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### **3.3.2.1 Research Paper Published in UGC Care Listed Journals**



# ANNUAL RESEARCH JOURNAL FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

## WEB BASED LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

**Sachin uday Wagh, Librarian, S.G. Patil Arts, Science and Commerce College, Sakri (Dhule)**

### Abstract

Library is as old as man himself. Library is place collects, organises provides and maintains documents for a particular type of users depending upon its function, it may be called public library, Academic Library. The function of a public library is to meet the cultural and recreational needs of the society, public is its users. While the function of Academic Library is to meet the educational and research needs of the teachers and students of an academic Institution. In such libraries service is based on demand and initiative of the user. To offer rapid and technological based services to users academic library has to include web based services in their best practices.

**Keywords:** Introduction, Library and Information Services, Web, web based services web based library Services in academic libraries

**Introduction :** Technology change everything. With the ability to digitise any form of information, boundaries between the various forms of surveillance are disappearing. Information technology is an enormously powerful tool. It has the capacity to record vast amount of data which might previously have been held only in some memory, to process it in ways which would previously have been impracticable to transmit and share information with other information technology systems and networks on a worldwide basis to retain the information for a potentially unlimited period of time. Information is a great phenomenon which has lead education to research activity. The College library being the keystone in the college ARCH. The users of college library are teaching faculty, students and non teaching staff who want information timely as per their need. Its a challenge for we librarian, to save the time of the users, updated and rapid information should provide with new technological environment. The main purpose of academic library is to support education and research. Libraries are mainly entrusted with a host of predetermined tasks like acquiring, Organizing, preserving, retrieving and disseminating information to the users. Right from ancient times to the present digital era, the primary objective of library has always been to achieve this goal. There is a need to use information accurately, precisely and systematically. Traditional methods of library and information services have changed greatly in recent years because of the development and application of new technology, especially the internet and web technologies. So libraries must strive to provide the right information to right clientele at right time. The demand and expectation of users has also changed considerably. In this changed scenario, services in libraries are more personalized, more interactive and more collaborative web-based services such as web OPAC, library blogs, e-resources, institutional repository etc. Web is a complement to traditional library service. The inherent The web was designed as an information space with the goal that it should be useful not only for human-human communication but also those machines would be able to participate and help. One of the major obstacles this has been the fact that most information on the web is designed for human consumption and even if it was derived from a database with well defined meanings for its columns that the structure of the data is not evident to a robot browsing the web. As the Internet grows ever larger the sheer quantity of textual information continually increase basic text in ASCII, HTML, PDF probably makes up the bulk of the information that we add animation of Two D. And Three D. Facilities. Before going to discuss web based library and information service, it is essential to know what are the library services and web. Library and Information Services: Library services refer to facilities, which are provided by a library for the use of books and dissemination of information for the need and meet user's requirement. The well known existing library services are cataloguing, classification Circulation services, Inter Library Loan services, Reference service, referral service reservation, renewal, new arrival, current contents, current awareness service, selective dissemination of information, indexing abstracting, document delivery service, externally purchased databases, CD ROM databases, internally published newsletter, reports and journals forthcoming meetings announcement, bibliographic service, newspaper clipping service, public relations and user's orientation service etc.. All these services have changed its mode to an extent with web.

**Web:** Web is popularly used as the synonymous terms of world wide web or Internet/ online. The Internet and its publishing arm "the www. Are important components in the communication process. The web is a client or server system used to access all kinds of information to anyone on the net. The information can be in the form of regular text, hypertext, pictures, sounds, Usenet, newsgroups and other types of data. To access this information, use client programme called browser. Within the web the information is stored in web pages. Each page can hold not only information but links to other pages. Background of Web Based Library Services: Nowadays, library services have changed its mode to an extent with web or various Internet tools (web 2.0 web 3.00 technology) environment. On the other hand we can say that Web based library services means library services offered using Internet as medium and library websites as a gateway with the help of integrate library management system software. Web based library services such as online databases. E-books, e-journals, virtual library of links to other useful resources. According to White (2001) It can be defined broadly as an information



**Ontologies :** The classification systems for book classification has been changed into ontologies to represent domain knowledge in machine process able form. These are the techniques to give rich semantic relationship between terms and thoughts of knowledge. These give more standardization in managing the web contents instead of merely indexing the terms. Ontology aims at how the information is organized rather than organizing the information. Librarian can adopt various ontological techniques to define the web contents in more professional as well as personal manner.

**Metadata :** The Metadata is data about data. The Cataloguing codes have taken shape of Metadata Schema for the description of web resources. There is wide variety of metadata schemas available for different kind of digital resources.

**CONCLUSION:** The faster and meaningful information retrieval has been the driving aim for the information retrieval systems since the beginning of automated information retrieval. During the database information systems, Artificial intelligence, and other computer-aided retrieval systems have made a very optimistic start. In the Internet era, Semantic Web came as a model of semantic retrieval in the web environment. Traditional libraries are in a stage of transition towards making the library without boundary with global access with Internet. Applications of mash up technologies will give us the virtual world of information in which web will be strengthened with more computing and analyzing powers through artificial intelligence. In Web 3.0 all created profiles and browsing history of an individual put together, on basis of analyzing the contents, computer will come out with the result needed by that particular individual. Web 3.0 set up the linking between data, various devices to exchange, analyze and find the data and finally establishes the linking between all users of web.

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### **3.3.2.1 Research Paper Published in UGC Approved Journals**





## **Role of Libraries in Modern Society**

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### **Abstract**

*The basic aim of this paper to show the importance of Libraries in modern or information society. In this paper we have focus on society which convert in to modern society and libraries. This paper outlines and discusses the various role of libraries are becoming a powerful tool for developing healthy, knowledgeable and prosperous Society. Abundant of libraries in any society is the symbol of information literacy, existence of well-cultured and well-mannered group of people. Library is a place of which most of the collection (knowledge) is organized by most of the professionals for utilization by the most of users in most of the time.*

**Key Words** - Introduction, society, modern society, libraries, its definitions, needs of libraries its role etc.

### **Introduction**

Library plays a significant role in changing modern society. In developing country like India, the role and importance of libraries are considered subordinate than other developed countries in the world. However, every modern society of libraries are considered as a powerful tool for developed knowledge and prosperity of nation. As a member of the modern society, we are all aware of its varied needs education is perhaps the most important among them; for it helps to mould a well-informed knowledge and responsible citizen who contributes in nation building acts of progress and advancement. Then there is the goal of economic well-being of the society but man does not live by bread alone. There are deeper and finer instincts in human being such as spiritual and ideological instincts, cultural and aesthetic instincts and other which refine life and elevate it to a higher state. Man also needs recreation during leisure time failing which the mind goes to negative and destructive thinking which then convert in to form of crime, violence and suicide. Awareness of human values, rights and duties of every citizen can be spread through libraries which really shape a healthy peaceful and knowledgeable society.

