

Edited by **Dr. Shakuntala S. Nighot**

















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FOREWORD

"Google can bring you back 100,000 answers, a librarian can bring you back the right one."

Neil Gaiman

The digital world has changed the way we survive. Today, every walk of life is touched by the mark of digitalization. It has brought about a far-reaching transformation in the working of contemporary libraries. In fact, the digital era has been the moral fiber of the progress in Information and Communication Technology. The techno - savvy activities and services have enabled the library personnel and libraries to move along with the times. The libraries of the present and future have to gratify the necessities of the users of Google generation and more recently the millennial generation

So then what is the role of Library 2020 and Librarians 2020? In the year 2020 just like whole education society, librarianship 2020 has also taken a great leap so as to reform the libraries today as Gen Next libraries.

In terms of librarianship then, what are the traits that a scholastic librarian today, should possess to be thriving in their profession and in serving their users?

Benjamin Franklin is an incomparable role model for librarians. According to him, there is a proposed list of virtues for the Gen Next Librarians. These virtues can be used as a tool to guide librarians for self-improvement in the 21st century, though they aren't limited to that purpose.

21st century librarians they need to be focused. **Passion is the soul of the Techno – Savvy Librarians. They** understand the creative

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process and engage it to solve problems of screen-agers. They have a plethora of skills and ideas to share with their colleagues. They need to be curious i.e. to **be comfortable not having the answers, but strongly desire to find them.** In this digital world of knowledge they should not be too serious but as the saying goes "Let my playing be my learning, and my learning be my playing." These are virtues that are hopefully widely shared across the profession. These should serve as a guide for development as skilled personnel.

Librarians are the backbone of all institutions. In today's world they need to keep themselves abreast of the happenings in the digital world. Hence, all digital librarians should have thorough knowledge of the apps and the various online resources. The college library will always be an essential trait mark of higher learning, on condition that the study resources students need and the place to peruse them. But the future is digital, and iPads are a great way to link the gap between traditional libraries and the developing world of e-reading.

Librarians in the 21st century need to be vibrant and booming. They can enthuse persons but can also be used across the library community as a model for distinction in librarianship. Librarians in the present day and in the future will persistently need to be re-tooling and reinventing themselves. And motivating themselves for enhancement is the approach that portrays a Gen Next Librarian.

Dr. Sr. Tanuja Waghmare







ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We extend our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to all those who contributed towards producing this intellectual work. This book contains the papers contributed to national webinar Education Gen Next: Perspectives, Opportunities and Challenges, which has been a grand success with 3667 registered participants from more than 7 countries and almost from all states of India. To the delegates who participated, your presence was valuable to us! This overwhelming response and success was a result of cooperation, efforts and inputs received from many people.

We owe our gratitude to our management for constant support and encouragement we receive for any such academic endeavor.

We are thankful to our distinguished resource persons of the webinar for sharing their wealth of knowledge and expertise at various expert sessions as listed below.

Dr. Jayashree Shinde

Director, TLC, Dept. of Educational Technology, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai

Keynote Address: Education GenNext: Why and How?

Mr. Viral Dedhia

Founder, Director, EdFly Learn

Tools & Guidelines for Effective online Teaching

Dr. Sandhya Khedekar,

Principal, GES College of Education, Sangamner

Expert Session 1: Effective Use of Technology Tools in Academics

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Dr. Sarika Sawant

Assistant Professor, SHPT School of Library Science, *SNDT Women's University*, Mumbai.

Expert Session 1: Enhancing Visibility of Researchers through Academic Social Platforms

Dr. Saptarshi Ghosh

Associate Professor, Dept. Library & Information Science, North Bengal University, Darjeeling

Expert Session 3: Paradoxical Betweenness in Academic Endeavours and Research Metrics

Dr. Gopakumar V.

University Librarian, Head: Dept. of Libray & Information Science, Goa University

Expert Session 4: Citation Management to Avoid Blame of Plagiarism: A practical Session

Dr. Indu Garg

Former Head of Dept. of Education, University of Mumbai **Valedictory Address**

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We also acknowledge the efforts of the authors of the papers published in this book for their intellectual contribution. We are grateful to the peer review committee members for their valuable expertise in reviewing the papers.

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Dr. Sr. Tanuja Waghmare,
Principal,
St. Teresa's Institute of Education.















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ABOUT ST. TERESA'S INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

St. Teresa's Institute of Education, is a pioneering Christian Minority, Teacher Education Institution affiliated to the University of Mumbai. Established in 1973, the college is recognised by UGC under section 2(f) and 12(b). St. Teresa's Institute of Education has been Re-Accredited in its 3rd cycle with an 'A' grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The College works towards the lofty ideals of creating teachers who are competent and compassionate. The focus is on the conscientious sensitizition of student-teachers to be artisans who will fashion the future of society. The institution works steadily towards its motto of 'Excellence in Education', guided by the sublime principles of St. Teresa of Avila, Patroness of our Institution. Students from our institution have been absorbed by prestigious schools and colleges in India and abroad.













ABOUT THE BOOK

Pandemic 2020 forced us to rethink and recreate academic libraries. Utility and functions of library are changed significantly and permanently. Teaching Learning is shifted to online mode so academic libraries also should extend the online services to continue with the mission of supporting leaching and learning. To meet changing, emerging needs of education society, academic libraries have to gear up and embrace the needed technology. Integration of subjects and curated open E resources are making the knowledge accessible through technological solution at fingertips. Automated and Electronic libraries have to overcome all limitations, to expand user's horizon in learning thereby making available enormous information. Creative & innovative thinking towards library is needed to achieve this goal.

Libraries will have to build a good digital collection. It has to be ready to handle high traffic of digital resources and users. The way information will be made available and provided is will also be changing. To prepare for new functionality, recreation of libraries is necessary. Libraries will have to be revised and remodeled to gear up to changing need of the users and parent institutions.

To address the paradigms shift in Education and knowledge society, to provide forum for brainstorming on various issues related to present and future Education system, to help and equip education functionaries with the required 21st century Education skills, to upgrade and to facilitate progress in the education system, a National Webinar was organized by St. Teresa's Institute Education on 19th and 20th May 2020. Papers included in this book are the selected research papers, literature reviews, conceptual papers, and case studies

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contributed by various academicians and librarians across India to the National webinar Education GenNext under the subtheme Libraries GenNext: Perspectives, Opportunities and challenges. Authors have expressed their intellectual thoughts and findings on following subtopics.

- Open Educational Resources
- Knowledge Management with ICT, Artificial Intelligence, Automated-Digital-Online Libraries
- Innovative library services with M- Applications, Social Networking
- E-Information Sources and Best practices in Changing Era, Digital Information Literacy
- Modern Trends and Policies in Library
- · Professional Stress
- · Research and Information Ethics
- Future and Present Challenges in Librarianship
- Reading Culture, Information Need and Use,

Dr. Shakuntala Nighot







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Topic: A Study on an Impact of ICT (Information Communication Technology) on Library Management

Kajal Hasmukhbhai Patel*

ABSTRACT

In today's world, in the era of information overloads. Colleges and schools libraries are mesh-up with databases. To maintain databases emerged as a big concern for them. In library science, where now online journals, research papers and articles playing a major role in comparison to offline hardbound book, journals etc. It's a challenge to Librarian to deal with and to maintain a smooth handling of online database, its record keeping, Account maintenance, etc. Emergence of ICT (Information Communication Technology) in library science is working like a game changer in first look. But, through this research, an indepth study was carried to study an impact of ICT on various dimensions of library science. Objective: To study an impact of ICT (Information Communication Technology) on task processing time. Research methodology: Qualitative study. Data collection method: In-depth Interview. Sample unit: Librarian. Sample Size: 5 Librarians, Sampling Area: North-Gujarat. Conclusion: ICT having a significant impact on various task handlings and work efficiencies of Librarians. Librarians were highly satisfied with





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the usage of ICT software's. Managerial implication: Findings of this research papers may enlighten the usage of new technologies in the field of Library science. Further scope: The findings of this research can be useful to improve service quality of Library Science Management.

Key words: ICT (Information Communication Technology), Qualitative study and Library Science.

INTRODUCTION

Now a day information is most valuable thing in the world. Information is a commodity wealth & product. Information technology has transformed the whole world into a global village with a global economy which is increasingly dependent on the creative management, services and distribution of information ICT has been more essential need to progress in the life of a nation during the 21st century in addition to basic human needs. ICT may be defined as technology which is used to store, progress & communicate the required information on demand or in anticipation. ICT is a very broad term in the field of information technology which is brought to use in information & its communication.

ICT helps uses to manipulate store and transmit information. It involves elimination of telephone network which saves large sum of money of academic libraries. In this 21st century the development of library information science in India is dramatically improved with ICT in academic libraries. Impact of ICT on the services, working & professionals also. ICT assists the information professionals need to have knowledge and skills in ICT techniques and handling procedures. In this way academic libraries must continuously improve themselves with up-to- date computer technologies for knowledge transmission & networks. The old function of LIS has changed with improvement in ICT. Globalization & broadbased networks have opened up different career options to LIS professionals.

ICT plays an important role in academic libraries & their professionals. Due to ICD professionals give quick service to user and they work with technologies. They use ICT in conventional







work as well as services with the help of IT, communication, network and internets. ICT is more essential part of academic libraries now days.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study give essential information to research.
- To study college provide the ICT based service in college.
 III. Sampling plan:

For the research study was collect the information of 5 colleges at Hemchandracharya North Gujarat university, Patan. This five college was selected by north Gujarat 4 deistic place. Name of the college are below:

- 1. Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana
- 2. Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha
- **3.** The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar
- 4. Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa
- **5.** R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur

SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

The present research study is mainly based on the primary sources of information collected through fieldwork. The primary data has been collected by questioner.

ICT BASED SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

ICT plays an important role in giving services in academic libraries. For ICT based services internet network, computer, library software, digital repository are essential in academic libraries. Then we give library services based on ICT.

Services are

- Document Delivery Service
- OPAC Service
- Internet Service / Network Service
- Online Reference Service







- Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation)
- Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation)
- Online Information Service (NUCSSIC, OCLC)
- Online Reservation Service
- Online / Offline Databases
- · Electronic Mail
- E-Publication (E-book, E-journals, E-newspapers)
- Online Services N List program of INFLIBNET
- News Clipping Scanning Service
- Social Networking Service (Facebook, Searching)
- Information Literacy
- CAS (Current awareness service) & SDI
- Abstracting & Indexing Services
- SMS Services

INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY

ICT based service, which college provide information are below table. Above table show that:

- **1.** Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana was provided all types of the ICT based service in this college.
- **2.** Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- **4.** Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- **5.** R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.







Table: ICT BASED SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

Shri B. P. Patel College B. Arts & Himatnagar of Commerce, Himatnagar Sahakari Bank College, Ltd. Science Unjha College, Ltd. Science Unjha College, Ltd. Science Unjha College, Ltd. Science Unjha College, Ltd. Science VES YES YES	S.No	Services			College Name		
Document Delivery Service YES YES OPAC Service YES YES Internet Service / Network Service YES YES Online Reference Service YES YES Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation) Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation) YES YES Online Information Service YES YES (NUCSSIC, OCLC) Online Reservation Service YES YES Online Reservation Service YES YES			Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana	Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha	The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar	Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa	R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur
OPAC Service YES YES Internet Service / Network Service YES YES Online Reference Service YES YES Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation) YES YES Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation) YES YES Online Information Service YES YES (NUCSSIC, OCLC) YES No Online Reservation Service YES No Online Offline Databases YES YES	-	Document Delivery Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Internet Service / Network Service YES YES Online Reference Service YES YES Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, YES YES Audio / Video Animation) Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation) YES YES Online Information Service YES YES (NUCSSIC, OCLC) Online Reservation Service YES YES Online Reservation Service YES YES Online Active YES YES Online Active YES YES	2	OPAC Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Online Reference Service YES YES Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation) YES YES Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation) YES YES Online Information Service YES YES (NUCSSIC, OCLC) YES No Online Reservation Service YES No Online Offline Databases YES YES	3	Internet Service / Network Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation)YESYESLibrary Consortia (Lib. Co-operation)YESYESOnline Information Service (NUCSSIC, OCLC)YESNoOnline Reservation Service (NUCSSIC, OCLC)YESNoOnline DatabasesYESYES	4	Online Reference Service	YES	YES	No	No	No
Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation)YESYESOnline Information ServiceYESYES(NUCSSIC, OCLC)YESNoOnline Reservation ServiceYESNoOnline Offline DatabasesYESYES	5	Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation)	YES	YES	YES	YES	No
Online Information Service YES YES (NUCSSIC, OCLC) Online Reservation Service YES No Online Offline Databases YES YES	9	Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Online Reservation ServiceYESNoOnline / Offline DatabasesYESYES	7	Online Information Service (NUCSSIC, OCLC)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Online / Offline Databases YES YES	8	Online Reservation Service	YES	No	ON	No	ON
	6	Online / Offline Databases	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES





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Sei	Services	,		College Name		
		Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana	Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha	The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar	Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa	R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce,
Electronic Mail		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
E-Publication (E-book, E-journals, E-newspapers)	%	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Online Services – N List program of INFLIBNET	јс	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
News Clipping Scanning Service		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Social Networking Service (Facebook, Searching)	ook,	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Information Literacy		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
CAS (Current awareness service) & SDI	&	YES	NO	NO	No	No
Abstracting & Indexing Services		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
SMS Services		YES	NO	No	No	No







CONCLUSION

All the selected college in study used the ICT based service in this college. The CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service not used by Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha, The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar, Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa and R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur. ICT having a significant impact on various task handlings and work efficiencies of Librarians.

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About St. Teresa's Institute of Education:

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About the Editor:



Dr. Shakuntala Nighot. PhD, MLISc, BEd, BSc (Maths and Computer Applications)

Dr. Shakuntala Nighot holds 16 years of professional experience comprising of initial seven years in corporate and special libraries. Since January 2011 she is perusing academic librarianship at St. Teresa's Institute of Education. Dr. Nighot has also worked as a visiting faculty, paper setter and Examiner at SNDT Women's University. She is instrumental in serving as a Library Supervisor for MLISc

Trainees of University of Mumbai and SNDT women's University. She has been a resource person for various workshops, training programs and lectures conducted at various colleges. She has authored a number of research papers in national and international journals. Mrs. Nighot is recipient of three prestigious awards namely Smt. Malati Dalal Prize, Prof. Vidyut Khandwala Prize and M.A. Master Memorial Prize for securing first rank in the SNDT Women's University in her post-graduation. She had also secured 5th rank in University of Mumbai in her B.Ed. examination. ICT in Library Management, Internet Search Strategies and Citation Analysis are her areas of interest.

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FOREWORD

"Google can bring you back 100,000 answers, a librarian can bring you back the right one."

Neil Gaiman

The digital world has changed the way we survive. Today, every walk of life is touched by the mark of digitalization. It has brought about a far-reaching transformation in the working of contemporary libraries. In fact, the digital era has been the moral fiber of the progress in Information and Communication Technology. The techno - savvy activities and services have enabled the library personnel and libraries to move along with the times. The libraries of the present and future have to gratify the necessities of the users of Google generation and more recently the millennial generation

So then what is the role of Library 2020 and Librarians 2020? In the year 2020 just like whole education society, librarianship 2020 has also taken a great leap so as to reform the libraries today as Gen Next libraries.

In terms of librarianship then, what are the traits that a scholastic librarian today, should possess to be thriving in their profession and in serving their users?

Benjamin Franklin is an incomparable role model for librarians. According to him, there is a proposed list of virtues for the Gen Next Librarians. These virtues can be used as a tool to guide librarians for self-improvement in the 21st century, though they aren't limited to that purpose.

21st century librarians they need to be focused. **Passion is the soul of the Techno – Savvy Librarians. They** understand the creative

process and engage it to solve problems of screen-agers. They have a plethora of skills and ideas to share with their colleagues. They need to be curious i.e. to **be comfortable not having the answers, but strongly desire to find them.** In this digital world of knowledge they should not be too serious but as the saying goes "Let my playing be my learning, and my learning be my playing." These are virtues that are hopefully widely shared across the profession. These should serve as a guide for development as skilled personnel.

Librarians are the backbone of all institutions. In today's world they need to keep themselves abreast of the happenings in the digital world. Hence, all digital librarians should have thorough knowledge of the apps and the various online resources. The college library will always be an essential trait mark of higher learning, on condition that the study resources students need and the place to peruse them. But the future is digital, and iPads are a great way to link the gap between traditional libraries and the developing world of e-reading.

Librarians in the 21st century need to be vibrant and booming. They can enthuse persons but can also be used across the library community as a model for distinction in librarianship. Librarians in the present day and in the future will persistently need to be re-tooling and reinventing themselves. And motivating themselves for enhancement is the approach that portrays a Gen Next Librarian.

Dr. Sr. Tanuja Waghmare

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We owe our gratitude to our management for constant support and encouragement we receive for any such academic endeavor.

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Expert Session 4: Citation Management to Avoid Blame of Plagiarism: A practical Session

Dr. Indu Garg

Former Head of Dept. of Education, University of Mumbai **Valedictory Address**

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ABOUT ST. TERESA'S INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

St. Teresa's Institute of Education, is a pioneering Christian Minority, Teacher Education Institution affiliated to the University of Mumbai. Established in 1973, the college is recognised by UGC under section 2(f) and 12(b). St. Teresa's Institute of Education has been Re-Accredited in its 3rd cycle with an 'A' grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The College works towards the lofty ideals of creating teachers who are competent and compassionate. The focus is on the conscientious sensitizition of student-teachers to be artisans who will fashion the future of society. The institution works steadily towards its motto of 'Excellence in Education', guided by the sublime principles of St. Teresa of Avila, Patroness of our Institution. Students from our institution have been absorbed by prestigious schools and colleges in India and abroad.

ABOUT THE BOOK

Pandemic 2020 forced us to rethink and recreate academic libraries. Utility and functions of library are changed significantly and permanently. Teaching Learning is shifted to online mode so academic libraries also should extend the online services to continue with the mission of supporting leaching and learning. To meet changing, emerging needs of education society, academic libraries have to gear up and embrace the needed technology. Integration of subjects and curated open E resources are making the knowledge accessible through technological solution at fingertips. Automated and Electronic libraries have to overcome all limitations, to expand user's horizon in learning thereby making available enormous information. Creative & innovative thinking towards library is needed to achieve this goal.

Libraries will have to build a good digital collection. It has to be ready to handle high traffic of digital resources and users. The way information will be made available and provided is will also be changing. To prepare for new functionality, recreation of libraries is necessary. Libraries will have to be revised and remodeled to gear up to changing need of the users and parent institutions.

To address the paradigms shift in Education and knowledge society, to provide forum for brainstorming on various issues related to present and future Education system, to help and equip education functionaries with the required 21st century Education skills, to upgrade and to facilitate progress in the education system, a National Webinar was organized by St. Teresa's Institute Education on 19th and 20th May 2020. Papers included in this book are the selected research papers, literature reviews, conceptual papers, and case studies

contributed by various academicians and librarians across India to the National webinar Education GenNext under the subtheme Libraries GenNext: Perspectives, Opportunities and challenges. Authors have expressed their intellectual thoughts and findings on following subtopics.

- Open Educational Resources
- Knowledge Management with ICT, Artificial Intelligence, Automated-Digital-Online Libraries
- Innovative library services with M- Applications, Social Networking
- E-Information Sources and Best practices in Changing Era, Digital Information Literacy
- Modern Trends and Policies in Library
- Professional Stress
- · Research and Information Ethics
- Future and Present Challenges in Librarianship
- Reading Culture, Information Need and Use,

Dr. Shakuntala Nighot

1

Management of Library Records in the Digital Era

Ms. Sonali Vhatkar* and Dr. Parul Zaveri**

ABSTRACT

In this paper, the overall the concept of records management regardless of format is discussed. The records management is important is every library, it helps to avoid duplication of records, manpower and time. It helps to provide ILL service, CAS & SDI service, networking. As the fifth law of S R Ranganathan says library is a growing organism, libraries are improving their records and collection. For that records management is necessary. The article describes the concept of the types of records, electronic records, digital preservation of records, life cycle of records, record management policy and standards of records management. Furthermore, this paper highlighted the importance of records management, benefits and challenges of records management, retention and disposition policy and ISO standards.

INTRODUCTION

Records management (RM) is the creation and administration of print or digital records, regardless of format. Records can be created by a person, researcher, organization and institution. Records management is about the management of information. The activities include the creation, maintenance, use and disposal of records. The record is the content that

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documents any information. Documentation may exist in paper files, electronic files, contracts, memos, reports, emails, videos, instant message logs or database records. Paper records can be stored in physical boxes on-premises or at a storage facility (Rouse & Rawson, n.d.).

There are two types of records that may be stored in libraries such as physical records and electronic records. Physical records contain paper file holders, maps, drawings, plans, printed photographs, microfilms, microfiche, audio cassettes, video cassettes. Electronic records contain unstructured electronic documents, website content, text messages, tweets, wikis blogs, voice mail, audio, video recordings, scanned images of documents.

Libraries need the information to function properly; if the information is mismanaged or is not available, then the libraries and users might face some problems. As libraries have expanded, they have a need for information and records management. As per the five laws of S R Ranganathan records management is very important for every library so it can be a small library or big library. As the fifth law says the library is a growing organism, libraries are expanding their collection with help of ICT. There should be a proper management of records which would help users to identify the right document or information. Now a days, various services are provided by the libraries which helps other users to fulfil their information need such as ILL, SDI and CAS service and many more for that records are managed properly.

BACKGROUND OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT

In the early history of 19th century to 20th century of records management, there were no rules or regulations for records retention. Earlier businesses and governments used to manage records according to their own individual needs. Finance, space and resources played a huge role in determining how the records are managed and for a long time. If the records are no longer necessary or if storage costs became too costly or inconvenient, then they were tossed. There were no formal guidelines and formal processes for records destruction.

In the digital age, the introduction of computers into the business world in the 1970s changed the records management significantly. Word processing software helped to produce volumes of documents

at a rapid rate. The increasing rate of information and documentation production and the development of document retention rules and regulations stimulated the need for more sophisticated levels of records management. Because of technology and digitization, the physical space of records has been reduced and structure records management became transparent.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

According to International Organization for Standardization (2016), "Records management is the field of management responsible for efficient and systematic control of the creation, receipt, maintenance, use and disposition of records including processes for capturing and maintaining evidence of and information about business activities and transactions in the form of records". Records Management (RM) also called Records and Information Management (RIM). Libraries provides right information to right reader through required for their studies. In addition to the library collection, libraries also maintain all kinds of records such as financial, personal records, acquisition, licensing, policies, accessioning, cataloguing, and circulation and many more. Management of records in libraries plays a vital role. Each library maintains records as per records management standards or policies or guidelines. A standard or policy guides our actions. It can be guidelines, laws, directions, rules and regulations. Libraries store their records in cupboards, wooden shelves, and steel shelves box files or in electronic format. They may arrange their records alphabetically, numerically, alphanumerically, subject or code wise. They may digitize their records and store on a cloud to reduce the physical space of a library.

TYPES OF RECORDS

I. Administrative records

Administrative records pertain to the origin, development, activities and accomplishments of the organization.

II. Policy records

Policy records are related to the organization such as plans, methods, techniques or rules which the organization has adopted to carry out the organizational responsibilities.

III. Operational records

Records are necessary to implement administrative policies and operations. Operational records include mandates, records which gives directions and procedural records.

IV. Legal records

Legal records are the records that have legal values with evidence of legally enforceable rights or obligations of the state. Legal records are property rights, land, contract, agreement, leases and licenses. Records of citizenship, employment are also legal records.

V. Fiscal records

Fiscal records are related to the financial records of the organization. This includes vouchers, payrolls, and accounting records.

HISTORICAL AND RESEARCH RECORDS

Historical and research records are worthy of permanent preservation for reference and research purposes. These records are retained for many uses.

Electronic records

Electronics records are the records generated using a machine and also stored in the form of visual and aural media. According to State of Michigan, Records Management Services "an electronic record is information recorded by a computer that is produced or received in the initiation, conduct or completion of an agency or individual activity. Examples of electronic records include word documents, electronic spreadsheets, e-mail, digital images and databases. Many electronic records are maintained as part of an electronic recordkeeping system, such as geographic information systems (GIS), digital image storage systems, computer-aided design (CAD) systems, etc."

BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS **MANAGEMENT**

Benefits of records management

• Space- The first and foremost advantage is space for managing records. Electronic records reduce the physical space. The cost of commercial property is becoming very high. Many times, libraries

- do not have space to store library documents and records they have to keep the records on the floor. Storing documents as electronic files help to reduce the storage space of a library.
- Save employees time- Finding print records sometimes become very difficult. Nowadays, records are uploaded on the cloud, server or machine. In the digital environment, finding records or documents has become easy and it does not require much manpower. It helps to find out the records by providing a search facility. By giving search, records can find out at any time. It helps to save manpower and time.
- Sharing- Electronic records can be shared within an organization or outside organization. Electronic records management provides the easiest way to share records.
- Reduce cost- Managing electronic records reduce the paper records filing cost. As an academic institution, there are limitations for purchasing any material however, libraries make a one-time investment. It may be considered as an asset.
- Accessibility- The most important thing for any library or organization is the accessibility of records. Through electronic records management, anyone can access the record at the same time.

Challenges of records management

- Security- With the increase in information sharing records create issues of security. Management of records becomes a problem when it goes to the wrong hands.
- Lack of infrastructure- The important limitation for electronic records management is lack of infrastructure. Providing an infrastructure facility is totally dependent on the grants they receive.
- Software & hardware concern- In the world of technology, technology gets updated each and every day. Software and hardware become old and does not support new versions. Libraries need to keep updating their software and hardware whenever needed. So, the records can be stored and maintained properly. Also, software bugs and equipment breakdown can cause major disruption.
- Data entry errors- This is also a major challenge for libraries because the paperless office often involves a learning curve,

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especially in an office environment where employees are not computer savvy. Finding data in a system become difficult when the data entry is not correctly done.

Preservation of digital records

Preservation of digital records is not a new concept for libraries. Libraries are migrating and refreshing their OPAC records as well as their databases since 1980s. Digital preservation activities can be divided into two components such as activities that support the long-term preservation of digital image and activities that provide continued accessibility of its contents (Tristram, 2002). There are various digital preservation strategies can be applied to digital records that includes short-term strategies, medium to long-term strategies, investment strategies, alternative strategies and combinations (Arora, 2009). Digital preservation provides easy access to records, quick searching, sharing facilities, security and many more. It helps to avoid duplications, misplacement, physical space, etc. Prevention from disaster includes installation of certain equipment, regularly maintaining them and data backup. Proper training, plan or guidelines also helps to preserve records in the library (Zaveri, 2012).

Life cycle of Records

The life cycle of records is divided into three stages namely, creation, maintenance and disposition. Records are created in the organization or received from external sources. Once the records are received by the organization, these records are managed as part of the records management program. These records rather being born are adopted. The important aspect of the creation of records is an identification of the office records. Successful records management program elements are directive management, forms management, correspondent management, report management and management of electronic records. Maintenance and use of records is the second stage of the records management life cycle. Records created in the organization are now being used and reuse to conduct business. The maintenance and use of records elements are operating centralized records management systems, individual file stations, filling systems and equipment and electronic records. The third and final stage of the records management life cycle is a disposition. For the disposition of records, there should be a retention and disposition

policy written for the organization. The retention instructions ensure that records are retained for a particular period of time and disposition instructions ensure that records are removed to low-cost storage or destroyed once they become inactive (Tayfun & Gipson, n.d.).

Records management policy

The policy addresses the retention and disposal schedule of records. Records are always retained for particular period of time. Taking account of each information or legal activity is important in any organization. Policies on records management is an important factor in the management of records. Records are usually managed as per the policy of records management developed for the organization. Records management policy defines the rules and regulations and standards are to be followed while managing records. Good records management is dependent on the policy created for records management. The existence of a records management policy serves as a guideline to facilitate actions and decisions to be taken. Electronic records management should be driven and guided by a clear and understandable policy to direct the organization (Asma' Mokhtar & Mohammad Yusof, 2009).

The records management policy contains the information about the organization that collected, created or received records. The content of the records includes the types of records information contained within the organization. The purpose of the records including the business process of the collection, creation and use of the records. The policy also describes the format of records supposes to keep in the organization. The information about how the records are organized, storage location, storage requirements are also mentioned in the policy.

Standards of records management

International Organisation for standardization gives worldclass specifications for products, services and systems to ensure quality, safety and efficiency. They are instrumental in facilitating international trade. The ISO has published 22919 international standards and related documents. It covers almost every industry from agriculture to healthcare, to technology to food safety. ISO international standards impact everyone and everywhere. There is an ISO 15489 standard which is the first global standard for

records management that was published in 2001 and it was adopted in more than 50 countries and translated over 15 languages. The revised version of ISO 15489 part 1 was published in 2016. ISO 15489 defines the concepts and principles for the creation, capture and management of records. The standards apply to all forms and structures in all types of business and technological environments. The principles for records management are creation, capture and management of records regardless of format. Records consist of content and metadata which describes the context of the record (International Organization for Standardization, 2016).

CONCLUSION

ISO 15489 is a standard regarding records management that defined the concepts and principles for the creation, capture and management of records. Records management is the creation and administration of paper or digital records, regardless of format. Records can be created by a person, researcher, organization and institution. Digital preservation helps to preserve records digitally with the various strategies. The life cycle of records is divided into three stages creation, maintenance and disposition. The existence of a records management policy serves as a guideline to facilitate actions and decisions to be taken. Electronic records management should be driven and guided by a clear and understandable policy to direct the organization.

