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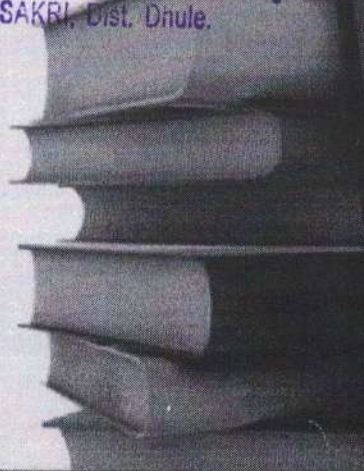
Editor

Sharmila Gadge

Managing Electronic Resources in 21st Century



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Library Automations

Mr. Sachin Uday Wagh

ABSTRACT

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

Keywords : *Introdution Defination Historical perspect Need Advantages Disadvantages suggestion coclusion.*

INTRODUCTION

The Futuristic academic libraries in the higher education system must gglobalize if they want to add value to the academic enterprise, was concluded in the International conference on Academic Libraries. ICAL 2009 The academic libraries in India and other developing countries areat least a decade behind their counterparts in the developed countries. The ICAL 2009, which specially called to reposition academic libraries as the next generation libraries in the network environment. The new model proposed by the coference in essence envisages collaoration between libraries at all local, state, national and international levels on all library dimessions, for instance performing library functions of resource building, catalogouing and back- end operations at consortia level and not at client level.

To modify our library functions and services , librarians must going to automated their library with standard library automation software. Before going to stat-up a process of library automation one should know four Wh questions. first which type of library is going to do automated ?second when will it do? how one has to do automation of library ie with open source library software or standard library software available in the market.four, where we have to execute automation process.

"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 generation 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 the 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 can not possible. How does a computer control library process ? Basically, all computers (mainframes, 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 days 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 up a book so it necessitated for library automation. The various factors that necessitated changing a manually operated library system 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 rewal 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 falicitate 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

return, time taken for routine 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 circulation service involves a series of jobs such as registration of the users, issuing or charging of documents, returning or discharging of documents, sending of reminders for over-due publications, 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 not set up to the standards, an automation will make the things better. Adoption of library automation substantial reduction of time in the library house keeping process which the fourth law "Save the time of the reader strongly advocate.

3. Selection of System : **I) 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 placesome software has special college library modules for the selection certain things should be remembered.

Selection Criteria, User friendliness Portability After Service cost proper documentationetc.

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

- A. Inhouse development software or custom designed
- B. Software packages developed by commercial agencies, organizations, and institutions.
- C. 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 bellow.

No. Software Package	Developing Agency
1. Archives(1,2,3)	Microfax Electronic; Systems, Bombay

2. Acquas, Asat, Ascir, Asire, Seras	Ober Information System, Calcutta
3. Basisplus & Techlibplus	Information Dimention Inc (IDI), USA (Marketed in India by NIC)
4. Catman	INSDOC, New Delhi
5. Defence Library Management System	DESIDOC, New Delhi
6. Golden Libra	Golden Age Software Technologies, Bombay
7. Granthalaya	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 Sysmatics, 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. Autolib	Akash Infotech Pune
19 Master soft LIBMAN	ERP Solutions Nagpur

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.

- I. The branded PCs from reputed firm HP Compaq IBM etc.

II. 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	It is 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 ver 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 focuss 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.