### **Meaning and Definitions of Society**

A large group of individuals having different caste, colour, creed, race, region, faith, belief, customs traditions, but to achieve a common goal of survival on the globe with common objectives. This constitutes a common chain of link among each other.

A society, or human society, has several different meanings. It refers to people living together in a community, sharing common interests and may be having distinctive customs and institutions. The term 'society' may also be used to refer to various distinctive cultural groups of people such as Tamilian society, Punjabi society or Gujarati society. Besides, people living in a particular country or region also constitute a society such as Indian society, Chinese society, English society, French society, or German society. An organised group of people associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes may also be considered a society. Put simply, we may view society as an aggregate of individuals living together as interdependent members in a highly structured system of communities.

Psychologically, people identify themselves with the idea of being part of an organised group for unity and strength. The purpose of forming people into societies is therefore to provide protection, continuity, security and identity.

### **Definition of Society**

Society is a structured composition of individuals in groups, communities, institutions and associations that exist together for their mutual benefits and for the benefit of humanity. Society may also be viewed as a process of reciprocal social and complex relationships among all components of the society.

### **Activity I**

Look into four to five different dictionaries for the definition of the term 'society' and compare how these reference sources differ in defining the meaning of the term 'society'.

### **Modern Society**

**Stages of Societal Evolution** - Society is not static in its composition and relationships. It is dynamic and keeps changing with time. In the last few centuries, society has witnessed major revolutions that determined and shaped the course of humanity. The revolutions that impacted the society are: agricultural revolution, industrial revolution, ICT (information) revolution and knowledge revolution, each possessing its own distinctive elements.

- Agricultural society made it possible to meet the basic food needs of a large percentage of the population.





- Industrial society made permanent impact on the means of production and created the social model of the great cities we live in today, made it possible to use of technology to enable mass production of material goods and supporting a large population endowed with a high capacity for division of labour.
- Information society gave technological tools that made impact on production of information and public services such as e-governance, e-commerce, e-business, e-learning, e-health, e-publication, etc. The information society has changed the way institutions and organisations transact work in business, education and logistics.
- Knowledge society refers to any society where knowledge is the primary production resource instead of capital and labour.

#### **Modern Society**

Modern society effectively took shape after the era of industrial revolution. Modern society refers to all societies that belong to the era that characterise the post-industrial society, information society and knowledge society. The factors that were instrumental in bringing about the transition of the traditional society into modern society were several, such as changes in the life styles, increasing awareness and competition, changes in the human values and the economic freedom brought about by advances made in the fields of technology, science, education and computers. The culture of consumerism, commercialisation and globalisation in modern times further accelerated the pace of societal shift to the modern society. It must be recognised that in modern society the speed of social change was rapid and faster than what it was there during the traditional society. This could be attributed to the emergence of institutions during the modern era as the underlying instruments, structures and mechanisms of social order.

#### **Meaning of Library**

Libraries represent different things to different people - from a place where students can go and study, to a service allowing anyone to borrow a book, access the Internet or do research. Quite simply, libraries offer a means by which students, scholars, teachers, professionals, or lay persons and others can gain access to information/ knowledge, in particular to the organised collections of books and other published material for reading and borrowing. Being institutional facilities, access to libraries is restricted; it is open only to such individuals who are members of the institution of which library is a part.

#### **Need and Purpose of Library**

Books are carriers for distributing and disseminating information. Books carry information and knowledge. Students need books for gaining knowledge in various subjects of their interest. Teachers need books for carrying out teaching functions efficiently and effectively. Doctors, lawyers and such other professionals need books in the practice of their profession. Almost every literate person needs books for some purpose or the other. The body of literature in any subject is very large and dispersed. It is also very difficult for any one individual to afford large book collections, as large as are in libraries. Books are generally expensive. Besides, not every book bought for personal use may be needed ever again once its use is over. Even if it be so, books will have to be kept on shelves properly and preserved.

Libraries make it easier for people to access books that they need especially when collections are large and scattered at different locations. Being repositories of knowledge, we need libraries to preserve the written records of our civilisation for posterity. At present, there are libraries in every school, college, university for the benefit of students, teachers and others. In addition, there are libraries for professionals for the purpose of meeting their specific information needs. The purpose of the library in modern societies is to give information support to the institutions of education and learning, policy and decision making bodies, industry and to members of the community in the widest sense for raising awareness and education on issues of common interest to the society in health, social welfare, etc. Library is one of the most effective means of making information available to the society and nation for its cultural, economic and social progress and development. Library is for propagation of basic knowledge, preservation and dissemination of human culture and civilisation.

#### **Value and Importance**

Libraries are a dynamic environment in which to work, but they still are struggling to find their place, to establish their territory and define their services in the new information world. Libraries do not exist in vacuum. They are accountable to the funding bodies and their parent institutions; they need to demonstrate to them the value of investments made on libraries otherwise their future will be at great risk. Value, of course, is not to be viewed strictly in the economic category. It is more about what meaning a society places on library outputs and outcomes.

- **Strengthening academic and research performance** - As a fundamental support system to the academia the value of library lies in strengthening their performance in teaching, learning and research. As aids to nation building, libraries are invaluable means for all round human development.
- **Bridging links between information sources and users** - The librarian is an agent of communication and information transfer for the benefit of the community. The library serves as an interface between books and users bringing information forward to make it relevant, understandable and usable. It is in this very context that many