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Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Libraries

Manisha S. Tandale*

ABSTRACT

It is about artificial intelligence and its some practical applications in libraries with examples. Various areas of libraries are covered in this paper where artificial intelligence has been applied in various libraries of the world. Author has tried to attempt to describe the different aspects of Artificial Intelligence with its use in the libraries. Various components of AI, such as Expert system, natural language processing, pattern recognition and robotics has been enumerated in this article.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing, **Expert System Robotics**

INTRODUCTION

Machines were produced by man to speed up the production and replace the physical power of human being the first industrial revolution of the world. This creation of machines lead the word in the more and more stages of the development. Introduction of computers was another landmark in the history of development of machines which were working in multiple capacities of human such as capabilities. Introduction of intelligent human behavior in computers is known as artificial intelligence. Application of artificial intelligence in every

field is easing the mental and physical load of humans. Simulation of human intelligence with computers with sub areas of expert system, natural language processing, pattern recognition, and robotics is Artificial Intelligence. Some of the areas where artificial intelligence is utilized is follows,

(a) Expert System

It is a computerized system which provides access to information stored in database through intelligence interface or gateway to obtain relevant information. Knowledge base, interference engine and user interface are the different components of expert systems.

(b) Natural Language Processing

It is teaching computers to understand the language human being speak. It's a process where natural language interface is build up using limited vocabulary and syntax which allows computer to understand various linguistic concepts. Speech synthesis, speech recognition, machine translation, linguistic approaches, information retrieval and information extraction. The main aim is to design and build computer that analyze, understand and generate language that human use naturally.

(c) Pattern Recognition

Data acquisition, pre-processing, feature extraction, model selection and training, and evaluation are components of pattern recognition which tries to establish a close match between these old stored and newly added patterns in the system. It is based on either a previous knowledge available or on statistical information extracted from the patterns. The patterns can be divided as measurements or observations, defining points in an appropriate multi-dimensional space. Pattern recognition is applied in the fields of psychology, ethology, cognitive science and computer science.

(d) Robotics

It is the subfield of artificial intelligence which is concerned with perceptual and motor tasks. Robot is a mechanical device which performs automation tasks, either according to direct human supervision or a pre-defined program or a set of general guidelines, using artificial intelligence techniques.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LIBRARIES

Libraries are known as the house of knowledge and systematic storage, retrieval, dissemination of this knowledge is to provide accurate information in less time is very important for information professional to satisfy information needs of users. Therefore, AI application in libraries can be done in various areas such as library housekeeping management, information acquisition to dissemination, user education and library services. Acquisition, classification, cataloguing, storage, retrieval, interaction with user, user education, stock taking are the sub categories of libraries. Application of artificial intelligence has eased the efforts of the efforts of human resources of the library.

Practical Application of AI in Libraries

Following are some of the applications of artificial intelligence in libraries.

(a) Digital library

Digital library is developed with the combination of expert system, natural language processing and pattern recognition. Texture, color, or shape based indexing is done in the expert system information storage in the database. Voice, speech recognition and scene segmentation techniques for AV files is used as natural language processing techniques.

Example: CiteSeerX Digital Library, The Pennsylvania State University.

(b) Storage and Retrieval

The Libraries' catalogue is linked with a gateway to books and journals stored in the Robot. Once the request is made from computer, an automatic crane locates the collection and delivers it to pick up station in maximum 4 minutes. Around 80 percent collection is stored by the robot. Only newly added and frequently used collection is made accessible for the users easily. Shelving is done by the use of call numbers by subject.

Example: Miller Nichols Library (America), Colgate University and Cornell University

Around 60 Millions of newspapers of 60 million newspapers and periodicals stored on racks of British Library of more than 300 years. The temperature and humidity controlled store is operated by robot cranes and can retrieve newspapers from any time and date. Example: National Newspaper Archive, Boston Spa, United Kingdom.

(c) Online Reference Service

It is online assistant provided in the library for providing reference service to the users. It is virtual icon of a reference librarian. It provides reference service through chat, e-mail, social media (e.g. Facebook and Twitter), SMS, and Skype (Voice over IP).

Example: Library Online Reference Assistant (LORA), De La Salle University Library, Phillippines.

(d) Humanoid Robot

A robot with same human being appearance (Body Structure) with touch screen in the front which is taught to dance, play games, & share historical stories and is able to detect changes in emotional state of the human being is being used in many libraries to interact with users.

Example: Pepper Robot, Dudley Denny City Library, Mackay

One robot has been kept for to communicate with children on the autism spectrum. It has camera and screen to view and communicate with anyone it encounters.

Example: Bibli Robot, Longmont Public Library, Colorado, US. In some libraries all in one robots are used for automatic counting. searching & locating books, reporting misplaced books, helping check outs, library tour to users, Speech and vision recognition.

Example: (1) MK6 Robot, SK Teknoloji, Designnobis (2) AuRoSS Robot, Pasir Ris Public Library, Singapore

BENEFITS OF AI APPLICATIONS IN LIBRARIES

- 1. Application of Artificial Intelligence saves the time, energy and efforts of the library staff.
- 2. It provide easy access to the collection and its retrieval
- 3. It less downs the stress of library staff by taking stressful and complex work of humans
- 4. Works faster than human being
- 5. It works with less errors and defects
- 6. It does not need break of rest and work for unlimited time

Various applications of Artificial Intelligence have been developed and applied in libraries of the world which helps the human beings in saving their rime, money, energy in Academic and Research organizations. Every day application of AI and its utilities is increasing in every industry. Application of Expert systems field, Natural Language Processing, Pattern Recognition, and Robotics is taking place in every part of the day to day working and has become the essential part of everyone's personal and professional life. Application of artificial intelligence in the areas such as cataloguing, classification, documentation, collection development, user education, stock taking, user interaction, information storage and retrieval is improving every second of the day. The future of libraries will be full with artificial intelligence based for the benefit of library staff and users.

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3

Assistive Technologies in Libraries

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ABSTRACT

Assistive technology (AT) is used by people with disabilities for functions which would ordinarily be difficult to perform without some aid. Assistive Technology can be in the form of Hardware, Software and web-based resources. This paper discusses various types of disabilities and the solutions available.

Keywords: Assistive Technology, Adaptive Technology, Library, Impairment, Mobility Impairment, Visual Impairment, Hearing Impairment, Sign Language, Autism, Disability, Learning Disability, Cognitive Disability

INTRODUCTION

Assistive technology (AT) is any device or a software which can improve the day to day activity of people with disabilities. Assistive technology aids people who find it difficult speak, write, type, remember, see, hear, learn, walk and do other things.

AT is available as hardware, software, and web-based resources like touch screen technologies, large screen monitors, optical scanners, light boxes, specialized keyboards, headsets with microphone, screen readers, speech to text converters, and browser add-ons with easy access to magnification or talking dictionaries. (Assistive Technology Industry Association)

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Types of Assistive technologies (Antona, M., & Stephanidis, C. (2016))

- low tech communication boards which are made of cardboard or fuzzy belt.
- different type of computers
- hardware like prosthetics, mounting systems and positioning devices
- Computer hardware which includes different types of switches, pointing devices and keyboards
- Computer software which can be screen readers and some type of communication programs
- Special type of learning resources and curriculum aids
- Dedicated curricular software.
- AT can also be electronic devices, wheel chairs, walkers, braces, educational software, power lifts, pencil holders, eye gaze and head trackers
- Each disability requires a different AT.

WHAT IS A DISABILITY?

"Person with Disability" means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others. (The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, Sec.1(s))

TYPES OF DISABILITIES

- 2.1 Autism and Autism spectral disorders- It is a developmental disorder that affects the person's verbal and nonverbal communication, understanding of language and socialization skills.
- 2.2 Visually impairment- This refers to different types of visual problems. There are impairments which cannot be treated such as macular degeneration, colorblindness. People with visual impairment prefer using text and customizing the text display to suit their needs. Large keyboard may be useful for partial visual impairment.



Figure 1- Large Keyboard

Solutions for visual impairment (ASGCLA, ALA)

- ZoomText Xtra screen-magnification software—this is a program which enlarges the screen display of computer information for people who have low vision. It modifies the display screen to suit them.
- JAWS screen reader—this screen reader is for persons who are blind or visually impaired. It allows people to read the information on a computer monitor through an audio output.
- Open Book text reader—aids those with low or no vision. This device scans the printed text and converts the text into a synthetic speech.
- Duxbury Braille Translating Software—This program translates the typed text into Braille. A Braille embosser can then be used to get a hardcopy.
- Braille embosser- This is like a printer which will print Grade II Braille on paper. This will help the clienteles to create hardcopies of documents. If no hard-copy of Braille is available, it allows the users to save documents to a USB flash drive.
- Talking Typer software—Talking Typer is a uniquely designed typing teacher program. This solution is from the American Printing House (APH). It is useful for people who are visually impaired or are slow learners. Audio instruction and tutorials are provided.
- Some other solutions are signature guides, felt tip pens, handheld magnifiers and large magnification devices such as closed-circuit television (CCTV). These systems use a video camera lens to magnify text from three to thirty times the original text size.

Some other initiatives

- Google cloud's text to speech converter uses machine learning.
- Microsoft Soundscape It is a research project which explores the use of advanced audio-based technology to assist people who are blind

or have a problem of low vision. It helps to build a richer alertness of their surroundings. People can thus become more confident while walking. Microsoft Soundscape uses 3D audio cues instead of step by step navigation which is used in other applications. These cues enhance the surrounding environment awareness and provide a new way to relate to it. It also allows one to build a perception of their area and make customized route choices even in unfamiliar places.

A research study by Venkatesha (2017) in Karnataka investigating the use of information resources by visually challenged students found that the students often use standalone text readers, popularly known as SARA Book Readers, Screen Reading Software, OCR Scanners, Braille Printers and Braille Embossers. It is suggested that Prisma, Zoomex, Topaz, Bonita Mouse, Ruby Video, Braille Display Board and Braille Translation Software should be available in institutions.

- **2.3 Hearing impairment-** In this people have difficulty in differentiating between certain types of frequencies, localizing sounds, and hearing certain pitches. These people need visual cues and text description functions. Some sites like video and audio sites on the internet are not usable by people who have hearing impairment. Using captioning and instant messaging on websites with auditory applications is needed. Some solutions are-
 - Sound Sentry is a program which enables the person who cannot hear by producing embedded warning chimes in the form of flashes instead of chimes. It is found in Microsoft Windows and Vista programs. It is also available in Apple computers.
 - Instant Messaging—this mainstream technology is used for communication. It allows staff and clienteles who have hearing disability to "talk" with one another. (ALA)



Figure 2- Personal Hearing Amplifier By Harris Communications

Go Talks are battery powered augmentative/alternative communication (AAC) devices used by people who cannot communicate well by speaking. An overlay of illustrations (or words or symbols) is created. This helps the user remember where to find messages. The overlay is slid into the Go Talk, and then the user can "talk" simply by pressing on a picture to play a message.



Figure 3 – Go Talk

Kurhekar et al (2019) have attempted to solve the problem of people who do not know sign language by providing a real time sign language translator. In this, the video is converted to frames and classified using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) which then shows the text as an output.

Gelsvartas et al (2018) created a multifunctional user interface which focuses on object selection functionality. Objects should be placed on a tabletop in front of the user. There are two use cases for object selection user interface. First, this user interface can be used by a person who is unable to speak but can use an assistive device. The user can then inform a caregiver that he wants a particular object by highlighting it with a projector. This forms a natural interaction method because both the user and the caregiver can see the highlighted object in the scene. Second, the selected object could be manipulated by an actuator. This would require an intelligent robotic arm that could manipulate the object when it is selected. For example, when the user selects a glass of juice, it is grabbed by a robotic arm and brought to user's mouth so that he can drink from it.

2.4 Mobility impairment- In this case people have issues in movement. They may need to use wheelchair or they have rheumatoid arthritis and cannot use their fingers. Some people cannot sit and stand for a long time. They find it difficult to move their finger over a standard keyboard. Special type of mouse and keyboards will be helpful for them.



Figure 4 – Mouse for Arthritis



Figure 5 - Kinesis Freestyle2 Ergonomic Keyboard

The split keyboard helps to spread the arms and reduce strain on the wrist.

- 2.5 Learning disabilities- In this people cannot interpret visual symbols such as letters and words having meanings. They may not be able to see numbers or perform mathematical calculations. They become distracted while reading. There are certain software solutions that can help them read and learn. E.g. Kurzweil 3000 -Provides support for struggling students; including reading, writing, study skills, and test taking. It converts text-to-speech in seven languages and reads any digital text aloud, including the material on the Internet.
- **2.6 Cognitive disability** People having this disability need more time to process information. They may need screen readers.



Figure 6 – Screen Reader

AUGMENTATIVE AND ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION DEVICES (AAC)

Augmentative and Alternative communication systems is used to describe the various methods of communication that can help people who are unable to use verbal speech to communicate.

Different AAC means are used by people of different ages who have physical or learning difficulties.

- AAC may be needed by some people because of a congenital condition. This could be cerebral palsy, autism or a learning disability.
- Some people need AAC when they are older and lose their ability to communicate because of a stroke, brain injury or a degenerative disease.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIBRARIES (MANSA, 2017)

- Policymakers should provide the suitable assistive technologies to promote justice in educational opportunities for all types of students.
- Librarians should ensure that assistive technologies are used by students to improve their studies.
- Librarians must ensure that different support services are provided. These may be digitizing, recording teaching material, creating training courses and enhancing the learning environment.

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY APPS

(Source -https://www.thetechedvocate.org/5-assistive-technologyapps-students-special-needs/)

- 1. Voice4U is an augmentative and alternative communication app. It assists students who have communicative disorders. It helps them express their ideas, thoughts and feelings, etc. It is particularly a good solution for students with autism, English language learner (ELL) students, and stroke or traumatic brain injury victims. This app is interactive and has easy navigation.
- 2. Memory Trainer is an app that aids students to improve their spatial and working memory. It allows users to track their progress. This app improves critical thinking skills, focus, and the ability to multitask.
- 3. Speak It! is a text-to-speech app. Once we input the words, the app will speak them. It highlights every spoken word. This helps students to follow the text easily. This app allows children who have speech problems to connect with their classmates. Commonly used phrases and words can be saved, so that there is no need to input them again and again. It is a low-cost app.
- 4. Dragon Dictation is an app for students who have issues while writing. It is a voice recognition technology app. It allows students to translate their speech to text. This can assist them in writing. It is supposed to be very accurate.
- 5. Talking Calculator is an app for students who have visual disabilities. It has large colorful buttons and a friendly user interface. The app talks to students, telling them which button their finger is currently hovering over. When students are doing some calculation, the app can read the answer.

CONCLUSION

Assistive Technologies can help in providing access to information for disabled people so that equal opportunities are available for learning. Different types of disabilities and solutions for them are discussed.

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Mobile Based Library Services

More Rajshri Rohidas* and Chavan Sushma Uttam**

ABSTRACT

Today is a digital age, by using this technology lots of information is created, so information explosion problems become arise. It is a challenge to provide the necessary information to the reader at the right time. With the help of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has changed the way people access and communicate information. The reader wants instant and easy to relevant information putting pressure on library and information science (LIS) professionals to think for the meeting their information needs. The application of mobile phones to provide library and information service is scientific steps in this direction. To the development of mobile technology have shifted the academic environment from traditional to mobile learning setting. In this paper my research describes Mobile-based Library Services and tools. With the help of the mobile phone, libraries can provide faster access library service to readers at anytime and anywhere.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology (ICT), information explosion, Library Service and tools, information service, Mobile-based library.

INTRODUCTION

Implementation of information and communication technologies (ICT) has not only changed the way people access information but it is given both to the new channels of communication. The innovation of mobile phones is a vital achievement of technology development.

Nowadays traditional library services are moving to mobile library information service. It has some challenges to providing, the necessary to reader, at the right time. With the help of mobile-based service the communication and information access very convenient and timely to the readers. Mobile phones are effective tools for interaction between library and reader which is used for administrative purposes. It is used for the enquiring desk. Short message service (SMS) or text facilities are available. On all mobile users to create awareness of academic library reader about the upcoming event and new arrivals. Renewal notification should be sent to alert the user that books are almost due or overdue. With the help of mobile website free SMS to mobile service on the internet. Literature reveals a great deal of information on the possible use of mobile for internet access. Mobile technology communicates to progress and it will have a significant impact on libraries as the internet.

ADVANTAGES OF MOBILE BASED SERVICE

- 1. User participation
- 2. Time saving
- 3. User friendly
- 4. Personalized service
- **5.** Limitless access
- **6.** Location awareness
- 7. Ability to access information
- **8.** Increasing space in learning

DISADVANTAGES OF MOBILE BASED SERVICE

- 1. High price
- 2. Limited computational power
- 3. Insufficient content
- 4. Compared to wired internet service, it has a relatively slow transition speed.

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Mobile Library Service

- 1. SMS alert service: The text message alert is an entry-level mobile web service for a library to offer its reader speedy news announcement, event reminders, and other requested information. It also offers SMS notification to inform readers when their items are due back, remind them about overdue books and advise them of fines incurred.
- 2. In-house search: Library provides access to its own database and resources, readers should just enter search terms, and they can see the result is designed specifically for mobile viewing.
- 3. Library instruction and virtual Tours: The library reader, who does not have time to attend workshops, can get access to library tours on their mobile device. virtual/Audio tours can have produced reasonably quickly. They can also reduce staff time spent helping new readers and expanding services provided by the library.
- **4. Instant messaging (IM) for reference service:** The library can use web-based free instant messaging services from Google, Way2sms, etc. with the help of mobile phones.
- 5. Suggest a purchase: Librarians can receive suggestions from the user, with the help of mobile phones. In those cases, users need not visit the library.
- 6. M-OPAC: M-OPAC means an online public access catalog that is accessible with the help of mobile. The web OPAC of academic library sites includes different types of search strategy and maneuvers in a condensed manner, which is easily visible in desktop and provides faster search results while it becomes slow when accessed on a mobile device.
- 7. Research Consultation and instruction: This type of service is useful for customer service. Library staff provides reference service to researchers with the help of a mobile device. Research scholars have instruction with the library staff to get a consultation and get suggestions by using mobile devices.
- **8.** News and Event: This type of service sends reminders to the reader about important news, exhibition, instruction, so on.
- 9. Reference Service: Mobiles are useful for instant messaging, emails, SMS, and text messaging are making it easy for libraries

to maintain relevance as information hubs by offering convenient service to the busy reader. RefTracker the web-based solution for managing reference and information request control of request management operation.

- 10. Wi-Fi Internet Access: The mobile device has a 3G facility. Libraries can offer Wi-Fi service to the reader. The Wi-Fi library reader can access all electronic publications within the library campus.
- 11. Journal Finder: Library Journal Finder provides access to fulltext journal and magazine newspaper.
- 12. New Title Preview: This service lets the reader gets informed of newly acquired titles. This type of service accompanies, the preview and reservation of new titles, that reader can determine by themselves whenever to use all of these services. Currently, library readers can use these services free of charge.

Creating Mobile Web Sites, OPACs and Applications

i. Android Developers:

Resource for creating Android applications. It includes a guide, tutorial, and video.

ii. AirPac(Innovative Interfaces):

It offers a mobile version of the Innovative Interfaces (III) library catalog. It includes the future such as cover image, integrated library locations with google map software, requests and renews items, and more.

iii. Boopsie:

It can deliver mobile applications that are compatible with all Web-enables phones.

iv. Create an iPhone Optimized Website Using JQTouch:

Freelance Web Designer and Developer Mathew Leak outlines one way to create an iPhone-friendly version of the web site.

v. Library Anywhere:

It is a mobile catalog for any library and created and sold through Library Thing. Library Anywhere consists of mobile Web and Apps for iPhone, BlackBerry, and Android. Prices range from \$150 annually for schools to \$1,000 annually for universities (Additional fees may be applying).

vi. Mobile Tuts+:

It includes tutorials for all mobile developers, regardless of platform.

vii. MobiSiteGalore:

Build a mobile web site in less than 60 minutes. No technical and programming knowledge is required.

viii. MoFuse:

Build the mobile version of the existing Web site or blog with the MoFuse (short for mobile Fusion) content management platform.

ix. Mobile Web Best Practices 1.0: Basic Guidelines:

It is created by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), this document gives directions for developing Web-based content for mobile device.

x. M3C MobileOK Checker:

Validate mobile-optimized Web Sites compatibility with current web standards. The result includes severity, category, and description of the error along with best practices for fixing issues.

Library –Based Services

- M-Libraries offer the opportunity for the growth of existing librarybased services into the mobile domain.
- Two M-Library services for implementation within this architecture being: library catalog, Loans and reservation service, the interactive library Map Service, and Recommendation Service.
- These services enable users more efficient access to resources and information whilst moving throughout the library.
- This infrastructural system, and its inherent mobility, affords an ideal opportunity to enhance the user's library experience.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays, a mobile device is an important part of daily life. The main use of a mobile device is communication purposes. Mobile devices and mobile technologies have the potential to facilities the teaching and learning process in the gateway. The mobile device supports the

learning, marketing of library resources with the help of SMS alert, instant messaging, Research consultation, journal finder, reference service, etc. A mobile device is an interface between the library and the reader. By using a mobile device user can read library resources anywhere and at any time. Also readers get due back and overdue date, library events, news, collection of books, magazines, newspapers, etc. with the help of SMS facilities. The librarian gets quick feedback by using a mobile device. More and more changes are expected in the future, in the field of mobile technology and services provided by the library.

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5

Smart Board – An Effective tool in **Teaching-Learning Process**

Dr. Reshma Rodrigues*

ABSTRACT

Teacher is one of the important pillar of the entire educational system. No technology, no other supplementary material can replace the infuence and importance of the teacher. She is the one who molds the future. And in this process of molding students she needs to constantly change the methodology and other teaching material to satisfy her student's needs. In today's world of technology, the SMART boards have proven it's effectiveness in assisting teachers in attaning educational goals. They are proving to be an effective device in terms of achieving better learning, motivating students by sustaining their attention and inculcation of values and model behaviour. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to study the effectiveness of SMART boards in enhancing teaching-learning process of secondary school students. The present quantitative study adopted descriptive research methodology. Participants included 54 secondary school students of Greater Mumbai studying in State Board of Maharashtra using coninience sampling. The data was collected using a rating scale prepared by the researcher. It consisted of 15 items catering to four dimensions of Interest, Motivation, Value and Learning. The obtained data was analysed using descriptive

analysis. Study results revealed the effectiveness of SMART boards in education with respect to motivation, learning, interest and value. It also showed high level of effectiveness in girls when compared with boys.. Finally, eduational implications of the result are discussed.

Keywords: SMART boards, teaching-learning process, Secondary School Students

INTRODUCTION

During the olden times, rather during my time at school lessons were all about the teacher and the textbook, where the teacher read from the text book and explain, and the chapter was over. It's now in recent times that the concept that EACH STUDENT IS UNIQUE is now given importance. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, states that every child has a different way in which they can grasp information or study. Due to the discovery of different methods/ strategies, teaching as a vocation evolved. Most learners are visual learners' hence schools/teachers started educational trips and field visits to cater to these children, but these can't be done very often. So the idea of using technology (audio visuals) came into being. The normal blackboard was replaced with an interactive whiteboard where the teacher could use audio, video, visuals etc. to make lessons interactive and fun to learn. The idea of using SMART boards in classrooms caters to different learning styles of the learner. Its presence has helped both teachers and students to make teaching and learning better. The child does not have to keep relaying on their imagination but can see and relate things for better understanding due to which their interest to learn is great and they tend to pay attention to what is being taught. Hence, it becomes easier for the teacher to capture the learner's attention and ensure that learning takes place successfully. Research findings too reveal the need and the importance of SMART boards use in the teaching-learning process.

Review of related literature

Alfaki, I. M. and Khamis, A. H. A., (2018) studied Difficulties facing teachers in using interactive whiteboards in their classes. The

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study portrayed the various challenges that the teachers face due to the integration of SMART boards into classroom teaching and learning. In this descriptive research the data was collected by administering a questionnaire on 45 remarkable English language teachers, who were teaching English language (in the school year 2013) using a helping tool- the SMART Board. The study tried to bring out the reasons as to why teachers find it difficult to adjust to the technology available and use it to enhance their teaching in classrooms. Dr. Anita Menon, (2015) studied EFFECTIVENESS OF SMART CLASSROOM TEACHING ON THE ACHIEVEMENT IN CHEMISTRY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. This experimental research aimed at studying the effectiveness of smart classroom teaching on the achievement in chemistry of secondary school students. Achievement test in Chemistry of 50 items was used to collect the data from 320 Class IX students from Amritsar city. The results of this study revealed that students achieved higher when taught in smart classes as compared to conventional mode of instruction. Bindu, C. N., (2017) studied Attitude towards, and Awareness of Using ICT in Classrooms: A Case of Expatriate Indian Teachers in UAE.. This study was conducted in order to explore the awareness of Indian teachers in using ICT for teaching in the UAE. The researcher stated that in order to keep up with the pace of changing technology, the teachers needed to reorganize their classroom activities. For this study, the researcher took 57 teachers, teaching grades 8-12 from 7 Indian curriculum schools in Abu Dhabi, UAE. A self-administered tool was used for this study. The researcher concluded that though the teachers showed a positive attitude towards the use of ICT, their lack of competence came up as a hindrance. Kamboj, P., & Singh, S. K., (2015) studied Effectiveness of selected teaching strategies in relation to the learning styles of secondary school students in India. This paper aims to present the effectiveness of selected teaching strategies: group discussions, real objects, audio-visual aids, computer assisted instructions, role play, work sheets, smart boards, quizzes, mind maps, team projects, individual projects, field trip and internet access in relation to the learning styles of the secondary school students. The research encourages a blend of strategies that will help the students to acquire a higher and greater quality of education. The study puts forth the importance of the various audio visual aid that can be brought about with the help of Smart Board. The study specifies the various forms in which a Smart Board is used like showing educational

films, Online Quizzes, Video tapes etc., these are what can help teachers in making every class interesting and interactive for the students to learn.

Rationale of the study

As technology is advancing so are things getting interesting as well as easy for us to do. We keep wanting to be creative in this age. Due to technology industries such as marketing, banking etc. made developed for the better similarly education has also adapted and has started using technology to make classrooms interesting and fun to learn for the technology savage students. The use of SMART boards came into being to step away from the traditional ways of teaching to an interactive method. SMART boards were implemented so that while teaching the teacher can cater to the different learning styles the students have, as all students don't learn in the same manner. But are they as effective as they are supposed to be. Most of the schools have the SMART boards in the classroom states that we are advancing with the current age and time, but the research is to identify whether the SMART board is effective for students when they are being taught and how much learning takes place due to it. Research studies have proved that through the use of SMART boards, learning and teaching is improved double that just having a teacher teach in the olden style. Nowadays mostly all the schools are equipped with SMART boards, the theory of it being a successful means for teaching and learning needs to be tested. Hence this research focuses on the learners Motivation domain, Learning domain, Value domain and Interest domain so as to ensure an overall development of knowledge and values in the learner. Hence, there was a need to conduct this study because it can throw light on how SMART boards' affects learning and teaching process and it will also help the reasercher learn more about the SMART boards involvement with regards to better learning and teaching. Hence this research is done to prove whether the SMART board affects students' learning.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS

- 1. Smart boards- A large interactive display in the form factor of a whiteboard which makes lessons interactive and interesting for secondary school students.
- 2. Effectiveness of SMART boards The degree to which SMART boards are successful in producing a desired results.

3. Teaching-learning process- The school/classroom environment within which teachers and students interact with each other to attain educational objectives.

Overview of the study: The research was carried out with the aim of studying the effectiveness of SMART boards in enhancing teaching-learning process of secondary school students. Following objectives were kept in mind while conducting the study –

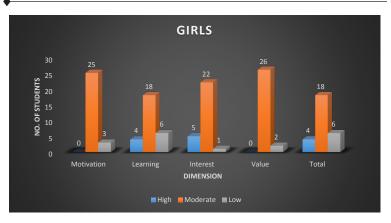
- 1. To study the effectiveness of SMART boards in enhancing teachinglearning process among male students.
- 2. To study the effectiveness of SMART boards in enhancing teachinglearning process among female students.
- 3. To compare the effectiveness of SMART boards in enhancing teaching- learning process among male and female students.
- 4. To study the effectiveness of SMART boards in enhancing teachinglearning process among secondary school students.

The present quantitative study, has adopted the descriptive method. All students from Mumbai studying in VIIIth standard of State Board of Maharashtra comprised the population of the present study. 54 secondary school students from Mumbai studying in VIIIth standard of State Board of Maharashtra were selected as sample of the present study using convinience sampling technique. The data was collected using a rating scale prepared by the researcher. It consisted of 15 items catering to four dimensions of Interest, Motivation, Value and Learning. The obtained data was analysed using descriptive analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS



Objective 1: Boys



Objective 2: Girls



Objective 3: Comparison between boys and girls



Objective 4: Overall effectiveness

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- 1. Boys: With regards to the learning, motivation, value and interest the boys of this study showed moderate level of SMART board effectiveness in enhancing their teaching-learning process. With a very few exceptions where the boys showed the high and low level.
- 2. Girls: The girls of the present study in majority lied in the moderate level with respect to effectiveness to SMART board in enhancing teaching-learning process.
- 3. Comparison between boys and girls: Comparison of the data revealed that girls showed the high level of SMART board effectiveness in enhancing their teaching-learning process when compared with boys in all four domains.
- 4. Overall Effectivness: When the data of the class was looked at as a whole, most of the students lied in the moderate level of motivation, learning, interest except the Value where most of the students lied in the low level of SMART board effectiveness in enhancing their teaching-learning process.

CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

This paper has investigated the attitudes of students towards effectiveness of SMART boards in education. It has focused on the dimensions such as motivation, learning, interest and value. The above graphs and findings clearly shows the effectiveness of SMART boards in total students with respect to above mentioned dimensions. The study also revealed high level of effectiveness of using SMART boards in girls when compared to boys. At the same it was observed that there were few students who exhibited negative attitude towards use of SMART boards and it's effectiveness in education. According to the researcher special attention must be paid to such cases in order to find out the reasons behind this negative attitude. Looking at the effectiveness of SMART boards in teaching-learning process, the researcher would like to suggest to the stakeholers of education to pay careful attention in terms of installment and maintainance of such new technologies in every classrooms. They also must invest in teacher training sessions in effective handling of such technologies. This will definitely improve

the progress of our students in all three domains – cognitive, affective and psychomotor.

