ANNUAL ISSUE-2019

IS LIBRARIANSHIP IN PERIL?

Editor
Dr Sunil Kumar Satpathy
Moderator, lisforum_orissa

Joint Editor
Dr D R Meher
Librarian, OUAT, Bhubaneswar

lisforum_orissa
(A web based forum of LIS professionals)
Estd. 25th October 2006
http://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lisforum_orissa/info

Website: https://lisforumorissa.wixsite.com/libraryscience

Facebook : https://www.facebook.com/groups/2389225071344254/

Email: lisforumorissa@gmail.com

lisforum_orissa
(The name does not restrict its scope to Odisha state only; rather it is just a name indicating its place of origin)

(Dr. S. R. Ranganathan)

This forum is a common platform for LIS professionals, teachers,researchers, students to share ideas, knowledge, messages, information etc. with each other for the development of LIS profession and professionals. It will help to address issues on Library and Information Science, to solve day-to-day problems of libraries, resource sharing among libraries and generation of new ideas on LIS.

CONTENTS

FEATURE ARTICLE

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

HINDI SECTION (हिंदी अनुभाग)

Dr. Sunil Ku. Satpathy

Moderator, lisforum_orissa
E-mail: drsksatpathy@gmail.com
Mobile-09977508422, 08602788759

From the desk of moderator…

At the outset, on the occasion of 13th anniversary of "lisforum_orissa", I congratulate all members, LIS teachers, professionals, students and well wishers of India for their consistent support, cooperation and motivation over the years for its successful existence. I have the pleasure to inform all that lisforum_orissa started on 25th October 2006 has been able to create its own identity among the LIS professionals of India in spite of its small membership size and reducing popularity of mailing list groups.

Every year an Annual Issue (online) is brought out by the forum on a contemporary theme of Library & Information Science (LIS). This year the theme of Annual Issue is "Is Librarianship in peril?" which indicates towards a crucial issue of librarianship.

With the wide spread application of ICT many professions are in danger and are being rapidly replaced by some others. CCTV replaces security guards, bank ATM/kiosk/online banking replaces the traditional bank counters/tellers/cashiers, in urban area taxi service like OLA, Uber replace the travel agencies, and 7in the list many others are there to find their inclusion. In the context of modern libraries, where digital resources and use are dominating over the print and traditional ones, the role of librarians has drastically changed (ignored?). The management of digital resources/libraries are no longer fully dependent on LIS professionals and, can be/are (in many cases) managed by non-LIS professionals. The trend, if continues, LIS professionals can be eliminated or replaced by non-professionals.

In this context a common question comes to mind that "Is Librarianship in peril?" If the answer is yes, then who are responsible for this? Are the teachers of LIS, who produces professionals for libraries serious about this? Are senior professionals, who head various reputed institutions and various governmental committees think and work for the improvement of profession? Are the budding professionals and students aware of probable occurrence professional problemsawaiting them against their sycophantic attitude to get good job? Do the professional associations engage themselves in any activities for the larger professional interest apart from organizing some annual events (get together!)? When we all do not bother for our profession and are engaged in our personal interest and contributing to the vast literature with least relation with the ground realities of libraries and delivering hyperbolic talk (mostly ideal but not practical) in various academic events in various capacities, on how the LIS profession will grow

and get recognition among other professions? Although Government agencies and other authorities also contribute to this poor state of affairs, but it is not justified and enough to blame them only since we are also a part of the decision making process. Rather, we need to introspect ourselves and contribute our best to avoid the perilous state of librarianship.

This year also in bringing out the Annual Issue we experienced callous and cold hearted attitude of the LIS teachers and professionals of the country. However, we are not hopeless.We may serve as a tiny candle in the progressive darkness of LIS profession. The help of some sincere and dedicated teachers and professionals is nothing but beckoning light that may not eradicate this darkness but may act as lighthouse for those who are in search of moral support in their journey for improvement of LIS profession and professionalism.

In the age of social networking, when the LIS professionals are mostly engaged in social media, to remain connected with them, we have started a "face book" site of lisforum_orissa. We request all to join the face book site and share professional messages for the growth of profession and professionals.

This year for the first time we have included a "Hindi Section" to accommodate the expressions of processionals of Hindi region. We are highly thankful to the contributors of this section for giving us opportunities to augment the Annual Issue 2019.

The contributors of this Annual Issue are the copyright holders of their write-ups and the lisforum_orissa does not bear any responsibility for the contents or comments in these.

I expressed my sincere gratitude to the valued contributors who have enriched this issue with their messages, feature articles and short communications, which will definitely motivate us and others to work forward for the development of LIS profession and professionals. I am also thankful to all the well-wishers for their sustaining support towards lisforum_orissa.

Wishing one and all good health and professional prosperity

(Dr Sunil Kumar Satpathy)

Messages

(Arranged according to the date of receiving of message)

Prof. Dr. B. Ramesh Babu
M.A., M. Com, M.Lib.Sc, Ph.D.,Dip. in Tamil

Commonwealth Fellow (Loughborough University, UK)

22/20B Thangavelu Pillai Garden, I street,
Old Washermen Pet,   Chennai 600 021
Mobile: 0-9444311313

Former Professor
Dept. of Library and Information Science
University of Madras, Chennai.
Former Visiting Professor, Faculty of Informatics
Mahasarakham University, Thailand.
E-mail:beerakarameshbabu@gmail.com

Message

Dear Dr Sunil Kumar Satpathy

Greetings from Chennai!

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the '*lisforum_orissa*' falling on 25th October 2019 I have a great pleasure to contribute this Message and my appreciation on the efforts being taken by Dr S K Satpathy. This issue has been aptly captioned as "*Is Librarianship in peril?"* Please accept my hearty congratulations for your untiring efforts in spreading the diversified information on the areas interested to the LIS professionals across the globe.

It is still early in the development of artificial intelligence (AI) but eventually it will change the work of librarians or make it irrelevant. How likely is it that we will be replaced by robots in the future? ARE LIBRARIANS REPLACEABLE? The next question will be WHETHER OUR JOBS WILL BE ELIMINATED BY ARTIFICIALLY INTELLIGENT ROBOTS? It is a million-dollar question in the context of technology dominated information world. If Librarians are Techno savvy, then there is no much need to such a drastic step to be replaced. We should be safe for the next 10 to 15 years. That means the present and next generation LIS professionals need to equip with the necessary skills and competencies in the information management especially in the handling of digital information and in the creation of Institutional Repositories and maintenance of digital libraries, including android technologies for the effective use of social media in libraries. The LIS professionals need to equip the skills of deep human interaction, the abilities to manage the exchanges that occur only between people, will only become more valuable. Skills like empathy or creativity should allow humans to maintain a critical advantage over AI, in that they allow us to better understand the irrationality and unpredictability of our fellow humans.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the profession of librarianship finds itself in a state of crisis / cross-roads. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the discourse amongst librarians themselves. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the discourse amongst librarians themselves. The future of librarianship is surely guiding patrons as they seek to navigate information. The obsolescence of librarianship as a profession is the elephant in the room. We as librarians must refuse to address the probable demise of our beloved and noble profession. The professional literature is awash with articles on ways to keep librarians employed and remain relevant to stakeholders. A review of recent library job descriptions illustrates that we will do anything, or become anybody, to stay relevant; i.e, pretend we are patent and copyright attorneys (copyright and scholarly librarians), become in- house

statisticians, (data librarians, cheminformaticists), and data managers of electronic health records (Medical Informaticists). Libraries can embrace such technology to build a virtual personal librarian for each of their patrons. Librarians will still be around and their productivity will skyrocket provided if they know how to make use of the robots. Librarians will just have to ramp up to the levels that robots can't reach.

With numerous government policies and initiatives focusing on the information economy and the knowledge nation, there is widespread agreement from both within and outside the profession that the information and knowledge professions will have a crucial role to play in the 21st century. The future of librarianship thus hinges on what happens to the perpetually changing work of the profession in its three contexts: the context of larger social and cultural forces, the context of other competing occupations, and the context of competing organizations and commodities. With the help of innovation, re-imagination and vision, libraries are embracing new technologies while creating dynamic community centers filled with life. The latest information and communication technology (ICT) developments, including social media such as Facebook and Twitter, e-books and mobile technology offer wonderful new opportunities in the delivery of information services and the way libraries are managed.

There will always be a place in libraries for people to fill traditional roles in programming, collection development, and working with children or teens. Yet the promise of libraries is in peril because some libraries are in crisis; a threat to one type of library is a threat to all libraries.

At this juncture "*lisforum_orissa*" has planned to bring out the Annual Issue-2019(online) on the theme mentioned above. It would be a good idea to bring a special annual issue on this most burning topic as well as a sort of a warning to the LIS professionals of the present generation and a chance to the next generation professionals to get themselves prepared to meet the situation. It is hoped that this special issue would focus on the prospects and problems of the librarianship as a profession, and the strategies and opportunities to improve the current situation in enhancing the image of the librarians and in turn the profession itself.

I wish your endeavour a Grand Success.

08-10 -2019 (*Vijaya Dasami*)

Chennai   *Prof. B Ramesh Babu*

Dr.Bijay Kumar Choudhury

M.A., M.Lib.Sc.,Ph.D.,Dip._in_Russian Language
e_mail: bkc_123@rediffmail.com/ bkc1948@gmail.com
Mob.9861073820
Former Professor & Coordinator, UGC- DRS- SAP P.G.Dept. of
Lib.&Inf.Sc., Sambalpur university
Visiting Professor, Dept. of LIS,Utkal University, Bhubaneswar

MESSAGE

Dear Dr. Satpathy,

I am delighted to know that "lisforum_orissa" is bringing out the Annual Issue -2019 on its 13th Anniversary on the theme "Is Librarianship in peril?" is relevant, burning and thought provoking. "lisforum_orissa" is the pioneer of modern library movement and is constantly trying for the upliftment of LIS profession and professionals. Iheartily congratulate you and your team for your noble effort for publishing this Annual issue periodically and timely.

What I feel is caution for the library professionals for very survival of this profession in the IT and Digital era coupled with drastic fast enhancing of attitude and fascination of the users to consult the digital resources which also include the library and information science department to redesign and recast the syllabus according to the present demand of the modern libraries for optimum utilization and management of digital resources besides the best contents and electronic media has brought a sea of changes in which libraries operate and manage the very missions of the modern libraries

Regarding the replacing of printed materials by digital resources is a debatable topic as it deepends on many factors like type of library,magnitude of collection,type of readers, finance,manpower,equipment and infrastructures etc.Many are of the opinion that if electronic resources are "Deva" then "printed materials" are Devo ka Deva Mahadev due to its easy accessibility as the users psychologically feels.But in my opinion both the resources have significant importance and the concept of "SYMBIOSIS" should be practiced where one fails the other resources will come to the rescue to satisfyand plan the active services to the potential readers.