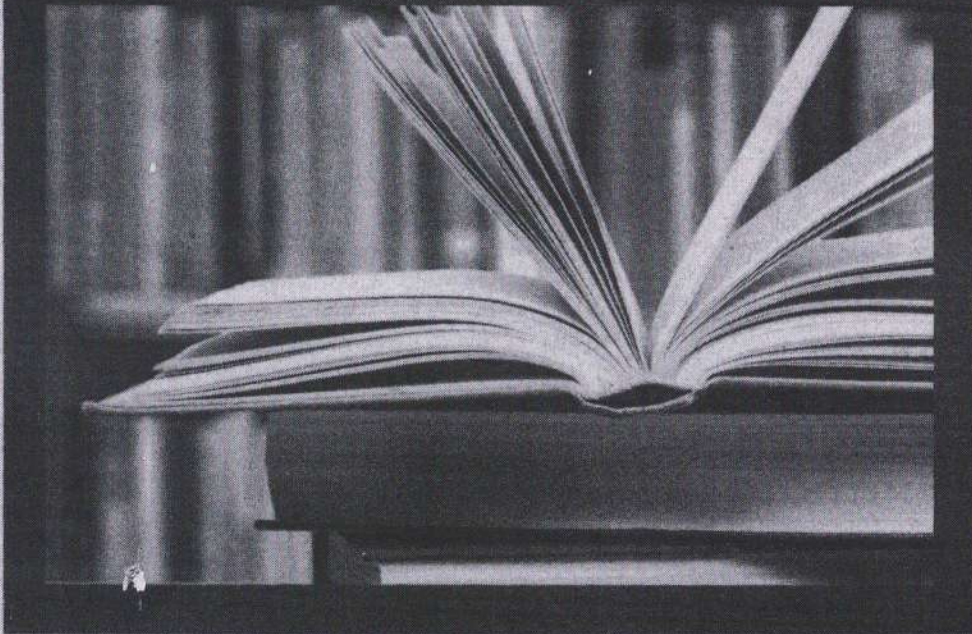
5. Inverter should be used for power.

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. An 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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VOL - I



Revamping of Academic Libraries for Next Generation



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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 know 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 vacation 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 ie power of enforcement and power of certification.

Taking into consideration these set of criteria librarianship cannot perhaps with them 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. Mittals'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

As the difficulties in designing an acceptable ethical code for professionals there are also 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 concern 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 of 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 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 profession 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 has 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 teachers 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 document 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.

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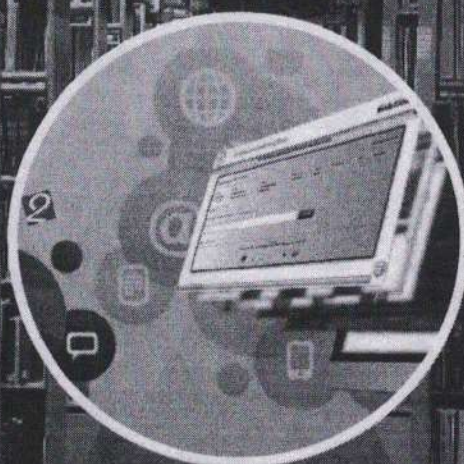
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Role of Libraries in Modern Society

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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 all are 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 beings such as spiritual and ideological instincts, cultural and aesthetic instincts and others 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 converts into 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 15 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 dire 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">• Supporting education, teaching research, and training in the society by providing access to knowledge resources, materials and by providing referrals (Traditional role)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dissemination and distribution of information/ knowledge stored in such documents to stakeholders in education• Serving as gateways to the collections of global libraries• Supporting informal self-education and learning



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

ग्रंथपाल, सि.गो.पाटील कला, विज्ञान आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, साक्री, धुळे

सारांश : प्रत्येक प्रलेख स्वतंत्रपणे दाखविता यावे, त्यांच्या समान नोंदी ज्याच्या यासाठी जे उपाय सुचविले. त्यातील एक आहे ग्रंथालयीन प्रमाणके. प्रलेखाबाबत माहिती देताना, ग्रंथनिर्मीती करताना सारख्या क्रमाने, विशिष्ट अर्थ प्राप्त करून देतील अशा चिन्हाच्या साह्याने दिली जावी हा या मागचा उद्देश असतो. उत्पादन/प्रकाशन दर्जेदार होण्याकरिता आधुनिक काळामध्ये काही कसोट्या ठरविल्या आहेत त्यापैकी एक आहे प्रमाणक. राष्ट्रीय/आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था प्रमाणके प्रसिद्ध असतात. त्यांच्या प्रती मिळवून गरजेनुसार उपलब्ध करून देणे हे प्रलेखन केंद्राचे कार्य असते. आंतरराष्ट्रीय डेटाबेसच्या आदानप्रदानासाठी नोंदीच्या आराखड्याचे प्रकार आहेत. सध्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर ग्रंथसूचीय नोंदीसाठी प्रचलित प्रकार सामान्य संभाषण आराखडा CCF, ISBN, ISSN, MARC21 नावे मांगता येतील.