- a time libraries are perceived as information centres.
- **Bridging digital divide** - With the societies becoming ICT-based and knowledge based, access to the Internet and ICT tools has become predominant. Libraries play leading role in reaching out to masses. For bridging digital divide libraries provide Internet facilities and organise tutorials to give exposure to all those who lack ICT skills and lack access to Internet facilities.
  - **Libraries are the only institutions that can manage books and information resources without commercial interests** - Books that carry information and knowledge are indispensable for gaining fresh thoughts for conducting affairs of governments, industry and services or for addressing issues and tasks at hand. Books are absolutely essential for education and learning. Libraries are the only institution that can manage book stocks and become links between information sources and the prospective users. Therefore, libraries of various types that stock books have come up and have grown eventually as essential institutional facilities, funded by governments and/or other institutions as invaluable aids to nation building.
  - **Library motivates individuals** - Library motivates individuals to do something useful for the society; it gives them confidence in running and organising academic, social and Libraries: Basics and Contexts 1 5 cultural activities. Libraries motivate individuals because they (libraries) are designed for learning. Learning makes individuals literate, informed, knowledgeable and analytical in his judgements and decisions. Library experiences act as external motivating sources that drive individuals to inculcate positive values, attitudes and behaviours that promote harmonious relationships. Library experiences influence thoughts, patterns and collective behaviour. Library experiences are exciting and motivating because libraries are a place for education, cultural interaction for mutual interest, societal interest and self-help in bridging digital divide and making individual's information literate. Because they bring access to all, they bring opportunity to all.
  - **Libraries are the only institutions that provide free access to resources** - Access to library is for free. This is the best feature of a library. It makes no charge upon the readers for making available to them newspapers, journals and other learning material for reading. This feature is of immense interest to the ill-paid and poor members of society who, notwithstanding their poverty, are interested in their educational development and personal empowerment.
  - **Libraries serve as gateways to rich library resources** - No library can meet total needs of users solely on the strength of its own collections. Rather, users need lot more than what a library in its collections. They are in direct need to be connected to the bigger libraries. They perceive library more as a gateway to access information resources held in bigger libraries or get links to the Internet for searching web resources. Therefore, in addition to libraries serving as centres of information, they should also serve as gateways to resources and knowledge held in bigger libraries.

#### **FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN A SOCIETY**

Modern societies are heading towards information-based and knowledge based societies. Information and knowledge are the most sought-after and valuable merchandise in such societies. Modern societies need this valuable merchandise information and knowledge - to support their missions to emerge as economic leaders. Institutions of education and learning policy and decision making bodies, industry use information for technological innovations, research, education, cultural economic and social progress and development. Libraries are one of the most effective means of making information available to the society and nation. Libraries have become part of the societal framework. Libraries have become integral part of all societal programs of growth and development of a country. The roles that libraries play in supporting modern societies can be grouped under five major categories (i) higher education roles, (ii) user education roles, (iii) recreation roles, (iv) library as a place and (v) societal and cultural roles. The societal roles that libraries have come to play include democratisation of information and knowledge, linking people to knowledge and information sources, information and awareness services to communities for empowerment. Library as a place has an attraction in itself as library is used to run and organise academic social and cultural activities. Libraries serve as community centers with creative spaces suitable for a number of activities such as organising cultural activities to promote social harmony. Libraries collect, preserve and conserve documents relating to socio-cultural aspects of the society for future generations. The following table gives in brief functional roles of the library in the society:

Role Type	Library Role
Roles in Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting education, teaching research, and training in the society by providing access to knowledge resources, materials and by providing referrals (Traditional role)</li> <li>• Dissemination and distribution of information/ knowledge stored in such documents to stakeholders in education</li> <li>• Serving as gateways to the collections of global libraries</li> <li>• Supporting informal self-education and learning</li> </ul>





User Education Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building good reading habits</li><li>• Information literacy, computer literacy</li><li>• Encouraging use of library collections and services</li></ul>
Roles in Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supporting the educational, civic, and cultural activities of groups and organisations.</li></ul>
Library as a Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information commons – a library model for learning</li><li>• Offering architecturally designed building as a place that inspires interest in every one for academic pursuits</li></ul>
Social and Cultural Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Democratisation of information and knowledge in the society</li><li>• Linking people to knowledge and information sources</li><li>• Giving under-privileged sections of the society awareness about opportunities available in the society for their social and economic development.</li><li>• Community information resources</li><li>• Community awareness about State programmes such as mass literacy</li><li>• Organising cultural activities to promote social harmony such as book discussions, lectures on important topics</li><li>• Supporting the civic and cultural activities of groups and organisations</li><li>• Knowledge preservation for posterity</li></ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Capturing and preserving traditional knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Serving as a gateway to local and national Government</p>

### Conclusion

Libraries play in the societal institutions engaged in formal and non-formal education, research and development, cultural activities, in the spiritual and ideological realms and in recreation and entertainment, etc. You are introduced to the various meanings of societies, why societies are important to the mankind, how have societies changed over centuries. In this Unit you are introduced to the concepts of what libraries are, why are they necessary, what purpose do they serve in the society, how libraries function to serve persons with different needs and purpose. You must have come to understand and appreciate that libraries are undergoing transformation in their basic characteristics and features with the growing use of ICT applications in managing library services.

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### **3.3.2.1 Research Paper Published in Peer Reviewed and Referred Journals**



# APPLICATION OF ICT IN LIBRARY SERVICES

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## Abstract

The advances in ICT's have conclusively changed the library and library services. The fact that computers can now be interconnected has marked a new step in innovation with emergence of worldwide communication networks. At the fore print of these is the Internet a living encyclopedia (Online Wikipedia) which makes no distinction between telephone, satellite or television to route the information it contains. Optimum performance of the network will not be achieved, however, until very high performance circuits have become common place. That movement is now under way through the growing integration and interconnection of new information technology with telecommunication resources. It can be seen in information highways, the synthesis of technological convergence resulting in widespread interactive multimedia offers. ICT's have enhanced the variety and accessibility to library collections and services to break the boundaries of space and time. On the other e learning has emerged as an additional medium for imparting education in many disciplines to overcome the constraint of physical capacity associated with the traditional classroom method. For a vast developing country like India, this provides an immense opportunity to provide even higher education to remote places besides extending library services through various networking. This paper explains about ICT enabled services, Internet resources and library networks in worldwide area.

**Keywords:** Introduction, Need of ICT application, Cyber Infrastructure, ICT enabled services

## Introduction

The information and communication technologies have pervaded lives of even common citizens of a developing country, India realizing the power of these advances plethora of policies and projects on ICTs for development (ICT 4D) have been initiated by the governments in developing countries to reap the benefit. The objective to enable limitations inherent in the traditional classroom method of teaching and learning is now introduced in India and would help spreading education to people located even in remote places. The Web and Internet, the core of the ICTs are playing crucial role in supplementing the library services and imparting education through e learning.

The Berne convention (1886) was the first multi-lateral agreement instituting the international protection of literary works. The digital revolution combined with

the setting up of up open, interconnected, interactive networks has fostered a number of radical changes, the most important of which have resulted in the dematerialization of products, growing concentration in cultural sectors and the globalization of communication networks. The overall trend associated with the free circulation of products, resources around the world.

