

Impact Factor (SJIF) – 5.522

Peer Reviewed

eISSN NO. 2394-2479



KNOWLEDGE LIBRARIAN

An International Peer Reviewed Bi-Monthly E-Journal of Library & Information Science

Frequency: Bi- Monthly (06 issues per year)

Nature: Online

Special Issue— January 2019

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National Seminar on “Library as a Knowledge and Skill Development Center”

Organized by
Department of Library, S.B.E.S.
College of Science, Aurangabad

Date - 24th - 25th January 2019

Sponsored by
Dr. Babasaheb Amedkarkar Marathwada
University, Aurangabad

Published & Printed By



Knowledge Publishing Printing & Distribution House,

Address :- H. No. 1-27-15, Manzoor Pura, Collector Office Road,
Aurangabad (M.S.) India.

Mobile: 09881520380, 08237348416, 09766337888

Email:- knowledgepublishinghouse@gmail.com

Website:- <http://www.knowledgepublishinghouse.com>

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S.B.E.S. College of Science, Aurangabad is run by Shri. Saraswati Bhuvan Education Society, Aurangabad. The society was established in the year 1915 and recently celebrated 100 years. The institute is committed to social and educational reforms. It has provided education facilities in Marathi to the students of the region, especially girl students, during Pre-Independent days and continues the mission till today

Great freedom fighter Padmvibhushan Late. Govindbhai Shroff, Veteran Parliamentarian Late Dr. Bapusaheb Kaldate and Educationist Late Prof. Dinkar Borikar, Barrister Jawaharlal M. Gandhi are the Ex-Presidents of the institute and source of inspiration. Presently, Hon. Shri Ram Bhogle is our Honorable President under his able guidance the institute is leading ahead to achieve the goals. Dr.Nandkumar Ukadgaonkar is secretary of SBES Education society is always supporting the institute for development

S.B.E.S College of Science was established in 1963 and from the beginning the institution has blossomed into one of the leading science college in this region. Our college celebrated 2013-14 as Golden Jubilee year NAAC Awarded Four Stars status to the college in the first accreditation in November 2001 and 2014 college was reaccredited with A Grade. The college is as having under graduate courses, post graduate courses, four B.Voc. & 11 Short Terms Courses out of which four courses are value based & remaining are skill based courses.

A well equipped and well managed library is the foundation of modern education structure. The import ants of library in a education can be appreciated properly and precisely only if we try to understand the changing concept of education. Education and library are twin sister’s rather True lovers and one can not live apart from the other. S.B.E.S College of

science has the Pride Library situated at the top Floor Possessing 6,500 Sq.ft. area having a very good collection of 40,000+ information resources to provide Traditional services like Current awareness service and Selective Dissemination of information service. As well as in the form of modern services library has Audio visuals and the access to E-Resource Databases Subscribed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library which conclude 1,49,839 e-Books and 81,509 E-Journals. To fulfill the changing demands of the users Library is always prepared to provide various facilities like Book bank scheme, user orientation program, Book exhibition, Display of new arrival, news paper clipping, and Separate Internet lab to the library users to access Web OPAC and E- Resources. Taking the help of Social media library has open the what's App groups for user to update there Knowledge by giving the current information on the group such as E- Newspapers, and contents of periodicals. S.B.E.S College of Science library is always ready to achieve the vision and mission of the institution.

Preface

Evolution of information and knowledge has impacted all organization including libraries the rapid advancement the means of has changed the way of handing, storing and disseminating the information the digital revaluation has altered the intellectual functions of libraries and information managers. The huge data, which is been created in database system is of no use if not been handled and store properly. the information manager have to play a significant role in managing internal as well as external resources so that the scholars' , researchers and faculty of an academic institute can make optimum use of the available data resources to carry out there research work . Technology is changing the nature of Libraries and Librarians. The library services are transitioning form local traditional collections to global resources provided via the most advanced networking technologies. Information technology is considered to be a great enabler of quality, efficiency and effectiveness leading to economic progress. Modern library serves as knowledge and skill development center. The libraries are continuously facing transition to switch over to latest technologies so as to satisfy the ever changing intellectual expectations of society.

Librarians are traditionally associated with recorded information. With the advent of the internet, now it is possible to retrieve information independently from the library without walls or the virtual Library.