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6 **Automation in Libraries**

Ms Neelima Balachandran*

ABSTRACT

The article talks about the advantages of the process of library automationand also the risks involved. It esentially starts with the basic aspects of library automation. It explains the library processes that can be automated and focuses on serials management. It also talks a little about the cost factor. It elaborates the steps to be taken for automation & the selection of vendors. And finally concludes with the importance of automation in libraries and keeping pace with the challenges that may arise along the way.

Keywords- Advantages, risks, functions, steps, serials management, vendors

INTRODUCTION

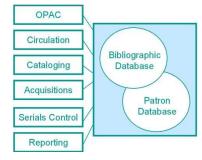
Today "Library Automation" is by far the most commonly used term to describe the mechanization of library activities using the computer. It is a phrase that explains our dependency on machines. It may be defined as performing traditional library house keeping activities with the application of automatic and semiautomatic data processing machines (computers). These would be mainly acquisition, circulation, cataloguing and reference and serials control. These activities are provided via machines hence they are called automated activities of the library.

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ADVANTAGES OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION

One needs to look into the importance and benefits of automation. Automation of library activities helps in managing the library's resources in a better way at the same time saving time, money and manpower. Especially as many activities of a library are routine in nature; a few are repetitive. To state an example, after the bibliographic details like author, title, edition, publisher, price, ISBN number, etc are entered at the time of ordering, the same data can be used for accessioning, cataloguing (OPAC), and circulation.

- Automation makes life easier. It offers freedom from doing repetitive and routine works as well as enables providing efficient services properly and more efficiently cutting down time and improving productivity.
- Subject-wise or project department-wise budget can be monitored and checked periodically.
- Other important factors associated with automation are speed, and accuracy. A lot of time is saved while doing literature searches and preparing bibliographies.
- Acquisition policies can be decided more easily. As circulation data can provide information on titles that are in great demand so that more copies can be procured if needed.
- Automation also facilitates generation of a number of reports for better decision making in the effective management of the library. Library users will appreciate it more when there is an availability of various statistical and other usage reports and performance reports. For example, vendor performance analysis is possible.
- SDI services can also be user specific. Many current awareness services like current additions, contents of books and journals, etc can also be provided to users.



Library Functions & Automation

Costs Involved

- Data conversion Conversion of manual records into machinereadable form
- Access, and subscriptions where appropriate, to external databases and systems
- Planning and consulting costs
- Expenses involved during the purchase of the system, hardware, and software
- Purchase of network-specific hardware, software, and cabling
- Online costs Internet connection costs
- Ongoing operating costs
- Maintenance of system hardware and software

EFFORTS TOWARDS AUTOMATION IN INDIAN LIBRARIES

Notable among public sector libraries leading library automation are are BHEL R&D and SAIL. A number of training programs and software development projects have been funded by them which have played an important role in increasing awareness of the potential of the new technologies. Database development and information retrieval services was their main emphasis. So also the scientific and technical libraries working under such R&D institutions as CSIR, ICMR, ICAR, and DRDO have taken the lead in library automation.

In this direction, sadly, the academic libraries have made little progress. Automation in libraries moves at a very slow pace because:

- Resources are limited.Libraries have to compete for scarce resources
- Undergraduates outnumber postgraduates, faculty, and research staff
- Freedom is limited. Academic libraries in India function in a relatively less autonomous environment
- The academic libraries are a comparatively smaller unit within a larger setup
- Performance is often undervalued. Academic libraries are not under as much pressure to improve their services as are scientific and technical libraries

Risks in Automation

The most common causes of failure:

- Computer center support
- Restriction, unavailability of resources. Inadequate resources
- Loss of commitment
- Role of vendors. Vendor viability
- Support of higher-level administrators
- Organizational changes
- Thought process and behavior. Staff attitudes
- Patron attitudes

PROCEDURAL STEPS FOR ACTUAL LIBRARY AUTOMATION

Planning cannot be neglected. Though planning is time-consuming, but it is usually cost-effective because time spent planning reduces the amount of time required for system implementation. Steps involved are:

Step 1: Describing existing library services and technology

- Identifying existing services and functions provided by the library
- Pinpointing the existing technology being used in the library
- Collecting and organizing basic statistical data

Step 2: Assessing needs and setting priorities

- People Who should be involved in planning?
- Catering to whom and their requirements Needs assessment
- Identifying approaches to satisfy the needs
- Order of importance Setting priorities
- Budget analysis. Developing a preliminary budget

Step 3: Translating needs and priorities into specifications

- Designing specifications
- Preparing and distributing the Request for Proposal (RFP) Step 4: Evaluating proposals and selecting a system
- Making the first cut
- Seeing system demonstrations
- Analyzing vendor responses

- Costs
- Obtaining responses from vendor's clients
- Making the final cut

Step 5: Putting your system into place

- Contract negotiations
- · Hardware and software installation
- Training

Step 6: Retrospective conversion and barcoding

Choosing the right products is key. There is a wide range of technology/products available, produced by different vendors. Therefore it is necessary for librarians to keep a watch on developments in library automation. It is not possible for vendors to create systems that can accommodate many types of libraries catering to different group of users. So it is important for librarians to develop a checklist of features and requirements that they want in their library system and to discuss them with computer professionals. Between librarians and computer services professionals, library automation at all levels needs good co-ordination.

In libraries, a pivotal role is played by automation systems, both in terms of delivering services to clients and their impact on how libraries are managed. Consequently, one of the key areas affecting libraries in the future will be an increasing focus on automation systems, which necessitate changes to the way libraries organise themselves.

Managing Serials

Serials control and management are vital It is necessary to have serial management in a library automation system to facilitate the circulation of these materials. There are many types of collections in a library and serials is one of the most significant. Moreover, the way of handling and managing serials is different from the way librarians handle books

Upon receiving serials, the system must record the issue chronology, date received, number of copies received and claim any copies expected but not received.

Libraries want their serial management to be fully integrated with Acquisition, Cataloguing, OPAC and Circulation. Once integrated,

the system must be able to predict the next issues automatically, detect and alert librarians about duplicates between firm orders and subscription orders for monographs in series, accommodate pocket parts, replacements, supplements and other pieces related to a serial.

Social Routing ensures patrons are kept completely up to date with developments in their chosen field. As new serial issues arrive, they will automatically be circulated. Serial routing involves the library keeping and maintaining a list of people interested in reading a serial title and automatically sending each new issue to people on the list as soon as it comes off display. VTLS Virtua gives librarians the ability to view, add or remove patron names or move patrons up and down in the routing priority list. Bindery control features can be added for comprehensive serial management.

VENDOR TRACK RECORD

Vendor reputation must be focused on.Libraries will look for reputable vendors with many years' experience in serving the technological needs of libraries, so as to ensure high quality after sales support. The reputation and track record of the vendor is a major consideration. The vendor's profitability and revenue growth will also be checked as a sign that they have staying power and that they will continually upgrade their product in line with new technologies.

Price & Other Considerations

The potential benefits of library automation are well highlighted: increased efficiency, enhanced service, facilitated searching and retrieving of information and saving of time. None of these benefits can be realised, however, without the provision of adequate staff training.

Performance is very important. Even though there are many library automation products on the market, not all of them perform the same functions or do them equally well. Only a selection will be appropriate for use in a particular situation or environment.

In addition, vendors should constantly upgrade or create a new version of their library automation system so as to keep pace with changes in technology and information needs otherwise the system will soon become outdated.

In the world of library automation, a fact of life is migration. Sooner or later the librarian will conclude that for a variety of reasons, his or her present system is inadequate. Migration involves large amounts of time, cost and manpower. It also has hazards such as loss of data and corruption of files.

Concluding Observations

Vendors are out to make profits and may not often provide customized solutions. When it comes to automation, there is a wide range of technology/products available, produced by different vendors. Therefore it is necessary for librarians to keep a watch on developments in library automation. It is not possible for vendors to create systems that can accommodate many types of libraries catering to different group of users.

It needs to be repeated and emphasized that, a pivotal role is played by automation systems both in terms of delivering services to clients and their impact on how libraries are managed. Consequently, one of the key areas affecting libraries in the future will be an increasing focus on automation systems, which necessitate changes to the way libraries organise themselves.

And so it is important for librarians to develop a checklist of features and requirements that they want in their library system and to discuss them with computer professionals. So also for successful library automation librarians and computer professionals needs to work hand in glove and in sync.

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7 **Cloud Computing Using in Library**

P.N. Sarafe*

ABSTRACT

Recent using information and technology new stages creating in college libraries. Which had been totally became a different way of libraries. Information and technologies affected manually work in libraries and also affected on providing library systems and services. The libraries have been computerized, networked and now moving towards paperless libraries. To collect and justifying the professional librarians are also creating different programs in library and information science fields. For presenting economically and handing the information. The practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the Internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or a personal computer and how to work cloud computing in libraries.

Keywords: cloud computing, IaaS, PaaS,

INTRODUCTION

Till recently, and today too many institute and man use of computer to work alone, into a business or corporate sector by investing on hardware, software and situations. This era is slowly changing ongoing to the merging of new era of internet facility and popularly known as internet era 2.0 the way of which now one can use of the power computer

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at a totally change in location, what it is known as "in the cloud" or "cloud computing". These are so many same for cloud computing such as, "on demand computing", 'infrastructure as a services', 'platform as a service', 'software as a service' and also 'functions as a service'. Cloud computing refer to user of internet for computing importance which storage into using software application, saving information, to accessing computing authenticating or using a platform to creating software.

"Today many academic libraries are virtualizing databases and computers, collaborating with different campus institutions and saving economic power and staff time"

The mails to document processing or sharing a PDF, Mp4, Mp3, EPUB sharing to one of them using the product that lives in the storage. Which can secure, backup and authentication form only internet connectivity. The better live for example of this is Gmail, Hotmail and yahoo. This is better used by institutions and corporate sector to apply their e-mail services. Microsoft apps free of cost for educational field is widely using for applying different application and especially the emails and news services. This was applying their personal servers created. This has storage fare for the institutions as they pay and use for the application and services and time for the library staff. This staff can invest on applying different services and important never to be updating, backup and maintaining of the services. This was safe using by Microsoft.

WHAT IS CLOUD COMPUTING?

In recent years, institutions are looking forwards to the emergence and development for cloud computing paradigm (is known as the cloud), according to which, all information database resource can be saved on third client and authentication server via webs. Suppliers have big data processing center to server that the big data and multiple user have using the severs. In return client receives support that is readable to the important and particularities of their activity at the time. In Cloud computing is the on demand of gaining of computer resources. Especially data saving and computing authenticating without direct active management by the library staffs. The condition is basically used to whole data centers available to many clients over the web platform.

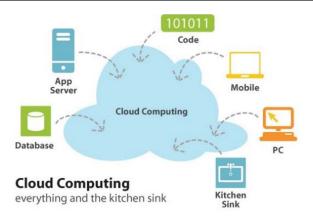


Fig. depicting the basic of cloud computing

In its simples from, cloud computing consists of shared computing references that are virtualized and authenticated as a service, through an API. The cloud enables client in an organization to run application by deploying them to the cloud.

History of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing was famous with Amazon releasing compute cloud product in 2006. Citation to the Para cloud Computing released as early as 1996 with the first as well as mention in a Compaq internal document. The cloud computing icon was used to represented network of computing equipment in the original ARPANET by as early as 1977 and the CSNET by 1981 both produce to the internet itself. The word cloud was produced as a metaphor for the internet and a standardized cloud like shape was used to share a network on telephony schematics. Something was same is happening current in the world of computing. Raw data and software are being exchange up from the personal computers and institutional server rooms and installed in the cloud compute. In naturally, there is a shift in the surrounding area of computing. What is the meant by cloud computing? As a starting there is a definition.

According to encyclopedia of Britannica

"Cloud computing, method of running application software and storing related data in central computer systems and providing customers or other user access to them through the internet." -By Nicholas Carr

"An emerging computer paradigm where data and services reside in massively scalable data centers in the cloud computing and can be accessed from any connected devices over the internet."

CLOUD COMPUTING CHARACTERISTICS

- 1. Involving recovery
- 2. Many tenancy
- 3. Service provider
- 4. Flexible
- 5. Location independent resource pooling
- 6. Rapid elasticity
- 7. Pay per use

Involving recovery

Any other software or any service provider running in a cloud computing surrounding area has the assets of self healing. In case of performance normal of this software. There is always a backup form the software ready to take over without disruption. There is many copies of the someone software. Every copy updating itself every times so that at time of failure there is at minimum one copy of the software which can take over without even the small change in its running application state.

Many tenancy

With cloud computing any software support of many recovery tracks and that is multi tenants at the same instant of that time. The software authenticates several clients to share the infrastructure to give to them without any of them being handled of the sharing. This is done by virtualizing the servers on the presenting machine pool and after allotting the servers to many users of clients. This is done in such a way that the privacy of the users or the security of that data is not compromised.

Service provider

Cloud computing software is all service providers i.e. the software is that they are created out of the other discrete service. May such discrete service which are independent of each other are to gathers to from this service. This allows double use of the different service that are present and that are being created. Using of that service were just created, other such service can be created.

Flexible

Other feature of the cloud computing service is that they are flexible. They can be used to serve a very large types of workloads kinds-varying form small loads of a small client software to very heavy loads of a commercial software

Types of cloud computing

Cloud detail model supported expert in developing of economic, extensible and representative regularity. There are following types

Private cloud

The cloud infrastructure is operated solely for an institution. It may be managed by the institutions or organization or a third party client and may exist on premise or off premise.

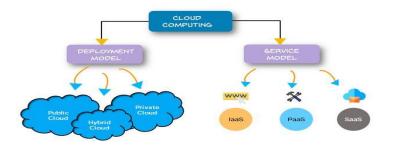
Public cloud

The cloud infrastructure is made available to the general public or large industry group and is owned by an organization selling cloud service.

Hybrid cloud

The cloud infrastructure is composition of two or more cloud (private and public) that remain unique entities but are bound together by standardized or proprietary technology that enable data and application portability (e.g., cloud computing)

https://www.quora.com/What-are-cloud-computing-types



Model of cloud computing

1. Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)

- Uses computing data center providing hosted server resources
- HP Adaptive infrastructure as a service
- Reackspace
- Amazon E2X and S3 Example
- AT&T hosting and storage

2. Platform as a service(PaaS)

- Remote application surrounding area for building and deploying cloud software
- Salesforce com
- Amazon E2C
- Microsoft Azure Example
- Google App engine

3. Software as a service

- Software, typically available on the web servers
- Google apps
- Sales forece.com Examples
- User Mail: Gmail, Hotmail
- User pics: Flicker, Picasa

ENHANCEMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES BY THE USE OF CLOUD COMPUTING

1. E-books Lending Service:

Cloud platform is now becoming famous to lend the E-Books

2. Union / shared catalogue/ OPAC :

Network libraries can be use same platform and give access to their collection on one platform. Through cloud computing creating of union catalogue become very use friendly.

3. Document download facility:

One can download PDF easily if access in the network

4. Remote control

One person can handle id and passwords

5. Document files shearing

One person to another person sharing files and using these files

6. Digital conservation and preservation

Digitization and scanning work can done centralized and so one can avoid duplication of such time consuming work

Role of cloud computing in librarians

- To check the member of information and transactions
- One place of document stored in cloud
- Get id and password and using the application
- To update technology skills
- To provide any person sharing the document
- To document preservation and conservation
- To develop our library
- To keep record of physical resources too for providing referral service
- Any place of open the cloud and access the virtual form of document s

CONCLUSION

Cloud computing is new era of web 2.0 using of computer systems technology. It is merged to the development in internet and technologies. This era is in developing technology. It will be helps to storage of documents and using union. However, this is very helpful for institutions like libraries in automation and maintaining their libraries services. The technology service provider or vendor Amazon, Microsoft Azure, IBM, Adobe Creative cloud, etc.

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8

Swayam: Digital Platform of Mooc's

Pravin K Gavali*

ABSTRACT

In past few years, the enrolment in Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) has increased tremendously. The Human Resource Development Ministry of India acknowledged the importance of MOOC by mentioning that the ministry intend to leverage the broadband network by embracing the 'Massive Open Online Courses' (MOOC) programme in such big way. Understnading the growth and importnace of enrolment from the country and satisfy their need of education, India has started various projects for offering MOOC courses. This article will give a basic overview of MOOCs platforms SWAYAM. "Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds" (SWAYAM) is a jointly initiative by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) government of India to provide and integral teaching learning platform in online mode. SWAYAM is mobile and web based interactive open education interface where courses are found from High school to University level.

Keywords: Mooc in India, Swayam

INTRODUCTION

The advent of computer and communication technologies has made an extraordinary impact on all aspect of education including teaching

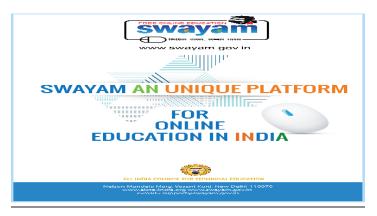
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and learning, research and development, library services, information dissemination and delivery and students life. The emergence of Internet and World Wide Web (WWW) as a new media of information delivery, coupled with availability of powerful hardware, software and networking technology has triggered large-scale production of online educational content throughout the world. The changes, mainly driven by the new technological innovations and the new learning environment. The online e-learning has revitalized the concept of distance education. The new learning media offer opportunities such as real-time interaction between students and instructor that traditional written correspondence courses or video cassettes-based courses or other methods of remote instructions cannot provide. Online e-learning courses are in the forefront of technological, multimedia and instructional innovation that provide a higher degree of interactivity and flexibility to the users. These courses are comprehensive resource kit that offers the benefit of self-pace, 24x7 accessibility and any-time, anywhere availability.

The significant changes in use of the technology in online education has seen emergence of the concept of Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). Now in its eighth year, the modern MOOC movement has reached 110 million learners, excluding China. In 2019, providers launched over 2,500 courses, 11 online degrees, and 170 micro credentials. By the end of 2019, 13500 MOOCs have been announced or launched by over 900 universities around the world. In 2019 alone, around 2500 courses were launched by 450 universities. (Central, 2019)

Recognizing potentials of web-based online education, the Ministry of Human Resource Development launched the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NME-ICT) as centrally Sponsored Scheme to leverage the potential of ICT in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all the learners in higher education institutions. Besides a number of 3 initiatives, a large number of e-learning multimedia modules were developed under NME-ICT, SWAYAM was developed in 2014, collaboratively by MHRD (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) with the help of Microsoft and is capable of hosting 2,000 courses. ARPIT comes under the platform of SWAYAM for faculty members. ARPIT has 40 modules and one module is equal to one-hour content in which 30 minutes is for video and 30 minutes is for textual references.

SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds)



SWAYAM stands for "Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds". It is a MOOC platform MOOC launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), government of India, to bind online and offline education together. Learners across the country can get credit for MOOC courses offered on SWAYAM, and they can get their credits transferred and recognized at the parent institution, that was not possible in conventional MOOC platforms. At present, SWAYAM offers the courses for school, certificate, diploma, undergraduate, and post graduate. The soft launch of "SWAYAM MOOCs" Platform was held on 15th August, 2016 and after completion of first phase of the Project, the Platform has been declared "go live" w.e.f. 16th November, 2016. (AICTE, SWAYAM, 2017) The responsibility of delivering courses is assigned to nine institutes based on their type, such as

- NCERT and NIOS for offering school education programme from 9th to 12th
- IGNOU for diplomas and certificate programmes
- CEC for under-graduate education
- UGC for post-graduation education
- NPTEL for technical/engineering programmes
- IIMB for management studies
- NITTR Chennai for teacher training programme
- AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education)

The courses delivered through SWAYAM are available free of cost to the learners, however students wanting certifications shall be registered and offered a certificate on successful completion of the course, with a little fee. The courses hosted on SWAYAM are in 4 quadrants -

- 1. e-Tutorial includes Video and audio contents, animations, Simulations etc.
- 2. e-Contents includes PDF, Texts, e-Books, Documents and interactive simulations etc.
- 3. Web Resources includes Open source contents on internet, Case studies, e-Books, Research papers, Journals and Articles etc.
- **4. Self-Assessment** includes Problems and solutions, Fill in the blank, Short answer question, long answer question etc.

Objective

- Creation of School Secondary level till Post Graduation, courses content covering all disciplines, to be made available on the SWAYAM platform.
- To bridge the digital divide for students who have remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the conventional knowledge of the economy.
- To reach to the most disadvantages and take the best teaching learning resources to all.
- To learn about the challenges and issues of SWAYAM and future possibilities for building a healthy knowledge based society
- Develop India MOOCs platform named as SWAYAM for hosting and running thousands of courses at the same time.
- Provide recommendations to Institutions regarding implementation of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) on SWAYAM Courses.

Steps of Creation online courses for SWAYAM

Identification: The National Coordinators (NC) shall ensure that work of converting a course into a MOOC shall be done in a comprehensive manner, such that there is complete coverage of all the courses in a subject/programme.

Pre-production activities: Each CC shall constitute an academic team of educationists with proven abilities for preparation of the Teaching Learning Material (along with the pedagogy and the activity-based interventions for improving the delivery of the content).

Production activities: On receipt of the approval from the NC, the CC shall proceed for production of the videos it includes Identification of the studio, Production team, Duration of content, Presentation techniques and transcription of video.

Post production activities: There shall be a post-production team consisting of the Video Editor, Sound Editor and Music team, equipped with video editing software working in Non-Linear Editing System (NLE) along with suitable equipment

Review of the Course content and approvals: On completion of the programmes, the CC shall intimate the NC about the readiness for review of the Course.

Highlights

- SWAYAM is a mobile based interactive e-content for all courses from High School to University level.
- Peer Group interaction and discussion forum is avilable to clarify doubts and Hybrid model of delivery that adds to the quality of classroom teaching.
- Facilitates hosting of all the courses, to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time free of cost to the residents in India.
- SWAYAM is available through Android Mobile app/Google Play/ IOS which can be downloaded by anyone aspiring to pursue higher studies through MOOCs
- As on date following number of courses are going on:

Courses	Number
Humanity	43
ARPIT	48
Engineering and Technology	268
Architecture and Planning	05
Education	04

Courses	Number
Law	04
Management and Commerce	36
Mathematics and Science	51
Schools	23

(Taken from https://swayam.gov.in)

CONCLUSION

New e-learning courses are continuously being developed in diverse discipline after extensive market research to provide a wide range of courses. Thousands of courses from around the world are available over the Web from a variety of educational institutions and private organizations. India has started their own MOOC's as SWAYAM, an effort of the government in making the education accessible for all irrespective of any factor such as, their educational qualification, geographical disparity. The SWAYAM is a new platform of MOOCs to Indian learner that is complimentary to formal education in India.

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9

Topic: A Study on an Impact of ICT (Information Communication Technology) on Library Management

Kajal Hasmukhbhai Patel*

ABSTRACT

In today's world, in the era of information overloads. Colleges and schools libraries are mesh-up with databases. To maintain databases emerged as a big concern for them. In library science, where now online journals, research papers and articles playing a major role in comparison to offline hardbound book, journals etc. It's a challenge to Librarian to deal with and to maintain a smooth handling of online database, its record keeping, Account maintenance, etc. Emergence of ICT (Information Communication Technology) in library science is working like a game changer in first look. But, through this research, an indepth study was carried to study an impact of ICT on various dimensions of library science. Objective: To study an impact of ICT (Information Communication Technology) on task processing time. Research methodology: Qualitative study. Data collection method: In-depth Interview. Sample unit: Librarian. Sample Size: 5 Librarians, Sampling Area: North-Gujarat. Conclusion: ICT having a significant impact on various task handlings and work efficiencies of Librarians. Librarians were highly satisfied with

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the usage of ICT software's. Managerial implication: Findings of this research papers may enlighten the usage of new technologies in the field of Library science. Further scope: The findings of this research can be useful to improve service quality of Library Science Management.

Key words: ICT (Information Communication Technology), Qualitative study and Library Science.

INTRODUCTION

Now a day information is most valuable thing in the world. Information is a commodity wealth & product. Information technology has transformed the whole world into a global village with a global economy which is increasingly dependent on the creative management, services and distribution of information ICT has been more essential need to progress in the life of a nation during the 21st century in addition to basic human needs. ICT may be defined as technology which is used to store, progress & communicate the required information on demand or in anticipation. ICT is a very broad term in the field of information technology which is brought to use in information & its communication.

ICT helps uses to manipulate store and transmit information. It involves elimination of telephone network which saves large sum of money of academic libraries. In this 21st century the development of library information science in India is dramatically improved with ICT in academic libraries. Impact of ICT on the services, working & professionals also. ICT assists the information professionals need to have knowledge and skills in ICT techniques and handling procedures. In this way academic libraries must continuously improve themselves with up-to- date computer technologies for knowledge transmission & networks. The old function of LIS has changed with improvement in ICT. Globalization & broadbased networks have opened up different career options to LIS professionals.

ICT plays an important role in academic libraries & their professionals. Due to ICD professionals give quick service to user and they work with technologies. They use ICT in conventional

work as well as services with the help of IT, communication, network and internets. ICT is more essential part of academic libraries now days.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study give essential information to research.
- To study college provide the ICT based service in college. III. Sampling plan:

For the research study was collect the information of 5 colleges at Hemchandracharya North Gujarat university, Patan. This five college was selected by north Gujarat 4 deistic place. Name of the college are below:

- 1. Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana
- 2. Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha
- 3. The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar
- 4. Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa
- 5. R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur

SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

The present research study is mainly based on the primary sources of information collected through fieldwork. The primary data has been collected by questioner.

ICT BASED SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

ICT plays an important role in giving services in academic libraries. For ICT based services internet network, computer, library software, digital repository are essential in academic libraries. Then we give library services based on ICT.

Services are

- Document Delivery Service
- OPAC Service
- Internet Service / Network Service
- Online Reference Service

- Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation)
- Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation)
- Online Information Service (NUCSSIC, OCLC)
- Online Reservation Service
- Online / Offline Databases
- Electronic Mail
- E-Publication (E-book, E-journals, E-newspapers)
- Online Services N List program of INFLIBNET
- News Clipping Scanning Service
- Social Networking Service (Facebook, Searching)
- Information Literacy
- CAS (Current awareness service) & SDI
- Abstracting & Indexing Services
- SMS Services

INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY

ICT based service, which college provide information are below table. Above table show that:

- 1. Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana was provided all types of the ICT based service in this college.
- 2. Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- 3. The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- 4. Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- 5. R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.

Table: ICT BASED SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

S.No	Services			College Name		
		Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana	Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha	The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar	Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa	R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur
	Document Delivery Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2	OPAC Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
3	Internet Service / Network Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
4	Online Reference Service	YES	YES	No	No	No
5	Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation)	YES	YES	YES	YES	No
9	Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
7	Online Information Service (NUCSSIC, OCLC)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
8	Online Reservation Service	YES	No	NO	No	NO
6	Online / Offline Databases	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

S.No	Services			College Name		
		Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana	Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha	The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar	Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa	R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur
10	Electronic Mail	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
11	E-Publication (E-book, E-journals, E-newspapers)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12	Online Services – N List program of INFLIBNET	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12	News Clipping Scanning Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
14	Social Networking Service (Facebook, Searching)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
15	Information Literacy	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
16	CAS (Current awareness service) & SDI	YES	NO	ON	No	No
17	Abstracting & Indexing Services	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
18	SMS Services	YES	NO	No	No	No

CONCLUSION

All the selected college in study used the ICT based service in this college. The CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service not used by Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha, The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar, Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa and R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur. ICT having a significant impact on various task handlings and work efficiencies of Librarians.

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Enhancing Academic Standards: Use of Referencing Styles and Methods

Ms. Pratiksha S. Bhovad*

ABSTRACT

A citation is a way of giving credit to individuals for their creative and intellectual works that you utilized to support your research. It can also be used to locate particular sources and combat plagiarism. Typically, a citation can include the author's name, date, location of the publishing company, journal title, or DOI (Digital Object Identifier). (Citation Styles: APA, MLA, Chicago, Turabian, IEEE: Home, n.d.)

Generally, a citation includes the name of the book, article, or other resource; the name of its author; information about the journal it came from; the date it was published; and when it was published; and when it was accessed if it was read online. (UCMERCED LIBRARY, n.d.)

A citation style dictates the information necessary for a citation and how the information is ordered, as well as punctuation and other formatting. (Citation Styles: APA, MLA, Chicago, Turabian, IEEE: Home, n.d.)

While writing a certain paper, article, or any scholarly document, the researchers require to cite the original author from which they actually got that information. This is called as "in-

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text" citation. In this type, one author writing the paper will cite the original author by using his/her surname and year of that published document. In-text citations helps others for further reading and research. On the other hand, also saves authors from plagiarism.

Keyword: Reference Management, Citation Management, Bibliographic management, Plagiarism, In-text citation, EasyBib, BibMeTM, Zotero, ZotFile.

INTRODUCTION

A citation is a reference to the source of information used in research. A "citation" is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source. (What is citation, 2017)

Generally, a citation includes the name of the book, article, or other resource; the name of its author; information about the journal it came from; the date it was published; and when it was published; and when it was accessed if it was read online. (UCMERCED LIBRARY, n.d.)

While writing a certain paper, article, or any scholarly document, the researchers require to cite the original author from which they actually got that information. This is called as "in-text" citation. In this type, one author writing the paper will cite the original author by using his/her surname and year of that published document. In-text citations helps others for further reading and research. On the other hand, also saves authors from plagiarism.

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work as if it were your own. It can occur intentionally or unintentionally. Intentional plagiarism is cheating; it's when you deliberately copy another person's words or ideas without acknowledgment. Examples of this include copying all or any portion of an encyclopedia entry or published essay, downloading a paper off the internet, and handing in a paper from a fraternity's files. Keep in mind that your instructors read widely, and have a lot of experience reading student work. Believe us when we tell you that words that are not your own are easy to spot. The consequences for plagiarizing are severe.