I apprehend that days are not far off that the other professionals may creep into the domain of librarianship unless the library professionals have the skill to manage and secure the digital items,electronic and online resources.Liberians need to know how to identify,acquire and preserve the digital resources,understanding metadata knowledge and experience in digital content creationand managementcoupled with effective communication interpersonal skills,critical thinking,computer literacy,client service, orientation and team work. Well versed with technology skills like digital library architecture and software,HTML and so on.

I am sure fortified with the above skill they will be more competent and change their present role to tackle the unprecedented growth of digital resources and ever increasing demands of the client and my strong conviction is that "Librarianship is not in peril"

I wish your great endevour a grant success.

(Prof.B.K.Choudhury)
12.10.2019

SIKSHA 'O' ANUSANDHAN UNIVERSITY

(A Deemed University Declared U/S 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

Accredited by NAAC of UGC with 'A' Grade
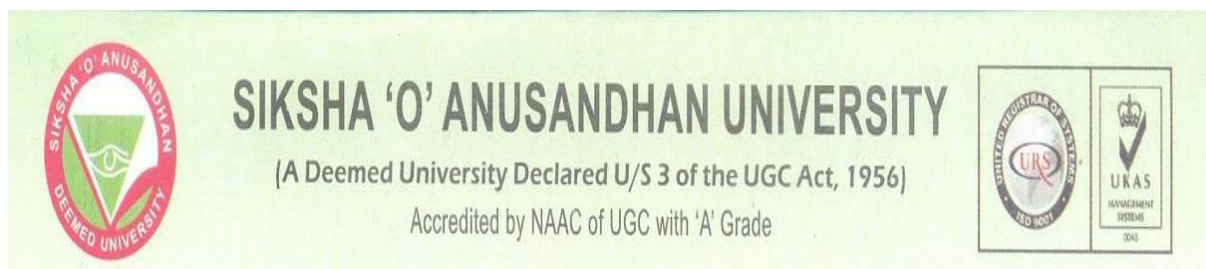
Dr D. B. Ramesh
Chief Librarian

Message

Like any other service oriented professions such as banking, security, travel, the Library and Information Services is also being rapidly replaced by the Information and Communication Technologies due to the development and usage of digital content and resources. Coming to the theme of this Annual Issue i. e. 'Is Librarianship in Peril', yes, our librarianship is slowly marching towards in that direction, if proper rectification are not taken by the LIS teachers, practitioners, researchers as well as students. It is also easy to state these, but, the proper directions, guidelines and encouragement to this profession by the policy makers at higher level should think, discuss and adopt for the betterment of librarianship. At the same time, LIS professionals both teachers and practitioners must change, transform and adopt their roles befitting to the needs of the users with dignity, honesty, prestige and visibility in their respective organizations they serve.

I would also like to mention about the emergence of 'Shadow Libraries' which are very rapidly growing and claims to be the alternatives to any type of libraries by providing free and open access to huge collections of e-books, e-articles, e-theses, etc. If one considers, these 'shadow libraries' are alternatives to libraries, then, definitely the 'librarianship is in peril'. I hope the other contributors in this issue will discuss more specific issues and solutions.

I also take this opportunity and appreciate Dr S K Satpathy for his untiring efforts in bringing out the Annual Issue of Lisforum_orissa 2019 on a topic which is an alarming issue of the librarianship.

I wish all success of Lisforum_orissa and for betterment of LIS profession.

Dr D. B. Ramesh
The 13th October 2019

Dr. R N Mishra
Professor and Head (Rtd)
Mahantypara, Sambalpur- 768 001
E-Mail: rabinarayan_mishra@rediffmail.com,
mishramzu.gmail.com
Blog- http://rabinarayanmishra.blogspot.in/

MESSAGE

At the outset, I convey my profound happiness and hearty congratulations to the vibrant and committed members of the LIS forum for their incessant endeavors in bringing out the electronic publication, an outlet to ventilate the various pertinent issues of the profession since 2006. The forum not only proved to be a viable gateway of expressions of the thoughts, experiences, and engulfing value-oriented knowledge in multi-faceted directions for the development of profession but also contributed value substantially to the professional communities of Odisha both in service and learning to the entire LIS communities.

Change is inevitable and Library and Information service is no exception to it. The applications of ICT especially the Internet in the libraries have a positive brunt in the different functioning parameters. The true norm of the library seems to have altered consequent upon the induction of computers and application of various technologies which apart from its use to the acquisition and management of resources also extended its domain to the services on Internet and securities. The expanded horizon of Internet to Internet of Things, a system of interrelated computing devices, and the transfer of data/ resources over a network have again created a new environment in the library services. It is also intimately related to Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) as a communication method. The use of these advanced technologies is primarily intended to create healthy environment in library services, management, securities. To keep pace with the changing situations in the present century due to the availability of voluminous information, prevailing of electronic resources, increasing quantum of web resources, varying tastes of the user communities, need of information for inter-disciplinary research, the present and future libraries will accept and implement the technologies for various purposes like, On-line recording of knowledge; Knowledge Sharing, Digital Resource Management, Allowing seamless access of resources round the clock, Performing as a Global Information Resource Centre, mobile applications and e-learning. Technologies are the creations of human mind to make ease the process of functioning of the organizational activities, redress the issues confronted in the working field and due to the dynamic nature of information need, it bridges the generation and certainly, technology is not a replacement but an to accelerate the services and other related functions in the library and it cannot replace the norms and the basic principles of the library. However, the penetration of technology reduces manpower.

I sincerely wish a wondrous success of the "lisforum_Orissa", a web-based mailing group of LIS professionals and extend its horizon to be a pathfinder not only for sustainable growth and development of the Library but also implementer of innovative technologies in service domain.

Thanking you,

(Prof. R N Mishra)

18th October 2019

Prof.(Dr.) K. C. Panda, M.A., LL.B.MLISc(Gold Medal), PhD
(Former US Fulbright Fellow)
Former Professor, Head & Dean (Sambalpur Univ.)
Ex-Principal, CL&ISc.(SMIT Group of Institution,BU)
Panda Cottage, Gandhinagar 3rd Lane Extn (W)
BERHAMPUR-760001 (Ganjam), Odisha
E-Mail: **krushna52@yahoo.co.in**
Mob. 9437402656

20th Oct. 2019
Camp: B'luru

MESSAGE

Dear Dr. Satapathy,

I am glad to know that "lisforum_orissa" is going to publish its Online Annual Issue on the eve of its 13th Anniversary on the theme "Is Librarianship in peril? It is your continuous endeavor and interest which brought this infinitesimal professional publication from its embryonic state to the elephantine state of intellectual and technical maturity of professional order.

Thanks for your mail requesting me to contribute my candid views on theme that you and your team have chosen. To me, the topic is quite timey and of contemporary interest.

I congratulate the organizers of lisforum_orissa, who have taken pain and interest in retaining this forum visible to its wider audience in all these years. I wish all success for the celebration.

(Prof. K.C.Panda)

Dr. M.G. Sreekumar
Chief Librarian & Information Officer;
Adjunct Professor
Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode
IIMK Campus P.O., Calicut,
Kerala - 673570, INDIA
E-mail: mgsree@iimk.ac.in

Message

Thanks a lot for giving me an opportunity to express my views on 'Is Librarianship in Peril', posted by the Moderator of LIS Forum, Orissa.

While I fully endorse the observations of the Moderator, I feel this scenario is not unique to Librarianship alone. Many professions, business transactions and even institutions have been experiencing a paradigm shift as a result of this. Those who were not able to cope with and transform, have gone either obsolete or taken over by other professions.

Libraries and Information Centers (LICs) are at the forefront of technology adaptation as well as adoption, and it is revolutionizing the way information is being accessed and consumed. Information or knowledge has become ubiquitous, universal and is available at awesome convenience - on many devices and in multiple formats providing a myriad of learning experiences. The world of scholarly and research information too is expanding exponentially and so is the case with social information - thanks to the advancements in computing, communications, content creation/management technologies, and the social media/networks.

'Innovation' only seems to be the primary key with which the unprecedented waves caused by the above turbulences could be contained.

So, if Libraries are to be relevant and significant, Librarians will have to reinvent and reengineer the profession to suit to the new environment. We need to know the changing pulse of the users, the changing dynamics of the information environment, learn and equip ourselves with the necessary skillsets and knowledge and most impotently, come up with meaningful services to the users.

Best wishes.

(Dr M.G.Sreekumar)

Dr Krishna Gopal
Librarian (Retd),
National Institute of Technology
Kurukshetra,Haryana
E-mail: librarynitk@gmail.com

Message

Dear Satpathy ji

Thanks for your message regarding Annual issue of Lisforum_orissa.I always wish a success for all your endeavors and contributions to the   profession.Profession is really in danger because of many reasons.We are not getting good students, teaching curriculum is not as per requirement, and students have no exposure to the latest technology and tools.

I am sorry to say that to serve our users requirements, we prefer to rely on the computer operator/professional.Most of the library science professionals cannot handle software related issues and don't have technical competency to deal with e-resources.I am sorry that I am not able to contribute as I am not well as I have undergone a major spinal surgery and taking rest at home.

With the present level of students getting admission, curriculum and lack of communication and computer skills very few students are competent to take the challenge and only they are fit for profession.

My best wishes for the annual issue and profession.

(Dr K.Gopal)

पं. सुन्दरलालशर्माग्रंथागार
पं. रविशंकरशुक्लविस्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (छ. ग.)
library_prsu@rediffmail,com, PhonNo. 0771 — 2262686

_____

Dr. SuparnaSenGupta
University Librarian
Pt Ravishankar Shukla
University, Raipur
Dt.23.10.2018

Dear Dr Satpathi Ji,

Namaskar.

We are living in a changing world. Due to the dominance of ICT, everything is changing, so is librarianship. Change is for good or bad; librarianship will flourish or perish; only time will tell.

 "Librarianship in peril" is a buzz phrase. I personally don't agree with it.

Information storage has changed from clay tablets to papyrus rolls to print than electronic form and we don't know what will happen in future. The only thing which can be said with confidence is Libraries existed, exists and will exist as it accumulates, organize, preserve and disseminate information resources. So librarianship is bound to exist with relevant changes.

I thank you for taking up such an interesting theme for the Annual issue 2019 of "lisforum_orissa".

My best wishes to you and I am pretty confident that the Annual issue will be an eye-opener for library professionals.