Internet access to information has now entered its second "phase or edition" as is evident from the somewhat audacious use of the term web 2.0 in contrast to web 1.0 where information and data were merely sought after, in the web 2.0 environment people are looking for a new set of tools to aggregate mix, modify own and exchange micro content in innovative ways. Openness in the terms of technologies used and ideologies employed is yet another important characteristic of the web 2.0. The n'gen " or digital natives as the web 2.0 communities are called, shared contents because of their pervasive belief that sharing content of information is not unethical, through pilling them up so as to make them redundant overtime is antisocial (Downes.) New possibilities for training, education, employment and leisure activities hitherto reserved for an elite can now be afforded by all people communicating now have powers of transmitting and receiving information undreamed of even ten years ago : that fundamental breakthrough which backs up the concept dearto Bill Gates of introduction at your finger strips both enhances individual action and at the same time questions the very nature of the state national frontier and cultural roots. The accelerating progress in new information and communication technology is essentially based on three fundamental changes : the digitization of images, sounds and data ; data comprehension and the growing power of electronic components. These innovations have made possible the gradual replacement of analog equipment by digital system that are clearing the way for greater interactivity between enf-users and terminals. Information technology has come to stay as an indispensable tool for library operations and services. Technology based communication has overcome all the barriers of information access. The physical walls of library is changing from the brining the learner to the library.

## Need of ICT in Library services

The present day society is in the progress of development and is entering the information age. In this age information becomes a resources as well as



commodity and its handling and processing also becomes a main activity. In this information age or post industrial society the demands will be focused on the knowledge of what to gather, how to gather, process and utilize it. In fact, we have to know or study the needs of reference sources and our users varied information needs and requirements. Our users may be students, teachers, scholars, researchers, scientists, technologists, specialists, planners or policy makers. The average user does not have access to information required by him because he does not know where to look for it.

Basically, the users have also several other requirements such as

- Need to obtain information quickly for a specific requirement area.
- Awareness of newly generated information is difficult.
- Need for selection of information as there is over abundance of information.
- Would specialization only in restricted subject area,
- Obtain copies of required material or the material itself.
- And criteria of evaluation and selection of reference materials.

To fulfill, above needs and requirements of users, libraries and information centers have to provide library and information services to our users. The community information service input is directed towards selecting appropriate materials, reprocessing information in a form that can be readily understood, packaging information and arranging all these materials in a way that is easier for the customer to use. Several of the following forms of services are offered for institute or organizations.

- Current awareness services
- Press cutting service
- Provisional of loan collection of reference books
- Provision of publicity and educational materials
- Provisional of local information.

Information giving which can range from simple directional information to the complex, such as eligibility for housing benefit and may involve steering an enquirer to an agency from further help or advice can be obtained without the service making contact with that source of help or advice. Referral on the other hand is a more active form of steering in which contact or an appointment is made for the enquirer with an agency who can help.

What is needed to library and information services requires certain resources

- Finance : capital and revenue
- Facilities premises and equipment
- Staff paid/ voluntary, training health and safety etc.
- A system : collection, processing, storage

retrieval and dissemination of collection information.

A community information service that is intended to be simply an extension of an existing statutory service will still need to be assessed and effect on the other parts of the service assessed. It is highly unlikely that there will be spare capacity either finance, staff or accommodation lying around waiting to be used. A sufficiently well thought out and argued scheme might attract additional funding from the authority or via other sources of finance but the most likely scenario is that it will have to be provided out of the existing budget. This means that some kind of re-assessment of current services must take place in order that priority be given to the proposed service and resources, diverted to support it. A computer is needed for a variety of functions e.g. maintaining collections and user records, keeping statistics, correspondence, assessing online databases, designing publicity etc.

**Cyber infrastructure:** The "cyberinfrastructure" as reported in the Atkins et al report (2003) aims at empowering radical new ways of conducting research through the application of information technology. Physical infrastructure embedded and hidden in the use of high-speed networks and advanced computing forms one layer. Intangibles like software, design processes, raw data and processed information constitute another layer. The cyberinfrastructure layer, in the broadest sense, constitutes the in-between layer of enabling hardware, algorithms, software, communications, institutions and personnel. By integrating both these layers, the cyberinfrastructure layer develops and deploys applications that contribute to enhancing the total quality of information processing. Such a layer can act as an enabler by hosting the technologies that serve the entire learning landscape comprising of digital libraries (DLs) and e-portfolios. Such grid technologies have the capability of facilitating more secure, efficient and better e-Learning solutions. The cyberinfrastructure would promote extensive networking and multidisciplinary research leading ultimately to the formation of e-science/e-research communities (Patkar & Chandra, 2006). The grid technologies are facilitating a second phase of DL, by not only providing more secure solutions for implementations but also more secure environments for better DL services. Similarly, these grids could act as hosts to the LORs, storing complex digital objects, thus rendering an enhanced role for the librarians towards the long-term preservation and curation of data (Messerschmitt, 2003).

#### ICT enabled library and information services

Any library should make easily available to students, faculty members and other library materials. Providing proper services to readers is the main responsibility of any libraries and information centers generally following services includes,

- Reading facilities with Direct and Open Access to library materials on the shelves.



- Lending facilities to the to the readers under fair conditions.
- Reading cum text book section for the students
- Proper and adequate reference and bibliographic services to the readers.
- Instructions in the use of library resources and services and facilities to the users so that optimal use is made of the library.
- Promotion of library use through reading circles, extension services, book exhibitions, browsing corners etc. according to local conditions.
- Fixing of working hours of the library in such a manner that it will be possible for the users to have access to the library materials on the shelves after normal class hours and during holidays and vacation period
- Inter library loan services
- Documentation and reprographic services whenever possible.

UGC In its attempts to establish networking has been taken the initiative and decided to develop a network of academic libraries to effectively manage and administer the resources of these libraries and provide efficient library services to a large number of users with using modern computer and communications technologies. Feg INFLIBNET. The technology being a driving force in the contemporary education system, the centre, on behalf of the UGC, has taken-up a number of initiatives and has been added the ongoing programmes of the INFLIBNET centre includes: i) Copy cataloguing, online cataloguing and Lucene-based search interface to the union catalogue ie Ind. Cat; ii) SOUL query management system (SQMS) for SOUL 2.0 iii) 10 mbps Internet connectivity to eligible universities under UGC-INFONET and v) Additional resources (Science Direct and Wiley interscience) and associate membership programme of the UGC – infonet Digital Library consortium. Besides the centre has developed a search interface for the CEC video Database under a collaborative Endeavour between INFLIBNET and CEC.