Unintentional plagiarism is by far the most common form, and usually involves improper citation of your reference sources. The best way to avoid this is to learn how to cite your sources correctly. In history classes, you will often find yourself working with the words and ideas of others. Careful note-taking and a clear understanding of the rules for quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing sources, according to a recognized manual of style, will help prevent accidental plagiarism. Proper citation tells your instructors where you got your information, and demonstrates to them that you are not trying to cheat. (Plagiarism, n.d.)

Bibliographic management (also known as reference management) tools provide a way to collect and save details of the resources you have used in your work. They can then generate references, reference lists and bibliographies in a variety of referencing styles. (Bibliographic Management, n.d.)

Today there are many citation styles available (APA, MLA, Chicago, turabian, American chemical style, oxford, etc...) For researcher, students, teachers and users.

APA format is the official style of the American Psychological Association (APA) and is commonly used to cite sources in psychology, education, and the social sciences. The APA

style originated in a 1929 article published in Psychological Bulletin that laid out the basic guidelines. (Very well mind, n.d.)

APA style provides clarity to papers on often complex topics. APA style can also help the author better organize their research and help the reader easily find information that is important for evaluating that research. (Rassmusen college, n.d.)

MLA stands for Modern Language Association, and MLA format refers to the format the association created that is commonly used in many areas of academic writing, particularly in the humanities. (Study.com, n.d.)

Chicago citation style incorporates rules of grammar and punctuation common in American English. Typically, Chicago style presents two basic documentation systems: (1) notes and bibliography and (2) author-date. Choosing between the two often depends on subject matter and the nature of sources cited, as each system is favoured by different groups of scholars.

The notes and bibliography style is preferred by many in the humanities, including those in literature, history, and the arts. This style presents bibliographic information in notes and, often, a bibliography. (Styles: APA, MLA, Chicago, Turabian, IEEE: Chicago 17th/Turabian 9, n.d.)

APA and MLA format is manual so that it is very time consuming process. Many online websites are available for citation style. For example: EasyBib, Cite this for me, BibMeTM, Citation machine.

EasyBib: EasyBib is an intuitive information literacy platform that provides citation, note taking, and research tools that are easy-to-use and educational. EasyBib is not only accurate, fast, and comprehensive, but helps educators teach and students learn how to become effective and organized researchers. (EasyBib, n.d.)

Cite this for me: Cite this for me is one of the most popular citation tools today. Launched in October 2010, we began with the mission of helping students create perfect citations in a fraction of the time. Since then, cite this for me has assisted millions of users across the world including in the United Kingdom, United States, Australia, and beyond. (Cite this for me, n.d.)

BibMeTM: BibMeTM is an automated citation creator and bibliography generator. It can save you loads of time building and formatting your references, time that is understandably valuable and would be better served working on your paper. Don't want to spend countless hours typing in information about your educational references, or looking through the style manuals' rules? No problem! BibMe can find your source from external databases, fill in the information, and then accurately format the citation. Or, if you have the source in front of you, you can enter your entries in manually. Students can also learn how to properly cite their references by consulting the style manual guidelines (and plenty of example citations) on the "Citation Guide" page. (BibMeTM, n.d.)

Today available many citation management software for researcher, students, teachers, users. Some software are free and some software are paid. Example: Zotero, Mendeley, EndNote, Refwork.

Zotero: Zotero is a free, open-source research tool that helps you collect, organize, and analyze research and share it in a variety of ways. Zotero includes the best parts of older reference manager software — the ability to store author, title, and publication fields and to export that information as formatted references — and the best aspects of modern software and web applications, such as the ability to organize, tag, and search in advanced ways.

Zotero interacts seamlessly with online resources: when it senses you are viewing a book, article, or other object on the web, it can automatically extract and save complete bibliographic references. Zotero effortlessly transmits information to and from other web services and applications, and it runs both as a web service and offline on your personal devices. (Zotero, n.d.)

ZotFile: ZotFile is a plug-in that helps you maximize your Zotero storage space by automatically saving & syncing your PDFs to a dropbox folder or a custom location on your computer (so that you're not using up all your storage space with the PDF files). ZotFile provides features like: automatically saving & syncing your PDFs to a dropbox folder or a custom location on your computer automatically renaming your PDFs (based on rules like author, year, publication name, etc.) extracting your annotations from PDFs (e.g. highlighted text or notes on the PDF) to the notes field in Zotero, so that they're searchable within Zotero. (Citation management software and tools, n.d.)

In general use, researchers make use of mainly two styles of citations namely., Bibliographical list, Referencing and In-text citations. These are most commonly used styles for citing any articles in the research papers. It gives additional information for knowing more about that particular article.

BIBLIOGRAPHY LIST

In the above given software, researchers can create their own database. They save articles in that software. Many users are not aware about the citation management software. When they understand this software, it will help them to refer any article. For example, in Zotero the researchers can save the articles required for their research and through the software it generates automatic bibliography list for the following articles. In any software researchers would be able to change the bibliography style.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

In-text citations are used to show where you got your information from. This is important because it adds credibility to your paper and helps to protect you from plagiarism. It is important that all research papers contain in-text citations or else there is no way to verify the resources that you used to craft your paper.

In-text citations add credibility to your research, but this is not the only purpose that they serve. You should use in-text citations for the following reasons:

- They give credit to the person who is the original source of the information
- Properly citing information helps you to avoid plagiarism
- Your reader will know where to look to verify the information that you used (Understanding the Importance of Internal Citations, 2014)

In research, if you adding some source quote then you need to provide in-text citation like author name, year of publication and page number etc. Some researcher using paraphrases. Paraphrasing means formulating someone else's ideas in your own words. To paraphrase a source, you have to rewrite a passage without changing the meaning of the original text.

Paraphrasing is an alternative to quoting, where you copy someone's exact words and put them in quotation marks. In academic writing, it's usually better to paraphrase instead of quoting, because it shows that you have understood the source and makes your work more original. (Courtney, 2018) Hence while doing paraphrasing need to read and understand the article carefully.

REFERENCING

- APA referencing is a variant on Harvard style. Most of the conventions are the same, with brief author-date citations in brackets in the body of the text and full citations in the reference
- list. It is usual to include a reference list only rather than a bibliography in APA style. Citations for websites are also slightly different, with no need to include a date accessed. (Citing references, n.d.)
- Example for website:
- In-text: The National Autistic Society (2014)
- In bibliography: The National Autistic Society (2014). Recognising autism spectrum disorder. Retrieved from http://www.autism.org. uk/working-with/health/information-for-general-practitioners/ recognising-autism-spectrum-disorder.aspx. (Citing references, n.d.)
- Many websites available for citation guideline. For example: Cornel University Library, MIT Libraries, University of Reading, Purdue University.

WEBSITE NAME	URL
Cornel University Library	https://www.library.cornell.edu/research/ citation
MIT Libraries	https://libguides.mit.edu/cite-write/mendeley
University of Reading	https://libguides.reading.ac.uk/citing- references/referencingstyles
Valencia College	https://valenciacollege.edu/students/library/ mla-apa- chicago-guides/
Purdue University	https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_ citation/apa_sty le/apa_formatting_and_style_ guide/general_format.html

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11

Social Media and Academic Libraries

Jasmin Chembiparambil-Kadam*

ABSTRACT

Social media is playing important role in the internet era. Majority of the youth are using social media for communication and sharing information. They get any information online at a single click. This has affected the footfall of students in the library. Students are spending more time on using internet and social media than reading books. Hence there is challenge for academic libraries to attract the students towards the library. The social media can be the powerful tool to reach to the students and promoting the library resources and services as well.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Social Media, Library Services, Library Resources

INTRODUCTION

Academic library is a service oriented institution and it act as a central hub of the academic institution. Main objective of the academic library is providing right information to right user at right time (Chaudhary, 2011). In the internet era libraries are facing remarkable change and challenge. It is very difficult for library professionals to manage and share their resources with others manually(Islam & Habiba, 2015). The Technology rapidly

transform the way we store and access information. Library need to adapt new technology to serve the users and provide digital services using internet facility.

Social media is a web based tools which allow users to create, share or exchange information, ideas and photos/videos in virtual communities through internet. Social media is a powerful new form of communication. These applications have been widely used for information dissemination and gathering, collaborative learning and online social professional connections(Islam & Habiba, 2015). Social media is kinds of a platform where users can connect with each other and share their knowledge. It provides two way communications where users are not only allowed to read information but also post comment on it and can share the information with anyone. Youngsters/ college goers mostly use these social media tools widely. They spent more time surfing on the social media. Library can use social media tools to reach the students and promote the library resources and services; it will help us to attract students towards the library.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND LIBRARY

Due to information explosion users can access information anytime, anywhere on a single click. They require information very quickly and also in precise form. Students may never feel the need to step inside the physical library or use a library in their research. They are also not aware about which type of resources library has, and how to search on the catalogue (Web OPAC). Due to their study and other activities they not get time to visit library and do the search. They want information at their desktop only. Online social media provides such an avenue to reach college students in their own environments (Dickson & Holley, 2010). To create awareness among the users regarding library services and resources, library has to utilize well-known social media tools. Social Media tools will help to literate users about the resources and how to access the required information. The basic objective behind promotion of library services and products are to achieve high level customer's satisfaction, ensure the survival of their respective institutions and enhance the perceived value of the services (Patil & Pradhan, 2014)however in academic environment like university and colleges promotion and marketing of library and information sector is required to aware the library services. This paper enumerates the concept of library promotion

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and marketing of library services. Academic libraries are having all type of collections. To promote the collection in use it is necessary to market library products. This paper suggests practical solutions, ways and means of marketing the library services.","container-title":"Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences", "DOI": "10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.04.191", "ISSN": "1 8770428", "journal Abbreviation": "Procedia - Social and Behavioral Scie nces", "language": "en", "page": "249-254", "source": "DOI.org (Crossref.

SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS

Social media sites facilitate the users to create their own profile, manage and share it. It also has privileges to add friends, find friend from other sites, creating a group id with linking the people having common interest. (Parabhoi & Pathy, 2016) Indians are very commonly use social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Google plus, LinkedIn etc. Library professionals can use these social media sites effectively to promote their services.

- **1. Facebook:** Facebook is very popular social media site where people likes comment and share their thoughts. Library can use facebook as a marketing tool by posting new arrivals list, sharing library event photos. Library also starts the reference service using facebook instant message tool to attract the students. Library can publish their e-bulletin through facebook page. It will get wide access of the users through facebook.
- 2. Twitter: Twitter is the most popular social networking site among the youngster. It allows user to share their information with others. Library can use this tool for providing Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services to its students as well as professional staff.
- **3. Google Plus:** This is one of social media tool which allow users to add, invite, post edit, upload videos and other objects. Library can use this tool to share library information like upcoming events, notices, news etc. Library can also provide reference services to the member group using this tool.
- **4.** LinkedIn: This is the professional social media site which allows users to connect with likeminded people. This tool is help library to share their services and resources with other libraries and Library professionals. Using this tool library will be able to provide Inter Library Loan service to each other.

- 5. Blogs: It is a Platform where people share their ideas, thoughts on web. Library can use this tool to promote library activities like book exhibition dates, new service information, new arrivals list, Upcoming events announcement, Group discussion topic etc. This kind of practice will help library to keep engage their users.
- **6. YouTube:** YouTube is very effective social media tool; using this tool library can share library event, orientation and library tour, E-Resources guidance videos widely. These videos make users familiar with library environment and it removes the barrier between users and library.
- 7. Pinterest: It allows users to share image, videos & other objects. Library can use this tool for marketing their services by creating boards of upcoming events information, pining Cover page of the new arrival books, etc. These activities attract the users towards library.

Library can provide their website page link using these social media tools and also they can be access these social media tools through library website. In the digital world website is the official address of the any institution. Any one who requires any information about the institution first they search on the google and visit the website of the institute. Hence managing institute website is also very essential in the today's world. To interact with the users library have to create their own website and it needs to be maintained and update regularly.

ADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS

Academic libraries are now slowly transforming their services using these social media tools. They get some benefits using these social media tools and user also gets the same.

- Global reach of the user: Using social media sites library can reach those users also who are not visited library yet. Posting library updates regularly on social media sites users get attracted towards the library and they start to notice what library doing, this motivates them to access library services.
- Help to build good public image: With the help of Social media sites library can use its messaging tool to provide quick reference services to the students, it creates good image of the library among their users and they get motivated towards the library.

- Effective Communication Tool: Youngsters very actively using social media sites for sharing information. Social media is very speedy and effective. Library share their information through social media sites it reaches enormous audience in a very small amount of time without any cost. To access large no. of community social media is an effective communication tool.
- It keeps people well informed: Social media can be accessible from anywhere and anytime users get information and notice in time. These tools are useful to keep users well informed.
- To get Feedback: It is easily accessible and simple to use so users can share their opinion, comments, like, dislikes so library get feedback so quickly. It helps to improve library services accordingly.
- Reduce the Cost of marketing: Using social media sites for library promotion is the cost effective than print media, because Social media sites are freely available through the internet, and it spread information widely. It also helps to connect with other libraries and its members free of cost.
- 24X7 days of marketing: Social media sites available 24 hours. So users get access 24X7 anytime from anywhere. There is no time limit to access information on these sites.
- Two Way Communication Channel: Social Media provide a platform for library to promote their resources and services to its users, simultaneously it allows users to share their opinion, comments about the library services. Social Media sites act as a two way communication channel.

Social media sites are very simple and user-friendly; it does not require extra training to use. It provides personalize service to users. It helps to increase the usage of the library resources and services. Social Media Tools act as a bridge between users and library. Effective use of social media sites will help to increase the communication between users and library.

DISADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS

Social Media sites have some issues which creates obstacles in use of these sites effectively.

- Dependency on technology is increased: Social media sites require internet and electricity facility 24 hours. If Internet or electricity supply is not available then all work will stuck. It creates dependency on the technology.
- Internet speed creates barrier in connection: If there is any problem in the connectivity of the internet it will creates the barrier to connect with people.
- **Problem of security**: When we use this kind of free social media sites it affects the security. We share valuable information through internet it is possible any one can share that information and also able to modify that. It is big challenge to secure our resources while using social media sites.
- Distract Users: When user access social media site they not only get good information or valuable information, they also get unnecessary information which distract them to their studies.
- Need regular updates: Social media needs regular updates. If we do not regularly post any information on it, it will be outdated soon so it needs regular updates.
- Have to frame guideline for posting on social Media: Library has to create frame work regarding the posting on internet. It require a standard guideline for - which information can be share, how it can be share, which type of information not allow to post, Who is the responsible person or this etc. This needs to be decided before using the social media sites.
- Copyright Issue: Library own the copyright materials which not allowed any kind of modification, also library has e-resources which has limited access or publisher do not allow to share that information on social media sites hence library has to keep all copyright related issues in mind to avoid difficult situation.
- Require Professional Staff: Social Media require regular and timely updates. It requires instant replay to the users. To handle social media site effectively library require professional staff who has knowledge about library marketing and digital world.

These are the some issues related to social media sites which needs to be taken care while using them for library promotion effectively.

CONCLUSION

In today's digital world library is under the process of transforming their services manual to digital. Library professionals need to accept this new change and need to keep positive attitude towards the changes. Without any fear we have to start using social media sites to communicate with users. This tool will help library to increase their users' activities. Social media sites have some disadvantages but if we use this tool to spread library resources and services widely it will defiantly help us a lot.

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Enhancing Visibility of Authors through Academic Social Platforms

Dr. Sarika Sawant*

ABSTRACT

Researchers/Authors/Academicians need to make sure that their publications can be found easily in citation databases such as Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar. Also they need to create and manage author profiles, such as Publons/ResearcherID, ORCID, Google Scholar Citations profile or Scopus Author ID. Scholarly/Academic collaboration networks, such as ResearchGate, Academia. edu and Mendeley, gives authors the opportunity to be found, to showcase researchers/authors interests, their work and to follow fellow researchers from the same profession/same institutions. It increases the chances others will read and cite their publications. These networks are also useful to share and to access scientific articles/research reports and grow your network.

Keywords: Academic visibility, Authors profile, Publons/ ResearcherID, ORCID, Google Scholar Citations, ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Mendeley, LInkedIn

INTRODUCTION

Publicity is the crucial aspect in todays world whether it is film star, promotion of movie, branding a product, launching a new

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mission, a political event etc...everybody wants attention and publicity. Academicians are also in need to showcase/publicise their research. Academicians do it for their own self and to serve the society. There is a clear intension to reach wider research community by adopting different methods. Visibility brings audience, attract funders, increases the rating of institution authors belong, feedback on research, criticism on their research, further research, future collaborators and networking and so on...

When a research paper is written it goes through entire process of scholarly communication right from its manuscript level to its publication. But in today's context, this scholarly communication cycle is extended and modified. The researcher's role is ended when manuscript is revised, assessed, accepted and published. Then the role of publisher to publicise the paper to get the right audience for the paper. But now researcher is also actively involved in the promoting their own research. The publicity of research can be done before publication means after manuscript acceptance and after publishing in the journal.

Earlier when the journal is published, it's basically the publisher's responsibility to index the journal in various databases, expose the metadata so the search engine to get indexed in these databases. But the problems arises in finding your own publications in citation databases - Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar. Sometimes it can be more difficult than expected. Most probable reasons stated by Erasmus University Library why and how it can be difficult that is very true in every sense is as follows:

- Author share their name with other researchers does the algorithm used by the database disambiguate the authors correctly?
- Author sometimes use different names, for example first name vs. initials or married vs. maiden name
- Author have a name that automatic indexing systems have difficulty processing - compound names, names with special characters and surnames with a prefix, such as 'van' or 'van der', can cause problems in the original publication authors name was spelled incorrectly
- Author published in a journal out of his/her normal 'scope' this can make it hard for outsiders to decide if the publication is authors.

However, there is a solution authors can claim publications by creating or checking author profiles, can enrich profiles with information about their affiliation and interests, adding publications and keep them up-to-date.

Various ways of creating author profiles can be created as follows

ORCID

ORCID is a nonprofit organization helping create a world in which all who participate in research, scholarship and innovation are uniquely identified and connected to their contributions and affiliations, across disciplines, borders, and time.

Authors can create own ORCID ID, which is a 16-digit number (xxxx-xxxx-xxxx) – by registering with ORCID. Author can have control on visibility, can create publication lists etc. By giving personal information, keywords, organisation name, website, link Google Scholar Profile author can have strong online presence to attract other researchers, funders etc.

Authors can link ORCID ID to their Scopus Author Identifier, as well as ResearcherID and to publications in Web of Science.

As an example: Dr. Sarika Sawant: ORCID: Orcid. org/0000-0001-7067-4455

Publons

Publons allows authors to claim their publications in Web of Science. A ResearcherID will be assigned to the Publons profile after author add Web of Science publications to the profile. When author have a ResearcherID then he/she can link this ID to their ORCID. The ResearcherID and ORCID are visible on the article level in Web of Science.

Scopus Author Profile

The Scopus Author Profile distinguishes between names by assigning each author in Scopus a unique number (the Scopus Author ID) and grouping together all of the documents written by that author. An algorithm is used that matches author names based on their affiliation, address, subject area, source title, dates of publication citations, and co-authors. If mistakes have been made in this automatic process, you can request author detail corrections (for example merging profiles or excluding publications from your profile).

GOOGLE SCHOLAR CITATIONS PROFILE

Author can create their own Google Scholar Citations profile. Auhtor need to match publications to their profile. When the profile is made public, it will appear in the Google Scholar results when people search for author's name.

WEB OF SCIENCE AUTHOR RECORDS

The Web of Science Author Records are groups of publications in Web of Science that are likely by one person. The records are created with a combination of artificial intelligence and human curated data.

Users of Web of Science can improve a record by adding or removing publications to unclaimed records. Authors can claim their own record, using Publons. The Author Record will then get a Web of Science ResearcherID

VIDWAN

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.

Example

Dr. Sarika Sawant · Vidwan-ID · 122707

Why authors need to track their research work

There are a number of reasons for tracking how authors work is being used.

• Publication data are authors "public profile." Authors in this way come to know about who and which institutions are using their work.

- How and why is your work being used? By looking at citations and alternative metrics to assess impact.
- Linked to tenure/Promotion
- Influences funders for grants and renewals
- Confirm that research findings were properly attributed and credited
- Determine if research findings are duplicated, confirmed, corrected, improved or repudiated
- Document the uptake of your research
- Identify similar research projects
- Identify possible collaborators
- Document research impact
- Quantify return on research investment

ACADEMIC SOCIAL NETWORKS

Academia.edu

A social network for Academics, with many Facebook-like features. Its mission is to provide a system for scientists to share their results, independently of the current journal system. Author can upload their own publications and track who reads them, post updates or notes, join groups based on research interests, and follow other academics. Full-text publications uploaded to Academia.edu profiles are indexed by Google Scholar.

ResearchGate

Author can use ResearchGate to share research publications, find collaborators, access job boards, and ask and answer questions across disciplines and borders, in real-time. Full-text publications authors upload on ResearchGate profile are indexed by Google Scholar.

Mendeley

Mendeley is both a reference manager and a social network. It is best known as a reference management tool that helps author build a personalized library of research and format the references as author write. However, the web profile has many social features. Author can follow other authors, and create groups to collaborate with other researchers As a social network, Mendeley has fewer features than Academia.edu and ResearchGate.

Linkedin

LinkedIn is a social network for professionals in general, not academics in particular. It lacks some of the features of Academia.edu and ResearchGate. However, author can add a list of publications. LinkedIn might be most useful for graduate students looking to work in industry after graduation, or for researchers looking to develop industry or government connections.

In addition to these above platforms authors can also link up their research from Pinterest, Instagram, Google+ and Snapchat/WhatsApp which are usually visited by peers.

By engaging in academic social networking site such as Mendeley, ResearchGate, Academia.edu increases the visibility of author profile and their works.

The advantages of social networking sites allows authors to

- showcase profile and research output
- create a network with other researchers with the same interest
- circulate ideas for comments and engage in scholarly conversation
- disseminate works immediately
- view the download and citation statistics of publications on the platform

CONCLUSION

Creating research profiles is a good thing but it has to be updated, as your publications keep on increasing and make sure it is consistently open to the public. Information on all profiles should be consistent across all profiles. Authors should keep them linked too means for e.g. author can link up ORCID with ResearcherID and Scopus Author ID. It is also necessary to embed the links on your profile of university/college webpages, CV and email signatures. Author need to identify who has shared, discussed and cited their work, and how far work is reaching. This gives authors a better picture on their audience. Comments and conversations on the work can also be shared when author disseminate work with social media. This helps in building authors image and establishing him/her in academic/subject domain, builds a reputation, and expand professional networks. These all activities bring opportunities may be in form of research funds, invitation as article/journal reviewers etc. and other higher responsibilities.

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Self-Archiving Perceptions of Scholarly Researchers in India

Ms. Tejal Mahendra Bhatte*

The foundation stone for open access (OA) was laid by Paul Ginsparg in 1991 when he established the arXiv repository at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LAN-L) in order to make preprints in physics freely accessible. The main objective of the Open Access movement is to improve the system of scientific communication by optimizing access to and maximizing the impact of research results through self- archiving (Harnad, 2003). It seems obvious that if a publication is freely accessible, it will be read more widely and be cited more often. Academicians and researchers are fond to publish their articles in the reputed journals, but as the fees of these journals are expensive and are increasing dayby-day it becomes difficult for the researchers to upload their articles. Over the years, there was one practice which emerged in the publication sector, termed as 'self-archiving' means free of charge and accessible online to all people interested in reading the articles. Open Access has actually benefited the researchers in the way to enhance the visibility and impact of their work and they are downloaded and cited more frequently than articles from non-open access journals. It increases the

free access to scientific knowledge, information and strengthens the basis for transferring and development. Researchers get confidence to upload their creative ideas which can reach to quite a larger audience.

Keywords: Self-archiving, Open Access, Research Gate, E-Prints, Academia.edu, Institutional Repository

INTRODUCTION

The term 'library' was originally coined from the Latin word 'Liber' this refers to 'Books'. Traditionally we know that libraries are filled with print and non-print materials, but due to emergence of ICT, these materials are digitally available.

Accordingly the functions of the libraries changed in some context, from manual work to the automatic work that was done with the help of machines and software. Academic libraries prove to be a great gift to that university or institution because the NAAC accreditation counts the functioning of libraries to their users. Libraries have to provide healthy connection with users for information and reference service, also needs to perform various other tasks like acquisition, processing, etc., preserve the library collection.

Libraries help the users to interpret each and every concept in various dimensions. It helps the researchers to submit their papers in their institutional repository. It may also motivate researchers to produce new inventions and information in the course of time. This information proves to be very useful to other research scholars, students, and others. For that, people try to find access to these scholarly papers. But the scholarly research papers are been published in the highly reputed journals which are very costly. Because of this there are many such libraries which are not able to satisfy the needs of their users. This affects the researchers doing the research.

Statistically, the scholarly research journals cost increases 8 - 10% every year. The average of 25.581 million each year is spending on procurement of print documents. And the average amounts spend on the e-resources of books and journals are 33.160 million each year by the institution. The amount given above is the approximate amounts

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spend on the resources. One problem is that it takes long procedures to complete the process of acquiring budget for the subscription of journals. To reduce the gap between the budget and subscription level, there was an option that was found termed as "Open Access publications."

OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE MOVEMENT

Paul Ginsparg led the foundation stone of the Open Access in 1991 after establishing the arXiv repository at LAN-L. There are some others who have actually collaborated in the Open Access Movement, in which there is Peter Suber (Director of Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication), Stevan Harnad (cognitive scientist), also a faculty fellow of Berkman Center. (History of Open Access Movement, 2020)

The meaning of "Open Access" is free accessibility through internet to the public. It allows the users to read, download, copy and also to link the full-texts articles to that. This information can be shifted to software or make use of them for legal purpose without any financial profits to the users – other than the barriers which are not separable from that access on internet. "Open Access is a kind of access, not a kind of content. It can apply to any kind of content, not just scholarship." (Hulagabali and Suber, 2019).

There are two sections of open access 'green' and 'gold' road. The open archives called as the 'green road' where the researcher or author of that research work is able to deposit his or her article without any payment to the publisher, and can make the access free to the public. The term 'gold road' refers to the practice in which the articles are published by the authors in that journal by paying the fees to the publisher. Green route increases the free access to scientific knowledge, information and strengthens the basis for transferring and development. Open Access allows researchers to carry out collaborative research on a global scale.

The Open Access journal in India is initiated in the following institute; Indian Academy of Science, Indian National Science Academy, Indian Institute of Science, National Chemical Laboratory, The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research also there are open access initiatives at metadata level such as INDMED (Rajashekar, n.d.)

SELF-ARCHIVING PRACTICES

There are some of the researchers that would not afford to publish their articles or papers in the reputed journals because of its costeffectiveness. This results in shortage of literature in that particular discipline. Self-archiving is defined as the act of depositing a free copy of an electronic document online by the author in order to facilitate free availability of the article online (Harnad 2001). Selfarchiving forms a way to deposit the papers at less price and other scholars are able to view these articles free of cost. In addition, the IRs enables institutions to collect, preserve and provides free access to their scholarly output.

Self-archiving is a practice that have helped many of the authors to enhance their visibility and recognition of his or her work in their respective fields. Self- archiving has proved to be a boon in the modern world for the authors.

Self-archiving can benefit the researchers in different ways.

- · Researchers can make their scientific work freely and easily accessible to larger audience.
- Increase the visibility of the articles. Because of which it expands the number of citations on those articles.
- Self-archiving saves the researcher's time and effort.
- Self-archiving can help the researchers to enhance their ability of openness to their previous publications in their funding applications.

There was a lateral development in terms of researchers, journals for self- archiving methods. Nowadays, there has been a trend of publishing the articles in self-archiving platforms rather than commercial platforms, because of giving better visibility, impact and usage to their articles. Because of self- archiving the researchers get a confidence to upload their creative ideas which can reach to quite a larger audience.

Lupton (2013, p. 2) argued that "making your research available on open access services increases citation and helps ensure greater impact." According to him self- archiving is the method through which there would be an advantage of having access to a wider audience. Ezema (2013), According to him, Africa is been a very backward continent in case of scholarly publications to be globally visible.

So there must be advancement to advance new research. Smith (2013), 84 % of the authors thought that more could be done to make them visible globally.

Likewise there can be an example of 'Emerald' publication. Who asks the authors, "when you have published your next paper with Emerald, you will also have all the tools at your fingertips to selfpromote your work and see how much more you can grow your citations, disseminate your work to an even wider audience and build the impact of your research on journals."

WHY SELF-ARCHIVING IS NOT DONE WIDELY?

- Lack of Awareness: There are institutional repositories for the researchers working in, but they are unaware of self-archiving their papers. It becomes important for the institution to motivate and make it compulsory for the researchers to archive at least one paper in the repository.
- Concern about the quality of self-archived articles: There are pre- prints that are been archived but for these papers, the peerreview becomes the latter step after archiving the papers in form of pre-prints. So authenticity of the data cannot be judged. But in case of post-prints, they are actually processed under a thorough peer-review which cannot be questioned back by any research scholar or readers, so the quality of those papers is much better than pre-prints.
- Fear of infringing the journal's copyright policies: In all selfarchiving platforms, the publisher has their own copyright policies for the papers that are to be archived. It becomes the responsibility of the authors who wants to archive, must go through these policies to avoid infringement.

RESEARCHGATE

The foundation stone of a for-profit system called as 'Research Gate' was by physicians named as Dr. Ijad Madisch and Dr. Soren Hofmayer and one Horst Fickenscher in Boston, and then moved to Berlin, Germany shortly afterwards in the period 2008. At present, the members of Research Gate have been marked for almost more than 16+ million researchers which also include 79 Nobel Laureates, 2019.

