic world is slightly different, since a relatively small number of library staff has to serve very large numbers of staff and students.

3) Use electronics resources to Learning

Over the last decade, however the number and variety of information sources available, whether locally or remotely view the www, have increased greatly and user in many cases have not been able to keep up with all of the choices now open to them. In addition to classical reference interview mentioned earlier therefore librarians in most institutions of higher education have greatly enhanced their provision of used education, especially as regards electronic sources of information, to the point whether this is now perhaps the dominating activity for professional staff in academic activity-circulation duties ex: being dedicated to para professionals. This must be seen as an enhancement of their status of library staff since it renders them more equal partners with teaching staff in the educational activity of the university.

Conclusion:

An analysis of the emerging electronic publication era leads to the conclusion that it is likely to be a complex and confusing scene, in which staff and students whose major concern is necessarily their own subject field and now and not computer and information sciences, will not be able to look after their own information needs with our assistance. However there is a wide spread impression that retrieval of

information from internet is both easy and cheap and a lack of appreciation of the complexities that have briefly been described in this paper, together with the perceived unfashionableness of the world library these misconceptions may give rise to the belief that the librarian will soon be an extinct species the analysis given in this paper seeks to demonstrate that on the contrary the traditional activities of professional librarians have direct parallels in essential roles in the electronic era, and that the user education role is a growing one which librarians are uniquely qualified to fill.

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