 With warm personal regards

(Dr. SuparnaSenGupta)

TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

National Centre of the Government of India for Nuclear Science & Mathematics(A Deemed University)

1, HOMI BHABHA ROAD, COLABA, MUMBAI – 400 005.

Scientific Information Resource Centre

Telephone : 91-22-2278 2230   Website : www.tifr.res.in/sirc.php

Dr. R. Prabakaran

Head, SIRC,

TIFR, Mumbai

praba@tifr.res.in

Message

Dear Dr. S.K. Satpathy,

I would like to congratulate the "lisforum_orissa" to bringout regularly the Annual Issue on recent topics for the benefit of Library and Information Science Professionals.

Librarianship is a noble profession and fulfills the information needs of the users. The reliable information can be provided only by the trained professional like LIS Specialist. To maintain the modern library, the LIS professionals need to learn new skills in the application of ICT and protect the LIS profession from diminishing.

My best wishes to continue your contribution to our profession.

With regards

(Dr. R. Prabakaran)
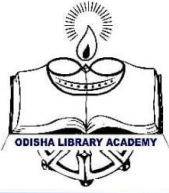
ODISHA LIBRARY ACADEMY

(A professional Association of Library & Information Science Professionals of Odisha)
Plot No: 472/3872, Ahalya Nagar, Patia, Bhubaneswar- 751031
Regn. No.: 122/18201900034 of 2019-2020
Website: www.olibacademy.org

Date: 23th Oct. 2019

Dr. Banamber Sahoo, MLIS, Ph.D
Library & Inf. Officer, ICMR-RMRC, Bhubaneswar,
President, Odisha Library Academy

Message

It is indeed a great privilege for me to thank **Dr. Sunil Kumar Satpathy**, whose brain child "lisforum_Orissa" a web-based mailing group of Library & Information professionals of Odisha is going to celebrate 13th anniversary. This anniversary issue theme *"Is Librarianship in peril? "*is the right choice of the present scenario in digital era. In this digital day, it seems to be pretty clear that libraries are eventually going to fade away. Library provides many services, the most important one is lending books which has comes down drastically in all most all libraries. Mobiles, Tablets and **e**-Readers are much better way to get a book than borrowing it or buying it at a bookstore. More, and more people are going to buy tablet devices & e-Readers over the next ten years. Then what will be the fate of Future Libraries? But it is very true that libraries will not perish till the human civilization exist.

**"Libraries are the greatest Sages in the World and
Encyclopaedias are the Rishis".**
Swami Vivekananda

I wish the anniversary issue of **lisforum_orissa** a grand success

Dr. Banamber Sahoo
President
Odisha Library Academy, Bhubaneswar

FEATURE ARTICLES

(Arranged alphabetically according to contributor's surname)

ICT: The Power Booster for Library Professionals

*Krutikalpita Behera   *Silu Maharana   * Priyanshi Jain

* Library Trainee
Central Library
National Institute of Technology
Raipur-492010(C.G)

The advent and application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) has helped human being a lot. Earlier it was used to accelerate the ability, sustainability, growth and providing the output within a very less time, however at present it is used as a tool to live. On an average, most people spend half of a day with any digital devices. Each and every sphere of life are now focusing and applying on technology /artificial intelligence rather than human beings. The rising question on every one's mind is whether the ICT is doing a great work or reducing jobs in society. ICT help people to live on their choices due to the accuracy and reliability. It is necessary everywhere but it never been a tool for loss of jobs, off course it has impacts on jobs but never replaces. A CCTV camera only observe and provide you the proof but never save you in physical like a watchman does. Counters are less but banking has grown. Technology has very positive impact on banking as it is safe and time effective. Travel agencies have also promoting their business on digital platform and getting good customers and their payment. Ola / Uber would never replace transport agencies as they are self transport agencies having a greater channel .The same is in case of LIS professionals ,it never replaces the jobs of LIS professionals, rather it helps them to manage libraries efficiently.

ICT and its Impact on Library and Library Professionals

The library and information centers have drastically changed after the introduction of ICT through its new concept and services provided to users. Role of library professionals are also changed according to the changes made by accepting ICT in libraries. The impact of ICT on LIS professionals can be summarized below.

a. The skill and competencies of LIS professionals to manage modern libraries have been increased
b. It has been possible by LIS professionals to change the library environment form traditional libraries to virtual libraries.
c. Effective procurement and organization of library resources have been possible by the help of ICT.
d. It helps professionals to work for a longer period without any tiredness
e. Authentic and accurate information services are being provided to the users
f. Time of both professionals and users are saved
g. Proper record keeping of libraries and information centers are possible with the help of ICT
h. The library space and manpower problem can be solved to some extent.
i. The job market of LIS professionals has been increased
j. Sharing of information has been easy with the help of ICT
k. Information can be provided to users by professionals at their own place without coming physically to libraries
l. Archiving of old knowledge/information can be maintained and manged by professionals easily
m. Research output of an institutions can be preserved and managed through Institutional Repository (IRs)

The importance of LIS professionals in some cases have increased

Not only in library but in every profession, technology has played the vital role to improve their ability. The job of a library professional has changed from custodian of books to the knowledge manager. In 21st century patrons have become more demanding than ever. Qualified library professionals should train themselves to cope off with the new digital era by nurture themselves by adopting the technology and changes made through it. The advances observed

in technology will be impacted in a good way on the role of the library professionals if they could match with the requirement of the society. Changes in society always bring new opportunities. On a positive note it also opens many opportunities for the library professionals to explore their professional and personal career.

Conclusions

Nowadays qualified library professionals are getting absorbed in libraries, information centers, research centers and industries. Hence the carrier prospective the LIS professionals have increased remarkably however they have to accelerate their knowledge on ICT tools and techniques. Even fresher LIS graduates are also experiencing as "Library Trainee" in various academic institutions. Many library professionals are also working as guide for research and are also engaged in training the library users. Thus LIS profession and professionals are never in danger due to technology; rather it works as power booster for them.

Changing Role Can Save Professionalism

MrAbinash Dash
Librarian
IHM, Bhubaneswar
Mob - 9438505427
librarian.ihmbbsr@gmail.com

India is a welfare state covering an area of 32, 87,263 sq.kms, inhabited by 121, 08, 54,977 people in 28 states and 9 union territories. As a welfare state, it has to play a key role in protecting the social and economic well-being of the entire population by introducing various social welfare legislations for the upliftment of the society as a whole. The state has to follow the principles of equality of opportunity and equitable distribution of wealth among its citizens to maintain a good standard of living. This is only possible if the state takes the social responsibilities of providing formal education by establishing well thought out educational institutions attached with libraries to prepare the citizen to use and create knowledge as capital that determines the capacity to empower and enable themselves to participate as well informed human being in public life. But the dynamic, well informed, enlightened and capable young Indians with best educational background may not be capable of enhancing and enriching the process of national development, unless and until they are provided with a network of public libraries and information centers to update their acquired knowledge to meet the challenges and opportunities of the public life in future. Therefore, there is a need of public library services as a social institution, where everybody from cradle to grave that is form all sections and settings of the society have the access to knowledge irrespective of their economic status across the country for the purpose of information, education, recreation and preservation of cultural heritage.

Challenges and Opportunities

In the context of globalized world, information and its accessibility plays a vital role for the development of human competency. The information era with its

electronic gadgets will come across with many challenges in all the sectors of development since information has become a basic need for any activities of development. Public libraries and information centers will have their challenges and risk to part take in this major activity. To meet such challenges, India will need to have a vision for the future millennium to adopt latest IT in the sphere of developmental activities. It may include change in the function of the library to make it service oriented rather than collection oriented. Preservation and access, marketing of information and skill development of library professionals to cope with the new environment and to deal with the management techniques for effective functioning of the library system may be considered as vital. To strengthen the system, perennial financial support from different agencies is required. The corporate social responsibility of the public enterprises also to be taken into consideration apart from government assistance. Under such a situation, the social responsibility of the public libraries for its clienteles has to be decided from various angles leaving traditional service approach.

Social Responsibility and Library

Library is a social institution. It is established by the people, for the people out of the social necessity of the individuals in a given society. Thus, social development and libraries are regarded as two sides of the same coin. One cannot think of social development without the library. Hence, the obligation of the library as a social organization towards the welfare of the society in which it operates is the need of the hours. In a library set up, while working with the patrons and workers, one should take account of social issues and inequalities because; these are the essential ingredients of social responsibility. Social responsibility as a concept was first germinated in the west during 1930s and it reached its climax between 1960 and early 1970 onwards. From its very inception, the library profession was engaged in social issues. Shera has rightly recorded that the social responsibility movement can be traced back to the public library's promotion of reading, which was designed primarily to save or at least raise mankind from poverty, crime, vices, alcoholism, and other social evils.

With the creation of Social Responsibility Round Table (SRRT) in 1968 by ALA, the purpose was to provide a forum, whose responsibility membership

discussion, can take place to examine current library effort to face issues and to propose action programs. But, the issue was opposed with an agreement that the library has a unique and traditional role to play in society by providing educational information and recreation. This uniqueness has distinguished the library professionals from other service organizations. By performing task outside the basic function, libraries are delving areas, where they have no competency to handle effectively. Some also argued that the library is obliged to present all sides with equal vigor; but to take side on an issue outside of its purview only destroys the library's credibility as the guardian of intellectual freedom. Opponents advocated that librarians are not equipped politically to involve in the non library issues, others argued that libraries always have been concerned with and involved in social issues and have never been neutral on certain issues. To remain neutral means, in reality, taking no stand.

Patricia Schuman, a prolific and spokesperson, advocate of social responsibility contented that libraries have been advocating favorable legislation among other things for years but neutrality only places the destiny of librarians and libraries in the hands of decision makers who may not be receptive to library issues and concerns. She also agreed with those who engage that intellectual freedom is not an end itself, merely a component of social responsibility.

Conceptual Definition

Librarianship exists within the world social context as well as within social structure of each individual country. There is no doubt that information workers carry a professional responsibility that is of most important in to-day's society, though it is believed that the scope of this responsibility is now much broader than earlier with the effect of global cultural imperialism communicated through media and endemic information overload. Information professionals can play a role in reducing cultural and ideological differences because of their influence over information, thus there is a need of social responsibility of public libraries in a changing scenario.