The centre has provided following ICT Based services

#### **IndCat : Union Catalogues at the INFLIBNET Centre**

The Devopment of union databases of various library resources I books, journals, and theses has been one of the most important activities of the centre since its inception. In the beginning, the centre funded potential universities of the country for creating bibliographic records of their library collections. The union database named "Indcat: online union catalogu of Indian universities" created by the centre is an outcome of the financial and logistic support offered to the universities by the UGC on recommendation of centre. The indCat is searchable through in house developed interface at <http://indcat.ac.in>

The union database of books provided for downloading of selected bibliographic records in MARC 21 format porting them to the MARC 21 complaint integrated library software. The user's interface of Ind Cat allows users to conduct search for a document in a single university, a group of universities or universities in geographical region or state.

**Copy Cataloguing :** The copy cataloguing feature of the IndCat facilitates downloading of bibliographic records in MARC 21, CCF or ASCII format. The downloaded bibliographic records can be imported to any library management software complaint to MARC 21 bibliographic format including SOUL 2.0. Effectively, Librarians / Cataloguers can copy- catalogue bibliographic records of books instead of creating a new record which is a time consuming and cost intensive process.

**Online cataloguing :** Traditionally, libraries in developed countries do two types of cataloguing i Copy cataloguing that involves downloading of bibliographic records that exist in centralized database such as OCLC and editing it to suit the local requirement; and ii) original cataloguing that involves preaparing of a new bibliographic records does not exist in central database. The interface called " Online copy cataloguing system (OCS) isa window based application that facilitates libraries to interact with union catalogue of books (IndCat) and their catalogue their new acquisitions online perform above mentioned functions with an aim to promote co-operative cataloguing and avoid duplication of efforts.

#### **Expert Database and National Researcher Network**

The INFLIBNET centre has two databases on subject experts namely :

i) **NISSAT Expert Database :** an expert database in science and technology and ii) **University Expert Database** an onlie profiles of academicians in Indian universities. VIDWAN is the premier database of profiles of scientists / researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R & D organisation involved in teaching and research in India. It provides important information about expert's background, contact address, experience, scholarly publications, skills and accomplishments, researcher identity, etc. The database developed and maintained by Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET) with financial support from the National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT). The database would be instrumental in selection of panels of experts for various committees, taskforce, established by the Ministries / Govt. establishments for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

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**Software for universities Libraries (SOUL):** SOUL is state-of-the-art integrated library management software designed and developed by the INFLIBNET centre with experience gained by the centre over the years based on requirements of colleges, universities, and other academic libraries. SOUL2.0 is user friendly window-based software developed to work under client-server environment. The Software is suitable not only for the academic libraries but for all types of libraries. Due to its standard modules it becoming most popular within short duration. The Unicode-based and MARC 21 compliant SOUL 2.0 has six integrated modules, i.e. Acquisition, Cataloguing, Circulation, Serials Control, OPAC and Administration. The Software is compliant to international standards such as MARC 21 to facilitate data transfer and exchange; Unicode to facilitate handling of multilingual content, SIP and N-SIP for RFID Compliance; FRBR to support functional requirement for bibliographic records, etc. SOUL Supports ground-level practical requirements of the libraries such as stock verification, book bank, vigorous maintenance functions, transaction level enhanced security, etc.;

Provides facility to send reports through e-mail, allows users to save the reports in various formats such as Word, PDF, Excel, MARCXML, etc.;

Highly versatile and user-friendly OPAC with simple and advanced search. OPAC users can export their search results in to PDF, MS Excel, and MARCXML format; Provides simple budgeting system and single window operation for all major circulation functions; Strong region-wise support for maintenance through regional coordinators. Strong online and offline support by e-mail, chat and through dedicated telephone line during office hours; and Available at an affordable cost with strong institutional support.

**UGC -Infonet Digital Library Consortium and its Associate membership Programme:** The UGC -Infonet Digital Library Consortium by DR. A.P. J. Abdul kalam. The Consortium Provides current as well as archival access to more than 5000 core and peer-reviewed electronic journals and nine bibliographic databases from 25 publishers, scholarly societies and aggregators including university presses in different disciplines.

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", being jointly executed by the UGC-

INFONET Digital Library Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, INFLIBNET provides for i) cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by the two Consortia, i.e. subscription to INDEST-AICTE resources for universities and UGC-INFONET resources for technical institutions ii) access to selected e-resources to colleges and universities. N-LIST project provides access to e-resources to scholars, researchers and faculty from colleges and universities as beneficiary institutions through server(s) installed at INFLIBNET Centre. The authorized users from colleges and universities can now access e-resources and download e-resources required by them directly from the publisher's website once they are duly authenticated as authorized users through servers deployed at the INFLIBNET Centre.

#### **N-LIST: Four Components**

The project has four distinct components, i) to subscribe and provide access to selected INFONET e-resources to technical institutions (IITs, IISc, IISERs and NITs) and monitor its usage; ii) to subscribe and provide access to selected INDEST e-resources to selected universities and monitor its usage; iii) to subscribe and provide access to selected e-resources to 6,000 Govt./ Govt.-aided colleges and universities; and iv) to act as a Monitoring Agency for colleges and evaluate, promote, impart training and monitor all activities involved in the process of providing effective and efficient access to e-resources to colleges and universities.

The INDEST and UGC-INFONET are jointly responsible for activity listed at i) and ii) above. INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad is responsible for activities listed at iii) and iv) above. The INFLIBNET Centre is also responsible for developing and deploying appropriate software tools and techniques for authenticating authorized users.

**Conclusion :** The role of libraries will emerge as an active linkage for E-learning to educate the users and facilitate access to information in future. E-learning support by dynamic library is very significant in higher education and research as these are free from class-based education programmes which will create paperless society and paperless library or virtual libraries and users to access information quickly and economically. It is useful in the users interaction over the telecommunication services, which again helps in the improvement of library services. A telecommunications and enabling technology based library services gives a new challenges and opportunities to librarians, to improve our status and standard the society.

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## Need of Automation of Library

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### Abstract :

This paper discusses what is library automation, its importance, need and benefits in the modern era. Library automation has become an integral part of LIS education and library routine activities. It also has restricted with norms by NAAC best practices in college libraries. Basically, automation is used to reduce the amount of staff, time devoted to repetitive activities that must be done in any properly functioning library. Various library process are automated not the library as such; a fact many lay people fail to recognize.