The primary feature of Research Gate is the most effective individual researcher's profile. The elements that included are photograph, contact, career details, dashboard overview, citations, researcher's interests, and important links to the published content. It also contains the abstract level and full-text level access of the article to the members of ResearchGate. Also allows the members to share a particular interest article with other members. ResearchGate is free of cost,

so it does not requires any pay from the authors while depositing their works in the site also it has no need of any peer-review check from experts. To use ResearchGate, the users' needs to have a valid email address, and other detailed information to log in and sign up to that account. "RG score" is a citation impact measurement published by ResearchGate. This score is similar to other citation measurement but it is been found that there are many critics on its reliability and has unknown calculation methods of the citations. (ResearchGate, n.d.).

ACADEMIA.EDU

Richard Price is the entrepreneur who is the founder of one of the biggest self- archiving platforms – Academia.edu. The amount which was required for this was lifted from Spark Ventures, Howzat Partners, and others. Because of which Securities and Exchange Commission the company started to use Academia Incl. as the legal name of the platform. Academia is an American commercial social networking site, where academic researchers are able to share research papers. The academics use this to share their research works, monitor thorough analysis of the impact of research. Over 111 million academics have signed up to Academia.edu, adding 24 million papers.

Academia.edu attracts over 73 million unique visitors a month. The website allows its users to create their profiles, and other personal information.

Academia.edu supports Open Access movements and instant distribution of research, and a peer-reviewed system that occurs for distribution. (Academia.edu. n.d.)

E-PRINTS

E-Prints software was created in 2000. It became the first and one of the most widely used free open access, institutional repository software, and it has since inspired the development of other software that fulfill a

similar purpose. E-prints have been providing stable, innovative repository services across the academic sector for beyond 15 years. It does have the feature of document management systems, but is commonly used for IRs and Journals. E-Prints have been developed at the University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science. It runs under Linux, Solaris and Mac OS X. A version for Microsoft Windows was released on 17 May 2010. (E-Prints, n.d.). E-Prints is currently in use in at least 269 institutions worldwide. The most important feature of E-Prints is submitting a document. Users have to simply enter metadata such as document type, title, author name, date, etc. through a web form. Users can manage to archive, edit, update, and removal of documents after submission. Another feature is the ability to specify an embargo period before a document is made available in the archive. If an embargo period is necessary, the user may submit the document at any time and simply specify on what date the embargo ends. When that date arrives, the document will automatically be made available in the archive; no further input from the user or the administrator is required. Mike Beazley, (2010). E-Prints Institutional Repository Software: A Review, Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice and Research, vol 5(2)

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

Institutional repositories or IR are the one which are started by the institution, so as to deposit the valuable thoughts of the members from that institution. This helps to collect the ideas, views, perceptions of the members which help in knowing more information in the field. Also it gives a broad view to conduct further research by keeping in mind the past findings on that subject. Even there are good numbers of people who cite the articles which indirectly benefits the author.

One obstacle may occur in maintaining the IRs is the cooperation from the faculty members. There must be support from the faculty in depositing their papers in the IRs and ensuring that their papers may be shared online for scholarly research purpose. Along with this there must be digital preservation of these works which needs to be done.

Dorothea Salo points out an issue that repositories were predicated on the "assumption that faculty would deposit, describe, and manage their own material." But according to her own experience she noticed that even in the world of more than 2000 repositories, the institutes faces the challenge of support from the faculty members.

IRs proves to be an effective means for students, staffs and researchers of that institution to find, share, manage and preserve their content also makes the content accessible all over the globe. (Barandiaran, Rozum, and Thoms, 2014)

COPYRIGHT AND INTELLECTUAL ISSUES

There are many such misconceptions regarding copyright of the self-archived documents. The researchers while depositing their articles in platforms or IR have signed the agreement which includes the copyright policies of that publisher. So there is thinking that self-archiving violates the copyright policies. Also there is an assumption that the process of self-archiving is time-consuming. They have to describe in detail about their research and also fill the bibliographic fields which are sometimes complicated. Some other issues are also involved in this practice likewise getting permissions from publisher, making of digital copy, and restricting the access by limiting the privacy measures to that article. But the truth regarding these assumptions is that, though time is fact, it is not consuming. The authors once in his/her process has to fill out all the formalities, and subsequently are allowed to deposit the articles directly without undergoing these steps.

SHERPA/ROMEO

SHERPA/RoMEO is an online resource that collects and evaluates publisher's Open Access policies from all over the world. The system also provides an abstract of these policies regarding self-archiving and copyright permissions and rules which are given to the authors. RoMEO is a JISC service and has its collaboration with many of the international companies that contribute for the development and maintenance of this service.

COLOUR	FUNCTIONS AS PER THE COLOUR
	Pre-print as well as Post-print PDFs
	Post-Print PDFs (final version)
	Pre-Print PDFs (pre-refer)
	Not Supported

There are 4 categories of archiving rights, which are developed from the original RoMEO list. It contains 4 colors in which the content is accepted by the publisher.

There is a list of conditions and restrictions that the publisher imposes while governing the archiving activities. These conditions are in easy form which will not hinder the author from depositing his/her works. One such restriction is that the authors must always acknowledge the publisher's copyright policies. Other restriction in this case is of, blocking the access to e-version of the print, such as in the case of an embargo on its public release, or requiring passwordcontrolled access, then the partial archiving right is noted but the full color categorization does not apply. There are many such archiving policies all over different journals. But it is very important to look after a more prohibitive and restricted policy than the one which is of loose restrictions. RoMEO color coding policy is of this type, in which the publisher has to apply the green rights to all its journals for making the code green. (SHERPA/RoMEO Information. n.d.)

CONCLUSION

The research undergoing 'Self-archiving: Perceptions of Scholarly Researchers in India' is particularly on the perceptions of those authors that have already self- archived and actually follow the SHERPA/ RoMEO standard copyright policy or other one for their articles in various ways all over India. The paper also sees the problems that the authors face during the process of self-archiving.

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Effect of Social Media on Reading Habits of Students of GandhiShikshan Bhavan

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ABSTRACT

Social media plays a pivotal role in mass communication. The amount of timespent on social media has increased over the years, as a result traditional reading, i.e. books, e books, journals, e journals etc. is decreasing. This paper throws lightson how social media has influenced the reading habits of the students.It further explains reasons behind this change. These findings are based on a short survey conducted online through a questionnaire (prepared by researcher). Further, thepaper also presents findings about knowledge of e resources and social media for reading that the students have. Study finds that the students are not aware of many other social media sites for reading. As a librarian, the researcher feels that we should make the students aware of various other social media cites and ways to access them.

Keywords: Social Media, Reading Habits, Reading Culture

INTRODUCTION

Reading has been a significant source of knowledge acquisition for many years. The knowledge acquisition could be for deep research or for acquiring information for day to day operations. Apart from knowledge acquisition, reading has also been seen as a source for relaxing the

mind that could be stressed during the daily chorus. Reading is good for everyone as it is an exercise for the mind. It helps to relax and calm down. It opens doors of new knowledge. Reading is very important for any age. The reading habit helps personal development. Regular and systematic reading sharpens the intelligence, balance the emotions, helps to develop individual personality. So reading is essential tool for lifelong learning.

Traditionally, reading has been through hand written books which was replaced by print media when Gutenberg invented printing press. This has now been changed to digital media in the form of ebooks or ejournals. However, with advent of social media and smart phones, the form of reading has drastically changed. Instead of reading complete articles or books, people are reading small snippets as in Twitter for example or short articles shared on other platforms like LinkedIn or WhatsApp. People search ley words and the platform provides short description of articles containing those keywords and many a times people just read those lines and make up for the reading the article in full. It has also been observed that the information shared on such media is not necessarily accurate and up to date however people tend to believe the information thus shared and the knowledge thus acquired may be treated as gospel truth.

It was felt that the young students who are among the top users of various social media platforms would be the ones seeing significant effect on their reading habits and hence a limited study was conducted among the college students to find out what and why they use the social media for, are they aware of various useful sites and whether they believe if social media shares the truthful information always.

Reading: Reading is the technique of understanding words contained in a text. They make use of the knowledge for personal growth and development. This suggests making meaning out of recorded information either printed or non-printed. Individuals read for different reasons and purposes, some of which include for pleasure, leisure, relaxation, information and for knowledge. Reading is an individual's ability to identify symbols and the connection of suitable meaning to them. Reading, therefore, is an essential tool for knowledge transfer, and the culture of reading is an academic activity that increases skills in reading strategies which is possible only if a man forms the habit of reading and practices these from childhood. Reading culture, thus, play

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a vital role in enabling an individual to achieve practical efficiency. Indeed, reading of books is the most suitable medium through which knowledge is transmitted from generation to generation).

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media refers to websites and applications that are designed to allow people to share content quickly, efficiently, and in real-time. Many people define social media as apps on their smartphone or tablet, but the truth is, this communication tool started with computers. This misconception stems from the fact that most social media users access their tools via apps.

Social media is the collection of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, contentsharing and collaboration. Websites and applications dedicated to forums, microblogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curation, and wikis are among the different types of social media.

TYPES OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Here are some examples of popular social media platforms:

- Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues.
- Twitter is a free microblogging service that allows registered members to broadcast short posts called tweets. Twitter members can broadcast tweets and follow other users> tweets by using multiple platforms and devices.
- Google+ (pronounced Google plus) was Google's social networking project, designed to replicate the way people interact offline more closely than is the case in other social networking services. Wikipedia is a free, open content online encyclopedia created through the collaborative effort of a community of users known as Wikipedians. Anyone registered on the site can create an article for publication; however, registration is not required to edit articles. Wikipedia was founded in January of 2001.
- LinkedIn is a social networking site designed specifically for the business community. The goal of the site is to allow registered members to establish and document networks of people they know and trust professionally.

- Reddit is a social news website and forum where stories are socially curated and promoted by site members. The site is composed of hundreds of sub-communities, known as «subreddits.» Each subreddit has a specific topic such as technology, politics or music. Reddit site members, also known as, «redditors," submit content which is then voted upon by other members. The goal is to send well-regarded stories to the top of the site's main thread page.
- Pinterest is a social curation website for sharing and categorizing images found online. Pinterest requires brief descriptions but the main focus of the site is visual. Clicking on an image will take you to the original source. For example, clicking on a picture of a pair of shoes might redirect users to a purchasing site and an image of blueberry pancakes might redirect to the recipe.

IMPORTANCE OF READING

Reading is an essential tool for acquiring and enhancing knowledge. The best way of learning something is experiencing the same. However, it is difficult for an individual to experience everything by oneself hencehuman beings learn through the experience of others. This was earlier in the form of stories or advise from elderly people in the house or community but with an urge to know beyond, one always tries to know things beyond one's own periphery. Reading and especially with the print media, this was made possible. Reading is also seen to be helping individuals in many other ways as stated below.

- Mental stimulation
- Stress reduction
- Knowledge acquisition
- · Vocabulary building
- Memory improvement
- Improve focus and concentration
- Improve writing skills
- Brings inner peace and tranquility
- Entertainment

ADVANTAGES OF READING THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

- Social media is available anywhere and everywhere
- Social media is easy to access and search
- Information available on social media is concise and easy to understand
- The information available on the social media could be latest
- One can also see and understand other's point of view on the content
- Social media can also lead to other information sources and many of them can be accessed right then and there.
- One can easily seek and forward information to the community. So we could get support from a complete stranger for the information that we may be seek.
- Social media can be a distraction as many a times you get in to something that is not your current focus.
- The information available on social media may not be accurate and one has to be judicious in using this information
- Easy availability of information could lead to formation of opinions on superficial knowledge which has not been properly synthesized.
- One would possibly read the information without proper context to the information.
- It hampers creativity as the information available with us is received as forward and one may forward the same without analysis.

NEED OF THE STUDY

The present generation is very actively using social media. The college students use the social media for sharing information among themselves and at times to the outside world. Since they are students, it is expected that they read for academic reasons apart from other needs of reading as stated above. It was felt that we should understand

- How do the students read...using traditional media or social media or both
- What use the students put social media for
- Why students use social media for reading

- What they feel about using social media
- Are they aware of good social media and other websites for fulfilling their reading need

METHOD OF RESEARCH

Online questionnairewas prepared by the researcher and responses from nearly 35 students have been received and analysed

Analysis

It is observed that all the students use both traditional media and social media to fulfil their reading needs. The reason could be that being students, they are required to read text books and refer to other books in library for their action research and assignments. They were found to be making more or less equal use of both traditional and social media.

As regards what they use social media for, 40% of the students suggest that they use social media for chatting while other 40% say they use it for academic information. Rest of the students use it for watching news and entertainment videos.

When asked if they believe that the information shared on social media is authentic, the students were split 50:50 about it. It was also observed that as many as 75% of students say they get distracted while reading social media as some or other message pops up suddenly and they change their attention and loose focus of what they were doing earlier. This also probably indicates why they continue to patronize traditional media for reading.

When asked a question why do you read, the most overwhelming answer of 72% of respondents was to improve knowledge about 12% respondents indicated improving vocabulary as a reason for reading. It is also seen that all the students say they use social media because it is easy to access. However, as many as 70% of them are not aware of other social media sites like good read or librarything etc. Thus, as Librarians, we must make efforts to make the students aware of such useful sites and inculcate the habit of reading through these sites.

However, when asked about why they use social media, 19 % suggested that they use social media for reading. Further about 87% students say that they enjoy social media for reading. In contradiction to this claim, 72% of students say that they would prefer use of traditional method of reading over social media with 54% saying that they get distracted in reading through social media.

CONCLUSION

Social media is superseding the traditional reading. It has great impact on reading. Anyone can't stop social media but with that hope one can increase reading is a great challenge, this challenge is to parents, teachers and librarians also. Innovations that have come out in the last 10 years, such as Twitter and Facebook, have shortened the amount of time we need to read and process information. Twitter's character limit quickly summarizes information for the reader so they do not have to bother opening and reading a longer article.

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Education Gennext Perspectives, and Challenges Reading Culture

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ABSTRACT

The paper focuses on reading culture amongst individuals. Reading is the skill to obtain meaning from words. Regular reading of information material or books refers to reading culture. To publicise reading among members of general public is promotion of reading culture. Such programmes need to be undertaken so that reading habit can be inculcate and those programmes meant for development of reading culture appreciated and loved by citizens. Reading culture is an activity through which reading can be popularized and that can be make it as lifelong hobby. Few benefits of reading culture are memory sharpening, enhancing vocabulary, enhancing creativity and skills, discipline. The progress of the reading culture face few challenges like poor funding to education structure, lack of infrastructure, lack of accessibility to library resources, people's apathy, poor government policies. Libraries and related stakeholders need to undertake efforts to promote and cultivate reading habit among people of the nation.

Keywords: Readers culture, reading, strategies for reading culture

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INTRODUCTION

Reading is a habit one need to develop in lifetime. Good books enlighten and take people to the right path. Educationists, counselors, psychologists have opinion that reading is most valuable tool for brain boost. Most of the people don't read much, as it leads to poor reading culture among literate society and it's a thing of worry to the nation like India. Wisdom of the ages, huge transitions, discoveries, achievement lying in the printed materials. As food for the body is utmost essential so as reading to the brain. Reading still can inculcate through efforts. Reading is a process of communication through which formal way of learning takes place. Its is understanding in written language and respond to authors message.

How to celebrate reading, it must be through the World Book Day. It is celebration of reading through which readers are motivated to take part in reading activity and more emphasis on more and more reading. Sometimes they are encouraged to involve in reading and sharing stories of what they have read. Various platforms are available for reading such as libraries, schools, homes, workplace and many more. Moreover to achieve educational standards and to ensure our better prospects there is no other option to reading. Reading is solution to burning issues and problems. Libraries have been in crucial role for inculcating reading culture in the society. Reading can ensure growth and development in human beings because they are knowledge managers, preserve knowledge and entitled to do much for the bringing strength in a reader in the progress of the country. So as cited by Ajumobi (2017) the readers are the leaders. They are leaders because of their expert knowledge they have earned through reading. The exotic places, exotic literature, exotic discoveries can be known through reading around the globe.

Reading takes you to another universe to make you feel realistic about things. Need not you are to be a person of peculiar features like witty, wild to assure that you are a reader. According to Ailakliu and Unegbu (2017) reading involves thinking process with attention focused on comprehension. Reading is meant for all from child to adult, intelligent to average person provided he/she should have inclination towards reading. Interested readers can visit libraries, book stores, online book shops, visit book fairs, to find book of his interest and go on reading. Once you start reading the power of knowledge will be in your hands. To improve reading and to have pleasure out of reading one has to take individual efforts and no miracles would be happening to make person to read more and more.

Reading culture need to develop among children so that they will become aware of reading at the very early stage of their life. Initiatives like setting up of libraries in convenient areas for citizens, even in the schools, libraries equipped with children literature, self help, biographies, motivational, science-fiction books need to set up so that young minds would be on right direction of their career and helpful in learning values. Moreover to make children aware of various contests reading would be helpful this need to be imbibe on their minds

CONCEPT: READING

(https://www.ukessays.com) wrote reading is the process of looking at a series of written symbols and getting meaning from them. Reading is a mental process in which someone looks into a written text and starts to absorb the information from the written linguistic message. Reading entails the use of vision to understood several words in a sentence and make them meaningful.

Most of the time reader interacts with texts and reading is a creative process eventually. It is always influence of a text over reader while reading. Reading is silent act and interaction happens between text and reader so it is a personal activity. The major broad way of learning is through reading. According to Mariam (1991) reading implies that if we do not understand what we are reading, we can't absorb it or remember it.

Journey of a lifetime starts with the turning of the pages just like what reading is. While reading we may fall in another world of imagination. One of the exercise to brain is reading and get acquaint with situation more better.

Most of the time reading idea involve around reading for exam preparation or to complete assignments given for the purpose of reading. Person who reads more and are able to analyse text and are able to give his/her opinion on a particular text are strong readers. School and college students need to indulge in independent, self motivated reading activity at home or in a classroom, so that independent reading culture can be cultivated among students. Reading culture important to promote reading as a lifestyle.

Concept: Reading Culture

According to Nyam (2015) reading culture is the use of reading as a regular activity and thus the cultivation of an attitude and possession of skills that makes reading a pleasurable, regular and constant activity. Reading culture is meant for not just schools purpose but it is the regular habit. Reading is not just for the sake of passing examination but it has intensive value, reading is for the sake of reading.

Reading culture is part of daily activity and students need to motivate for reading so that it can become habitual for students and they enjoyed it for whole lifetime.

Main aim of the reading culture is to make known that reading can make change in general public too. Reading is being done either to make lifelong hobby or popularize reading culture. Through reading culture reading can be make as an habit that may be loved and liked by all book lovers. Some may get new ideas on writing while reading text. Writing and reading always goes hand in hand because good writer always need good reader.

Reading Styles

According to the Online Writing and Learning Link (OWLL) identified 3 different styles of reading used for specific purpose. They include skimming, scanning, in-depth reading.

Skimming – 'Skip reading' is done over here. One read headlines, headings or first sentences of the page from each section or paragraph.

Scanning: It means finding words in a dictionary, locate names in a directory. All the content is not read in the scanning.

In-depth reading: Once skimming process is done on the text, indepth reading is followed. To understand context of a material reading is need to be done.

Challenges of reading

- 1. Perso n those feel reading will not bring pleasure to them.
- 2. It wont help visually impaired persons.
- 3. It wont help hearing impaired persons.

Strategies for promotion of reading culture

Libraries storehouse of knowledge and information: Libraries are important for the progress and development of the nation. Libraries

helps in developing reading habits, character can be mould and personality development can be achieve through reading. Libraries promote literacy among underprivileged.

Library promotes literacy: Literacy resources for children, youth and adults are provided by library. Libraries provide enormous contribution to furthering reading culture and creation of literate society.

Encourage read aloud: Experts have opinion that read aloud to be practiced not only in schools but at homes also. So that students will learn complex vocabulary at faster pace.

Library week: Indian Library Association declared 14-20 November, as National Library Week and it is a annual celebration for book lovers. On this occasion various programmes have been organized to let public know about libraries.

Author talk: Author is the person who originated or gave existence to anything" and whose authorship determines responsibility for what was created. Author is the creator of intellectual work such as play, drama or literary work. Author talk is an interesting literary device wherein author steps away from the text and speaks out to the reader on his creative work.

Creating a Twitter Hashtags for sharing books: One can move beyond traditional book reviews and adopt techniques like creating hashtags such as #Title Talks or #For Books where students and teachers write short reviews and mention about what they have read recently. Libraries can also take initiative by posting new arrivals on institute's hashtags like #10thRead, # B.Sc.IIyrRead.

Stress Management: Favourite reading relax our body, it lowers heart rates, soothes the tension of our muscles. University of Sussex found through research that reading can calm down stress by upto 70%. So reading is a best method of relaxation compare to music.

Empathy: Empathy can improved through reading. Many parts of the world are facing world war like situation. Hate crimes being on the rise. Child abuse, ill treatment to the marginalized and minorities have a high increase rate. So we could teach people to emphatise with each other through imbibing value of empathy among them. Scientist have figure out reading fiction books may develop empathy among students. Exposure to literature seems to boost emotional quotient. Some study suggests that people who are good reading habits can read and feel emotions better way. Some prominent voracious readers of fiction and non-fiction materials are Bill Gates, Warren Buffett, Barack Obama.

Linking with local libraries: Many library resources, books, programmes, services can be share collaboratively.

Assign time for independent reading: Children as well as adults can daily assign some hours for their favorite reading. Later on discussions can be held to test comprehension.

CONCLUSION

Reading habit need to encourage so that people grow up mentally to fulfill their potential at every level of life. Education sector need to provide solid infrastructure so that information services can be developed. Information sources are vibrant for development of reading habits. Its need of an hour to develop infrastructure for access of the material. Cognitive growth can be achieved through reading culture. People will limit their reading if they do not get their favorites reading materials. People are also tend to not go beyond their immediate needs so they must exposed to more reading. It is necessary for libraries and other stakeholders to take necessary steps to reach out to people. General awareness of books to the mental growth of citizens is necessary. Plenty of books which are easy, entertaining, interesting can be loaded in libraries so that reading interest of the people remain intact.

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Stress Management Among Library Professionals: An Overview

Dhiraj Kiran Chogale*

ABSTRACT

Stress is physical and psychological responses to the pressure of daily life. Stress in the workplace is currently a topic of great interest. Today we are living in the age of information. Information technology plays vital role in library science for collection, storage, organization, processing of information. Library filed facing many challenges in the profession due to rapid change in technology. The library professionals should cope-up with the technology development to survive in the field. This paper define stress in the light of Library and Information Science profession due to the changing technology. This paper describes about the types of stress in libraries and its reasons and remedies. Also critically analyses the ways to manage the stress of LIS professionals in ICT environment.

Keywords: Library Professionals, Stress, Stress Management, Technology Change

INTRODUCTION

Stress is the change which our body experience as we adjust to our continuous changing environment. The rapid adoption of ICT and their use in institutions and administration has introduced innovative library services. Creation of different learning modes and expansion

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of academic programs have also resulted in the librarian, facing many challenges as compared to his predecessors. It is the fact that librarians have exposed to a considerable amount of stress in their work. There are so many factors are responsible for stress; like staff problem, inadequate budget allocation and support of management, working with changing technology, changing users' demands, too much responsibility with secondary duties & heavy workload etc. According to Pantry (as cited in Vij, 2017) library workers deal with constantly changing technology, shrinking budgets, outsourcing, excessive workload, and burnout, all of which can precipitate internal stress and conflict. Libraries are also vulnerable to stress from external sources as a result of their accessibility to the general public, welcoming atmosphere, and service ethic.

DEFINITIONS

Stress

The term stress as it is used today was coined by Hans Selye in 1936, who defined it as "the nonspecific response of the body to any demand for change," which means that when our senses notice any physical or emotional change, our body will respond in either a positive or negative way. According to the Merriam-Webster, Stress defines as 'a force exerted when one body or body part presses on, pulls on, pushes against, or tends to compress or twist another body or body part'.

Technology

According to the Merriam-Webster, Technology defines as 'a manner of accomplishing a task especially using technical processes, methods, or knowledge'. Oxford Dictionary defines Technology as 1. The application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry. 2. Machinery and devices developed from scientific knowledge. 3. The branch of knowledge dealing with engineering or applied sciences (Vij, 2017).

TYPES OF STRESS IN LIBRARIES

Stress of Library and Information Centers in the present times of ICT library environment can be divided into following types:

Technological Stress

In the field of library and information science so many new technologies are being introduced, and those systems are becoming more complicated. The uses of Information and Communication Technologies appear to be creating stress in some individuals known as technological stress. Such stress is experienced by individuals who are unable to cope with the demands of organizational Information and Communication Technology usage. Brod (as cited in Ranjna, 2015) a pioneer in the field, defined technological stress as "a modern disease of adaptation caused by an inability to cope with the new computer technologies in a healthy manner. It manifests itself in two distinct but related ways: in the struggle to accept computer technology, and in the more specialized form of over-identification with computer technology."

Job Security Stress

The use and application of ICT has compelled the library science professionals to acquire new knowledge along with the traditional library functions and services. On the contrary, there is limited scope for them to undergo in service training programme, higher studies, refresher courses etc., which has increased a considerable amount of stress among library professionals. With the increasing appointment of Information Technology or Computer Science field people into the library science profession have created fear among library science professionals about their job security in future. Stress may arise if any library professional always feels that the higher authority of their institution may terminate his/her job.

Physical Stress

The use of Information and Communication Technology in libraries has changed the physical structure of the job environment. Sitting in front of computers for a log hour, working in air-conditioned environment etc. have also resulted in the physical stress.

Psychological Stress

This type of stress is what you feel when you are under pressure or having difficulty coping with a situations. Psychological stress arises from daily annoyances and minor hassles for e.g. making decisions,

meeting deadlines at work, traffic jams, encounters with irritating personalities, etc. Daily stressors, however, are different for each individual, as not everyone perceives a certain event as stressful.

CAUSES OF STRESS IN LIBRARY WORK ENVIRONMENT

Stress can be consequent from major sources like physical, mental and work environment. Physical stress can be brought on by overwork, lack of rest and poor diet. Mental stress can be traced to a persons' mental state of mind, which involves expectation, fears, regrets etc. Work environment stress is derived from the interaction with the outer world like interaction with modern technologies, role as a library manager etc. (Ranjna, 2015). Shah (2015) explained many types of events which are responsible for stress factors in libraries are as follows.

Change in Technology

The rapid and innovative change in information and communication technology (ICT) sometimes cause of stress. There is lack of standardization and reliability of such technology. Accordingly the application of such ICT in libraries is creates stress among library professionals.

Change in Library Work Environment

Libraries have migrated from manual system to automated systems and more recently to newer digital library systems. Library Professionals must unlearn old habits and procedures and learn to understand the new system.

Change in Type of Library Collection / Documents

Most libraries are now acquiring some materials in alternative formats in addition to hard copy, such as CD-ROM, DVD, electronic documents or in digital format. These materials, which were once handled on an ad hoc basis, must now be incorporated into the normal acquisitions workflow. Handling such type of materials can be cause of stress.

Change in Library Physical facility:

With the increased use of electronic documents, the library authorities are reluctant to expand facilities to cope with increasing

space requirements. Libraries are moving into innovative facilities with less space or losing space to other functions. But the hybrid type of libraries having both print and non-print source face much problems relating to change in physical facilities of the library.

Users' Changing demands

With the development of various micro subjects, information explosion, time bound academic programs etc. users attitude towards pin pointed information have changed. Accordingly the acquisition, organization and retrieval of information in quickest possible time have given a tremendous amount of stress in the mind of library professionals.

Reduction in staff strength

Restructuring, loss of staff positions, and doing more with fewer people have become increasingly common which has been a source of stress with the increasing workload in library.

STRESS MANAGEMENT AMONG LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS

There are lots of things which library professional can do to cut down on stress. The following techniques will help to manage the stress

Simplify the Technicalities

By use of basic techniques for planning, problem solving and decision making stress can be reduced. By adoption of user friendly software, foster sharing of computer related knowledge within the organization, technical stress can be reduced at some extent.

Managing the workload

Monitor the number of hours that library staff work in a week. Write weekly working status reports. In that report write what work accomplished last week and plan to do next week. Include any current issues or recommendations that must report to higher authority. Give the written status report to higher authority on a weekly basis.

Set Priorities to Work

Providing innovative library service is a challenge that requires setting of priorities at the individual, departmental, and library levels. This process must include specification of low as well as high priorities. Setting priorities to work will helps in stress management of library professionals.

Some ways to manage physical stress

- Take a few deep breaths.
- Do Exercise or take a walk during the day.
- Think positive. Remember the good things in life.

CONCLUSION

In the Information and Communication Technology environment the traditional concept of the library profession is subjected to rapid changes. With this changes, the structure and nature of library profession has also changed in a dynamic way. The library and information professionals experience stress as they readjust their lives with the changing library work environment, job structure, job promotion etc. Many library professionals are suffering with various types of work pressures, stress in the libraries with various reasons. It is not possible to remove the all work stress to all library professionals but stress is not illness in itself and library professionals can manage or reduce their work stress by various work planning, team work, managerial skills and organizational strategies. This article has been focused on to study the causes of stress but also suggesting the ways to manage the stress.