Social responsibility and libraries is a complex term with two facets. ALA defines "Social responsibility as the relationship that librarians and libraries have to non-library problems that relate to social welfare of the society". But this definition does not spell out the true definition of social responsibility. The definition of social responsibility is the obligation of an organization towards

the welfare and interests of the society in which it operates. When libraries have to take into accounts of social issues and inequalities, which are beyond library's purview and work with patrons and co-workers for the upliftment of members of the society, it becomes the social responsibility of the library. However, a library's social responsibility is to answer the information needs of its user and to be responsible to those needs is a librarian's foremost duty and therefore his chief social responsibility. As a library professional, we feel that the term "Social Responsibility" and "Duty" of the library professionals is not exactly same. Although there are similarities in both the terms, "Social Responsibilities" are those which are directly linked with the society as a whole, while "Duty" refers to the bounded tasks that one library professional have to perform. What we mean to say that "Duty" is compulsory while "Social Responsibilities" are not, rather these are voluntary in nature.

Librarian as teacher

There is an ongoing educational role for academic, school and public librarians. The authors found a variety of terms describing this role, such as teaching librarian and instruction librarian. These professionals are responsible for information literacy programmes and both actively teach and support other teachers.

Technology specialist

Papers in this category outlined challenges for librarians in institutional repositories, digital libraries and in one case, school libraries. They discovered several papers that "stressed the importance of retaining an institutional repository (IR) and identified increasing visibility of the university's research output as the main reason behind such a decision. They all argued the need for librarians to train authors on self-archiving techniques." Another paper discusses the importance of librarians becoming involved in copyright clearance, as well as raising the level of awareness and acceptance of institutional repositories by faculty. These roles reflect an important strategic purpose: increasing the visibility, ease of use and availability of research and related digital content generated by an institution.

Embedded librarian

In a model that has become increasingly popular in recent years, embedded librarians are based not in the library itself, but within a team or group in a separate unit of an institution.

These librarians are discussed here mainly in the context of academic libraries. Studies of two particular university programmes are cited; one from Everglades University, in Florida, and another from Kansas State University. The Everglades example provides a wide range of services offered by the embedded librarians, including "library orientation, access to course-related library resources, in-class instruction sessions, library instructional handouts, announcements, Doc Sharing tab, information on American Psychological Association (APA) style, databases, library Webinar information and note-taking."

Information consultant

This covers both academic libraries and businesses. Within businesses, one paper mentions that in times of budgetary restraints and staff reductions, librarians "had to take on roles such as expert hunters, information controllers and copyright advisors. As information consultants in the business sector, librarians needed to foster innovation, provide access to internal and external information and integrate information into the knowledge managers' workflow."

One paper claims that if academic librarians did not adopt the information consultant role, they risked being marginalized within the rapid changes in teaching and research.

Knowledge manager

The authors note the ambiguity and confusion around the terms knowledge management and knowledge manager. One paper describes the results of a questionnaire sent to information professionals in Canadian organizations regarding knowledge management programmes in that country, and found that the professionals "were responsible for the design of information

architecture, taxonomy development and managing the organization's Intranet-produced information." This suggests the extensive set of responsibilities represented by knowledge management in businesses, universities and other institutions, and why it has become a popular field of study.

Subject librarian

Two papers "emphasized the changing responsibilities and the new roles subject librarians need to undertake, such as promoting collaboration with teachers and technical staff, adopting new ways of servicing users' enquiries, promoting information literacy, identifying and managing information resources, and embedding in courses, among others." Another paper discusses subject librarians within virtual learning environments (VLEs), including the particular need for collaboration with colleagues.

Conclusion

You can put this article into action by comparing your current role with the six above. If any look promising, commit to learning more and reaching out to your professional networks. These opportunities may require additional training, taking new courses or perhaps a new degree. However, a major take away from the article is that in today's knowledge-focused world; it is preferable to be aligned with the future rather than the past.

Existence of Librarianship in Modern Age

Dr Kamal Lochan Jena

College of Engineering & Technology
Technocampus, Ghatikia
Bhubaneswar – 751029
E-mail: kljena2@gmail.com

Since time immemorial many species have came to the universe and many are extinct. Similarly, many professions have come to the earth, but with the passage of time the original natures of job are changed / modified. The invention of new technology have changed the nature of jobs and working environment. The technology has also reduced the manual work and made the people dependable on machine / computer. So now the question arises whether we the people will depend on the machine / computer or will keep our identity with manual system. Both the types have their own advantages and disadvantages.

In the context of library, tremendous changes have been made in the library services, nature of document collection. Now the libraries have reached with the e-collections / digital collections from the hard copy collection of documents like print books, periodicals, manuscripts etc. In order to manage the e-collections / digital collections naturally ICT professionals are required. However, if the library professionals will be ICT literate and able to handle the e-collections / digital collections then there is no threat from the non-LIS professionals. But with the acceptance of e-collections / digital collections the nature of librarianship is changed drastically and the manual job of library is reduced drastically.

In-spite of the acceptance of e-collections / digital collections and automation of library system the librarianship is not in the state of peril rather it will glow more. Now librarianship is a mixture / combination of old and new. The society neither ignore the documents like the print media in hard copy form fully nor adopt the digital resources fully, because the digital resources have the disadvantages like machine dependency, requirement of internet, initial huge investment, security problem, piracy, violation of copyright, uninterrupted

power supply, etc. In this context the librarians have to change their attitude and adopt the new technologies with much enthusiastic and make them up-to-date with ICT. However, the number of professionals in this profession will be less since most of the works will be automated / ICT enabled. If we will look into the other professions like banking, railways etc it could be deduced that the library profession will glow more and get more respect from the public if it is managed properly. In any sector where automation is made definitely the deployment of manpower is reduced, but they overcome with much fame and ability with more faith by the public. Similar will be case of library, where more people will rely on librarianship, since most of the things are not free for everybody. The quality people will come to the library and the bogus users will get their information from the public as well as from the internet. The ICT has helped the quality people to get the proper information from the library with minimum disturbance from the bogus users. With the acceptance of computer and e-banking system if the ethics and basic services of bank are not hampered, the postal service is still existed then why the librarianship will peril.

In the modern age context it is to be admitted that the universe is always changing and the species that have not changed / adjusted with the new scenario are extinct from the earth. Similar is the case of librarianship in which the librarians are to be changed with the time. The ICT professionals may be deployed in the library, but their responsibility ceases with the management and maintenance of computer and running of programmes only. The non-professionals could not do the librarianship; rather they are the good partner of the library for smooth management and better services.

IS LIBRARIANSHIP IN PERIL?

MrReghuKuttappan
Licensing Manager,Institutional sales-west
Springer Nature, Mumbai-400093
E-mail: reghu.kuttappan@springernature.com
www.springernature.com

"Is Librarianship in peril", is in itself a question that librarians today need to answer. Every walk of life has gone through a dynamic change. When departmental stores came to India the small shopkeepers said they would perish, while they have not. As a matter of fact they converted themselves as self-sufficient mini departmental stores and are doing even better. The story of the radio taxi is similar too. It was a win- win situation for the ones who embraced change and moved forward. The same would or is the case with the profession of librarian. We have come of age and still believe that the evolving world needs to work around the age old systems we follow in managing libraries. Unfortunately the fact remains that we can no more live blinded, failing which non LIS professionals will manage libraries. The change has to come and it has to come now.

The world is now technology driven whether one likes it or not and those who keep pace of this superfast change will come up winners and those who consistently stay laid back without evolving will be left behind un noticed. To curb this there must be an immediate change. Change in attitude, Change in thought process, change in academic process, and change in technological process and an overall change of vision in the "growing organism". This change has to start from within. For example, it is always felt that patrons do not visit libraries! So what should be the change we bring? The change is, if patrons don't come to the libraries, the libraries will go to patrons. The common factor is that knowledge and information is a must for patrons. The question to ask is how they would like to have it. If libraries want patrons to come to libraries physically to get them and patrons want them at their offices or labs then there is a gap. And this gap will be evident because they will get the required knowledge and information at their offices and labs even if their library does not provide so. This leads to a situation where one feels that work is done even

without their input which leads to questions like, "is librarian ship in peril".   This is just one example. If we look at the administration of libraries, most libraries still follow the old process of managing while using advanced technologies that have great capabilities. Academic programs relating to LIS must go through a complete overhauling. We must teach the history of LIS quoting what is in syllabus today and open up to technological advances as part of the academic program. Some Indian Universities have done this in great deal revamping their entire syllabus with focus on IT and LIS. This is the way forward. It is also time that specialized or subject-based librarians are produced as part of the curriculum. An institution that deals with basic sciences must have a LIS professional with a science back ground and so on. This is a time taking process, but one needs to start working on the same now which will ensure that the next generation of LIS professionals will be a sought out community than one worrying about their career and jobs.

LIS professionals have to seek and overall change in their roles. The definition of libraries with reference to the context here is a place or a room where books etc. , etc are stored and that makes librarians a person who is in charge of a library or who has been specially trained to work in a library.(Collins Dictionary). This definition and title needs to change. Libraries should change to KRC's and librarians should change to KRC Heads, Managers, Directors, etc. With the change in definition and title comes a change in role. KRC will be the hub for knowledge acquisition and dissemination, KRC will be hub for complete communication from, to and through, KRC will be the hub for publishing, internal and external. With these broad actions in place I don't see an iota of reason for librarianship to be in peril, we will be rather well placed on a pilot's seat along with our specialized team doing their part in the changed process.

One must read Padmashri Dr S R Ranganathan's five laws of library science with a new and current context. These laws seem eternal and allow one to evolve. Since we are all LIS professionals I leave it to each of you to think over the laws in the current context without any bias to what one has studied this far or is doing at his or her work space. Restraint to change is a de-motivating. In today's world change is imperative and is the only constant. So if one is willing to embrace change the way it needs to be then the question, is librarianship in peril , is completely misplaced and irrelevant. LIS professions were and are here to be and so will we.

ICT in Libraries: Boon or Curse for LIS Professionals

Mr.Bibhuti Bhusan Maharana
Central Library
National Institute of Technology, Raipur-492010
E-mail: bibhutimaharana22@gmail.com

Introduction

As we move into the electronic world, the roles of librarians have changed drastically.Information communication technology (ICT) brings into play a heavy influence on traditional libraries. Use of ICT for various library operations save considerable amount of time, resources and manpower. It has also improved the quality of library services. Systematic planning of its application will assure that the technology-based library and information services are sustainable, and enhance the ability of library. The shifting of traditional libraries to digital technology based libraries opens a world of opportunities for library and information science (LIS) professionals. The present study attempts to find out whether the application of ICT in libraries is a boon or curse for LIS professionals or not.