Libraries of all types are challenged to provide greater information access and improved levels of services, while coping with the pace of technological change and ever increasing budget pressure. As a result there is a need to discuss the required skills to organize the modern libraries. Hence it was decided to organize the National Seminar on “Library as a Knowledge and Skill Development Center”.

The Theme is broadly classified in the following streams viz Skill development for 21st Century, Library rescaling, I.T. applications and rescaling, Role of Librarians in rescaling/ learning skill/skill enhancement, Library resources for 21st century, Automation and Artificial intelligence in Libraries., Role of Libraries for start ups, Social media tools, Information Literacy, Social Networking, Massive open online courses(MOOCs), Library and Library Profession, Open Distance Learning (ODL) in LIS, Library Services and Utility, Preservation, Publication and Sharing of Knowledge, Next Generation Library Infrastructure, Innovations and best practices in Knowledge Resource Center.

The seminar is intended to bring together information professionals, Researchers, Students and eminent professionals in the field There was excellent response to contribute papers in this seminar. There were 150 papers received and finally 125 papers selected for full text publications.

I sincerely acknowledge with thanks to the backing of Shri Saraswati Bhuwan Education Society, Patron Honorable President Shri Ram Bhogle, Honorable General Secretary Dr.Nandkumar Ukadgaonkar for their able guidance and Principal Dr. Pradip Jabde for encouragement.

I am thankful to Dr.Babasaheb Amedkarkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad for financial support.

My sincere appreciation goes to the entire team of S.B.E.S. College of Science besides the members of Editorial Members of organizing committee for their whole hearted support and encouragement.

At the end, I Appreciated the support received from Library Professionals and college Librarians throughout the nation. I would like to Thank to Dr. Sonal Singh, Dr.Mohan Kherde, Dr.Dahibhate N.B., Dr. Veer D.K., Dr. Kishor Ingle, Dr.Jagdish Kulkarni ,Dr.Shashank Sonwane for their valuable Guidance.

I am also thankful to teaching, administrative staff of the college, my technical assistant Mr. Pratap Panchal, Mrs Gouri Nirantar and entire team of S.B.E.S College of Science Library for their timely help.

I hope that the intellectual outcome of the seminar which is publishing in e journal will be helpful to update the knowledge of Library & Information Science Professionals.

Date : 24th and 25th Jan.19

Place : Aurangabad

Dr. Daya T. Patil (Dalve)

Key Note Address

Library as a Knowledge and Skill Development Center

Dr Sonal Singh
Associate Professor & Head
S.S. in LIS
Vikram University, Ujjain (M.P.)

Introduction

Greetings! To one and all.

I feel greatly honoured and privileged to have been invited as the key note speaker to address National Seminar on **Library as a Knowledge and Skill Development Center** which is being organized by library of **S.B.E.S. College of Science, Aurangabad (M.S.)**. First of all, I would like to express my pleasure and sincere thanks to the organizers for giving me this golden opportunity to meet and address the intellectual gathering of LIS professionals.

The topic selected for the conference itself proves the importance of library for digital community. The objective of this speech is to highlight the necessity for and the strategies adopted to develop library as a Knowledge and Skill Development Center.

CHANGE is the Challenge that leads to gateway of Development through human's curiosity and intelligence. As a result, the agrarian society has undergone several changes and ultimately developed into digitally connected information society. Accordingly, the lifelong companion of society has also crossed various barriers to increase its round the clock accessibility and availability to whole society through ICT oriented and Internet based services. Thus, modern library serves as a digital information hub and demands for a skillful techno friendly librarian to manage information explosion and satisfy user community through consultancy services, speedy access, fast retrieval and instant dissemination of information in various formats such as text, audio, video, image and multimedia and can be easily created, stored, organized, accessed and transmitted. The information today is treated

as marketable commodity and valuable resource for developed countries, and demands for timely sharing of information.