शोध संज्ञा : स्टँडर्ड्स सी.सी.एफ., आय.एस.बी.एन., आय.एस.एस.एन.

प्रस्तावना : आधुनिक काळात सूक्ष्म आणि व्यापक दोन्ही प्रकारच्या विषयांवर प्रचंड प्रमाणात माहिती प्रकाशित आहे ते सर्वच्या सर्व संशोधकांना आवश्यक असतात. पण त्या संशोधकांचे जे अभ्यास विषय असतील त्यासंबंधित प्रलेखांची माहिती त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोहचविणे आवश्यक असते. अशी माहिती सहजपणे व कमी वेळात त्यांना प्राप्त व्हावी. विशिष्ट विषयावरील नव्या प्रलेखनची माहिती एकत्रितपणे मिळवण्यासाठी गणकयंत्राचा वापर कार्यक्षमपणे करता येतो. या जाणिवेतूनच प्रलेखनची शीर्षके नैसर्गिक भाषेऐवजी चिन्हांच्या स्वरूपात नोंदविणे गरजेचे झाले. प्रकाशकाने आणि प्रलेख निर्मात्याने प्रकाशनास वापरण्यासाठी स्वतःचे चिन्हयुक्त क्रमांक तयार केले. या चिन्हांत एकवाक्यता राहावी यासाठी चिन्हयुक्त संच तयार होऊ लागले. आणि यातून सी. सी. एफ., आय. एस. बी. एन. आणि आय. एस. एस. एन. यासारख्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय ग्रंथसूचीय प्रमाणक जागतिक स्तरावर मान्य होऊन उपयोजनात आणले.

सी. सी. एफ. (Common Communication Format)

ग्रंथसूचीय नोंदींचे आदान-प्रदान करण्याचा प्रमाणित असा आराखडा आहे.

गरज

दोनपेक्षा जास्त संगणकाच्या पद्धतीमध्ये एकवाक्यता (Consistency) सुसाध्यता (Feasibility) एकसारखेपणा (Uniformity)ची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी सी.सी.एफ.कडून काही नियम सांगितले. सी.सी.एफ. नियम (रुल्स आणि फॉर्मॅट) आराखडा ए.ए.सी.आर टु व सी.सी.सी. या प्रमाणित संहितेतील नियम व नोंदींची रचना ज्याप्रमाणे सुसंगतता व एकजिनसीपणा ठेऊन केलेल्या आहेत अगदी त्याच धर्तीवर सी.सी.एफ.चा आराखडा असावा.

सी. सी. एफ.ची वैशिष्ट्ये

१. या आराखड्यातील नोंदी ह्या संगणकाद्वारे पुरविलेली माहिती असू शकते.
२. हा आराखडा दीर्घकाळासाठी जतन (स्टोरेज) करण्याचा सोईस्कर असा पर्याय होऊ शकतो.
३. या आराखड्यातील माहितीचे पुनर्प्रसारण करण्याची सोय आहे.
४. ज्याप्रमाणे एखाद्या माहिती पद्धतीमध्ये नोंदी ठेवल्या जातात तशाच पद्धतीने नोंदींची रचना स्वतंत्रपणे सुसंगतता सी. सी. एफ. आराखड्यात आहे.

सी.सी.एफ.च्या साहाय्याने दोन संगणकामधील नोंदीचे त्यांच्या गरजेनुसार करण (MOA-मेमोरँडम ऑफ अंडरस्टँडिंग्स) करून माहितीचे आदान-प्रदान शक्य होत आहे.

इतिहास १९७८ मध्ये युनिस्को/पी.जी.आय. (UNESCO-General Information Program)ने प्रायोजित (सिम्पोसिम ऑनबिब्लि ओग्राफिक एक्सचेंज फॉर्मॅट) या सभेचे आयोजन UNIBID:युनिसिस्ट इंटरनॅशनल सेन्टर ऑन बिब्लिओग्राफिक डिस्ट्रिपशन्स) तसेच ICSU-AB(इंटरनॅशनल कौन्सिल ऑन सायंटिफिक युनियन्स अब्स्ट्रॅक्टिंग बोर्डस) IFL- (इंटरनॅशनल फेडेरेशन ऑन लायब्ररी असोशिएशन) आणि खडज (इंटरनॅशनल स्टँडर्ड्स ऑर्गनाझेशन) यांच्या सहकार्याने करण्यात आले होते.