Impact of ICT in Libraries

ICT has empowered libraries todevelop huge library collections strategically with their easy retrieval to clients. It has changed the meaning of libraries that these are not only places to store books and other resources but have responsibilities to storage, manipulate and disseminate information digitally. Further in modern libraries, ICT has taken the important role to automate the libraries either through ILMS or RFID technology, effective resource sharing, creation of institutional repositories and digital libraries etc. The collections of libraries have also shifted from print media to digital medias such as e-books, e-journals, ETD etc.Besides many tools and services such as Discovery services, Plagiarism check software, Remote access facilities etc. are being provided to users to enhance the use of library resources with the help of ICT.Accordingly the role of LIS professionals have also changed from mere custodian of books and other documents to felicitators of information."In libraries, information technology has assisted library professionals to provide quality information

services and give more remote access to the internationally available information resources"**(Saraf, V., 1998).**

Role of ICT for collection development in libraries

In the opinion of Olise (2010), the introduction of ICTs in education had brought about computerization of traditional materials such as books, journals, newspaper and other information resources in the library. In 21[st]century, the collections of most of libraries and information centers have been drastically changed. The different types of e-resources available in libraries of today's are, e-books, e-journals, Databases, CDs/DVDs, e-conference proceedings, e-Reports, e-Maps, e-Pictures/Photographs, e-Manuscripts, e-Theses, e-Newspaper, Internet/Websites - Listservs, Newsgroups, Subject Gateways, USENET, FAQs etc.

ICT basedlibrary Services

Through ICT, libraries have enabled to provide many new services as mentioned below.

- Library automation
- Automatic issue and return through RFID technology
- Document delivery service
- Current awareness service
- Searching of available library resources through OPAC/Web OPAC
- Information consolidation and repackaging
- Social networking services
- Institutional repositories
- Plagiarism check service
- Online reference service
- Library networking and consortia
- Indexing and abstracting service
- Digital library services
- Virtual library services

Advantages of ICT for LIS Professionals

The application of ICT in libraries has compelled LIS professionals to learn the use of new technology which has improved their skill and competencies. The routine library works such as issue, return, renewal of books, various record keepings activities have been easier and error free by automation, which has saved the time and workload of them. They are in a better position to manage libraries more comfortably and have been able to provide better services to users. The job market of LIS professionals have been widened starting form academic/research intuitions to industries (production/software).
Other benefits of ICT for LIS professionals are:

- ICT enables faster, easier and more effective library operations
- No needs of staff to issue and return of books
- ICT enables to LIS professionals to provide maximum information in minimum time
- ICT help to keep large amount of information to make easier to disseminate.

Disadvantages of using ICT for LIS Professionals

Many and different challenges have been posed by ICT for LIS professionals to manage various Libraryoperationshe disadvantages of adoptionof ICT in libraries for LIS professionals are:

a) The LIS professionals are helpless to manage ICT based libraries without adequate financial support from the authorities and in many cases, they are blamed unnecessarily.
b) The procurement of e-resources involves a lot of legal process,which pose another problem for professionals
c) It is always not possible to organize huge amount of library resources and to disseminate right information to right users in right time
d) The technology obsolesce also give enough pressure on LIS professionals to keep themselves updated even reminding in the regular service
e) The job market of LIS professionals have been reduced, the vacant posts in libraries are abolished in the name of implantation of ICT and in some cases are being snatched by non-LIS professionals

Conclusion

The continuous progress and changes of ICTs have changed the library environment and also role of LIS professionals continuously. Changes have been seen and realized in every sphere of life and LIS professionals are not exception to these changes. Although the application of ICT in libraries have posed, some challenges for LIS professionals, these have proved beneficial for them. Hence for successful existence of LIS professionals, they need to be positive and adaptative towards ICT and keep themselves updated, so that it will be proved as boon for them not curse.

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Is librarianship in peril? The *Kalidasa* syndrome

Dr D R Meher
Librarian
Central Library
Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
Bhubaneswar-751003
meherdebraj@gmail.com

In 2017, Sion Philpott alongside the technological advancement made the world known of 13 disappearing jobs that won't exist in 2030 and librarianship is included therein. He is of view that technology is moving at an increasingly fast pace, with every facet of our lives now linked intrinsically to microchips in one way or other. While this might all be in the name of progress, it is also having a negative effect on many careers, which are being more and more automated. According to the warning by Foundation for Young Australians (FYA) it is nearly 60 per cent of young people of that country are currently in training for careers that will be two-thirds automated in the next 10 to 15 years which is a huge waste of skills. Other jobs in this array are travel agents, cashiers, postal couriers, bank tellers, telemarketers and many more.

The advent of technologies from use of computer to automation to RFID to Internet to Internet of Things (IoT) in LIS field no doubt it has become vibrant then yesteryears. Users' access to information and libraries' reach to user community have been strengthened. But adhering to change had become a challenge for LIS professionals. This involves affordability of technology and person's ability to use it—by both LIS professionals and users. In case of third world like ours both of the above are applicable. Whenever a budget cut is required in a given establishment it is the library wing to be affected first. Introduction of new gadget/technology in a library is also not easy. But apart from technicality, there are some factors which require human interventions and no machine-program can be enough to achieve them, for which, are we offering our hundred percent or simply spending working hours in a library? And if are in doubt about this then who else are responsible.

Then changes in technology, all alone, are responsible for all above or some other factors are there to contribute to— the author is having a long view of the vista of changing world of library in the present time.

Anybody can be librarian. Yes, you read right. It is still a concept prevails that anybody can be a librarian. More rightly speaking can volunteer to become a librarian. If you still feel I am kidding then go with BBC. BBC news of 28th March 2016 "Libraries: the decline of a profession? In their askance highlight with 8000 jobs in UK libraries disappearing in last six years, and whether the status of librarians under threat. They further depict in 2010 Chancellor George Osborne unveiled the biggest UK spending cuts for decades and since then, libraries have seen an influx of volunteer staff, and quarters of paid jobs have disappeared. Dismayed by this Lauren Smith, a campaigner for 'Voice for the Library' believed volunteers, though well-meaning, are simply unaccountable. She further argued that librarians adhere to code of professional conduct in the same way that doctors, lawyers and accountants do. By bringing thousands volunteers, those ethics become watered down. She lastly said "I really don't like to try to be a futurist, but I think the future for public libraries as things stand is a decimated and de-professionalized service …"

Can a professional job be volunteered? Are volunteer doctors, volunteer lawyers or volunteer accountants without professional degrees accepted in any society? In international level there are so many library associations and if they fail to act as pressure groups then who else are responsible?

The above non-librarian as librarian phenomenon is rampant in Indian context. That is why in a public libraries the administrators, in special libraries the scientists, and in case of academic libraries the professors in charge who head the libraries. And if there is a LIS department in a university, then one of the professors remains in charge (PIC) of the central library. They never advocate of trained and experienced librarian from that library to be head. The same teacher who shows dream of bright careers to their student in class room of educational department becomes instrumental in bottlenecking of existing librarians' promotion when they comes to library. Then, is there any need of pursuing higher course in LIS. University bodies should limit the LIS course to BLIS level so that anybody else having his Master's degree (the minimum

qualification for faculty) can become head of library. For this, if not we, then who else are responsible?

You must have heard the Rajkumar and his companion tradition in former's school time. When Rajkumar performs well the teacher applauds him, but if he commits any mistake the teacher cannot punish him because of the latter's status, rather it is his companion to receive the punishment. The same also holds true in case of PIC culture. If the library gets any award the credit goes to the PIC but in case it does not, the librarians are not performing.

Ignored by own professionals. Most of the times the professional heads also do not support for our professional advancement. Many of the librarians have been deprived of attending refresher course by UGC on the pretext of workload and 'cannot be spared' comment of their librarian heads. Our LIS professionals also have not shunned their fondness of PIC culture. A glaring example awaits you in the next paragraph.

In a given technical university in India when the Chief Librarian retired on superannuation he simply recommended the name of a professor to be PIC despite there were other librarians with requisite qualification and experience. Is not this an anti-professional activity? Next day people like this will be vocal about status and development of LIS professionals in seminars and other professional gatherings. Is not this hypocrisy? For this two-facedness who else are responsible?

Engaged in other works— we love to be engaged in activities other than the job description for a librarian. Of course, hardly in any advertisement for recruitment the job description is given. Recruit first and engage later formula is followed in most of the institutions. If you meet one of your librarian friends and ask about their library and if their answer comes that they are not looking after library anymore but are engaged in some other where like networking, publication, managing tour programme of students and visiting dignitaries or some other maintenance work and they are happy with their exclusion from/ dissociation with librarians job nothing to be astonished. But you can encounter numerous faculty members who have shunned administrative posts as these would affect their study, teaching and research activities. If we do not do our own library activities, engaging ourselves elsewhere, and demand

status for librarianship no doubt some laughing stocks are awaiting for us. And for this, who else are responsible?

Many of we librarians, especially of some affluent institutes, boast of hefty e-resource procurement. In no way we can afford to remain aloof from the e-revolution and e-world. But influx of e-resource is just jostling our space as well as presence out of library arena. In e-resource procurement let's see our job. We simply go for selection of a database (who says we do it? we have studied collection development but in real life situation the job are done by faculty only) and place orders for purchase. It is the vendor who does the rest part to make their aggregated information/database available to user community of our library including training to access it. And whatever job they left out for us is surely be managed by a non-LIS background fellow. Tomorrow, just assume, an aggregator take charge of supplying all of our required e-resources, with their technical personnel to provide user service in our e-library; again promise to take care of networking maintenance as value added service (they may customize all these as package), then what will happen? Can we say that we librarians be better substitute for them? Is not true that now the print resources (not processed nor aptly indexed), which are the real wealth of once famous libraries are inviting less importance from all the corners including librarians? If this mind set of ours is providing ample scope for e-aggregators to marginalize us in our field then who else are responsible?

Because of this outlook we are obliged to write 'courtesy: British Museum' below the picture of an Indian temple taken 100 years back for printing in an Indian newspaper (alas! not available in Indian libraries or archives). In every sphere there is a hurry to put everything in digital form. But, the champions of digital libraries, in the west, are having their print resources preserved and intact for posterities.

Need for service. Yes, ours is a service sector. For sustainable development of libraries and information centers holistic approaches when adopting any principles or implementing technologies may be adhere to. There may be many more new happenings that may make libraries modern and librarians outdated, if not updated with the demand of time. May automation replace the manual cataloguing, and RFID the presence of circulation assistant; may online databases facilitate remote access, and consortium the document

delivery service; may the users go fancy of information at mouse click or finger touch, and may the aggregators provide ample interfaces assisted with artificial intelligence, nothing can substitute a service with humane touch. Once, a scientist has compared visiting library and getting personalized library service with pulling rope of chariots at *Rathyatra*, and receiving online resources with seeing *Rathyatra* on television screen. And so long users like this category are there, and so long there exists the need of library service, librarianship will thrive. Charles Darwin said "it is not the strongest or the most intelligent who will survive but those who can best manage change." Let the sustainable changes take place for makeover librarianship but the above "who else are responsible" questions be answered honestly and make us free form *Kalidasa* syndrome.