### Keywords:

Introduction Definition Historical perspective Need Advantages Disadvantages suggestions conclusion.

### Introduction:

"Third Generation" computers using something called integrated circuits began to replace the second generation units in the late 1960s what is important about these technological developments from the library point of view, is that integrated data systems could become a reality and computers and telecommunications could be used at a cost that many organizations could afford. The equipment (Hardware) as noted earlier is available and is steadily declining in cost. What has been and continues to be a major problem is the programme (Software) of instructions that make the computer useful for various functions. Most of the library functions that have been automated and are in general use in libraries are those that are tied to physical activities. In last few years, significant progress has been made in developing artificial Intelligence (AI) computers which replicate basic human thinking and reasoning. When the AI generations of computers become commercially available there will be major changes in library automation. The main purpose of library automation is to free librarian and library staff and to allow them to contribute more meaningfully to spread knowledge and information in teaching, learning process of educational system.

### Historical perspective:

Dating from the 1960s the first use of library automation was the use of computers to store bibliographic data and to enable the circulation of stock. The project to place onto computer the stock of the U.S. library of congress resulted ultimately in the development of Machine -Readable Cataloguing. Opening up the possibility of libraries exchanging bibliographic records and encouraging co-operation between libraries. In the 1970s the library management system became the main housekeeping tool in large libraries and this trend was continued through the following two decades, leaving very few libraries without some form of system. Other fundamental developments underway in the larger computer industry market place. These were the increasing power in the performance of

personal computer', the increasing predominance of non proprietary software, increasing competition but just as importantly enabling increasing exchange of data over networks and the developments of internet.

### Definitions of Library Automation:

Automation has many definitions but for our purpose, the word automation has been derived from Greek word "automose" means something, which has power of spontaneous motion or self movement. The term "automation was first introduced by D.S. Harder in 1936 who was then with General motor company in the U.S. He used the term automation to mean automatic handling of parts between progressive production processes. few definitions as below:

1. According to encyclopedia of library and information science "automation is the technology concerned with design and development of process and system that minimize the necessity of human intervention to operation" (kent 1977)
2. According to McGraw Hill encyclopedia of science and technology automation as a "coined word having no precise generally accepted technical meaning but widely used to imply the concept, development or use of highly automatic machinery or control systems. (McGraw hill 1982)
3. According to Martin Weiks standard dictionary of computers and information processing (New York Hayden Books 1969) is satisfactory Automation the entire field of investigation devoted to the design, development and application of methods, techniques for rendering a process of group of machines self-actuating, self moving or self controlling. Automation pertains to the theory, art or technique of making a machine, a process or device more automatic.

For libraries the most common automation device is the electronic digital computer. Library processes that now being controlled by the computer include book keeping, materials ordering, cataloguing, serials control, circulation bibliographic data, retrieval and some aspects of inter library loan work.

### Need and Objective of Library Automation. :

Without Computer, automation cannot possible. How does a computer control library process? Basically, all computers (maxis, minis, or micros-more about this later) functions in the same manner. They can convert ("read") store ("remember") do arithmetic make simple logical choices ("processing) and display ("write").

Information explosion has resulted in the production of a large amount of literature in every field of knowledge accordingly the print documents are coming to the library in huge numbers which is not possible for a library to manage the collection manually.

Now a day's no user has time to search the required and relevant information from the dense heap of information collection. They have no time to go shelf by shelf to pick



book si it necessitated for library automation. The various that necessitated changing a manually operated library an automated library system. are as follow.

#### Information Explosion

Availability of Information in various formats {Print, Non Print, graphical audio-visual etc.}

Recording keeping activities of library can be effectively in automated environment.

Issue return and renewal of books can be performed quickly and searching of documents through Online Public Access Catalogue {OPAC} which is a powerful searching tool of library automation.

To improve the management of their physical and financial resources.

Maintain bibliographical records of all the materials in a computerized form.

Provide bibliographical details through a single enumerative access point of holdings of a library.

Duplication of housekeeping operations.

Provide access to information at a faster rate.

To search, share National and International database through library networking and implement new IT process to provide high quality information.

To facilitate wider dissemination of library information products and services.

Enable participation in resource sharing library networks and consortia.

#### Requirements of Library Automation

The main steps in the process of library automation

Preparing for automation

System selection {Software and Hardware}

Preparing the collection for the automated system.

Implementing the automated system.

Networking

OPAC

Staff training and user orientation.

Evaluation

Planning for the future.

**1. Preparing for automation :** Preparing for an automation system needs evaluation and planning before implementation. Statistics regarding total number of stock of materials, daily issue and return, time taken for various activities, services given its effectiveness etc. were studied to find a true picture of the current status of the college library and identifies problems facing by the students and teachers.

**2. Need Assessment :** Routine library activities such as registration service involves a series of jobs such as registration of the users, issuing or charging of documents, returning or charging of documents, sending of reminders for over-due documents, renewal of documents reservation of documents, collection of over-due fines for documents which are returned after due date, maintenance of issue records etc. Annual stock verification and generation of monthly library statistics were set up to the standards; an automation will make the things better. Adoption of library automation substantial reduction in the library house keeping process which the fourth save the time of the reader strongly advocate.

#### Selection of System :

**1) Software -** Selecting the right integrated library management software package is very significant task. The

strength of the automation is mainly depend on the quality of the system software. A number of software are available in the market place some software has special college library modules for the selection certain things should be remembered.

**Selection Criteria, User friendliness Portability after Service cost proper documentation etc.**

The success of library automation mostly depends upon the nature of the software used for the purpose. Different types of software available which are as follows

- In-house development software or custom designed
- Software packages developed by commercial agencies, organizations, and institutions.
- Cooperative vendors.

Therefore selection of good library software is one of the important function of the library automation programme. List of commercial library automation software packages are given below.