या सभेतील अभ्यासपूर्ण विचारमंथनातून अस्तित्वात असलेल्या ग्रंथसूची आराखड्यातील विविध देशांकडून आपल्या सोयीप्रमाणे तालिका संहितेचा वापर करून, नोंदीमुळे आलेली विसंगतता आणि नोंदीतील काही उणिवा दूर व्हाव्यात, सर्व समावेशक, इष्टता, सुसाध्यता आणि सुसंगतता असलेला नवीन ग्रंथसूची आराखडा असावा यावर सर्वांचे एक मत झाले या सभेनंतर युनेस्को/पी.जी.आय.ने सी.सी.एफ.साठी अडहोक गट तयार केला होता.

अडहोक गटाने सुचविलेली तत्वे

- » सी.सी.एफ. रचना आ.एस.ओ. २७०९ नुसारच आहे.
- » प्रमाणकानुसार माहिती ग्रंथसूचीय वर्णनात समाविष्ट करताना कमीत कमी नोंदीत करणे.
- » महत्वाच्या घटकांची माहिती सहजपणे ओळखता येईल अशा डेटा इलेमेंट्समधून वाढविता येते.

रचना

सी.सी.एफ.मध्ये चार भाग समाविष्ट आहेत.

१. रेकॉर्ड लेबल (२४ कॅरेक्टर्स)
२. डिरेक्टरी (चल संख्येची लांबी)
३. डेटा फिल्ड्स (चल संख्येची लांबी)
४. रेकॉर्ड सेपरेटर (कॅरेक्टर्स)

सी.सी.एफ. नोंदीची रचना

Character Position	Assigned no of characters	Contents
0-4 th	5	Record Length label, directory, data fields record separator
5th	1.	Record Status- from CCF manual (Pg. No. 143)
6 th	1	Blank
7th	1	Bibliographic Level- Codes CCF manual on Page No. 144)
8-9th	2	Blank
10 th	1	Indicator Length- fix length indicator.
11 th	1	Subfield Identifier Length- e. g., a, b, . .
12-16 th	5	Base Address of Data location
17-19 th	3	Blank
20 th	1	'Length of data field characters 9, 999 characters.
21 st	1	each directory entry- 10, 000th (9, 999+1th) need 5 characters only
22 nd	1	unused
23 rd	.	Blank
Single Directory Entry		
24-26 th	3	Tag- 3 Characters use 999 possible tags
27-30 th	4	Length of data field- four digit no.

31-35 th	5	Character Position first character of next data field
36 th	1	not used
37 th	1	not used
Single Data Field		
38- 39 th	2	For Indicators
40-41 st	2	For Subfield Identifiers
Variable	Variable	Subfield
	1	Field separator
Record Separator		
-t End	1 chr.	Record Separator.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर ग्रंथसूचीय माहितीची देवाण-घेवाण करण्याचे प्रमुख साधन म्हणून सी.सी.एफ.ला स्विकारले जात आहे. हा ग्रंथसूचीय माहितीच्या आदान-प्रदानाचा आराखडा असून त्याद्वारे माहिती प्रत्यक्षात पुरविली जात नाही. असे असूनही विकसीत राष्ट्रांकडून सी.सी.एफ.ला उपयोजनात आणले जात आहे. सी.सी.एफ.मध्ये आणखीन सुधारणा करून प्रसार करण्याची गरज वाटते.