Librarianship in peril?

Dibakar Mohanty
Librarian
KokilabenDhirubhai Ambani Vidyamandir
Reliance Greens, Motikhavdi
Dist: Jamnagar, Gujarat – 361142.
Ph No: 0288 – 4019910 (Lib); 09662506656 (Mob)
E-mail: sasmitadibakar@gmail.com

There is a common apprehension arises, "what will happen to librarianship?" There are examples of CCTV replacing security guards, bank ATM/kiosk/online banking replacing traditional bank counters/tellers/cashiers, taxi service like OLA, Uber replacing the travel agencies etc. So question is

- ✓ Will it happen with our profession?
- ✓ Is Librarianship in peril?
- ✓ With application of ICT and digital resources dominating over the print and traditional ones, will the Non-Professionals replace the Professionals?

But we can say No, definitely not. Librarianship is not in peril. Rather there is scope to prove how indispensable the librarians are in this electronic age. Role and responsibility of Librarians have become much more challenging now-a-days**.**

Role of Librarians

1. Right Communicator:
With the numerous platforms and sources, the information flows in rapid speed. Another problem is availability of data in almost at no cost and freedom of social media communicators. The basic role of librarian is disseminator of information and this role is also taken care by social-medias like WhatsApp, Facebook and Instagram etc. Now-a-days anyone getting a post in the form of text or media files, simply forward and spread it even without verifying. There is no check. Many of the information are misleading. There is difference between Information, misinformation and disinformation and librarian is the right person to filter misinformation and disinformation and provide correct

information. He can verify the accuracy and authenticity and can check. It is a very sensible role.

2. Right doctor:

The inflow of information is so huge and it gets piled up every moment. It is like junk food. In medical terminology, it is necessary to do regular exercise to exhaust the fatigue. In today's modern society, people are engaged with exercise, visiting Gyms to burn out fatigue, eliminate the danger of obesity and keep himself / herself fit. In the same way for a Librarian, rightly perform the job of burning out the unwanted information by sharing right information to the right user at right time. Because if not shared and keep it with ourselves,it will lead to "Knowledge Obesity" which is more dangerous. Librarian has the onerous responsibility of sharing and he has the courage. He is the right person to validate any information whether it is authenticated or not. He can filter it is more scientifically method.

3. Right Driver:

Librarians are on Information Highway or expressway. There is continuous inflow and outflow of information in rapid speed. It is just a heavily trafficked expressway or Highway of Information. In an expressway you can't stop but to move else accidents will be there. For Driving on expressway, it is necessary that the Driver is expert and without doubt, Librarian is the most right one to carry the information safely. Librarian has the 360 degree view and full control and command.

4. Information Manager:

Librarian's prime job is to acquire, organize and disseminate the information. An IT expert cannot do this job simultaneously. Certain amount of expertise is required for this and a Librarian has acquired all the tools, techniques and expertise to handle and manage it properly. In fact the design of curriculums and syllabus in all the LIS courses are aligned and covers most of the IT related issues. It is also proven that majority of the Librarians are capable and managing the Library to the utmost satisfaction of their clientele.

Conclusion:

The librarians in the electronic age expand the services available in libraries by integrating information &Technology;they are the right blender who knows the perfect balance between IT developments and library services. Future Librarians recognize that technological and cultural forces are changing the way we read and access information. They are the right person to help their patrons

Library/IC/LRC/KC will exist/Stay till the society exists in the world

Dr. BrundabanNahak
Librarian
Radhakrishna Institute of Technology & Engineering (RITE)
Bhubaneswar,Odisha
bnahak@gmail.com, mob.9777875331

Libraries have undergone total transformation due to the impact of the threefold revolutions i.e. technology revolution, network revolution and information revolution which are rousing entire world in many ways. Human history has passed through different phases and has witnessed of different revolutions like cultural, economic, agricultural, industrial, technology and information revolution. The libraries and library professionals have also pass through different changes bring out by human beings due to these different revolutions in our society. Library professionals stated their journey from clay tablets & palm leaves and have reached in a state full of digital contents. The metamorphosis of the library professional to information profession largely reflects the shifting in the emphasis and activities, aimed at realizing the basic goal of profession- to participate and facilitate the creation, transmission and use of knowledge. The changes in different era of library development with the time span have made a lot of effect on librarians and information professionals in respect of their job opportunities, self-image, motivation, managerial skills and even survival. At the end of twentieth century there was an ICT revolution which resulted in drastic changes in library collections from print to digital. Librarians therefore needed to find a solution to timely relocation and role claiming. Now, we live in a digital society where the development of digital information resources and services come with a rapidly growing flow of information. This new information environment requires new skills in seeking, processing and using information. The base for individual ability to understand and use information is a qualitative, ongoing learning process. The roles of librarians and information professionals in this new environment have been strongly influenced by these changes. The traditional libraries and librarianship have undergoing significant changes due to the digital revolution through ICT application. The biggest challenge of today is to prepare the professionals to use technology effectively. The library professional will be required to serve as an information service consultant with specific information technology skills. As technology has saturated all levels of library's operations and services, the library professionals have to anticipate the changing expectations of users, and be flexible in adapting and adopting new skills and levels of awareness. In addition to the technical and professional skills, commitment towards user centric services and skills for effective oral and written communication are highly essential for them. Librarians should not feel threatened by computers and technical developments but should move forward with the new technology and take a pivotal role within organizations.

Library professionals in India are exposed to various challenges. The introduction of ICT and new digital technology were major challenge to librarians. Librarians should be ready to participate in the process of generating and distributing information and knowledge for quality of life and education for all. Librarians must unite to withstand the revolutions that occur in the information and communication fields. Today the librarians have to train themselves to fit into the information age acting as knowledge manager.

Libraries in whatever name such as Information center (IC), Learning Resource Centers (LRC), Knowledge Center (KC) will exist till the society exist in the world. Similarly, Librarians with various synonyms like library and information officer, cyberian, information manager, knowledge manager, information scientist, network manager, information specialist/consultant, information provider etc. will also exist in the society. The library science institutions/colleges have to play greater role in producing good librarians with all types' knowledge about traditional library to digital library, practical knowledge on ICT and library software, plagiarism software, institutional repository etc., so that their products will be able to get good job in the present competitive library science job market.

Librarians / library professionals have always played a key role in society. Day by day, year by year, the information is increased in the form of print and electronics in the world and it should be collected, processed, organized and disseminated by the libraries. The state government, central government, NGOs, private sectors should create job opportunities for the library professionals .The different library associations working at various levels should pressurize to generate job opportunities for LIS professionals.
.
For nearly forty years now, people question about the future of the libraries. Some of them even predict the end of the libraries stating that, they "may disappear like the dinosaurs". So question is will the technological development contribute to the decline or "significant alteration" of the traditional library? Is this the "end of wisdom"? But I am not in-favor of this statement.

The traditional libraries are shifting towards open access library. The open access libraries are shifting towards automated library, the automated one towards the electronics, and the electronics to Digital library. Librarian is a technology application leader who works with other members of the information management team to design and evaluate systems for information access as per user needs. Librarian plays a key role in developing information policy for the organization ensuring that access to all information resources—from internal records to external databases – is provided in the most strategically- effective and cost – effective manner. Digital librarian is knowledge basedand thework of librarians has moved outside library walls.

I have strong believe that the libraries will exist, maybe in different names and librarians will also exists,may be in different designation and capacities and assignments. The library professionals and library associations should work proactively in this regard.

Is Contemporary Librarianship in Disparate Peril?

Prof. (Dr.) K. C. Panda
M.A., LL.B. MLISc(Gold Medal), PhD
(Former US Fulbright Fellow)
Former Professor, Head & Dean (Sambalpur Univ.)
Ex-Principal, CL&ISc.(SMIT Group of Institution,BU)
Panda Cottag, Gandhinagar 3rd Lane Extn (W)
BERHAMPUR-760001 (Ganjam), Odisha
E-Mail: krushna52@yahoo.co.in
Mob. 9437402656

The concept of 'peril' in the context of Librarianship, however, gives rise to multifold perceptions. But, my discussion here would be based on three perceptions like, *emerging **hi-end technology*** (like IoT, AI, Cloud computing, robot); **fiscal stress** (down-sizing budget, testing pressures, etc.); and **political encroachment** (encroaching libraries) are some of the potential threats, in addition to technological imminence, for survival. It would, therefore, be unjust if we say that ICT is the sole factor that poses a threat to the survival of the Librarianship as a profession in this digital age. Among the three, ICT obviously produces the risk more significantly compared to the other two.

Let me begin with Baker who argues that, over the past few decades, libraries have engaged in a 'slash and burn' purge of irreplaceable literary records and captured moments of history, pulping papers and books - usually transferring them to microfilm or computer disk - because of an erroneous obsession with saving space. Librarians have also argued that the paper used in many books and all newspapers from about the year 1880 will disintegrate - without meticulous care - because the paper is made from 'wood pulp' containing acids that make it turn brittle and yellow. This ultimately tempted the Librarians of 21st century to fudge towards digitization.

It is a fact that, IoT (the interne of things- a blending of software and hardware introducing intelligence and connectedness to objects and adding physical end points to software) having vast accessibility to everyone, played a significant role in day to day lives of every human being. Say for instance, one can buy internet-enabled thermostats, light bulbs, refrigerators, TVs, and cars, so also

from your morning breakfast cornflakes to dress you wear, books of your choice and live shaving drugs –all that you need at low cost and ease with hassle-free delivery right at your door step. Some Research have shown that, the emerging technologies and tools have given an upper hand to users to help themselves to use library's learning resources worldwide for content-curation and extended opening hours at no one's help.

Many LIS researchers like, **Stevens Bell** in his study on "*Promise ad Peril of AI for Academic Librarians..*" aptly apprehend that the Artificial Intelligence (AI) may soon change the work of Librarians or make it irrelevant as AI took a big leap forward on [March 9, 2016](). That's the day the world's master of Go, a complex board game, was badly beaten by Google's DeepMind Alpha Go computer. (*Go was seen as a vastly more rigorous test of artificial intelligence because it requires instinct, intuition, and evaluation capabilities, human qualities that computers cannot match—or so we thought until now*)

A question is frequently being asked, Do all library jobs need those skills? Could artificially intelligent machines eliminate library jobs? Consider a self-checkout terminal. It supplements the work of humans, although it lacks intelligence. But it's not inconceivable that a robot could perform any number of similar library transactions and have the intelligence to respond to a human query. Stevens Bell considers this to be the idea behind Hugh ([the robot librarian]())created by some researchers and engineers at Aberystwyth University. Bell feels that, Librarian is probably not quite the right term since all Hugh can do is search the catalog, identify a book's shelf location, and lead a patron to it. Still, if it can do all that it'd be impressive. Hugh might be just the beginning and is the promise of AI for librarians. It could allow us to dispense with conducting routine transactions so that our resources could fully support complex interactions.