No. Software Package	Developing Agency
1. Archives(1,2,3)	Microtax Electronic Systems, Bombay
2. Acquis, Ascot, Ascit, Astre, Seras	Ober Information System, Calcutta
3. Basisplus & Techliplus	Information Dimension Inc (IDI), USA (Marketed in India by NIC)
4. Catmon	INSDOC, New Delhi
5. Defence Library Management System	DESIDOC, New Delhi
6. Golden Libra	Golden Age Software Technologies, Bombay
7. Graunthalaya	INSDOC, New Delhi
8. Libman	Datapro Consultancy Services, Pune
9. Libra	Ivy System Ltd., New Delhi
10. Librarian	Soft-Aid, Pune
11. Library Management	Raychan Systems, Bangalore
12. Library Manager	System Data Control Pvt Ltd., Bombay
13. Libris	Frontier Information Technologies Pvt Ltd.,
14. Libsys, Micro-Libsys	Libsys Corp., New Delhi
15. Library Manager	System Data Control Pvt Ltd., Bombay
16. Maitrayee	CMC, Calcutta (for the CALIBNET Project)
17. Slim 1.1	Algorithms, Bombay
18. Aureole	Akash Infotech Pune

#### Hardware:

Hardware is the next important elements of library automation programme number of products and manufacturers are available for this purpose. The hardware configuration mainly depends upon the software. There are two types of PCS are available in the market.

- The branded PCs from reputed firm HP Compaq IBM etc.
- The assembled PCs from commercial firms.

**Manpower:** For running any programme trained manpower are required. Hence the library professional staff should be trained properly with requisite computer knowledge for making the automation programme successful. Some software manufacturers are providing onsite training to the staff at the installation of software.

**Finance:** Finance is the blood of any system. The finance of any automation programme includes both installation and ongoing expenditures which includes maintenance, stationeries etc.

#### Advantages and disadvantages of library automation

Advantages of Library automation	Disadvantages of library automation
1. Easily searching of information	His long term time consuming process
2. Time Saving	Financial expenses
3. Speedily Communication	Continuous staff training required
4. Helpful in stock verification	Security problems
5. Easily working with help of automation	Totally depends on electricity
6. Helpful in resource sharing and networking	Costly maintenance
7. It motivate to library staff	Untrained users.
8. Development of library staff	



There are many inherent problems associated with library automation which can be summarized as bellow

- 1) Initial investment for automation programme is very high.
- 2) Library staff has to undergo intensive training on automation
- 3) The professionals are initially psychologically traced.
- 4) Retrospective conversion data for big college libraries.
- 5) Regular update with software package.

**Conclusion:**

To run library automation programme in Indian libraries, we have to focus on following points

1. Economical help should be provided by central, state, local government and library authority, according to library and information policy.
2. Libraries should be conducted training programme time to time for the development of library staff.
3. Librarian should be selected appropriate hardware and software for library automation.
4. All the data or information should be secure with the help of different security tool such as use of anti-virus,

firewall and taking a back-up data time to time.

5. Inverter should be used for power.

This paper attempts to give some idea for beginners in library automation. Now a days library automation has become the buzz word in library profession and has become a bare necessity for any type of libraries. A. Automated library can offers better qualitative library and information services to their users and can maintain the library properly which manually library can't do. The record keeping activities and various report generation becomes very easy in an automated library system.

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# Library Profession

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## Abstract

*The basic aim of this paper to show the core competences of Library & Information Science (LIS) professionals as managers of organizations. In this paper we have done a comparative study of professionals and managers of organizations and found more similarities than differences. This paper outlines and discusses the professional skills and necessary technological skills needed for library science professionals and managers. Introduction 'Management' has suddenly become a magic word in librarianship.*

**Keywords** - Library Profession Code of Ethics, Seven lamps of LIS Profession, Situation in Society, Scenario, John Bekker's remarkable code of ethics, Issues and Problems of Library Profession

## Introduction

Professional Performance should conform to ethical principles to give customer full satisfaction for services rendered by professionals. A set of ethics are necessary for a profession to regulate and guide its conduct in professional activities. A Code of professional ethics for librarians describes that 'The goal of librarianship is to mediate between humanity and humanity's recorded knowledge and information to encourage an informed, enlightened and empowered scholars and to join with others in the fight for intellectual and freedom and access to information. To build-up this image for the library and information profession and to establish quality, a set of ethical codes has to be formulated and is to be practiced by librarians and information professionals. As we knew that generally, recognized professions such as medicine, engineering and law have characteristics or attribute that we are also called seven lamps of profession ethics which are discuss as below.

- 1) Extensive period of Training (Usually Formal Education)
- 2) Dominance of Intellectual Component in work activities
- 3) Expertise
- 4) Service Orientation
- 5) Altruistic Motivation
- 6) Self Motivation
- 7) Autonomy

1. **Extensive Period of Training** : Generally, any profession is identified with its minimum qualification or formal educational course. How for become a doctor / Lawyer someone need to have complete degree in particular field with required duration in the same way a librarian specially college librarian need to required M. Lib degree with first class from recognized university. Nowadays a librarians have to fulfill NET/ SET ph. D. criteria.
2. **Dominance of intellectual Component in working activities**: This facet of any profession gives an idea about intellectual component which make any any profession differ than other professions. For example medical profession is differ from engineering in medical/ Doctors intellectual components are human health. Human diseases, and method of treatments etc. while in engineering profession intellectual components are machinery automobiles, manufacturing repairing etc. Our library profession its intellectual components are information tools, collection development storage and disseminate due to this intellectual component library profession is also a profession.
3. **Expertise** : Like a lawyer how he know the detail about constitutional articles, crime, section provision etc. However librarian should expertise in library and information field with acquire classification, cataloguing information processing and knew about best practices to adopting in college libraries.
4. **Service Orientation** : New Invention and research activities in any profession is to essential to better improvement and deliver effective services to clients To acquire to new techniques and update with technology.



5. **Altruistic Motivation** : Peep in to Society pure devotion for duty is lack. today's Altruistic Motivation is rarely seen in any profession. In medical profession this type of motivation is gradually disappeared, only few people remains to show with altruistic motivation in history. Dr. Baba Amte is well known Altruistic motivator who sacrifice luxurious life and devote their whole lives to serve who suffered from laparoscopy disease. Our real icon Dr. S.R. Rangnathan also devote his whole life for library science and development of library profession.
6. **Self Motivation** : Our inner sound always compels to accept particular profession.
7. **Autonomy** : As other profession prove its existence with autonomy functions in particular field. In some area of library and information science we have also scope to invent new techniques and developing best practices and do timely research.

### Definition of Profession

A profession is who engaged in an activity as a means of livelihood or for a gain or pertaining to or connected with as profession. For example, a professional cricket player; a researcher, musician who are competent in their respective occupations. The age old professions are agriculture, medicine education and arts (painting, Sculpture and music) and such other established occupations, recognized and respected by society, not necessarily measured by the monetary earnings of these professionals with industrialization and economic and social growth of hundreds of new professions. Librarianship is one such profession that emerged in 19th/20th century when corpus of knowledge multiplied geometrically requiring rapid expansion in its nature of work and services of knowledge organization, retrieval and dissemination.