ISBN-इंटरनॅशनल स्टँडर्ड बुक नंबर

ISBN पूर्णरूप इंटरनॅशनल स्टँडर्ड बुक नंबर आहे. ग्रंथ/पुस्तक ओळखण्यासाठी दिला जाणारा एक अद्वितीय, व्यावसायिक, क्रमांक आहे. या क्रमांकाद्वारे कोणत्याही पुस्तकाचा शोध घेतला जाऊ शकतो व माहिती मिळवली जाऊ शकते. सुरुवातीला ही पद्धत फक्त अमेरिका, युरोप आणि जपानमध्ये होती. पण आता संपूर्ण जगात पसरली आहे. आय.एस.बी.एन. क्रमांक आधी १० अंक असायचे, १ जानेवारी २००७ पासून ते १३ अंकाचे बनले आहेत. आय.एस.बी.एन. मूलतः उत्पादक ओळखकर्ता जो ऑर्डर, यादी, विक्री रेकॉर्ड आणि स्टॉक नियंत्रण हेतूसाठी प्रकाशक, पुस्तक विक्रेते, ग्रंथालये, इंटरनेट किरकोळ विक्रेते आणि इतर पुरवठा साखळी सहभागींकडून वापरला जातो. आय.एस.बी.एन. निबंधक तसेच विशिष्ट शीर्षक, आवृत्ती आणि स्वरूप ओळखते.

इतिहास :

१९६७ ब्रिटनमध्ये स्टँडर्ड बुक नंबरींग (SNB) या नावाने योजना तयार झाली. तिला राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणकाची (BSI ४७६२/७९) मान्यता देऊन १९७९ मध्ये ग्रंथसूचीय पहिले प्रमाणक प्रसिद्ध केले. ब्रिटनच्या राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथ सूचित १९६९पासूनच प्रमाणित क्रमांक देण्यास सुरुवात झाली होती. या योजनेच्या यशानंतर ऑस्ट्रेलिया, कॅनडा, डेन्मार्क, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, नेदरलँड्स राष्ट्रांनी योजना स्विकारली. ब्रिटन आणि

अमेरिकेमध्ये एकाच वेळी असे क्रमांक देण्यास आरंभ झाला. भारताने (ISI) इंडियन स्टॅंडर्ड इन्स्टिट्यूट आपल्या संस्थेमार्फत योजनेत भाग घेतला. (ISO) ने योजना स्वीकारून २१०८/७५ प्रमाणकांतर्गत आय.एस.बी.एन. म्हणून प्रसिद्ध झाली.

वैशिष्ट्ये

- » आय.एस.बी.एन. दहा/तेरा अंकाचा एक गट असून विशिष्ट गटाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतो.
- » आय.एस.बी.एन. मध्ये चार/पाच विभाग असतात. चार विभाग हे दहा अंकी आय.एस.बी.एन. तर पाच विभाग हे तेरा अंकी आय.एस.बी.एन. मध्ये आहेत.

आय.एस.बी.एन. रचना

आयएसबीएनमध्ये चार/पाच घटक असतात. प्रत्येक विभाग हायफनद्वारे विभक्त केला जातो. पाच घटकांपैकी तीन भिन्न लांबीचे असू शकतात.

१. उपसर्ग घटक सध्या हे फक्त ९७८ किंवा ९७९ असू शकते. ते नेहमी ३ अंक असते.
२. नोंदणी गट घटक विशिष्ट देश, भौगोलिक प्रदेश किंवा आयएसबीएन प्रणालीमध्ये भाग घेणाऱ्या भाषेचे क्षेत्र ओळखते. घटक लांबी १ ते ५ अंक
३. नोंदणीयोग्य घटक विशिष्ट प्रकाशक ओळखतो. याची लांबी ७ अंक
४. प्रकाशन घटक विशिष्ट शीर्षकाची, विशिष्ट आवृत्ती आणि स्वरूप ओळखते. लांबी ६ अंक
५. अंक तपासा नेहमी अंतिम एक अंक असतो जो उर्वरित संख्या गणितानुसार मान्य करतो. १ आणि ३ च्या पर्यायी वजनासह मॉड्यूलस १० सिस्टम वापरून त्याची गणना केली जाते.

आय.एस.बी.एन. आकृतीद्वारे



आय.एस.बी.एन.चे फायदे

- » आय.एस.बी.एन. विशिष्ट पुस्तक ओळखण्यासाठी दिला जाणारा

अव्दितीय, व्यावसायिक क्रमांक आहे. ज्याद्वारे मोठ्या ग्रंथ संग्रहातून पुस्तक शोधणे सोपे झाले.