Modern library serves as knowledge and skill development center. The libraries are continuously facing transition to switch over to latest technologies so as to satisfy the ever changing intellectual expectations of society. Libraries have a glorious history of long journey from manuscript to print, to electronic, to digital, so as to ever remain as an essential component of intellectual society. The libraries are continuously accepting the challenge to change their role to serve as library, documentation centre, information center, electronic access point and so on. It essentially demands for regular updating of knowledge and skills in LIS professionals to keep themselves fit on every front for efficient and comprehensive search, immediate retrieval and instant dissemination of information. In addition to manual services, today's LIS professional should be skillful to serve in technological world. Thus, in rapid changing technological world, the LIS professionals should have an attitude of continuous learning to act as true information professional and the most essential component of digital library system for providing assistance to the large and varied community of user through ICT and Internet. In addition to knowledge center, today's library acts as skill development center not only for the LIS professionals but also for the users, through digital literacy. According to **Paul Glistner**, digital literacy is the ability to understand and use information in multiple formats from a wide range of sources when it is presented via computers. Thus making users digitally literate, is the new responsibility for digital librarianship, so that users may be able to retrieve relevant information within no time and all the time and making maximum utilization of information sources, with minimum efforts. Digital technology is one of the greatest innovations of 21st century and is applied to libraries for promoting intellectual independence among the educators, researchers and students to enrich the teaching learning environment.

In view of this seminar organizers have taken an initiative to provide platform for exchange of views and ideas about latest advancements, research and recent trends on the following sub themes –

- Skill Development for 21st Century
- Library rescaling
- I.T. applications and rescaling
- Role of librarians in rescaling/learning skills/skill enhancement

- Library resources for 21st century
- Automation and Artificial intelligence in libraries
- Information literacy
- Social networking and Social media tools
- Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)

The sub themes clarify that librarianship has become a techno-oriented profession so as to meet the challenges of information explosion as well as to enhance the access to widely dispersed and distributed digital information and digital publications. Thus, LIS research is a continuous affair to search innovative ideas and methods to make the library more powerful and dynamic with improved service quality.

Skill Development for Twenty First Century

Twenty First Century has emerged as the age of Global Information with rapid adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), telecommunication technologies and improved access technologies in every sector for completion of any task with ease in less time and with minimum energy. Thus, skill development is very important for the information managers to participate successfully in the digital revolution. Digital technologies are changing the way of research. In the digital world, information is hyperlinked to make everything visual. Informal channels of communication such as blogs, wikis, institutional repositories, open access materials are democratizing the scholarly conversations and removing barriers to scholarly information. Today, librarianship is facing many challenges due to advancement of technologies, increased user expectations, change in users' requirements, and different forms of reading materials. The role of librarian is changing from facilitator to selector and organizer of information on web. Digital era demands for the library leaders with a clear vision. Thus, in addition to technology skills, other skill developments like information literacy, media literacy, communication skills, social skills, soft skills, Leadership, global and cultural awareness, initiative, productivity, Flexibility and adaptability, etc. are also to be developed. The four C's of 21st century skills are supposed to be the most popular learning strategies for success in global humanity. These four C's are

1. **Critical thinking** – to solve the problems with reasoning and intellect for deep understanding of truth in assertion and separating facts from opinions.

2. **Creativity** - to think, imagine and look a problem from different perspectives.
3. **Collaboration** – to achieve common goals through team work and to decide best course of action.
4. **Communication**- for efficiently conveying the ideas through verbal, written, video text or multimedia.

Library Rescaling

Library has to implement new services to cope up with the ever changing information seeking behavior of users. Library uses several metric analyses to study the various aspects of subjects. Scientific quantifying of research and research findings and its level of acceptance are important touchstones to validate the results and carry forward such results to next level. **Bibliometrics** is the study of quantitative aspects of recorded information and statistics to publications and their accompanying reference counts. **Scientometrics** is the study of quantitative aspects of science, measuring the impact, reference sets of articles to investigate the impact of journals and institutes, understanding of scientific citations, mapping scientific fields and the production of indicators. **Informetrics** is the study of quantitative aspects of information. **Webometrics** is the study of quantitative aspects of web phenomenon, websites, web pages, parts of web pages, words in web pages, hyperlinks, search engines etc. **Cybermetrics** is the study of quantitative aspects of electronic resources. **Almetrics** is the new metrics based on the social web for analyzing and informing scholarship. It measures scientific outputs in socio web tools such as face book, twitter, blog, etc. **Patentometrics** is the statistical analysis of patents, patent databases, patent citations and their usage patterns.