To prove Librarianship is as a profession here are few set of criteria for vocation to be considered a profession which as follows.

- 1 A fairly complex, personalized client professional relationship usually involving a fee
- 2 A certain amount of independence on the part of professional. He is rarely closely supervised and is rarely responsible.
- 3 A clear cut body of professional technique and practice held in common by all practitioners.
- 4 A professional association with real power i.e. power of enforcement and power of certification.

Taking into consideration these set of criteria librarianship cannot perhaps with the more well-established professions like medicine engineering, law and accountancy etc. some of the other characteristics like intellectual component, expertise service orientation, altruistic motivation, self motivation and autonomy which we discussed above in detail. Five laws of library science of Dr. S.R. Rangnathan also provide the right set of guiding principles that could govern and motivate persons towards service orientation, intellectual involvement in developing tools and techniques and body of professional knowledge to get recognition for librarianship as a profession.

### Various opinions about Librarianship is as professional at national and International

The Library Association U.K. produced a report in two sections one aimed at employers and other at the professionals. The section for employers provided a brief guide to the special skills that library and information professionals have and how they apply them. It included a note on professional qualifications. Descriptions of professional librarian formulate, plan direct and deliver library and information services by identifying the needs and demands of actual and potential users. Collecting, retrieving and organizing knowledge and ideas in variety of forms from books and manuscripts to computerized data bases and dissemination and marketing library and information services to clients.

**U.S. Situation** The American Library Association to set professional ethics in librarianship. It is vary to design a universally acceptable, standard code for professional ethics, individual ethics are fundamental to any set of ethical codes which are not explicitly stated in any professional code as they are very often assumed to be basic to every situation. Despite problems and difficulties attempt have been to design a code of ethics for the library and information profession. In 1938 the American library association ethical code attempted to define and regulate the relations of librarians to (a) the governing authority (b) their constituency (c) their fellow employee within the library (d) their profession (e) society. The code comprised a preamble and four categories of ethical responsibilities.

### Indian Scenario

As per Indian situation of librarianship its code ethics first attempt had been done in IASLIC national conference 1984. The subject of professional ethics has been dealt with in A.K. Mukherjee's book Librarianship its philosophy and History (1966) and R.L. Mittal's Library administration (1964). The articles by Meganand in Indian Librarian (1962) and literature survey by Amitabh Chatterjee appearing in IASLIC bulletin sept. 1965 are additional literature references. The only efforts to consider this subject seriously in a professional forum appears to be at the IASLIC conference in 1984.

Remarkable code of ethics of John Bekker, a leading authority on ethics in librarianship has suggested



and principles for designing a code which have to know

Librarian should expertise their best professional judgement on behalf of users.

Librarians should strive to improve libraries and library services. They should therefore active member of local and national professional associations pursue continuing education in order to improve their skills, knowledge and qualification, protect and enhance the reputation of libraries by exemplary professional conduct and service.

Librarian should be sensitive to the conditions under which learning and scholarship can flourish, freedom of inquiry and of thought and its expression.

Librarian should be sensitive to the concerns of the large society of which they are a part.

They should therefore protect and preserve services of information for future use.

### **Issues and Problems of Library Profession**

Issues, the difficulties in designing an acceptable ethical code for professionals there are also other issues and problems in which emerge dealing with professional ethics some of them are

Image of the library and information profession in society

More than one profession body

Authority in implementation with provisions for disciplinary action in case

Expanding dimensions of the profession

Quality of professional work

Imagination of specialists from other disciplines and professions.

### **Professional Image**

The image of the librarian profession particularly in India is not very high in society as library and information work are considered auxiliary to education research industrial or business development. As librarians and information workers constitute a group of specialists in their respective parental profession and their independent image does not get the proper focus in the eyes of public. As far as college librarian are concerned there has never been any remarkable performance / achievement. Librarian pay-scale few facilities orientation/refresher that would enhance the professional image in the eyes of college higher authority faculty and students

### **Professional Bodies**

There should be only one basic national code of ethics. Membership to all college of librarians should be mandatory in the association of LIS. Membership in the occupational should be conditioning for practicing. There should be also only one national/state level committee on occupational standards for librarians duty hours with form of ok they they are doing in their libraries and also have take up their work no doubt by used performance appraisal techniques.

### **Authority in Implementation**

Lack of legal validity to these ethical codes conforming to ethical codes are invariably more voluntary than effort arising out of personal belief in ethical values

**Expanding Dimensions** The dimensions of professional activities have unprecedentedly in the quarter century. The conventional and traditional function of a library have undergone a drastic change. Skills are expected in library and information work such skilled persons are to be drawn from outside profession. Professional education and training in this changing context have, therefore been in a flux. This creates numerous problems, particularly the new entrants acquire a new view of professional work and activities. This is not peculiar to the library professional alone. Other professions are facing similar situations; for example the medical profession. But the medical profession has an established public image and hence has no problems as faced by library profession. What would be the image of librarians of the future? It is difficult to predict at this stage of transition but, it is bound to be different from what it is now and what it had been in the past.

### **Professional Quality**

Today's insistence on quality assurance has been a major concern of those involved in every activity. Consumer's societies have been asserting their right to have quality in whatever they buy and seek legal protection in consumer courts to ensure quality. Library and information products and services also have to face this problem sooner or later as pricing for library and information services is on the rise.

### **New Entrants**

Whenever somebody ask what do you want to become the answer is want to become doctor engineer and teacher but, unfortunately nobody confidently say that I want to become a Librarian. Sometimes it felt right because the status and scope of college librarian is comparatively less than professors even they are equivalent as per UGC criteria. Despite this Library and information activities



are attracting persons with different educational and professional backgrounds and qualifications. persons of different professional experiences are migrating to the library and information fields with varied conviction ,faith,world views, and political influences. All these factors are affecting professional conduct and behaviour.

### Conclusion

The position of college librarian is not so well. The college librarian has always play only supporting role he in teaching learning process, the authorities delivered to college librarian is only orally there is no legal document, and which mentioned What is the role of librarian, his exact frame of work and the work librarian has done in libraries should be recorded in college recored documnt like teacher has kept their DPR (Daily Performance Report) after this principal or faculty members and students also know about out performance. Deliberately, there should be provision in document to take two lecturers on information literacy by librarians in a week should compulsory if this suggestion will in practice gradually, the image of college librarian will be changed in future.

### References

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