- » नेमक्या ग्रंथाचा शोध आणि मोठ्या ग्रंथालयात नेमक्या जागी ग्रंथ ठेवणे (सेल्फ रेक्टिफिकेशन), स्टॉक टेकिंग करणे शक्य होऊन वेळ व श्रमाची बचत होते.

आय.एस.बी.एन. तोटे

- » ग्रंथ शोध घेताना लक्षात ठेवणे सोपे नसते.
- » लेखकांना प्रकाशित होणाऱ्या पुस्तकांना आय.एस.बी.एन. देण्यासाठी देशातील एसबीएन एजन्सीकडे नोंदणी आवश्यक असते. एजन्सी कडून रितसर प्रकिया पार पडल्यानंतर प्रकाशकांना/लेखकांना आय.एस.बी.एन. मिळतात.
- » देशात प्रकाशित होणाऱ्या पुस्तकांना आय.एस.बी.एन. पुरविण्याचे काम राजाराम मोहन राय एजन्सी फॉर आय.एस.बी.एन. डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ हायर एज्युकेशन, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ ह्युमन रिसोर्स, डेव्हलोपमेंट, गव्हर्नमेंट, ऑफ इंडिया संस्थेमार्फत केले जाते.

आय.एस.एस.एन.

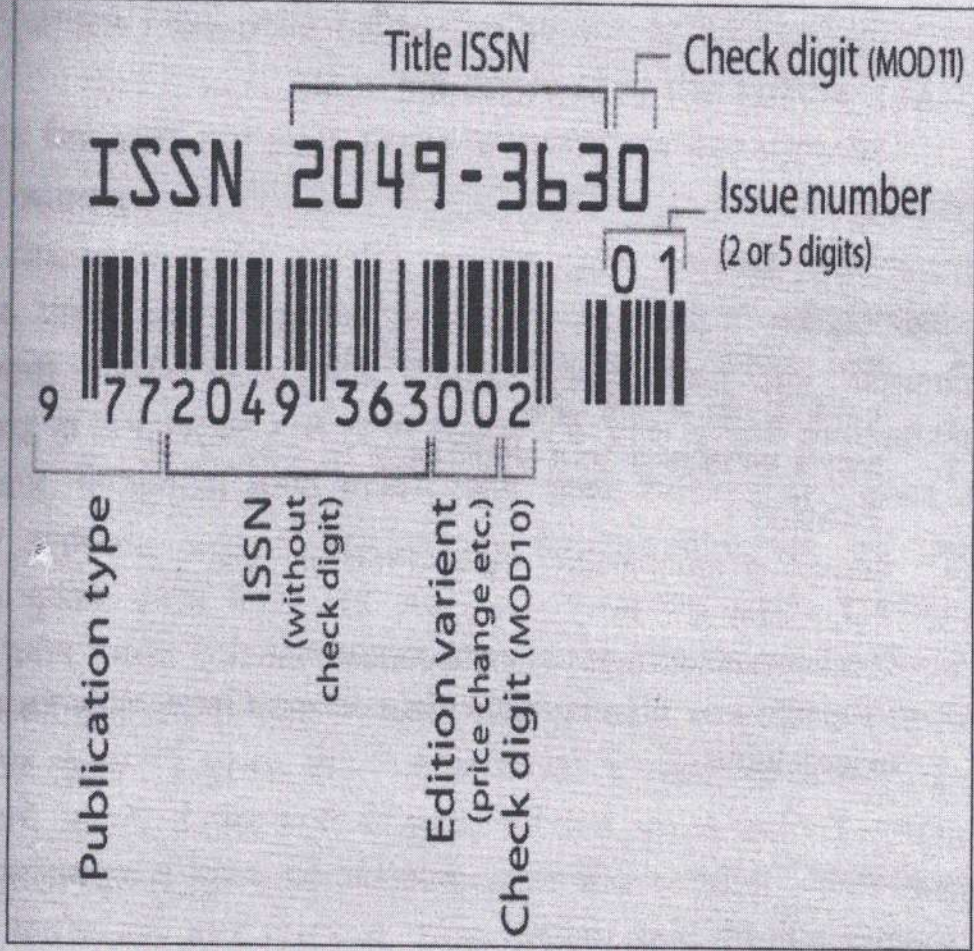
(ISSN) इंटरनॅशनल स्टँडर्ड सिरीयल नंबर असे पूर्ण रूप आहे. मुद्रित तसेच इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रकाशने (ई जर्नल्स, ई मॅगझिन्स, ई न्यूज पेपर्स) स्वतंत्रपणे ओळखता यावी, यासाठी आय.एस.बी.एन.प्रमाणे वापरला जाणारा प्रमाणित असा युनिक आर्डेन्टिफिकेशन नंबर आहे.