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17

Motivation: The Root of **Academic Achievement**

Dr. Joan Lopes*

This article offers a review of the major literature about attitudes to science and its implications over the past 20 years. It argues that the continuing decline in numbers choosing to study science at the point of choice requires are search focus on students attitudes to science if the nature of the problem is to be understood and remediated. Starting from a consideration of what is meant by attitudes to science, it considers the problems inherent to their measurement and what is known about students attitudes towards science and the many factors of influence such as gender, teachers, curricula, cultural and other variables. The literature itself points to the crucial importance of gender and the quality of teaching. Given the importance of the latter we argue that there is a greater need for research to identify those aspects of science teaching that make school science engaging for pupils. In particular, a growing body of research on motivation offers important pointers to the kind of classroom environment and activities that might raise pupils interest in studying school science and a focus for future research. The rapid growth in knowledge over recent times has meant that teachers have to be responsive to new and ever changing demands of society. Science is among those key areas of knowledge that has

experienced overwhelming growth and thus developing scientific literacy is a priority if citizens are to participate effectively in society. Failure to develop children's interest in science will disempower a generation of children in an era when scientific knowledge is at the foundation of our culture. The main aim of this work is to obtain information on the motivation of secondary school students towards science learning. It is necessary in order to develop effective classroom interventions in the process of Educational Innovations

INTRODUCTION

Science (meaning-knowledge) is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe. In an older and closely related meaning, "science" also refers to a body of knowledge itself, of the type that can be rationally explained and reliably applied. A practitioner of science is known as a scientist. Science is such a broad topic that it is broken down into disciplines or branches based on the particular area of study. Learn about the different branches of science from these introductions. Then, get more detailed information about each science. Science education is the field concerned with sharing science content and process with individuals not traditionally considered part of the scientific community. The target individuals may be children, college students, or adults within the general public. The field of science education comprises science content, some social science and some teaching pedagogy. The standards for science education provide expectations for the development of understanding for students through the entire course of their K-12 education. Science is a major contributor for our lives with many important innovations in its basic disciplines; biology, physics and chemistry. Scientific contributions as the product of science processes changed many factors which were important for our life. The traditional subjects included in the standards are physical, life, earth and space sciences. The public image of science education may be one of simply learning facts by rote Science education in recent history also generally concentrates on the teaching of science concepts and addressing misconceptions that learners may hold regarding science

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concepts or other content. Science education has been strongly influenced by constructivist thinking.

Constructivism in science education has been informed by an extensive research programme into student thinking and learning in science and in particular exploring how teachers can facilitate conceptual change towards canonical scientific thinking. Constructivism emphasises the active role of the learner and the significance of current knowledge and understanding in mediating learning and the importance of teaching that provides an optimal level of guidance to learners. Informal science education is the science teaching and learning that occurs outside of the formal school curriculum in places such as museums, the media and community-based programs. The National Science Teachers Association has created a position statement on Informal Science Education to define and encourage science learning in many contexts and throughout the lifespan. Research in informal science education is funded in the United States by the National Science Foundation. The Centre for Advancement of Informal Science Education (CAISE) provides resources for the informal science education community. Examples of informal science education include science centres, science museums and new digital learning environments etc.

Pintrich & DeGroot (1990) showed relationship between motivational factors and

Cognitive constructs such as strategy use and meta-cognition science motivation is correlated with interest in science, number of courses taken and science grades. Correlation of motivational factors with both other affective factors and cognitive variables provides an important place to study motivational situations of students toward science learning.

Motivation and its importance for science learning were recognized by science education researchers in a short time and different studies for measurement of motivation were done. Instrument development studies conducted for motivation include a large number of studies from different fields. Therefore, academically advanced science students are very important group for studying motivation in science learning. Therefore, there is a need to develop or adapt a motivation instrument to measure motivation of this group on learning science. "Motivation toward Science Learning" questionnaire provided conceiving evidence of validity and reliability for traditional students.

Therefore, it was thought that adaptation of the questionnaire for advanced science studies might provide an important point for determination of and studying on science learning motivation of academically advanced science students.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

"I believe in students. Motivation is the most important value. By believing in them, I give them motivation to learn all the time and to take a step forward to the future. The most important thing is to believe in themselves."-Sofija Grabuloska.

Motivational activities for students may include games, public speaking, debating, participating in dance shows among others. The activities are very important because they help students gain confidence and self-esteem. They also ensure opportunities for students and help them feel valued. Children then begin to feel successful only if someone else rewards them for accomplishments. They lose their intrinsic motivation and may only feel success when someone else judges them as successful. In such situations, children may not develop feelings of self-worth and will judge their own value by someone else's standards. Your child should never need to ask. "Did I do well?" She should know and be confident in her own successes. Fundamentally, the process of motivation stems from stimulation, which in turn is followed by an emotional reaction that leads to a specific behavioural response.

OBJECTIVITES OF THE STUDY

- 1. To study the level of motivation towards science learning among the students of Std.5th studying in S.S.C. Board.
- 2. To study the level of motivation towards science learning among the students of Std.6th studying in S.S.C. Board.
- 3. To compare the level of motivation towards science learning among the students of Std.5th and Std. 6th studying in S.S.C.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The sample comprised of teachers of secondary schools and primary schools and not those of Pre-primary schools. The sample was selected only from English medium schools and not vernacular medium schools. The study was restricted to the schools in Mumbai and not in Navi Mumbai.

SAMPLE

The sample size and its nature The research study was conducted on students of Std.5thand 6th. The sample size of the study was 60 in 5thand 53 in 6th both boys and girls.

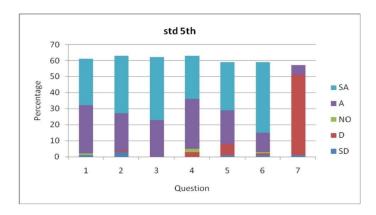
RESEARCH FINDINGS

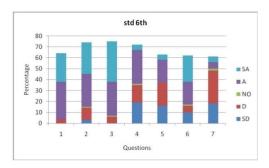
Research findings revealed that gender, academic success and taking private lesson had an effect on student's motivation levels towards science learning. It was found in the study that: the motivation level of female students was higher than male students; academic achievement and taking private course increased the motivation; and laboratory activities and parents educational levels did not have an effect on students motivation.

INTERPRETATION

(a) Self-efficacy

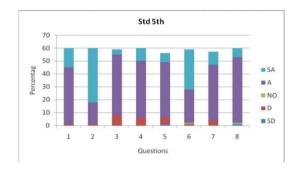
- 1. The students of std5th are normally motivated towards self-efficacy in science learning studying in S.S.C board.
- 2. The students of Std. 6th are strongly motivated towards self-efficacy in science learning studying in S.S.C board.
- 3. The students of Std. 6th are much more motivated towards selfefficacy in science learning than students of Std. 5th studying in S.S.C board.

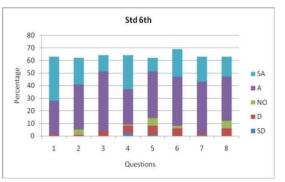




(b) Active learning strategies

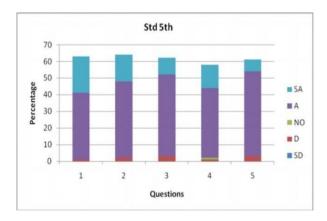
- 1. The students of Std. 5th are strongly motivated towards active science learning studying in S.S.C board.
- 2. The students of Std. 6th are normally motivated towards active science learning studying in S.S.C Board. The students of Std.5th are much more motivated towards Active Science
- **3.** Learning than students of Std.6th studying in S.S.C Board.

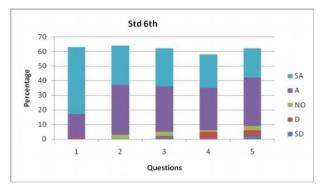




(c) Social Learning Value

- 1. The students of Std.5th are normally motivated towards value of science learning studying in S.S.C Board.
- 2. The students of Std.6th are strongly motivated towards value of science learning studying in S.S.C board.
- 3. The students of Std.6th are much more motivated towards value of science learning than students of Std.5th studying in S.S.C boar

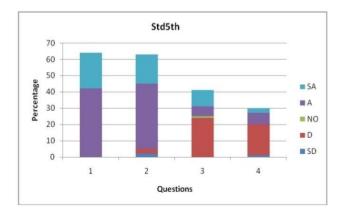


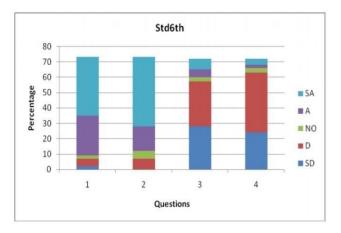


(d) Performance Goal

- 1. The students of Std.5th are normally motivated towards Performance goal of science learning studying in S.S.C board.
- 2. The students of Std.6th are strongly motivated towards Performance goal of science learning studying in S.S.C board.

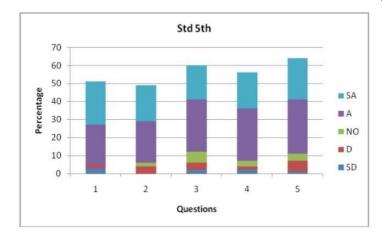
3. The students of Std. 6th are much more motivated towards Performance goal of science learning than students of Std.5th studying in S.S.C board.

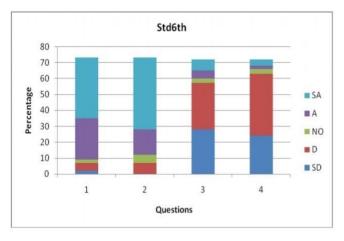




(e) Achievement Goal

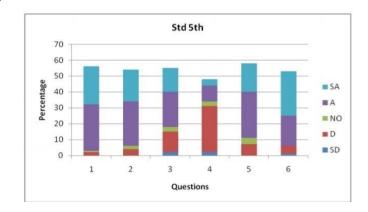
- 1. The students of Std. 5th are normally motivated towards achievement goal of science learning studying in S.S.C Board.
- 2. The students of Std.6th are strongly motivated towards achievement goal of science learning studying in S.S.C Board.
- 3. The students of Std. 6th are much more motivated towards achievement goal of science learning than students of Std. 5th studying in S.S.C Board.

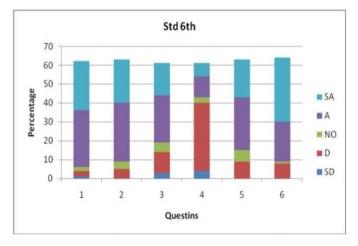




(f) Learning environment stimulation

- 1. The students of Std.5th are normally motivated towards learning environment stimulation of science learning studying in S.S.C Board.
- 2. The students of Std. 6th are strongly motivated towards learning environment stimulation of science learning studying in S.S.C Board.
- 3. The students of Std.6th are much more motivated towards learning environment stimulation of science learning than students of Std.5th studying in S.S.C Board.





CONCLUSION

From the finding it is clear that the level of motivation towards science learning among the students of std6th is higher than the students of std5th of St. Arnold's High school.

From this research we find were supposed to conclude which Std. among the 5th and 6th are more motivated towards science learning.

The students of Std5th are normally motivated towards science learning because they are still in the primary section and plus the level of teaching science in their Std. is not so high or of a motivated level.

The students of Std.6th are strongly motivated towards science learning because they are now in higher class and the level of their

textbooks or activities taken by the teacher in their Std. are slightly of higher motivational level.

Thus the research found out that over all the students of Std.6th are more motivated than the students of Std5th.

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18

Do Academic Libraries Cater to Information Needs of the Gennext? : A Reality Check

Sarika Tushar Wagh*

ABSTRACT

In the era of Big Data and information explosion, the role of academic libraries is crucial and dynamic. To cater to the information needs of GenNext users, they too have to change their traditional way of serving the users. Rather they need to be very dynamic and versatile. They should be constantly changing and improving their services to meet logical information needs of the end users. Due to technological advances they have to deploy the digital tools so that they remain in focus and not become obsolete. How to make users information literate, how to make them use more and more libraries and rely on libraries for their information needs are the big challenges in front of academic libraries. This article tries to throw some light on some of these aspects of Academic library's services and compatibility.

Keywords: Academic libraries, GenNext, Big Data, Web 2.0/3.0, Digital tools for libraries, Information needs of the Users, Information literacy

INTRODUCTION

In any academic institute, library holds an important and crucial position. It caters not only the needs of students but also faculty and researchers. Nowadays in higher academic and research institutes,

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libraries are adopting latest Technological to reach out its users. The concept of Library does not exist merely to serve the users in a traditional way but this 21st century is witnessing rapid evolution of modern digital library. In the era of Big Data, the need of data mining and delivering the authentic and most reliable information to end users is a challenge ahead of the academic libraries and librarians. Budget constraint, accessibility to each and every information resource out there, increasing usage of search engines and ignoring the capabilities and skills of the librarians are other obstacles of Academic libraries.

READING CULTURE IN INDIA AND THE ROLE OF ACADEMIC **LIBRARIES**

India, rich in its heritage, house of multiple languages – spoken as well as written, diversified culture, has made it really versatile when it comes to reading culture. Most of the local literature in India is in the regional or native languages, which cannot be accessed by everyone due to language barrier. Libraries role here is to educate the students and researchers, how to use this indigenous knowledge and make it available and accessible to user across the language boundaries.

Information literacy is a key to survive in this new era of Big Data. This generation finds it convenient to watch movie rather reading a book, as reading requires 3Ps - Passion, Patience and Perseverance.

Literacy rate in India is again an obstacle against the reading culture. When we compare the literacy rate of developing countries against the developed countries, still there is huge gap.

Economic diversity is also playing a dirty role in making the havenots deprived of reading, because it is for them to think about meeting daily needs first than to think of stepping a foot in the bookstore.

In the first part of 21st Century, the reading culture had seen a boom but with the advancement of technology the GenNext is more than happy to use the digital devices to read rather to have printed one.

To inculcate reading habits to increase the reading culture is a task before schools and libraries in India. Libraries should be able to know the Information needs of people well in advance, to draw a plan to attract users towards it and ultimately to increase the use of books and the information.

School libraries or academic libraries can make the content available in digital form so that the students get attracted, as they are very much under the influence of digital era.

STUDYING THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF THE USER

Users of academic libraries are Students, teachers, researchers and other academic institutes. It is a constant need of the academic libraries to keep changing and improvising the services in accordance with changes in the information needs of the users. Their Information needs are very dynamic. Academic libraries to remain in focus need to change services accordingly and that too with limited budget. So they should be able to provide value for money services, where the ROI needs to be high.

There should be constant study going on, whether our services are logical and useful to the users. If not discard them and bring in new logical ones. Simple test or questions can help to identify the importance of libraries.

- 1. Are our services logical to users?
- 2. Does it yield any fruitful results on part of both user and library?
- 3. Is end user satisfied with our service? Or does the user needed to look out somewhere for the information needs?
- **4.** Do we have sufficient resources to attract our GenNext? When the Academic library gets the positive answers to above questions, then there is other question to be answered. That is 'How'. Here are some of the solutions, one can thought of.

DIGITAL TOOLS IN THE QUIVER OF LIBRARIAN

- 1. Digital Content: Making content digitally available to end user and increasing the visibility of the same is something which every academic library can do. This will regain the interest of students and researchers in the library.
- 2. Web 2.0/3.0: In the 21st century, it is need of an hour that libraries reach to its users and not waiting its users to come to them. Libraries can collate the available data of the users to carve the services. For researchers and faculty this may be really an add-on and value based service when libraries reach out to them with exact solution they need, before they approach with a problem to the libraries. SDI and CAS services really help them to great extent.
- 3. Virtual Reference Desk: This tool can be built in-house for the faculty and researchers as well as students. Users can just raise their queries using this platform from their workplace and get it resolved irrespective of their location.

- **4.** Online Catalogues: Once the catalogues of the library resources are available online, users can get attracted towards the library. They can browse through the catalogues from anywhere. Going virtual is a need of an hour.
- 5. Dynamic Reference / Referral service: Academic institutes' libraries need to plan their reference and referral services in such a way that none of its users feel that his/her guery remained unanswered. even for a single instance.

Information literacy in the Digital Era

"Information literacy is knowing when and why you need information, where to find it, and how to evaluate, use and communicate it in an ethical manner." CILIP (2004) Information Literacy Definition.

Information literacy is very important, as it helps to form the opinion, question the available knowledge, seeking the right information, changes approach to problem solving. It helps not only from education perspective but also in the life and work. It is tool to face the dynamic world and curve the future.

Digital Era has witnessed consequences of the information explosion, misinformation, authenticity check of reliable information and its sources and information illiteracy. This is where the skilled librarian can play a life saviours role. Technological advancement is facing the big problem of misinformation and information explosion. Users of this technology are not aware where to look for the solution. Here librarians help them to make information literate, what to look and where to look for information. Librarian can do Data mining for them and extract the exact piece of information which suits the user needs and users can completely rely on this piece of information.

CONCLUSION

Since decades, we say Academic library as a core or heart of any education system. But with the advancement of Technology, dynamic information needs of the user, the position of this is little shaky. Academic libraries need to develop the system to capture Information needs or information seeking behaviour of the user. Need to educate the user about the library services, importance in finding the right and authentic information resource, deploy value based services, all these issues are needed to be taken care by the librarian. Today's generation is country's future, and

unless this generation is well equipped with information, they cannot tackle the future challenges. To make the country's future secure and strong, the school goers need to be armed with right truthful information. Academic libraries can still play important and crucial role, provided they also change accordingly to fit in this today's digital and Big Data Era.

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19

Joining Perception of Library Science Students in Mumbai

Mrs. Priyanka S Padelkar*

ABSTRACT

The Library and Information Science (LIS) is one of the noble professions which is becoming interdisciplinary at a cross road for its own new identity. LIS education is not limited to books and book keeping but has extended to computer application, networking and communication, management, operations research etc. The essential character of the field of library and information studies is recordable. Choosing a career or a course of study is a complex long term process which is influenced by the individual talents and interests. For library science course there is no limitations of streams, any background students can join the course. The study revolves around the perception of the students in joining library science course.

Keywords: Librarianship, Digital Library, Perception, Information, Library science

INTRODUCTION

The Library and Information Science (LIS) is one of the noble professions which is becoming interdisciplinary at a cross road for its own new identity. Librarianship took its birth from a humble Humanities and move to Social Science and Science and Technology at a very rapid rate. It is amazing to see the number of new concepts, jargon

and vocabulary that are pouring and making the discipline very much enriched with scientific thought and is a great challenge and sense of satisfaction to us.

LIS education is not limited to books and book keeping but has extended to computer application, networking and communication, management, operations research etc. The essential character of the field of library and information studies is recordable information and knowledge, and the services and technologies to facilitate their management and use, encompassing information and knowledge creation, communication, identification, selection, acquisition, organization and description, storage and retrieval, preservation, analysis, interpretation, evaluation, synthesis, dissemination and management. (Devi & Murthy, 2006)

As of today the Library and Information Science education is on the threshold of facing new challenges of the new century. The great expectation however is in store to establish its durability and survival in the next Millennium. As a career Library science offers wide scope for learning and exploring new things, but when we talk about career or choosing a course we must understand that it is a complex long term process which is influenced by the individual talents and interests, and by personal role models (in the home, school, the peer group etc.) Career choice is also affected by the development and opportunities on the current training and employment market. Decisive turning points occur during the transition from school to training a career. The research paper aims to find the perceptions of young students who have joined or are willing to join Library Science course as a career option.

OBJECTIVE

The present paper entitled 'Joining Perception of Library Science Students in Mumbai", attempts to identify the motive or goal behind considering Library Science course as a long term career option. Considering this main objective, the following specific objectives are identified for the purpose of the study:

- To understand the Library Science Education in India and various courses offered
- To undertake primary survey for understanding the students perception on Library Science Course
- To find out the reasons for joining library science course.

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METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on the real time and conceptual study and the data has been gathered from the primary survey as well as secondary sources of information like different published papers, internet sources and newspapers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Raman (2009), conducted a survey on Students who were admitted to B.Sc agriculture degree programme in the academic session 2004-05 in the college of Horticulture, Thrissur, represented the target population. The motivational sources to the success of getting admission to this course were studied. The mode of admission, the reason for joining the course and future plans after completing the course was also studied. The results showed that parents ranked first as the motivational sources. The most important reasons that influenced the decision of the students to join the course are getting a job.

Muhammad, Munshi & Parveen (2007-08), Conducted study in August 2007 in Karachi and Hyderabad simultaneously to measure the extent to which the perceptions of male and female graduate students related to their preferences for the admissions to the Masters' programmes of studies at higher education institutions. The other purpose of the study was to help graduate students seeking admissions to Masters' degree programme of studies and make logical and practicable decision while selecting an institution for higher education at Masters' degree level in Pakistan. It was found that perception of male and female graduate students toward the quality of education at the university was evidently supportive and significant. The study also found that male and female graduate students seeking admission to Masters' programme remain inquisitive whether or not their academic and professional skills and knowledge will be required by the job market

LIBRARY SCIENCE EDUCATION IN INDIA

Library and information science education is not a new phenomenon in India. It started long back since 1911 when W.A. Borden started the first training program for library workers at central library in Baroda. The second training course was establishment in 1951 in Punjab University. As on date LIS education is imparted in several institutions.

There are various Library Science courses available across India in various Institutes. The following are some of the major library science courses offered by various education institutes across India:

- Certificate Diploma in Library and Information Science
- Bachelor Degree in Library and Information Science
- Master Degree in Library and Information Science
- Diploma/ Post Graduate Diploma in Digital Library
- Ph. D. in Library and Information Science

UNDERSTANDING THE PERCEPTION FOR JOINING THE LIBRARY **SCIENCE COURSE**

In order to understand the reasons/ perception as to why students join Library Science Course, we conducted primary survey on a sample size of 75 respondents' students of B.L.I.Sc and M.L.I.Sc courses from various colleges in Mumbai for academic year 2018-19. Survey was undertaken on following points and the respondents reply has been comprehended as follows:

Basic Educational Background of Students: What is your basic education qualification? The question was put forward to understand the basic education background of students who are joining the Library Science Course. This question was put forward to understand the link between library science and basic educational qualification of students. From the data analysis it was reveled that around 57% of students who joins Library Science are Bachelor in Arts (B.A.) by qualification. Since B.A. degree is closely associated with literature, library science course offers a natural choice for the students.

Knowledge about the Library Science Courses, institutes and admission process: Where you aware of Library Science course, institutes and admission process before joining the course? This question tends to answer the awareness and metal preparedness of students who have joined the course before they had ever applied for the same. The respondents result was slightly shocking as around 40% had little knowledge about the courses. Most of them came to know about the course after completing their basic graduation course. However, good part of the result was other 60% of the students who have joined the course being fully aware about the course, various institutes which undertakes the course and it's admission process.

Individual Influence in Joining the Course: Did any of the individual from home, school or peer group influence your decision in joining the Library Science Course? Personal role model or Individual influence always plays a strong role in choosing a career option and this question was placed before the students to find out if their course decision was most their own choice or were influenced to a certain extend from their role model if any. The result concluded that 30% of the students' decisions of undertaking the course were influenced by individual role models who were majorly from the friends and family circle. While rest 70% of the students joined the course without any influence from others.

Other Pursuing Factors: Which other factors influence your decision to join the library science course? Apart from various influential factors mentioned above, an open ended question was asked to understand the major decisive factor which majority of students perceive before joining the course. Since this was an open-ended question without any choices, students were requested to provide the answer in one single word, so that the data can be analyzed in a simple way. Majority of students i.e. 77% of the total respondent joined the course as they believe that library science course offers better job placement. While 26% of students were of the opinion that they had a genuine interest in the subject and wanted to join the course to learn and enhance their knowledge in the subject. There were mere 4% of student who joined the course as they didn't find any other best alternative course.

CONCLUSION

From the above analysis we can certainly conclude that choosing a career or a course of study is really a long term process which is influenced by the individual talents and interest and has been proved by the survey result where 57% of student who have joined the library science course have their basic education degree closely related to the library science subject. Further, around 60% of the students already knew about the course and the institutes those undertake the course, which highlights their talent and interest in the subject. It is also noted that the personal role model from home, school, peer group etc. affects the course choice and the same was observed from survey result, when 30% of respondent admitted that their course decision was influenced by their personal role model doing successfully well in the library science

field. Finally to note that the decision related to course selection is majorly influenced by employment market, and the same were reflected from the students' perception where around 70% of students perceived that library science course offers better job prospects.

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20 **Best Practices in School Libraries**

Smita Mahajan*

ABSTRACT

In general school libraries are having many objectives, but the foremost aim of any school library is to develop reading habits among the children. In order to achieve this aim, school librarian may have to face many challenges. To overcome these challenges, the school librarian should be creative and find innovative ideas to make students read. Libraries are no more working as warehouse of books. Collection development and its arrangement according to the need of the students makes the library user friendly. Librarian must play a lead role in understanding need of the students with respect to the reading material and guide them to find it. Circulation of books accompanied with different activities and services makes the library successfully work as a Learning Resource Center. Some of the best practices which can be followed in school libraries are discussed here.

Keywords: Innovative, Library, Readers, Services, Research, Practices, Information, Resources etc

"A child who reads can be adult who thinks". Reading habits to be developed among children at early childhood. To ensure this, children should be provided reading material with respect to their age. Here school libraries play an important role. Need of school libraries is verified since long. A school library is a central place for reading, learning and developing. Not only for students, it acts as a hub of information and found to be the most utilized place by each and everyone in the institute.

Library and education are dependent on each other. If education is the process of acquiring knowledge, library is a gateway to knowledge. School libraries are playing important role for students to achieve their academic excellence as well as lifelong learning of an individual. At every stage of life, library serves us in different terms- Mother borrows books for toddlers; children can read, study and borrow books; libraries support research work, provides access to technical resources.

Need of information keeps on varying and accordingly the source also. In today's age of information explosion, everyone can find information at their fingertips through various sources. No need to say, Library is the most authentic source of information. Library collection, service and infrastructure plays important role to attract users. Few of the major challenges faced by school librarians are listed below:

- Library collection: Library Collection should be balanced, inclusive and relevant. It should meet needs of students & teachers.
- Information services to support teaching & learning: In today's information-rich society libraries can compete by providing services in an innovative way.
- Space & Budget: A good and comfortable infrastructure is one way to attract users. No. of students, variety of books getting published, demand for new books always keeps on increasing. In such situation managing the libraries in available Space and Budget is a challenging task for a library professional.
- Library as a Learning Resource Center: Libraries are no more restricted with circulation of books only; it goes beyond that in order to provide information or locating a source to get the information. Flexible library space in in demand today. Being the most exciting place in the school, it acts as the hub of learning, reading, research, discussion and collaboration.

A journey of transforming traditional library to learning resource center involves many changes in terms of practices followed and the services offered by the library. Few of them are discussed below:

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LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT

School library should be a welcoming place which will invite and encourage more no of users. Library can be designed with modern technologies to meet expectations of users. The reading area should be a silent zone with a comfortable furniture.

Resources

- Fiction and Non-fiction books: Collection of books with respect to age group is very important. Collection development in school libraries is an important task as everyone's requirement should be fulfilled.
- E-books: Library is growing organism; every librarian is facing the issue of space constraint. Today's libraries are fortunate to have an option of having Digital Library. Subscription to a database wherein students can get access to read books & magazines online.
- Wi-fi: Strong network connection in must to enable student to search information on internet.
- **Computers**: Provision of computers to access internet and e-books is must.

Library design

Library are can be divided in different sections. Usually school libraries are found to have a stacking area, reading area, circulation desk etc. altogether in a large but single room. Scenario in school libraries is changing day by day. If a single reading zone is only utilized for conducting library periods, other students or teachers willing to read silently cannot be accommodated. Hence library can be divided in different sections as.

- Circulation desk: Circulation area is always busy and noisy. The situation can be easily managed if library has got kiosk for selfissue return of books.
- Silent reading zone: Having a separate area as silent reading zone will facilitate students and teachers to read/ study without any disturbance.
- Reading area: A space for students to sit and read during library period. Reading area can be designed in innovative way with the

- help of modern style furniture. Students enjoy sitting relaxed while reading.
- Stack area: This is commonly clubbed with reading area. Variety of options are available in library furniture to store books. Use of modern library shelves not only makes the library attractive but user friendly also. A separate section for primary students can have library shelves small in height, so that books will be within reach of students.

Library Automation

- Online Catalogue: Online Access to list of resources available in the library with search options enables teachers and parents to select book of their choice at their desktop.
- Circulation Management: An open access library system in school is bound to face issues related to circulation. Use of library software is must to ease the circulation task. An effective library management system helps to manage library functions in a short time.
- Book reservation system:
- At times, student may find more than one book of his/her interest. If they cannot issue more than one book, book reservation system is of great help.
- Students who read on regular basis have got habit to share their opinion about the book to others. This influences others to read the same book and in turn the book goes in demand by many. Reservations can be done based on first come first serve.
- Students prefer to read Series of Books or set of books in a serial manner. To accomplish this reservation systems is found beneficial.
- Book reservation facility is available in many library software. Reserving book is a tough task when the libraries are operated manually.
- Reminder for overdue: Autogenerated SMS or Email reminder in case of overdue books will help library staff to get the books back from defaulters.
- Reports: Reports generated by the system are quite helpful for library management. (List of Users, Book issue/return, Overdues, New books added etc.)

INFORMATION SERVICES

Apart from directing and providing the resources, library professional can serve users, specially teaching staff, by providing ready to use information to their desktop. Teachers can be made aware of latest information by circulating contents pages of Journals and Magazines of their interest

EXTENDED LIBRARY HOURS

Examination period comes up with high demand for reading room, specially in case of higher-grade students. If possible, reading rooms can be made available for extra hours.

LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP TO PARENTS

Parents, having a passion for reading, will always avail this facility happily. They can also use this membership for borrowing books for their children

Students at lower grades are not provided with library membership to borrow book, in such situation parents can use their own membership and borrow books for children.

DISPLAY OF NEW ARRIVALS

Displaying new arrivals is one way of informing user about new additions to library collection. Students are more curious about reading latest addition.

PROFESSIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE STAF

Libraries aim towards providing services to its users irrespective of age, gender, religion, economic and employment status. With the help of new technologies libraries are reaching to the desktop of the user. In schools, libraries are visited by students, teacher and other staff as well. Provision of e-services is indeed a need of an hour, but that doesn't mean the no of users coming to library will reduce. Welcoming, co-operative professional and skilled staff is equally important as the resources are. If users are not treated in a professional manner, they may avoid reaching to library for their needs, which will not serve purpose of library at all. School library staff should be creative, always looking for new ideas to make the library more attractive for students, teachers and staff members.