I.T. Applications and rescaling

In digital era, many of the students are opting for online and blended programs. Thus, there is an urgent need for the libraries to apply technologies to rescale their services in accordance with the changing needs of users. The libraries should be developed as a scalable organizational learning culture. Not only the services but also the personnel should be rescaled to work efficiently in IT oriented environment. Changing users' needs should be correlated with the available library resources and technological solutions to provide appropriate services. The library rescaling at appropriate level will help to build and modify library services which in turn will result in enhancement of library services. Library use and

user satisfaction now are to be globally measured. Library rescaling will be helpful to collaborate with Digital humanity. Use of internet of things can bring a revolutionary change in library services to satisfy users' need in a smart way. It can also provide a smart platform to access library resources and services. Internet of things can play a vital role in various fields of library like, accessing library resources, location based services, collection management, library electronic equipment management etc. Users can get better services through application of Internet of things in various areas of library like automatic monitoring of library building about humidity, building temperature, lighting and air conditioning, collection management, accessing library resources and also user orientation program by playing a video or audio over user's cell phone to inform them about library resources and services.

Role of Librarians in rescaling/learning skill/skill enhancement

Exponential growth of information resources and technological applications to manage the ever growing cascade of information resources has necessitated the essentiality for assistance to users in rescaling, learning skills and skill enhancement. Librarian's role as an instructor will help the library users to access quality information for effective use. Librarian can teach them about retrieval techniques to make effective use of information. Librarians play an important role in making the library patron information literate thereby developing ability in library patrons to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information. The librarians serve as the friend, philosopher and guide to users and assist them in getting the required information, developing various search skills, creating awareness about various information sources and services, motivate the users for using the library, providing knowledge of new methods of information transfer, to make the users aware of various search techniques of retrieval of information from the internet, to educate about various web searching techniques, to evaluate and establish the authenticity and reliability of information obtained from public domain, to educate the learners how to use accurate information for critical thinking, problem solving and decision making. The librarian's role is to make the user able to understand, assimilate and synthesize the information as per need.

Library Resources for 21st Century

The libraries of 21st century are borderless global library and provide digital gateway to resources. Most of the libraries are switching from print to digital collection. Digital

resources are published and accessed through electronic media. Digital resources are digitally created and stored in digital format either as a standalone or in a database and can be retrieved online over a network or offline through CD Rom, pen drive etc. Digital resources provide fast and instant information retrieval through a single click on user's laptop, desktop or mobile phones from remote places without physically visiting the library. These can be accessed round the clock by multiple users. The users can access resources within the campus by institutional IP or from anywhere through remote access facility or password based access.

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Automation and Artificial Intelligence in Libraries

Automation has revolutionized the approach, nature, concept, and functioning of libraries. Automation is a procedure of using the machineries to save the time and human power and for easy, efficient and error free working. Automation is a procedure to automate the house keeping activities of library by using computer so as to reduce the drudgery of repeated

manual routine workload of LIS professionals and utilize their quality time to better serve their patrons through spread of knowledge and information. Library automation has become the need of the hour to overcome the problem of information explosion, availability of information in various formats, increase in number of users with varied demands, impact of communication technology, to facilitate wider dissemination of information products and services, to overcome limits of library and to participate in resource sharing through library networks. It allows speedy communication and easy search of information. It provides standardization and accuracy in library work. It is time saving and user friendly system. Adequate collection, financial assistance, hardware, software, trained staff, user training, maintenance and development are the basic requirements for implementing library automation.

Artificial Intelligence refers to machine intelligence. Artificial intelligence is a way of making a computer, a computer-controlled robot, or a software think intelligently in the similar manner the intelligent humans think. Artificial intelligence is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines specially, intelligent computer programs. The goal of artificial intelligence is to create Expert systems which exhibit intelligent behavior, learn, demonstrate and explain and advice its users and can understand, think, learn and behave like humans. A major thrust of Artificial Intelligence is the development of computer functions associated with human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning and problem solving. Artificial intelligence focuses on symbolic, non- algorithmic problem solving methods. The sub areas of artificial intelligence are Expert system, Natural language processing, pattern recognition and robotics which aim to stimulate human intelligence with computers.

Expert systems are the knowledge based computerized systems which play a role of artificial intelligence or gateway for providing access to databases and to obtain relevant information. Natural language processing allows a computer to understand the main linguistic concepts within a question or solution. Pattern recognition is a process of establishing a close match between some new stimulus and previously stored stimulus patterns. Robot is a mechanical device which can perform automatic task according to a pre defined program, a set of general guidelines according to artificial intelligence techniques or direct through human supervision. Artificial intelligence can be applied to libraries for better and speedy performances. Many expert systems are applied for performing various library activities such as application of expert system to reference service as a substitute for

reference librarian. Some expert systems which are used as advisory systems in reference service for locating reference sources and factual data are,

REFSEARCH- which supplies recommended sources to users.