If we consider that all types of libraries, librarians, and library workers form one and the same community, it would be appropriate to rely on the views of the President of ALA **Barbara K. Stripling** who rightly urged upon the Librarians to fulfill the promise together that all the libraries change lives. Barbara feels that, "….. the promise of libraries is in peril because school libraries are in crisis; a threat to one type of library is a threat to all libraries". On the one hand, budget and testing pressures have led to decisions to de-professionalize

or eliminate school libraries. On the other hand, the increased emphasis on college and career readiness and the integration of technology have opened an unprecedented door to school librarian leadership.

Significantly, the University Librarian of Princeton University and the former President of ALA Dr. **William S. Dix** , on the other hand, in his address to delegates attending the association's week-long 89th annual meeting here at Cobo Hall, Detroit's modern convention center urged upon the LIS community as a whole join ranks in defense against *political pressures* encroaching on libraries.

Merilyn Johnson, sharing still another ground of peril in the line of William S.Dix said, " We're cutting public library funds, shrinking our public and school libraries, and in some places, shutting them altogether" This view clearly indicates as technology is not the lone ground of peril of Librarianship, but there are other potential threats like downsizing budget and political pressures too, though the emerging hi-end technology takes a lions' share of menace.

However, exposure of contemporary librarians to the emerging ICT has become exigent for their survival. The Librarians who hail from conventional library schools need to adapt changes, failing which they would lose weight, both in selection and on-job which subsequently may lead to their pitfall. This lousy situation would certainly give an unwarranted advantage to the students of other disciplines like-Computer Science, Mathematics, and /or electronics, etc. to encroach LIS profession. The only option for those librarians/or LIS students, who do not have any exposure to the current ICT, should develop and cultivate an insatiable desire to learn and practice the ICT and willing to adapt technological changes at a faster pace in order to probe that they are indispensable and capable of taking the optimal benefits of the ICT and myriad electronic gadgets in information handling.

The job of contemporary Librarians should be secure for the foreseeable future. But I have the strong conviction that, the Librarians of next generation or two may have that level of security and will be capable of confronting the threat for their survival since the LIS schools are gradually slanting towards ICT with in-built practice in their course curriculum. If today's AI can be programmed for intuition and evaluation, it's hardly a stretch to imagine AI

being applied to question interpretation and resource recommendation. The things AI systems could learn about us as we conduct research could help humans to achieve better results. It's conceivable a research project could be launched with a just a simple request. Tomorrow, why not a complex research query? Faculty, researchers and students- all depend on librarians for their knowledge of sources and ability to navigate complex research resources. Minus the empathy, AI could potentially lead humans to make the discovery. I can see why some people are getting excited about a new age in which AI could free humans from the burden of tedious work—and be our robot servants. Librarians will need to learn much more about AI to understand where the line will be drawn between servant and replacement.

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Is Librarian By Chance or By Choice?

Dr Shiba Prasad Panda

University Librarian
VIT-AP University, Amaravati
Andhra Pradesh
Email: sibagiet14@gmail.com
Mobile No: 9437235831

am a proud to be a librarian, but I am a librarian by chance not by choice. Is it Correct?

Many of the questions come to our mind, why we people choose the library profession as our career. When I asked this question to our professionals, maximum told that they choose after so many fails in the so many fields.(if hurt to any one, I am extreme sorry for it). There is a profound change in the growth of professionalism in the library and Information Science (LIS) since a decade. Maximum thinks that development of web, computer, internet and Google will replace the post of the librarian, but we know that human being develops these only. Google only indexing very limited numbers of the data but a librarian can do more.

Is the library profession will be peril? I strongly says no.If we observe the function of the library in the today's age we will find that it is growing not declining, it is dynamic not static, it is developing not under developed, then why we say that this profession will be peril. My answer is no nono… Supposed it will be peril, and then I would like to say that, we people are responsible for it because we are not improving ourselves up to the level.

The basic function of the library professional is to satisfy the five laws of library and information science given by our beloved father of Library and Information Science Dr.SR.Ranganathan.A library professional should be access the different information sources and provide the information to the users at the right time, at a right place and to the right people with the right manner.

There has been a great change in the library services in theory and practice; in past and present, it is changing over the years. Earlier the function of the library was the close access systems and there have been the different counters for the check in and check out of the books and other physical resources. However, by the changes of the time and technology, library is considered as a growing organism, thus its physical and functional structure changes from time to time. Earlier days librarian were considered as "custodian librarian"

but today the librarian are considered as "Information Officers" or information Scientist, Digital librarian and many more. It shows that the library profession is dynamic one.

The history says that the LIS profession is a century old profession. In 1911, Sayaji Rao Gaekwad II invited W.A Borodn to India for the development of state library systems in the country. In 1915,Asa Don Dickinsion was appointed as the librarian of the Punjab University. After the independence more no of the university have started the different certificate, diploma, degree, Postgraduate, and other higher-level courses in Library and Information Science in India. Aligarh Muslim University was the first to start B.Lib. course in the country.For the development of LIS Profession in India, no of committees and commission like CONPOLIS in 1986, National Knowledge Commission (2005), Curriculum Development Committees (1990 & 2001) and many more have been formed and submitted their report to the government for the development of the library and library profession in India.

We should remember ourselves that change is inevitable and we are already shifted to the digital society and today everyone is interested to adopt the digitization in his or her life, profession and institution. So we have to up to date ourselves. We have to renovate the function of the library; we have to upgrade our library environment and ourselves. We have to shift our library from the close access to open access, from manual to digital, from storing to dissemination, from traditional literacy to digital literacy, from human interference to machine interference, from manual transaction to digital transaction, from print to digital media, from traditional to research oriented, from barcode to QR Code, from biometric or face recognition, from human intelligence to artificial intelligence, From web 1.0 to 2.0 to 3.0,from library 1.0 to 2.0 to 3.0 and many more latest adoption and modification is required to avoid the peril of our profession.

A librarian should not think that Information as a commodity but information as conversation, dissemination and sharing but not the hoarding. He/she should always make the less financial burden on the authority by using the Open access software, databases and open access e resources. A library professional must have possess the different skills like managerial, communication, Presentation, learning, innovation, evaluation and assessment, soft skills, customer oriented adoption to new technology, creative thinking finally it is the self-confidence.

Library professionals have great opportunities and bright career prospects as long as they continue to improve their professional and technological competencies and grab them. So it will never be peril.

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The Peril of Librarians due to Technology

Mr. Pradyumna Kumar Panigrahi
Librarian
SirPadampathSinghania University
Udaipur (Rajasthan)
E.mail: pk.panigrahi@spsu.ac.in

Abstract

The traditional role of the libraries in the development of societies is very important. But in the near future, the work of the library will be greatly influenced and perhaps forever altered by artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning systems, which will become commonplace. Accordingly, library science professionals must learn technology and prove themselves to be a techno expert or techno person.

Introduction

Libraries are repositories of humanity's knowledge; they are our past, present and future. The traditional role for the development of libraries is enhanced by, electronic information products and services, there are incredible array of opportunities for this.

Libraries have never been the only or even the main source of information for people. Good libraries serve many more services, but have never generally served as universal sources, the new adds to the old. The press did not destroy the oral tradition; the radio did not destroy the newspapers. Television changed radios, newspapers and movies but did not destroy any of them. Home video has changed the movie business, but movie studios are making more money than ever (Crawford 1993, 11).

Impact of Information Technology

Information technology has made communication and information access very convenient and timely to users from the comfort of their own homes and offices, and from wherever they are while on the move with their cellular phone units or (PDAs) personal digital assistants. Now-a-days mobile phones are having more features and capabilities. People use a cell phone as their

primary interface for surfing the web, listening to music, watching television, reading books, and interacting with friends. So over the past ten years, the mobile phone has become one of the major interfaces people use to access and share information.

Libraries and learning resources services have embraced digital practice over three decades. Nowadays with the application of app technology, reading materials are available in a single app. Users are easily accessing the reading material with the app.

Development of Artificial Intelligence

It's still early in the development of artificial intelligence, but in the end it will change the work of librarians - or make it irrelevant. How likely are we to be replaced by bots in the future? Lee Seoul-Doll said in surprise, because he never thought the computer could beat him in "Go." Computers have long defeated humans in chess and danger. Go is perceived as a much stricter test for artificial intelligence, as it requires instinct, intuition, and ability to evaluate, human qualities that computers can't match - or so we thought so far. Leading up to this match and beyond, speculation for the future has spread in the mass media, where artificially intelligent robots and devices interact with humans. Will they free us to enjoy life more fully? Produce matrix enslavement to our race? Just take over most of our jobs? Although the impact of AI is difficult to predict, experts agree it will happen faster than we expect.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Libraries

The issue of library technology reports (Item Number: 978-0-8389-1814-2, PublicationYear:2019,Publisher: ALA TechSource) states that the near future of library work will be greatly influenced and perhaps forever altered by artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning systems, which are becoming commonplace. This will be done both through essays on the theory and projections for the future of these systems in libraries, and through essays on current events and systems currently being developed in and by libraries. A variety of librarians will discuss their own AI and machine learning projects, how they have implemented AI, what they are targeting, and what they

consider useful for the future of libraries when considering AI systems and services.

Is Librarian Replaceable

Industrial robots have already eliminated thousands of jobs, completing their production tasks. The question now is whether robots can do the tasks as long as they are considered safe from easy replacement. In the book: A Perfect New Mind by Dan Pink, avoid being outdated by outsourcing, breaking away from redundancies, and what we will probably call "robotic" is to get into professions where "the right qualities of the brain are ingenuity, empathy, which means - predominate. " In other words, soft skills that require emotional intelligence are extremely difficult to automate or delegate.

Does all library work need these skills? Can artificially intelligent machines eliminate library tasks? Consider a self-checkout terminal. It complements the work of people, although it lacks intelligence. But it is possible that the robot can carry out any number of such library transactions and possess the intelligence to respond to a human request. This seems to be a robot librarian created by some researchers and engineers at the University of Aberystwyth. Based on what we know about AI today, despite all the excitement of the game of Go, the work of academic librarians must be secure for the foreseeable future.