ANNUAL LIBRARY ACTIVITY PLAN

Various activities can be conducted to promote habit of reading among children. Yearly plan of library activities can be made at the beginning of the year. Sharing this plan with students or displaying it in library will make children aware of impending activity. Students are always curious to do something different. Librarians can encourage and guide them to participate and perform in an innovative way.

LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

- Celebrating Author's Birthday: Students do like to read an author frequently or books pertaining to specific genre. Celebrating author's birthday makes students to know more about the author. Author of the month can be selected based on their birthdays. Students can perform some activity. For Ex:
- making chart for showing timeline of an author
- writing book review for their favorite book written by an author.
- making sketch or portrait of an author.
- chart giving information about books by an author
- Drawing and Writing about favorite characters in the books
- making cover page of the favorite book.

All such type of work can be displayed in or around the library where a greater number of students can view it. Facts about author remains the same, but the way of representing it keeps on changing with different set of students. Students ideas and beautiful artwork arises with a unique display. This activity highlights the library collection for an author. This kind of display encourages upcoming readers to learn about authors and books written by them. The pictorial representation of characters attracts other students also to read the same books. Students get motivated to read and write.

- (a) Bookmark: Librarian also teach students about taking care of books. One of the good habits is to use a bookmark. If bookmark is made by their own, they use it with interest, which in turn reduces the damages to the book.
- **(b)** Slogan competition: Students can express their views about reading in the form of a slogan. Best slogans can be displayed in the library.

- (c) Reading together: On occasions like Wachan Prerna Din, One Nation Reading together, the whole school can spend at least half an hour for reading exclusively. Students can dress up like characters a tell a story.
- (d) Books Display: Display of library books on different occasions is the best way for making readers aware of the books available in the library.
 - Women's Day: books narrating life stories of famous women
 - National Science Week: Books about and written by scientists
 - Wachan Prerna Din: books written by Dr APJ Abdul Kalam
 - Marathi Bhasha Din: Marathi books by famous writers
 - · Hindi Bhasha Divas: Hindi books by famous writers
 - Author of the month: Famous authors birthday celebration with book display.
- (e) Story Telling: Early readers like to read moral stories. During library period children can share the story they have read. Many of the students are willing to share the story which makes them read it carefully & silently.
- (f) Quiz: Students can be given some questions to find the answers from the set of the books provided to them in certain time limit. Answer should be found among one book from the set of books given. Questions can be formed by using different resources like Magazine, Yearbook, Encyclopedias, Dictionary etc.... This activity will force students to think for the best source to get the answer, in turn they will learn about type of information provided in different sources.

LIBRARY NOTEBOOK

Students can make a separate notebook for Library. This notebook can have library calendar, library rules and any other information related to library. Students can express their views about their favorite book or author in this. Students can also write book review for the books they have read. Librarians can provide the necessary guidance for this. The best reviews can be displayed on the boards for others to read.

LIBRARY PERIODS

Library orientation at the beginning of the academic year is necessary to make students aware of the variety of collection available in the library and location of it. School libraries are allotted with a weekly library period. During this period students can visit the library and go through library collection in deep. Open access is must to make them aware about library collection. Students get a chance to read reference books, magazines and any other resource which are restricted for taking away from the library. If the collection is good enough, children feel excited to choose a book. They also have the habit of sharing it with their friends. Thus, library period plays a significant role in making children aware of variety of books available in the library. This awareness helps them to select the book to borrow for reading at home.

Apart from reading, library period can also be utilized by librarians to teach children about different types of resources, how to locate them and how to find information within. At early stage most of the students get attracted to reading fiction. Promoting fiction as a reading material is the first step to inculcate reading habit in students at early age. Librarian can make them learn about non-fiction reading material. Encyclopedias and other reference books have got information arranged in a particular manner. Students of secondary section can be taught about the arrangement of information in the resource as well as ways to locate it. This knowledge will help them while using technical resources during their higher studies.

Library resources are used by children for doing their project work also. Librarians can educate students for finding the desired information in printed resources as well as through online resources. Guiding students to find the information in right way will help students in future also. Students can be taught about giving credit to the author or source of the information. Students can learn to give citations and making bibliography for the reference used by them.

CONCLUSION

Libraries vary with each other in terms of collection, manpower, availability of professional staff, funds, resources, infrastructure etc. Implementation of innovative practices can make it happen to make the library more useful and attractive place for reading, learning and achieving.

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Best Practices Offered by College Libraries: Western Mumbai

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ABSTRACT

The article highlighted on various Best Practices offered by College libraries of Western Mumbai like Best reader Award, formation of NDL club, Marketing of library services through Social Media, Book Bank Facility, Circulation of Newsletters, arranging various Competitions like Book review, Quiz Competition, Nlist Traning, Library orientation, Group Reading Session, digitization of question papers. These practices will helpful to attract more users towards library which results in increase overall library foot falls The study also shows that today's librarians are proactive and play important role in proving value added quality services to the library users in the digital age.

Keywords: Best Practices, Library Services, NAAC, College libraries, Western Mumbai

INTRODUCTION

The 'Best Practice" as means for continuous learning through sustainable innovations is familiar in the world of Business Management. In the recent year approach is being adopted in any fields including higher education. The practice qualifies to 'Best Practice' Status if it resulted in

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high value impact on any aspect of educational activity in an Institution. It is different from the standard practice in that it is value added standard practices. Best practice is depending on the viewer's perspective and time & context. Continual review and improvement of current practice become necessary to elevate it to the status of best practice. It enhances the Institutional effectiveness. It is different from the 'Standard Practice' in that it is value added standard practice. Again the best practice is depending upon the viewer's perspective, time & context. Continual review and improvement of current practice become necessary.

As per the Oxford dictionary Best Practices can be define as a way of doing something that is seen as a very good example of how it should be done and can be copied by other companies or organizations

Cambridge Dictionary, The Best Practices working method, or set of working methods, that is officially accepted as being the best to use in a particular business or industry.

Library and Information Science play an important role to support teaching & learning. Information communication technology has a great impact on the functioning of academic libraries due to ICT the user expectations from academic libraries have changed. The collection building and services offered to end users vary from past practices. To effectively meet the demand of the user's academic libraries need to identify and adopt good practices & benchmarks.

Need of Best Practices in the Libraries

- To satisfy the user demand.
- To increase the utilization of library resources.
- To identify the needs of the users.
- To Promote the Reading habits.
- To improve the quality of library services

LITERATURE REVIEW

The best practice is an approach or a Philosophy based on the desire for continuous learning and improvement. Libraries should established, promote, maintain and evaluate a range of quality services that support the college mission and goals. Developing best practices and implementing them at regular intervals will lead to improve overall functions of libraries and ultimately whole institution (Singh, Shivkumar 2017)

The best practices will help for improving quality of library services. This will create best image of the library & library profession in the society as well as in academic world. The adaptation of best practices should bridge the gap between library & user for maximum utilization of the resources. The development of any new research is based on the timely & accurate information given to the users, so the libraries must follow best practices. Every library must create own best Practices to creates its own image in the mind of students & society. It will help to students to look Librarian became as not only the Teacher but as Information finder. (Sathe, Vivek 2015)

OBJECTIVES

To find out various best practices offered by college libraries To find out the problem face by librarian while proving Best **Practices**

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is mainly focus on UG, Management, BEd & **Engineering College**

METHOD

The present study was done using the Survey method through well designed questionnaire. Total 20 Questionnaires were distributed to management, Engineering, Bed & UG colleges. Out of that 10 questionnaire were returned and it is use for data analysis. For data analysis simple percentile analysis has been used.

Study show that out of 10 colleges' total 7 colleges received NAAC A grade, 2 colleges A+ and one college received B grade. The entire 10 college librarian has completed the MLISc library Science Course and they also cleared NET/ SET eligibility Criteria only two librarian completed their PhD & MPhil. Study shows that all the librarians are well qualified.

It was found out of 10 libraries 6 librarians completed 10 yrs of services where as 3 librarians completed 7 yrs and one librarian has completed 27 yrs of huge services in the field of library Science.

Study revealed that out of 10 College libraries 9 libraries on an average 30-40 books lending per day where as engineering college library 200 books and issue /return per day. Its shows the engineering

college students are referring the library more as compare to other college library

Total 6 college libraries are 100% providing the library services like Book Lending, Reference Services, Current Awareness Service, where as 3 library are offering Reprographic service, Internet Facility & Book Bank Facility. Only one BEd college library is providing Practical teaching reference services in the library.

Best practices are known by all the college librarians, 80% libraries are introducing best practices every year, 20% libraries are not introducing the best practices every year.

BEST PRACTICES OFFERED BY COLLEGE LIBRARIES

- BEd College library has a collection for practice teaching reference where students are given the facility to use this collection for preparing lesson plans for practice teaching which is done in different schools.
- Engineering college library providing the Web Base access for e-resources, Students & Faculty attendance, Institutional Repositories on DSPACE, Daily records for books referred inside library. OPAC, Display for new arrivals etc.
- Management college librarian sending the daily News updates related to management subjects to management students
- Periodic Book displays to celebrate the days of national and international importance
- Indexing of print periodicals
- Special Series of Hands on Lectures on Internet Search Tactics, NDLI orientations, NLIST orientations to library users
- Creation & Updation of Library Blog regularly
- Online availability of question papers through QR Code.
- 100% open access to library collection for students.
- Federated search offered through OPAC to in-house collection like Action Research, CAI, Evaluation Projects and article database
- Assignments for students on Literature Search using Online and offline sources of Information
- ILL with other B.Ed. Libraries

- Best Library User Award to promote the reading habits
- Online Library CAS Bulletin
- Display of New Arrivals.
- Library Competitions like Book Review, Book Jacket Design, Poster Making, Quiz
- Screening of Educational Films
- Formation of NDLI club in the college and conducting the activities which will boost reading culture
- Purchasing books suggested by students.
- Group Reading Sessions
- Marketing of library Services through face book page and Library Blog
- Celebrating Vaachan Prerana Din with innovative ideas
- Donating the old library Books to other libraries
- Optimum Utilization of library space.
- Library Internship

Out of 10 libraries 9 libraries does not required any funding for providing Best Practices only one library required management funding for proving best practices.

50% libraries are facing the faculty co-operation problem while conducting the Best Practices, Lack of time 25% librarians and remaining 25% librarians are facing lack of fund, faculty co-operation, and student's cooperation issues while providing the Best Practices.

Outcomes of Best Practices

The all the colleges are implemented Best Practices and their outcome are as follows

- Collection is used effectively by students for lesson plan preparation.
- Good response from faculty & students for resources in terms of usages
- Students, Alumina keep updated themselves through library newsletter.
- Transaction of displayed books increases
- The students got motivated towards reading the books

CONCLUSIONS

In the digital era on one hand the rate of information creation is very high; other side user information demand has increased, the new generation is more techno savy, overall there is great impact of ICT on reading culture, but the above study show that our smart librarians are also very active LIS. They are providing the various creative best practices even facing lots of challenges. It is seriously help to attract the more no of users towards library as well as improve the quality of Library services.

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Re-Engineering Academic Library Services and Resources

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ABSTRACT

Today we are in a world of technology where the unique technology advancing day by day. The implementation of these technologies, in every sector is simplifying its dominance in this competitive age. We know that library science is no exception for this. For reducing the gap between user's expectations and actual library services there is need for re-engineering the library services. Providing multidimensional needs to the end number of users is the main objective of any libraries. For fulfilling these objectives libraries need rethinking on library issues and services as per the changing era. Traditional mode of library operation is in very limited primary. The reason behind it is the only combination of zero growth funding and rapid changes in pricing of information sources. There always is a need to adopt necessary changes in technology, human resources development; helps to increase the level of user's satisfaction. In this paper will highlights Reengineering of library, modern library services & resources, and needs & areas of Re-engineering for academic library.

Keywords: Re-engineering, College Library, Modern Library services

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INTRODUCTION

In the developing era, every organization is striving for updated and progressive techniques. The Total Quality Management, Six Sigma, and Re-engineering, etc. are the improvement techniques and can be applied in every steps of life. The main focus behind this improvement process is user's satisfaction. Re-engineering and improvement both are very similar concepts in nature. Re-engineering involve the improvement and designing in a new way. In the year 1990, the concept of reengineering was very popular in the business world and letter this concept is advantageous for various sectors including library. There is an extension of WWW i.e. World Wild Web from 1.0 to 2.0, 3.0, and 4.0 has a great impact on every field. These impacts bring significant changes to the library. Journey of library from traditional card system to modern digital issue-returns, there exists evidence that growth and success. This is possible because of adopting emerging technologies. Here, adoption is also one of the terms included in re-engineering.

THE CONCEPT RE-ENGINEERING

The process of re-engineering or redefining need arises when the old methodologies have proved ineffective. In 1990, the Michael hammers, defines this term in the business context. However, Hammer and Champy 1993, define, 'reengineering involved fundamental re-thinking and radical designing of business process to achieve dramatic improvement in critical measure of performance such as cost, services, and speed'. Letter, some progressive changes in business world found that, this term is also suitable and effectively applicable to re-structure the operation and provide library services, resources.

"Dr. S.R. Ranganathan conceived the Five Laws of Library Science in 1924 it was published in Ranganathan's classic book entitled Five Laws of Library Science in 1931. Five laws of Library Science are called the set of norms, precepts, and guides to good practice in librarianship". ² In fifth law he stated - Library is a growing organism. Every library needs to grow in terms of collection, products, technologies, users, staff, etc. in the course of time. It means changes and redevelopment is required from time to time.

In the chapter No. 2 of Shodhganga website, explore the topic of Re-engineering of college libraries, an author highlighted the definition

given by Sage (2014). According to him, Re-engineering is 'the application of technology and management science to the modification of existing systems, organizations, processes and product to make them more effective, efficient and responsive'.

In the year 2018, Bidarkar-Lehekar in her paper "Process of Re-engineering in a College Libraries" explores the concept of Reengineering. According to her, "Re-engineering not only means radical changes in the process but also it refers to explicitly designing of new processes".

ROLE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Taking into consideration, the significance of the re-engineering in libraries, it is essential to re-think on library issues for providing better library services to fulfil the multidimensional needs of the users. Academic libraries consist of the School library, College library, and University library. All three libraries are the backbone of the educational environment. The education journey is started from schooling; encourage students reading habits is the main objective of school libraries where college libraries help the students to elaborate on the teaching concepts by providing books and other information resources. In University, teaching is a co-operative endeavour. Where fulfilling the educational and research goal is the most challenging task of the university library.

The job of libraries not only limited for provide necessary services by acquiring, organizing documents for the study and research purposes but also there is a need to do proper redevelopment to compete the current era. An open access system, 24/7 library services, e-library services, etc. library services save the time of library users. Effective re-design services feed encourage and helpful to the students for their study and most probably in a research program.

"Data become information and Information become Knowledge". Knowledge is an important resource to improve organization behaviour, student learning, decision process, and enabling academician to improve their overall performance. Collecting, organizing, summarizing and synthesizing are the process of knowledge management. What is academic library? It is a knowledge organization. In the long back, it is very difficult to search data in Hugh collection today using single batten we can easily retrieve relevant data. But this process is difficult in organizing library materials and making them available to the users is

the most challenging task. Internet technologies encourage the students to learn beyond the textbooks; the students belonging to the current era are most active on the internet. They are very interested in learning new things and getting new knowledge.

Improvement in Human resources, library product and services are the main focus point in re-engineering the academic library. Educated manpower required to provide quality and effective services to the students.

A presently computerized change in library services and resources is needed at high speed.

AREAS OF RE-ENGINEERING IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

There are several major areas that need to be taken into consideration for re-engineering academic libraries. Such as Human Resources, E-resources, Library space, Learning Resources, etc. For identifying the major areas for re-engineering, SWOT analysis is become useful. LIS guide blog post on July 9, 2016, stated that "Strengths (S), Weaknesses (W) are considered to be an internal factor over which you have some measure control and Opportunity (O), Threats (T) are considered to be an external factor over which you have essentially no control. This analysis is the most renowned tool for audit and analysis of the overall strategic position of the library environment".3

There are different stem of libraries that are available. Their needs and vision are based on the profession. So as per the student's requirement the academic library services and resources have been differ. For this purpose, trained and expert teams need to be higher in order to precede the re-engineering process. The very first step of re-engineering of the academic library is to find out which areas require re-engineering; such as library facilities, library housekeeping operations, human resources, etc. Most of the academic libraries are still follow the manual housekeeping services. Identifying the current status of library operation is the main focused point in these processes.

The process of re-engineering emphasizes a strong relationship between the library and students who need the information and expertise. It also reflects the true nature of librarian work. The concept of an Embedded Librarian is a great example of this process of reengineering. This idea creates a new participatory model of research and learning.

In 2010, Nagarkar, Subhada in her paper on 'Embedded Librarian: a new role for library and information professionals' highlights the embedded librarianship concept. In this, she stated that, "Embedded librarianship not only focused on online learning resources, research needs but also offer an interesting and potential growing career opportunity for librarians to contribute directly to organizational goals".

A research is a very vast in nature vast and required time to get relevant information. Trained and expert librarians definitely overcome the student's burden to helping them in the research process. Many times librarians are face dilemma in choosing and selecting the sources. The librarian must have the proper knowledge of what kind of tools or resources to choose. The Librarian or library staff required basic research skills. Today there are various research platform were available on the internet. ICT environment librarians or library profession should try to keep up with the development. Changing library education is the foremost step.

There are various e-learning sources and resources made for easy learning. The following ICT tools make healthy learning and a timeconsuming library environment.

- Institutional Repository, Library portal where e-resources and e-services are readily available by using remote login facility;
- Online catalogue i.e. OPAC facilitates the discovery of library resources.
- Wi-Fi facility in libraries make easy to access of any information.
- Copy machine, Scanner, printer etc. are the secondary tools are always beneficiary to the students learning.
- While talking about library e-resources we never forget about the library security which will be easily possible using the CCTV, RFID, etc. security machines.
- Library traditional housekeeping operation needs a change today; by the adopting of automation software. Library management software such as KOHA, E-grathalaya, SLIM, etc make the Issue-return process easy and convenient.
- There are various databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, etc. are playing a crucial role to over the find out literature collection.

- Assistive technologies help the differently able person to learn and become educated. such as Kurzweil, Jaws, etc.
- The research management tools such as Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote, RefWorks, etc. are very much helpful for referencing and citing the information in the most accurate manner. They are essential in nature for managing reference
- Starting from data collection to the giving bibliography librarian role is important. ICT creates a new environment where data can be easily retrieved with the help of not only computer devises but also mobile devices as well. For example, PDA (Personal Digital Assistant), Clickers, etc. are the mobile computers where data can be easily gathered, transfer and share with a group of a participant at the same time.
- Using Web 2.0 tools such as Twitter, Facebook we can collect data via random sampling.
- · Apart from research help, there are various tools are helping to improve the learning and reading skills. Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation service where users can easily translate their education work, other related work to make understanding easy. For checking grammatically mistake Grammarly is one of the best language tools; using this app we are able to detect the potential grammar, spelling, punctuation, word choice, and style mistakes in writing.
- A Turnitin, Urkund, etc. are the plagiarism detection software that helps to keep data safe and maintain authenticity.

CONCLUSION

Academic Libraries is very significant in education and overall students development. There are necessary changes require in each and every sector in the society. Today, libraries have realised it and we accept that if we want to fulfil the user's needs, we need to develop a new paradigm for information services and resources provision.

The successful implementation of re-engineering will help the academic library as well any other type of library to increase the overall performance and resulted in maximum users and staff satisfaction. Re-engineering is a continuous process and efforts; resulted the reducing the cost and time. Lastly herewith I conclude that as a library professional we need maintained library environment flexible as per the changing era.

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Re-Designing Education College Library: A Makeover Journey 2011 -2020

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ABSTRACT

Present paper recounts the journey of St. Teresa's Institute of Education library from an unorganised storehouse of books to a well-organised learning centre equipped with variety of educational resources. Aim of the paper is to convince the fellow professionals that with positive mind set, desire to work towards user satisfaction, creative thinking towards library services and facilities, no change is impossible even for solo librarians!

Keywords: Library Makeover, College Library, Library Administration, Solo Librarian

INTRODUCTION

Library is backbone of an academic institution. If managed properly, information, knowledge and research findings generated can be preserved and reutilised systematically laying foundation for new research and developments. With changing teaching learning styles, diversity in students' information needs, multidisciplinary areas of research, developments in publishing industry, availability of modern technical environment, libraries are changing to suit contemporary requirements. Physical libraries with print collection are shifting towards fully automated and partially digital libraries. Present paper demonstrates makeover journey of author's college library

ABOUT THE ST. TERESA'S INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION (STIE)

St. Teresa's Institute of Education is a pioneering Christian Minority, Teacher Education Institution affiliated to the University of Mumbai with intake capacity of 50 students per year. The college is instrumental in creating competent and compassionate teachers. The institution works steadily towards its motto of 'Excellence in Education'. The philosophy of the college is guided by the sublime principles of St. Teresa of Avila, the foundress of the Congregation of the Carmelite Religious (CCR). St. Teresa's Institute of Education has been re-accredited in its 3 rd cycle (2016) with an 'A' grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

STIE LIBRARY IN 2020

College has its resourceful and spacious library located on the ground floor of the institutional building. Library supports the teaching learning and research programs conducted in the institute with its rich and varied collection.

The collection mainly comprises of books, reports, references sources and journals on subjects like Teacher Education, Psychology, Management, Research Methodology, Statistics, Religion, Values and Ethics. The library services are automated with iSLIM Library Management Software. iSLIM is used comprehensively for OPAC, Report Generation, Library Transaction, etc. CCTV Surveillance, Barcode and QR code technologies are implemented in the library. Library has subscribed NLIST databases through which users will have access to e-resources comprising of 6,000+ e-journals and 31,35,000+ e-books. All the staff members and students are provided with individual User IDs and Passwords ensuring 24*7 accesses to NLIST Resources. Frequently college stands among top 10 users of NLIST throughout the country. It has ranked 6th among top performing NDLI club as per Feb 2020. STIE Library has turned into a happening place with strong digital footprints through its Facebook page, Blog and YouTube Channel with many followers.

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STIE Library in 2010

Library did not have professional librarian during the period April 2009-December 2010. In January 2011 after appointment of new solo librarian, the status of the library was studied and understood over a period of 3 weeks. Stock verification was conducted which was followed by a user survey in first week of February 2011.

COHESIVE FINDINGS OF THE ENTRY POINT STUDY, SURVEY AND STOCK VERIFICATION

- Post of the librarian was vacant for more than a year, with absence of professional library staff, full library was turned into whole mess with complete absence appropriate library administration, transaction, shelving system etc.
- Newly added collection during the period April 2009- December 2010 was lying in the unpacked boxes.
- The lifeline of library, library software was inactive; data entry done by unprofessional staff was incomplete with innumerable mistakes and errors
- Generating any statistical reports of collection, transaction, library dues was impossible.
- There was no signage system in the library
- There was no provision to mention due date on the book, hundreds of high demand books were overdue since few months.
- Thousands of books were non-traceable or misplaced.
- Many spine labels were difficult to read.
- Some book cards were missing or over with no space for new entries.
- Students suggestions were never taken into consideration while collection development of library.
- Internal examination question papers were not available through library.
- Several papers were lost from university question paper files.
- Journal Transaction was almost 0
- Library Footfall was negligible.

- Authority file was not maintained to know the past decisions taken on important issues.
- Books acquired after January 2009 were not classified and catalogued.
- Frequently used in-house collections like action research, computer assisted lessons, evaluation projects were not catalogued and classified making its tracing and retrieval time consuming or impossible.
- Other than text-books, most of the collection was unavailable for home lending under the tag 'Reference Material'
- Book Circulation was very less.
- Shabby racks were full of out of syllabus, torn and physically damaged books.
- It was difficult to know the titles of the bound books on the shelves.
- There was no provision to showcase the new collection and journals.
- Finding the key of precise cupboard and tracing specific title from it was tedious or impossible task.
- Reprography and internet facility was not available.
- There was complete absence of library activities which could have attracted the readers or encouraged the reading culture.

Since February 2011, the systematic planning and continuous comprehensive efforts were made over the years towards making library an inviting place with the following objectives.

- To make your library as a most happening place
- · Reaching out the unreached
- To promote usage
- To increase circulation increase footfall'
- To maximize services
- To give users self-direction It resulted into drastic makeover of the institutional library making it ready to support education 2020

PLANNING, DIVISION OF WORK AND IMPLEMENTATION

Urgent need to recreate and reorganise the library was recognised and it was put forth the management and Library Committee. Massive amount of work was needed to be done for library to restart functioning systematically which was challenging for any solo librarian. Hence, each of all 100 students devoted 18 hours of community work for library reorganisation as per resolution passed in Library Committee Meeting.

- 1. Systematic and structured principal plan was drafted with 10 major subtasks involved. Core flowchart for library reorganisation is prepared.
- 2. 10 teams of students were formed with one team leader of each and subtasks were allotted
- 3. Classroom session was conducted for whole class demonstrating overall workflow, mandates of physical book processing, cataloguing, classification and shelving order.
- 4. Practical demonstration was conducted for each team pertaining to allotted subtask to explain the respective workflow and flowcharts. Students' queries were resolved.
- **5.** Required stationary is procured and distributed to the teams as per task requirement. 2 computers and printer were arranged.
- 6. Plan was systematically executed in 6 days with 5 teams (50 Students) working at a time. Each student devoted 3 days with 6 hours a day for library reorganisation.

Tasks Accomplished in February 2011

- Cupboards, Shelves, Locks and Keys were systematic labelled and numbered
- Existing accessioned library collection was reorganized in classified manner.
- Physical re-processing of entire collection with spine labels and book slip is done.
- Titles are put on spine of bound books making recognition of books easy.
- Damaged books were separated from the main collection.

Post reorganisation Various Reports Generated and Actions Taken

Since 1973, book withdrawal was not done. Following reports were generated after systematic stock verification and appropriate actions were taken after consulting the library committee.

	Reports Prepared	No. of Documents	Actions taken
1	Damaged books	295	written off
2	Misplaced/Lost books	573	Essential Books (193) were re- procured
3	Out of Syllabus Books	1235	Withdrawn (1 copy/ title is preserved)
4	Withdrawn books	1719	Entries done in accession register

Accessioning left-over collection

Gradually retrospective cataloguing of books is finished which was followed by systematic Cataloguing, Classification and Chronological/ Classified organisation of following un-accessioned material in the library

- Library Administration Files
- 600 Computer Assisted Instruction CDs
- 650+Action Research
- 100+Evaluation Projects
- 565 Bound Volumes
- 475 Donated Books
- 100+Reports
- 51PhD Theses and Dissertations.
- 476 Teaching Aids

Physical/Infrastructural Additions made in the library

• Book Trolley for easy and speedy shifting of book during stock verification and retrospective barcoding.

- Special Cupboards for staff research projects and other reports
- Library Grooved Board, New Arrivals Cupboard, Specially designed Journals Cupboard, Library Notice Boards to showcase the library collection and activities
- Redesigned Library tickets and book cards to get complete details of book and user.
- Students Computer Terminals with internet
- Reactivation of inactive Library Software The following table is speaks about the positive changes in the library over a period of 10 years

	2010	2020
College Intake Capacity (Yearly Student Strength)	100 (1 year B.Ed.)	50 (2 Year B.Ed.)
Total Number of Books	7657	12030
% of Peer Reviewed/ Refereed/ International Journals to total Subscription	0	48
Digital Resources		
CD & DVDs	250	500
Databases and Consortia Subscription	No	Yes NLIST
Number of withdrawn Documents	0	678
Accessioned/Catalogued Collection		
Periodical Bound Volumes	0	674
Theses, Dissertations	0	51
Action Research	0	600
Evaluation Projects	0	93
Computer Assisted Lessons	290	993
Reports	0	114

	2010	2020
Average Transactions		
Transaction/Day	Not Documented	9
Journals/Day	Not Documented	3
Library Footfall/Day	4	42
ILL MoUs with other Institutions	0	4
Library Membership/Year	74	123
Book Bank Beneficiaries/Year	11	40

Over the years continuous comprehensive efforts were made to upgrade the library, as a result following goals are attained.

- Staff research projects and publications are added in library collection.
- Automation of circulation system is done.
- Barcoding of entire collection is completed.
- Teaching Aids of History, Mathematics, Science and English Method are Classified, Catalogued and Database is prepared for quick retrieval.
- Retrospective cataloguing is completed.
- OPAC and WebOPAC are created.
- NLIST Consortia Membership for E-Resources is taken and USER IDs and Passwords are created for all staff and students.
- Comprehensive periodic library orientation programs are commenced with library tour and hands-on OPAC demo for every new batch of students.
- Anywhere anytime personalised acess to library catalogue through blog, and library webpage
- Question Paper are made available through QR Code

Attempts for Inculcation of Reading Habits

• 100% open access system is initiated in the library.

- Maximum collection is made available for home lending (Exceptions CDs, Question paper Files, PhD Theses)
- Organisation Book Exhibitions, Quarterly Fourth Friday New Arrivals Displays, Thematic Displays to celebrate days of National and International importance are initiated.
- Organization of library activities such as inclusion of regular library period in the timetable, Educational Movie Screenings during library week
- Competitions such as Easy writing, Quiz, Activities like Chart making, Book reviews are bloomed with the time which turned library into a happening place.
- Annual Best Library User award is started to encourage the readers.

Alterations for Better Library Management

- Suggestion forms and suggestion box is made available in the library for students and staff to make library more user oriented.
- Online book purchasing is preferred for 'on demand purchasing' and more user centric collection development with emphasis on buying book suggested by staff and students.
- Library catalogue is made one stop destination by merging and networking following databases of in-house resources into it.
 - 1. Action Research
 - Computer Assisted Lessons
 - **Bound Volumes**
 - Print Journal Articles
 - **Evaluation Projects**
 - 6. Teaching Aids

Federated search is made possible to get bibliographic information about all the available resources on the concerned topics.

• Student representatives are included in library advisory committee.