इतिहास :

अमेरिकन नॅशनल स्टँडर्ड इन्स्टिट्यूट (ANSI) १९७१मध्ये आयर्डेन्टिफिकेशन नंबर फॉर सिरीयल पब्लीकेशन ही योजना तयार केली होती. प्रत्येक नियतकालिका सात अंकाचा प्रमाणित क्रमांक आणि एक चेक डिजिट निश्चित केला. तोच आराखडा आंतरराष्ट्रीय मान्यतेसाठी मांडला जातो. सर्वमान्य झाल्यावर आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील प्रमाणित क्रमांक म्हणून नियतकालिकांना देण्यात आले. पुढे त्याचेच नांव इंटरनॅशनल स्टँडर्ड सिरीयल नंबर असे झाले उलरीच इंटरनॅशनल पिरियॉडिकल्स डिरेक्टरीज १४ व्या आवृत्तीत नियतकालिकांची यादी देताना याप्रमाणित क्रमांकाचा पहिल्यांदा उपयोग केला गेला. जगातली पहिली आय.एस.एस.एन. पध्दती आय.एस.ओ. ३२९७ ही १९७५ मध्ये तयार होती. आता ही योजना अनेक देशातील प्रकाशकांनी स्विकारली असून अनेक नियतकालिकांना हा क्रमांक ठळक दिलेला दिसतो.

निर्यतकालिकांना आय.एस.एन. देण्यासाठी आय.एस.एस.एन. सेंटर फॉर इंडिया NISCAIR न्यू दिल्ली ही संस्था कार्य करते.

आय.एस.एस.एन.ची रचना



मुद्रित/ई स्वरूपातील प्रकाशने स्वतंत्रपणे ओळखता यावीत यासाठी हा क्रमांक तयार केला आहे.

१. ISSN मध्ये एकूण आठ अंक असतात.
२. यात अंकाचे चार गट असून लिहिताना (-हायपन) असते जे समूहातील वेगळेपण दर्शविते.
३. शेवटचा अंक चेक डिजिट असतो.

फायदे

- » नियमित कालावधीत प्रकाशित होणारी प्रकाशने न्यूज पेपर्स, मॅगझिन्स किंवा अकॅडेमिक जर्नल्स मुद्रित-ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक ओळखणे सोपे झाले.
- » उल्लेख लेखनाचा Citation एक चांगलं पर्याय म्हणून समोर येत आहे. संबंधित लेखाचा उल्लेख करताना आय.एस.एस.एन. वगळून चालत नाही.

» उल्लेख करीत असलेल्या जर्नल्सविषयी अनभिज्ञ असलो तरी आय. एस.एस.एन.मुळे त्याची पडताळणी आणि सत्यता विश्वसनीय असते.

दूरक्षेत्राच्या दृष्टीने आय.एस.एस.एन. उल्लेखित जर्नल्स मधील लेख wp:PAY WALL व्यतिरिक्त ऑन लाईन उपलब्ध होत नसतो.

ऑनलाईन फक्त सार स्वरूपातच उपलब्ध होतात फुल टेक्स्ट मध्ये उपलब्ध होत नाही.

संदर्भग्रंथ सूची

१. संदर्भ : पुस्तके : ग्रंथालय प्रलेखन व माहितीशास्त्र ले. नरगुंदे रेवती.
 २. युजीसी नेट/सेट ले. पांडे रवीन्द्र
 ३. ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरण आणि आधुनिकीकरण ले. फडके, द. ना.
- वेबसाईट्स :
४. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/international>
 ५. <http://isbn.gov.in>
 ६. <http://pramod.singh.tripod.com/ccf.htm>
 ७. <https://www.niscair.res.in/-ctivitiesandServices/Services/services.htm>