POINTER- which is a computer assisted reference program and directs the users to reference sources.

Online Reference Assistance (ORA)- which assists reference librarian through directional transactions like library locations, services and policies.

AMSWERMAN- which is knowledge based system to help users for reference questions related to agriculture.

PLEXUS- which is a reference tool used in public libraries. Artificial system can also be applied to cataloguing, classification, Indexing and Acquisition, Documentation and Collection development.

Natural language processing is applied to search information through indexes, databases, OPAC.

Pattern recognition can be applied to library activities as good alternatives for processing, analyzing and summarizing large amounts of diverse and rapidly changing multimedia information. It creates tremendous opportunities for information researchers.

Robotics can also be applied to library activities. **Comprehensive Access to Printed Materials (CAPM)** aims to build a robot on demand and batch scanning system which will allow for real time browsing of printed resources through a web interface.

Information Literacy

Information literacy has become the core issue for LIS services in digital era. Information Literacy is a key component in the digital age for lifelong learning. Implementation of new technologies for information handling adds a new environment to learning which is known as information literacy. Information literacy means the ability to access, evaluate and use information from a variety of sources. It deals with the competencies to recognize information needs and to locate, evaluate, apply and create information within cultural and social contexts. It enables learners to get right information from authentic source. It is the ability to identify what information is needed, which is the best source of information for a

given need, how to locate these sources and critically evaluate them. Information literacy extends to computer literacy, digital literacy and media literacy. LIS professionals are facing a new challenge to make their patrons information literate for maximizing the use of information resources. How to search and access the quality, reliable and valid information through Internet? What are the various search techniques? How to download information? How to evaluate information obtained from the public domain? How to interact online with likeminded? How to communicate with people from all over the world? What are the various communication techniques? How to make the best use of ICT tools to have everything on finger tips? These are some of the areas to be covered in Digital literacy. Information literacy programs should be designed in libraries according to the mission of parent institution and should be tailored to specific needs of users.

Social Networking and Social Media Tools

Social networking is an online platform to build social relations with family, friends, followers, customers and clients. It is also known as virtual community or profile site and is designed to talk, to make friends, to share ideas for personal or business interest. The application of Web 2.0 technology in media emerged as social media. Social media provides a platform for end-user to interact with the source or with the other users of the same social media. Social networking is very useful to improve library services to outreach users. It allows establishing effective interaction in online collaborative environment. Library 2.0 enables libraries to create their own profile, to reach number of users and to offer them virtual services. In library 2.0 environment, libraries can upload their services and invite users to view, use, comment, feedback and rate the posts. Social networking tools can be implemented in libraries for Information Communication.

Face book- allows libraries to create a group, post multimedia files, communicate online and share sources.

Twitter- allows libraries to update their users about current events, library services and current arrivals.

LinkedIn- is a professional network where librarians can connect with their users and serve them as per their need.

Blog- librarians can create blogs and can share information with end users.

Social networking tools can be used for dissemination of information by uploading images, videos and articles.

Teacher Tube- is a you tube for teachers where teachers can assist the students for using library resources.

FLICKR- allows sharing of photos of collection, workshops, seminars, and other events.

Slide share- allows sharing of Slide show presentations.

Social networking tools can be used for knowledge organization.

Library Thing- allows libraries to upload their library catalogues. Users have the facility to read, like and comment on the collection and also to recommend the books. It is helpful in evaluating and developing collection.

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) – MOOC is a new platform for aspiring students, research scholars and faculties despite any boundary. MOOCs are free online courses available for anyone to enroll and learn new skills. **Courtney** defines MOOC as “a course of study made available over the internet without charge to a very large number of people”. MOOCs give librarians new opportunities to guide the students and faculties. The libraries have to extend their services to help global learning communities. As library is an indispensable part of education, it has to participate in MOOCs to support instructors and students. MOOC participants neither need to be a registered student at the university offering the course nor to pay any fee. They require open source reading material where the librarian’s role begins.

Conclusion

Information is infinite, dynamic, multi dimensional and ever growing and is the key component for all walks of life. According to expectations of digital humanity, the libraries are transforming themselves to serve in the digital environment. The modern library provides round the clock access to digital resource through ICT and Internet connectivity. The libraries are no more the bordered structure and extend to all the resources available all over the world, and make use of ICT to access, retrieve and disseminate the required information to end user.

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