Amendments for Maximum Utilisation of Resources

• Subscription of duplicate copies of journals and titles available through OPEN Access or NLIST is terminated and instead subscription for new titles is started.

- Inter Library Loan collaborations are done with five libraries for staff and researchers.
- Library reading room is made available for D.Ed. sessions, exhibitions and seminars while B.Ed. students are on internship.
- Free membership for library reading is offered to staff of institutions in the campus, MA Distance Education Students and Convent sisters, STIE Ex-students.
- External membership for home lending is made open for general public with minimum library deposit and fees.
- Laptop and mobile charging points were made available to students.
- Personalised library and reference services are offered through Emails and What's App to staff and students

Being connected with users and society, Being relevant to changing user needs

- Regular updating of library Blog: http://stie73library.blogspot.com with posting book reviews by students, photos and posts about library activities.
- YouTube Channel of library having several videos about information literacy and accessing various databases.
- Library webpage promoting Open Access with a detailed list of authentic open access resources with active links, Subscribed database, digital question papers and events gallery ensuring anywhere anytime and personalised access to library up to some extent
- College Facebook page showcasing positive stories of college and library activities reported with all details, photos and videos
- Library became instrumental in arranging Seminars, webinars, talks and workshops for students and staff.

NEW SERVICES INITIATED

• Article Indexing Service for print Journal subscription.

Print journals had nearly 0% circulation. Article indexing database helps to trace and retrieve the papers on required topics quickly through print journals and bound volumes. It resulted in increased print journal transaction by teachers and MA students.

- Professional Human Resource Development by providing training MLISc interns of Mumbai and SNDT Universities
- Extension Activities for staff, parents and students of sister concerns through NDLI orientations, Book Displays.
- · Outreach Programs through national and institutional webinars conducted for academicians.
- Value added Sessions for B. Ed trainees on NLIST & NDLI Orientations, E- Information Literacy, Citation Management, Database Search, etc.

FUTURE PLANS FOR 2020-21

- To start Electronic Information Literacy certificate course for teacher trainees.
- To assist in making institutional website and library web page more comprehensive.
- Helping teachers in preparing Citation Profiles.
- Making of STIE Archive
- STIE Open Access Portal
- Arranging Virtual Book Discussion, Author Talk, Virtual Book Exhibitions
- Providing Virtual Reference Service from library web page.
- Making library webpage more interactive and knowledge rich which can act as an Information Gateway for teacher education.
- · Collection development with E-Books in Education and for competitive examinations preparation such as TET, SET NET PET Bed. Common Entrance Examination etc.

POST PANDEMIC CHALLENGE FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

• Institutional libraries play very important role in academics. Staff and administration should be made aware prerequisites and technology needed in place for proper functioning of the institutional library. During and post pandemic era, digital library will play crucial role. But we lack sufficient infrastructure. National initiative have been started in that direction but still they are inadequate. We have to remain dependent on in-house sources and internal material. Now

- in the age of online teaching learning without technology most of the services are not possible,
- Huge funds will be required to raise competent knowledge infrastructure and becoming self-sufficient will be a big challenge for college libraries.

FEW RECOMMENDATIONS

- Part of college library budget should be given to university library and in return university library should subscribe databases of journals and all subject books and provide free access to the college users from aided and non-aided colleges.
- All colleges should make their catalogue WEBOPAC for better ILL possibilities.
- University library should conduct periodic meetings with its all affiliated college librarians to address and brainstorm on professional issues, challenges, possible solutions and to pass out required resolutions.
- University being a parent body should remain responsible in providing access to its resources like databases, plagiarism checker software, data analysis tools, grammar checker software etc. to all its affiliated colleges.

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Academic Libraries and Challenges of Librarianship in New Era

Miss Jyoti Suresh Suryawanshi*

ABSTRACT

In this paper writer focuses on various factors of librarians role in new Teaching-learning environment system. This paper is discussed about emerging concepts of e-resources', requirement in libraries, users demand, technical issues related to new concepts, librarians competencies in Teaching- Learning Environment to satisfy users. This paper covers topic about required various skills to updation of Librarianship, to handle inside and outside parts of Electronic resource management factors discussed in this article.

Keyword: E-resources, librarian, Library, Teaching-learning Environment

INTRODUCTION

The "library" word is feels like ourthodox concept in new digital world of information generation and information utilization in technology based education system. Education for students and information for users is concise concepts in emerging technology based teaching -learning environment. To do something for better and best to satisfied users groups of education system is continuous challenging task for librarian. Now a day's academic libraries are forcefully motivated to

maintain syllabus related Print collection, as well as e-Books, E-journals, e-databases, audio- visuals, and virtual connection of E-resources is also required. Digital information services are very essential for each library in education system in modern age. Impact of these entire things is naturally on library professional practice. Challenges are to complete all expectations of modern users is a complicated task and managerial responsibility of the librarian too. The role of librarian is become very challenging in the technology based learning environment. To maintain library with various technology based reading and study material is emerging system of library in teaching learning environment. ERM (Electronic Resource management) is also important part of librarians practice in digital learning environment. ERM practices and techniques involved in the investigation, selection, acquisition, licensing, access, maintenance, evaluation, retention, and preservation of electronic resources of a library. Various competencies are necessary to manage E-Resource in Library. Need of various skills to handle, vendors, aggregators, agencies and superior body of system.

TRADITIONAL LIBRARIES VS MODERN LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT: **ROLE OF LIBRARIAN**

Librarian plays various roles in transformation of traditional library system to technology based library system. In New technology based Teaching -learning environment librarians faces challenges with various issues to implement it in library system. Traditional librarianship is related to books Selection, acquisition accession, classification, cataloguing, dissemination and storage is the work string of library collection development in libraries. In automation of library system searching perfect software to provide better services to library users is also not so enough effective to attract users to library. Uses of various technologies in library like security, circulation, assess and retrieval with best software, notification technology in library is also not so effective to attract users toward the library. New ways to attract and to satisfy library users, educational libraries turns towards new methodology of e-recourses subscription model. In technology based learning environment traditional string of work of librarianship is become outdated. In emerging e-study method of learners, online lectures, e-assignments, e-study materials' and virtual classroom are the components of e-Learning Environment. To satisfy such user groups'

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librarian has must be very skillful with competencies to handle such new challenges with excellence practices to prove his profession. Traditional and technology based both study material has becomes essential and compulsory to libraries of education system.

LIBRARIAN ROLES IN TEACHING LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Modern age is age of global information is feels near of us. With using better technology enhancement tools, everyone can be archive and access the global information very easily. But search of best required and retrieval of information only possible when perfect guide is available, and Librarian is the only one professional personnel who is help to such researchers those who search information globally. In a global information age selection of relevant information for academic users is a challenging task of library personnel. Librarian is provides global, adequate and effective study material to its users through a single string in the library. e. g. e-resources packages, e-consortia subscription **E- resources includes** – E- Journals, E-Books, Full-Text databases, indexing & abstracting database, referencing Databases, Numeric & statistical databases, E-Images, E-audio /Visual resources

TECHNOLOGY BASED TEACHING- LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: LIBRARIAN ROLES AS FOLLOWS

Librarian do following steps before to starts E-resources service in the library system.

- (a) Investigator:-.in role of investigator, librarian start to search information about new trends of online journals, e-Books packages, vendors, aggregators, funding agencies, consortium packages to implementation for better result on users demand. Make phone calls, E-mails, online searching of related material, contact with aggregators, communicate with other colleges to know the feedback of their subscribed packages and experiences. All these factors are important to academic librarian to select best option for students and staff.
- **(b) Selection:** after investigation of various educational E-Resource packages, there is important task of academic library personnel is selection of perfect one E-Recourses package. This is very difficult and challenging task for librarian because of various issues is

covered under this part. Various points are related to confirmation of relevant package for library. E. g. Availability of funds, manpower support, time management are basic factors should be covered before selection of e-resources packages in library. Selection is based on covered subject areas, availability of existing technology equipments in library, manpower, subscription period, cost of package, service facility and policy, licensing matter, copyright matter, login types, downloading facility, storage facility, renewals conditions, updating methodology

- (c) Decision Maker: to check all related content like license issues. downloading facility, perpetual access methodology, statistical report generations, subscription methodology, storage facility, study of all these factors is very important to take decision to purchases the e-resources model in library system.
- (d) Library Manager: librarian plays an important role in investigation, selection and implementation of package of E-Resources at Library environment. To implementation of selected program in library need of communication with all level, like upper level to subordinate level. Librarian manages Money, machines, Manpower, place and subscription related issues of selected package to implement new program in library system. To manage such program librarian must have negotiation skills and Professional attitude towards the service.
- (e) Networking manager: to provide E-resources service in library, management of network is essential for continuous flow of online information. To check internet connectivity and server connectivity of online e-resources, proxy server connectivity, various layers of networking, e. g LAN, WAN, VPN, DSL, assess management tools, server access management such all types of knowledge is also important to librarian to manage E-Resource service the in library.
- (f) Business manager: librarian should have the proper information of available funds, expected expenditure and negotiable price. Before purchases a new model of E-Recourses in library system, librarian should think about no profit - no loss -but best use of e-resources policy should be apply as better service in less funds. Some issues like licensing, arbitration and auto renewal handled by the librarian as Business manager.

- (g) Educator and Facilitator:- this is important task of librarian to become as educator and facilitator of students and staff in new era. To search syllabus related E Book best Publisher and vendor, to study of their policy and total investment issues helps to student in e learning environment.
- (h) Knowledge Manager:- after starting any e-resource service in library, main task of librarian is to collect feedback of existing- e-services of library for improvement in future policy. This is the purpose that librarian become as knowledge manger and collect information about syllabus Content, users database, downloading statistics, users statistics, use statistics to know the ROI (retune of Investment) for renewal policy matters. As knowledge manager, Librarian communicate with library staff, teaching staff, students and superior persons of organization and supplier to share knowledge experience for effective use of e-resources. Email, SMS, and other methods of communication is used by the librarian to know the effectiveness of E-services.

PRACTICES TO HANDLE SOME ISSUES OF E-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS

- Technical issues:- librarian should be skillful to handle technical factors like availability of related content in market, authentication, hardware software capability, storage and maintenance issues of e-resources.
- Functionality and reliability issues: librarian should know about search and retrieval functionality of subscribed e-resources, integration, interface with system, reliability and availability, time and access, terms and conditions of subscribed service.
- Vendor's service issues: before start e-service in library, librarian should know about training and trials facility of the E-recourse service as well data security and archiving policy, statistical reporting, support system and notification facility of suppler/vendor.
- Supply issues: some issues like purchasing rules, price, Access, maintenance, cancellation rights, and types of access e. g. Single or multiple users should know better way
- Licensing issues: librarian should verify about standards, refunds, fair use provision, period of agreement, governing laws of policy holder/ Supplier.

REQUIRED SKILL FOR LIBRARIAN IN E- RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- 1. Managerial skill
- 2. Communication skill
- **3.** Presentation skill
- 4. Customer skill
- 5. Costumer service skill
- **6.** Commitment to lifelong learning
- 7. Evaluation and assessment skill
- 8. Soft skill

CONCLUSION

There are various issues and challenges found in academic libraries in context of modern technology based Teaching –Learning environment. There are various issues and models is increasing day by day in field of education system and obviously in library system too. To overcome challenges librarian should be very confident with continuous learning for upcoming knowledge in librarianships practice is essential. Always be ready and curious to find subject knowledge of practice to implement a new program in the library.

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Information Literacy in the Digital Era

Pratibha Pandey*

ABSTRACT

Information literacy in the digital era is gaining importance these days as users need to be made aware of different academic products apart from their day-to-day needs. Information literacy is playing an important role in educating the patrons of libraries on various information resources and help them in searching for information using modern tools; how, what and where to search information and how to retrieve information and how to compare the retrieved information and how to use it. Information literacy is becoming the need of the day because it helps us to use skills in finding the information and using it efficiently. Technological skills help in great way to use modern libraries as a gateway of information resources.

Keywords: Information literacy, Information literacy skills, Libraries. Role of Librarians

INTRODUCTION

Information Literacy evolved in the 19th century as medium of library instruction. In 1886 Melvil Dewey stated the importance of student visits accompanied by their teachers to academic libraries as well as the importance of studying manuals. During 80s and 90s Information Literacy was implemented widely with the introduction of

computer networks. National Forum of Information Literacy in 1989 and the Institute for Information Literacy in 1998 was founded to solve problems and to make effective and efficient decisions regarding use of Information.

Jeremy Shapiro and Shelly Heghes (1996) Define information literacy as "As new liberal art that extend from knowing how to use computers and access information to critical refection on the nature of information itself. Its technical infrastructure and its social. cultural and philosophical context and impact."

According to Bruce Information Literacy is stated as "a key characteristic of the lifelong learner- strongly connected with critical and reflective thinking"

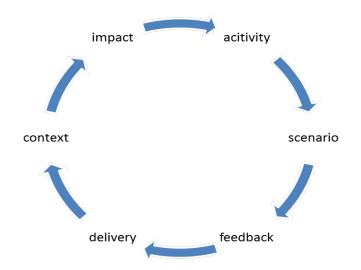
Information Literacy is the ability to collect, organize, filter and evaluate the information in an effective way and to derive valid opinions based on the results. The information literacy has been used as collective term covering all or several of literacies like Computer literacy, digital literacy, information technology literacy, network literacy, oral literacy, internet literacy, reading literacy etc.

Libraries are adopting information literacy programs through tutorials, programs and courses concerning best practices and guidelines.

DEVELOPMENT OF WBI (WEB BASED INSTRUCTION)

Many technological advances and the introduction of www by Berners Lee and Internet have broadened the possibilities of information dissemination. Web based instruction is an effective educational method offering enriching experience for the learners. Web based instruction is delivered through electronic mediums so it can be easily upgraded and shared. Information Literate Librarians are greatly adopting and endorsing technological applications in order to upgrade their services and serve the users effectively. The most attractive feature of WBI is the use of multimedia techniques adopted for the presentation of the educational material as well as other sources of information. "Brown and Volts have identified six elements which require implementation of instructional methodology and design namely activity, scenario, feedback, delivery, context and impact.

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Six Elements of instructional methodology and design

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION LITERACY

The libraries are called heart of an Institution so they should focus on every aspect of information literacy programmes. Information Literacy Programmes in libraries has two target audiences. First one is Fresher's who are joining libraries to satisfy their information needs. Another one are advanced students who require skills to cater to research information needs. The information literacy programmes of libraries focuses on training the students to use effectively print and electronic sources of information and make them independent and self reliant so that they can identify their information need and use effective strategies to use the information retrieved.

Role of Librarians in usage of Information Literacy skills

The librarians are facing greater challenge as they have to keep them updated about various technological advances and understand their impact on information retrieval techniques. The staff should be able to understand importance of information literacy. Information literate people are able to make well-informed decisions in every phase of life. They are positive minded people who are a great resource in themselves and inspire others.

Why Information Literacy is the need of the day?

- For becoming independent lifelong learner it is important to learn information Literacy skills.
- Information Literacy is important to understand copyright issues and ownership issues of information.
- Students should be made aware of author's right.
- Information Literacy helps in closing the gap between the Information rich and information poor.
- Libraries need to evolve from information repositories to dynamic gateway of information resources.
- Libraries are playing the important role of partners for information literacy programs.
- The librarians must be proficient in various technological advance mediums as well as they should collaborate with teachers to install information literacy skills in students.
- It is also a great prerequisite for librarians to keep up with the developments in Telecommunications, Information Storage and Retrieval and computer applications.

Dimensions of Information Literacy Programmes in Academic Libraries

- To train the students to use effectively the Internet.
- To make them aware of various web resources.
- To train them in using various search techniques.
- To establish a direct bond between library user and librarians.
- To explain the importance of bibliographical citations.
- To create confidence in librarians about communicating and instructing the library users.

The Librarians of today need to enhance their ICT skills to survive in the competitive world.

Requisites for successful implementation of Information Literacy

The following requisites need to be followed for successful implementation of Information Literacy programmes

- Support from the authorities to implement Information Literacy programmes.
- Requirement of additional staff members.
- There is a need to increase the availability of Library Resources.
- Focus on Computer support service.
- To acknowledge the role of Library staff by faculty.
- To invent techniques for information retrieval.
- Skills for evaluating Information retrieved from various sources.
- To be able to adopt new technological advancements.

Problems in implementing Information Literacy Programme

The following are some of the problems faced while implementing Information Literacy Programme

- · Lack of resources needed to organize Information Literacy Programmes.
- No guidelines from the government regarding implementation of Information Literacy Programme.
- No model curriculum for information Literacy.
- Librarians are busy in their routine work.
- Shortage of funds for conducting workshops/seminars for upgrading information literacy skills of Librarians and Library users.
- Conducting surveys and studies to know the impact of Information Literacy Programmes.
- Library professionals should be encouraged by the authorities to attend seminars, workshops and training programmes.

CONCLUSION

The libraries and the librarians need to be efficient in adopting new techniques of finding information that would help in retrieving the right information. Librarians can adopt web blogging to inform their clients about new services and technologies. Library blog can become an effective medium of informing users about collection of libraries and capabilities of library staff. It will highlight upcoming events and will promote library resources. New users will also join

library through library blog sites. In the present era librarians are acting as online information managers and providers. By keeping themselves updated about new technological advances they are making their parent organization capable of successful implementation of Information Literacy Programmes and thus creating importance of Information Literacy in the digital era.

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Edited by **Dr. Shakuntala S. Nighot**



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FOREWORD

"Google can bring you back 100,000 answers, a librarian can bring you back the right one."

Neil Gaiman

The digital world has changed the way we survive. Today, every walk of life is touched by the mark of digitalization. It has brought about a far-reaching transformation in the working of contemporary libraries. In fact, the digital era has been the moral fiber of the progress in Information and Communication Technology. The techno - savvy activities and services have enabled the library personnel and libraries to move along with the times. The libraries of the present and future have to gratify the necessities of the users of Google generation and more recently the millennial generation

So then what is the role of Library 2020 and Librarians 2020? In the year 2020 just like whole education society, librarianship 2020 has also taken a great leap so as to reform the libraries today as Gen Next libraries.

In terms of librarianship then, what are the traits that a scholastic librarian today, should possess to be thriving in their profession and in serving their users?

Benjamin Franklin is an incomparable role model for librarians. According to him, there is a proposed list of virtues for the Gen Next Librarians. These virtues can be used as a tool to guide librarians for self-improvement in the 21st century, though they aren't limited to that purpose.

21st century librarians they need to be focused. **Passion is the soul of the Techno – Savvy Librarians. They** understand the creative

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process and engage it to solve problems of screen-agers. They have a plethora of skills and ideas to share with their colleagues. They need to be curious i.e. to **be comfortable not having the answers, but strongly desire to find them.** In this digital world of knowledge they should not be too serious but as the saying goes "Let my playing be my learning, and my learning be my playing." These are virtues that are hopefully widely shared across the profession. These should serve as a guide for development as skilled personnel.

Librarians are the backbone of all institutions. In today's world they need to keep themselves abreast of the happenings in the digital world. Hence, all digital librarians should have thorough knowledge of the apps and the various online resources. The college library will always be an essential trait mark of higher learning, on condition that the study resources students need and the place to peruse them. But the future is digital, and iPads are a great way to link the gap between traditional libraries and the developing world of e-reading.

Librarians in the 21st century need to be vibrant and booming. They can enthuse persons but can also be used across the library community as a model for distinction in librarianship. Librarians in the present day and in the future will persistently need to be re-tooling and reinventing themselves. And motivating themselves for enhancement is the approach that portrays a Gen Next Librarian.

Dr. Sr. Tanuja Waghmare







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We extend our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to all those who contributed towards producing this intellectual work. This book contains the papers contributed to national webinar Education Gen Next: Perspectives, Opportunities and Challenges, which has been a grand success with 3667 registered participants from more than 7 countries and almost from all states of India. To the delegates who participated, your presence was valuable to us! This overwhelming response and success was a result of cooperation, efforts and inputs received from many people.

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Dr. Jayashree Shinde

Director, TLC, Dept. of Educational Technology, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai

Keynote Address: Education GenNext: Why and How?

Mr. Viral Dedhia

Founder, Director, EdFly Learn

Tools & Guidelines for Effective online Teaching

Dr. Sandhya Khedekar,

Principal, GES College of Education, Sangamner

Expert Session 1: Effective Use of Technology Tools in Academics

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Dr. Sarika Sawant

Assistant Professor, SHPT School of Library Science, *SNDT Women's University*, Mumbai.

Expert Session 1: Enhancing Visibility of Researchers through Academic Social Platforms

Dr. Saptarshi Ghosh

Associate Professor, Dept. Library & Information Science, North Bengal University, Darjeeling

Expert Session 3: Paradoxical Betweenness in Academic Endeavours and Research Metrics

Dr. Gopakumar V.

University Librarian, Head: Dept. of Libray & Information Science, Goa University

Expert Session 4: Citation Management to Avoid Blame of Plagiarism: A practical Session

Dr. Indu Garg

Former Head of Dept. of Education, University of Mumbai **Valedictory Address**

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Dr. Sr. Tanuja Waghmare,
Principal,
St. Teresa's Institute of Education.















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ABOUT THE BOOK

Pandemic 2020 forced us to rethink and recreate academic libraries. Utility and functions of library are changed significantly and permanently. Teaching Learning is shifted to online mode so academic libraries also should extend the online services to continue with the mission of supporting leaching and learning. To meet changing, emerging needs of education society, academic libraries have to gear up and embrace the needed technology. Integration of subjects and curated open E resources are making the knowledge accessible through technological solution at fingertips. Automated and Electronic libraries have to overcome all limitations, to expand user's horizon in learning thereby making available enormous information. Creative & innovative thinking towards library is needed to achieve this goal.

Libraries will have to build a good digital collection. It has to be ready to handle high traffic of digital resources and users. The way information will be made available and provided is will also be changing. To prepare for new functionality, recreation of libraries is necessary. Libraries will have to be revised and remodeled to gear up to changing need of the users and parent institutions.

To address the paradigms shift in Education and knowledge society, to provide forum for brainstorming on various issues related to present and future Education system, to help and equip education functionaries with the required 21st century Education skills, to upgrade and to facilitate progress in the education system, a National Webinar was organized by St. Teresa's Institute Education on 19th and 20th May 2020. Papers included in this book are the selected research papers, literature reviews, conceptual papers, and case studies

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contributed by various academicians and librarians across India to the National webinar Education GenNext under the subtheme Libraries GenNext: Perspectives, Opportunities and challenges. Authors have expressed their intellectual thoughts and findings on following subtopics.

- Open Educational Resources
- Knowledge Management with ICT, Artificial Intelligence, Automated-Digital-Online Libraries
- Innovative library services with M- Applications, Social Networking
- E-Information Sources and Best practices in Changing Era, Digital Information Literacy
- Modern Trends and Policies in Library
- · Professional Stress
- · Research and Information Ethics
- Future and Present Challenges in Librarianship
- Reading Culture, Information Need and Use,

Dr. Shakuntala Nighot







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Topic: A Study on an Impact of ICT (Information Communication Technology) on Library Management

Kajal Hasmukhbhai Patel*

ABSTRACT

In today's world, in the era of information overloads. Colleges and schools libraries are mesh-up with databases. To maintain databases emerged as a big concern for them. In library science, where now online journals, research papers and articles playing a major role in comparison to offline hardbound book, journals etc. It's a challenge to Librarian to deal with and to maintain a smooth handling of online database, its record keeping, Account maintenance, etc. Emergence of ICT (Information Communication Technology) in library science is working like a game changer in first look. But, through this research, an indepth study was carried to study an impact of ICT on various dimensions of library science. Objective: To study an impact of ICT (Information Communication Technology) on task processing time. Research methodology: Qualitative study. Data collection method: In-depth Interview. Sample unit: Librarian. Sample Size: 5 Librarians, Sampling Area: North-Gujarat. Conclusion: ICT having a significant impact on various task handlings and work efficiencies of Librarians. Librarians were highly satisfied with





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the usage of ICT software's. Managerial implication: Findings of this research papers may enlighten the usage of new technologies in the field of Library science. Further scope: The findings of this research can be useful to improve service quality of Library Science Management.

Key words: ICT (Information Communication Technology), Qualitative study and Library Science.

INTRODUCTION

Now a day information is most valuable thing in the world. Information is a commodity wealth & product. Information technology has transformed the whole world into a global village with a global economy which is increasingly dependent on the creative management, services and distribution of information ICT has been more essential need to progress in the life of a nation during the 21st century in addition to basic human needs. ICT may be defined as technology which is used to store, progress & communicate the required information on demand or in anticipation. ICT is a very broad term in the field of information technology which is brought to use in information & its communication.

ICT helps uses to manipulate store and transmit information. It involves elimination of telephone network which saves large sum of money of academic libraries. In this 21st century the development of library information science in India is dramatically improved with ICT in academic libraries. Impact of ICT on the services, working & professionals also. ICT assists the information professionals need to have knowledge and skills in ICT techniques and handling procedures. In this way academic libraries must continuously improve themselves with up-to- date computer technologies for knowledge transmission & networks. The old function of LIS has changed with improvement in ICT. Globalization & broadbased networks have opened up different career options to LIS professionals.

ICT plays an important role in academic libraries & their professionals. Due to ICD professionals give quick service to user and they work with technologies. They use ICT in conventional







work as well as services with the help of IT, communication, network and internets. ICT is more essential part of academic libraries now days.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study give essential information to research.
- To study college provide the ICT based service in college. III. Sampling plan:

For the research study was collect the information of 5 colleges at Hemchandracharya North Gujarat university, Patan. This five college was selected by north Gujarat 4 deistic place. Name of the college are below:

- 1. Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana
- 2. Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha
- **3.** The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar
- 4. Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa
- **5.** R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur

SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

The present research study is mainly based on the primary sources of information collected through fieldwork. The primary data has been collected by questioner.

ICT BASED SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

ICT plays an important role in giving services in academic libraries. For ICT based services internet network, computer, library software, digital repository are essential in academic libraries. Then we give library services based on ICT.

Services are

- Document Delivery Service
- OPAC Service
- Internet Service / Network Service
- Online Reference Service







- Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation)
- Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation)
- Online Information Service (NUCSSIC, OCLC)
- Online Reservation Service
- Online / Offline Databases
- · Electronic Mail
- E-Publication (E-book, E-journals, E-newspapers)
- Online Services N List program of INFLIBNET
- News Clipping Scanning Service
- Social Networking Service (Facebook, Searching)
- Information Literacy
- CAS (Current awareness service) & SDI
- Abstracting & Indexing Services
- SMS Services

INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY

ICT based service, which college provide information are below table. Above table show that:

- **1.** Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana was provided all types of the ICT based service in this college.
- **2.** Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- **4.** Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.
- 5. R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur was provided ICT based all services excluded CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service.







Table: ICT BASED SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARY

S.No	Services			College Name		
		Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana	Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha	The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar	Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa	R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur
-	Document Delivery Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2	OPAC Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
3	Internet Service / Network Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
4	Online Reference Service	YES	YES	No	No	No
5	Multimedia (Text, Graphics, Images, Audio / Video Animation)	YES	YES	YES	YES	No
9	Library Consortia (Lib. Co-operation)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
7	Online Information Service (NUCSSIC, OCLC)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
8	Online Reservation Service	YES	No	ON	No	NO
6	Online / Offline Databases	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES





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S.No	Services			College Name		
		Shri. V. R. Patel College of Commerce, Mehsana	Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha	The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar	Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa	R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur
10	Electronic Mail	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
11	E-Publication (E-book, E-journals, E-newspapers)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12	Online Services – N List program of INFLIBNET	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12	News Clipping Scanning Service	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
14	Social Networking Service (Facebook, Searching)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
15	Information Literacy	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
16	CAS (Current awareness service) & SDI	YES	ON	NO	No	No
17	Abstracting & Indexing Services	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
18	SMS Services	YES	NO	No	No	No







CONCLUSION

All the selected college in study used the ICT based service in this college. The CAS & SDI, SMS and Online Reservation Service not used by Shri B. P. B. Arts & M. H. Guru Commerce, College, Unjha, The Himatnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Science College, Himatnagar, Shri H. S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa and R. R. Mehta College of Science & C. L. Parikh College of Commerce, Palanpur. ICT having a significant impact on various task handlings and work efficiencies of Librarians.

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About St. Teresa's Institute of Education:

St. Teresa's Institute of Education, is a pioneering Christian Minority, Teacher Education Institution affiliated to the University of Mumbai. Established in 1973, the college is recognised by UGC under section 2(f) and 12(b). St. Teresa's Institute of Education has been Re-Accredited in its 3rd cycle with an 'A' grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The College works towards the lofty ideals of creating teachers who are competent and compassionate. The focus is on the conscientious sensitizition of student-teachers to be artisans who will fashion the future of society. The institution works steadily towards its motto of 'Excellence in Education', guided by the sublime principles of St. Teresa of Avila, Patroness of our Institution. Students from our institution have been absorbed by prestigious schools and colleges in India and abroad.

About the Editor:



Dr. Shakuntala Nighot. PhD, MLISc, BEd, BSc (Maths and Computer Applications)

Dr. Shakuntala Nighot holds 16 years of professional experience comprising of initial seven years in corporate and special libraries. Since January 2011 she is perusing academic librarianship at St. Teresa's Institute of Education. Dr. Nighot has also worked as a visiting faculty, paper setter and Examiner at SNDT Women's University. She is instrumental in serving as a Library Supervisor for MLISc

Trainees of University of Mumbai and SNDT women's University. She has been a resource person for various workshops, training programs and lectures conducted at various colleges. She has authored a number of research papers in national and international journals. Mrs. Nighot is recipient of three prestigious awards namely Smt. Malati Dalal Prize, Prof. Vidyut Khandwala Prize and M.A. Master Memorial Prize for securing first rank in the SNDT Women's University in her post-graduation. She had also secured 5th rank in University of Mumbai in her B.Ed. examination. ICT in Library Management, Internet Search Strategies and Citation Analysis are her areas of interest.

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