Conclusion

The technology says that librarian may be replaceable, but it is not possible. Library professionals have to learn the technology for managing the library. The technology means not limited to simple operation of computers and using or searching through the internet. It will be extended to learning the programming language, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence (AI), etc. and the *library science professionals have to prove themselves that they are techno expert or techno person*.

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Emergence of E-resources:Peril for librarians?

Kiran Pradhan

Library Trainee
Central Library, IIT,Mumbai
E-mail:kiranpradhan246@gmail.com

L ibrary is an important entity in any academic institution.It consists of three elements,such as collections,staff and users.The quality of the library depends on the collection of the library.A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, documents, microform, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, Blu-ray Discs, e-books, audio books, databases etc.In few year ago library has only print collection.But In modern age books, journals and many others information materials are seen in electronic forms.

Electronics Library Resources (e-Resources)

Gone are those days when librarians deal basically with paper resources, libraries are now in sophisticated forms to the extent of earning itself so many names to connote its present status. Little wonder, libraries of present age are called names, such as "Virtual Library", "Digital Library" and "Electronic Library". Libraries now deal with electronic library resources that use computer and other closely related devices to access and use the information content.

 The electronic resources has been defined as information accessed by a computer, maybe useful as bibliographic guides to potential sources but, as of yet, they infrequently appear as cited references in their own right. Moreover,electronic resources refer to that kind of documents in digital formats which are made available to library users through a computer based information retrieval system. Because of the effective presentation with multimedia tools, electronic resources have become the source of information. Electronic library resources are computer readable file that occupies lesser space compared to the traditional library resources. Electronic resources consist of data (information represented by numbers, text, graphics, images, maps,moving images, music, sound, and many others).

How It Becomes a Peril?

Since the 1800s, the field of librarianship has seen the technology grow from handwriting to electronic pen, to type-writer, to word processor, and now to computer.Electronic resources and the Internet now help to make the task of obtaining reference material more accessible and much faster than ever before.The technology changes have been affecting almost every type of library including public, school, academic and special.Librarianship is one of the very oldest professions in the world and the times call for a new breed of librarians, those who understand and integrate technology, information and learning into a new model.However, to sustain in the field of librarianship, librarians need to equip with technical skills such as knowledge of HTML, programming languages, knowledge of hardware basics and troubleshooting, understanding of software programs, and the skill to search, display, and retrieve data effectively in a variety of information retrieval systems.

Weaknesses for Librarians in the Web Environment

- Librarians lack the same level of technical knowledge in dealing with computer hardware, software, etc. as the concerned professionals.
- Librarians are no longer acting as controllers of information especially while using Internet.
- Librarians need to interact with knowledgeable users and IT professionals to understand their specific needs and to add value to their products.

The emergence of electronic library resources is meant to be of great benefit to librarians but unfortunately, it becomes a threat to some sets of librarians. Primarily, computer and it components seems to be designed basically to communicate with each other. Only those who understand the various languages of the computer can conveniently communicate to the computer. Librarians have to sit up to be an information provider of the modern age as well. Unfortunately, a only few set of people with "Mutually Exclusive Skills" have the ability to communicate effectively with the computer and human.

Librarians are therefore charged with the responsibility of understanding the various languages spoken by the computer in other to be able to communicate effectively with the computer and their users simultaneously.

Foremost, this set of library materials will continue to threaten any librarian that hates dealing with electronic (Computers to be precise). St Imagine a librarian of the 21 century that does not like the computer not to talk of dealing with it. One cannot but keep imagining how such a professional intends coping with the present of electronic resources amidst library collections. To such an individual, the emergence of electronic library resources will be a threat. The fact that one loves the computer is not convincing enough to know how to operate the computer. To be able to use the computer, one should have the ability to use computer packages very well. Librarians should be wary of the fact that computers appears in different forms. The fact that computer and it components keep developing on irregular interval is much of a threat on it own. It is just fortunate and unfortunate that computers keep growing and it will keep growing,in as much as people keep conducting research for better means of service delivery.

Conclusion

The emergence of electronic library resources is changing the work of librarians and other information professionals.More than ever, librarians with diverse talents and training, and who is flexible with present information environment will able to meet the challenges of future library scene.An ideal librarian is one who is competitive and decisive, who is cooperative and willing to compromise, one who is intellectually committed, who is equipped with technical and managerial competencies, who is enthusiastic to the needs of new technology at the same time not being emotionally attached to any one system.

Librarianship is Going to Stay Forever with a Little Change

Mrs. Pratima Rajiv
Librarian, Govt. KavyopadhyayHiralal College,
Abhanpur, Chhattisgarh
E Mail: prtm.rjv@gmail.com
Mobile No-98279-48910

Dr.(Prof.) Maya Verma
H.O.D, S o S Library and Information Science
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh

Introduction

A Common question which is asked frequently among library science fraternity is 'is librarianship in peril'. The answer of which is of course 'NO' which can be said that neither library nor librarianship can parish. Can a managerial or administrative position be peril in the business oriented company? Of course not. The same thing is applied to librarianship only. In fact librarians are multifunctional like they have to learn the technical aspects and implement those to the libraries like cataloguing, classification, subject indexing, abstracting, metadata searching, database management and many more.

Threats to librarianship:

1. Now everyone feel that as libraries are getting computerized, any computer trained persons can handle the library.
2. Basic library functions like cataloguing, classification are receiving less attention, then computerization of library.
3. The syllabus is not updated frequently in the universities.
4. A library science graduate is not that accustomed to the latest technological advancements then a computer graduate.
5. It is getting difficult for the library science professionals to keep that up to date with the rapid change in the field, as they are not getting much opportunity to learn it in their place of convenience.
6. The most and worst threat is ignorance of people in general about the responsibilities handled by the library science professionals, as a

common picture of a librarian is a person who just issue and return books. This is an irony where everyone needs library for their academic or professional excellence, and still does not understand how they get their book of need easily from a well organized library whose credit definitely goes to library professionals.

Remedies for the aforesaid issues:

Libraries are no more a quite zone where one uses to read issue or return books and can read newspapers, magazines or journals. Today's library is much more than that. The libraries have changed their look too, from white colored walls to colorful and vibrant. The comfort of the user is taken care of and the buildings are planned construction. There is space for group discussions, and the new concept which is developing now a day is eats and reads together. Internet connection with database subscription from around the world is made available to the users through the library. So when the expectation is rising from libraries, how can the importance of librarianship reduce? But it is also true that the library science professionals need to understand the need of the hour. They have to upgrade their knowledge and keep themselves abreast with the latest developments in the fields.

It is also important to understand that how much modernization might be happening, the basic policies behind library management framed by various scholars like Melvil Dewey, Dr. S R Ranganathan etc are going to be the pillars of the profession always for a well structured library. The knowledge regarding these technical aspects makes the library professionals different from the others.

Internet is expanding so fast that it is very difficult to locate your required information. Even a subject expert needs help to reach to their actual piece of information, which a trained person can deliver better. So the institutions who teach library science as a course should understand the types of demands from the people and revise the syllabus updated frequently.

Conclusion:

It is very necessary for the library professionals not to have a fixed mindset and update themselves with the latest changes. SWAYAM which is Govt. of India

initiative for online courses is one such platform which provides various courses related to different time to time which is very useful for all to learn new skills at their own comfort. All these discussed aspects show that librarianship cannot peril, with the help of change in mindset of people. Good brains should get attracted to the profession, with the awareness spread by the professionals themselves.

Impact of Information Technology on Libraries

Aditya Narayan Rath
Library Trainee
National Institute of Technology
Raipur-492010(C.G)
E-mail: adityarath94@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days librarianship is in danger because of the heavy use of ICT related resources and tools in libraries. Most of the works of modern libraries can be easily handled and managed by non-LIS professionals (mostly IT professionals) since there is less use of core subjects of Library and Information science. If this trend continues for a long time, then the LIS professionals may be replaced by the IT professionals in near future.The LIS professionals need to focus more in the traditional librarianship along with the ICT tools and techniques in order to survive in this digital era.

WHY LIBRARIANSHIP IS IN DANGER?

In the global market every sector starting from food, automobile to Information Technology (IT) are going through recession because of the heavy use of fully automatic machine, artificial intelligence etc. The impacts of modern ICT tools and library/digital management software have put their effect on libraries more irrespective of their types and size.

Earlier in traditional libraries, most of the works such as issue, return, renewal of books, record keeping etc. were being done manually but now all these works are being done by the help of library management software which has resulted in the reduction of manpower in libraries. Also, physical visit of users was more in libraries earlier to use various library services. But now since most of the library resources are in electronic or digital format, users are able to access these resources form their place without coming to libraries. By the rapid use of Internet, software, web OPAC the numbers of users coming to

library physically is being drastically reduced. Therefore, all library professionals need to be technically strong in order to handle such situation and to save their profession.

HOW TO OVERCOME

In this digital era, access to digital information is an essential requirement. The digital era provides a requirement for librarians to have greater Knowledge of IT related skills. The LIS professionals working in different university libraries or college libraries are required to know and update various skills related to Information Technology and their applications in libraries and the Semiprofessional staff required practical experience.

CONCLUSION

Since the users prefer to access the information in digital format, the library professionals need to update themselves to provide required services as per the demand of users, otherwise job will be in danger. Now-a-day more IT related products and fully automatic machines are being used to manage libraries, so non library professional can also easily handle library works. Therefore to retain the professional jobs,LIS professional must know the various IT tools and techniques and its application in libraries along with the core of library and information science subject and possess a positive attitude towards the ever changing IT environment.

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Is Librarianship in Peril?

Dr. Sada Bihari Sahu
SIDBI, Mumbai
E-mail: sadabihari@rediffmail.com

When we talk about librarian and librarianship, generally, it is concerned with acquiring and organizing collection of books and other related materials in libraries and servicing readers and others with these resources. In other words, "Librarianship" is the art and science of managing libraries. In the present digital age, when information is increasingly available online, there is a propensity to say that libraries and the librarians are redundant, or we may have the view that "Librarianship is in peril". In my personal view, this is not the case. No doubt with advancement of IT, Internet, digitization etc. information is available easily and it is affecting the library profession to some extent. But one cannot root out the need of library and library profession from the society. No doubt the collection of libraries has been changed from the physical resources to online and digitized resources and from traditional librarianship to tech-savvy, modern librarianship. The core work of managing the libraries i.e. Acquiring, analyzing, recording/storing, managing and retrieval of resources/ information and the librarianship whether it is physical or digital remain the same. For the excellence of academic output, scientific development, business growth, research work or any field of life, the existence of a good library is essential and important. Where there is a library, there is need of a librarian or library professional. With the passage of time the role of librarian has been changed from custodian of library to issuing books and other materials to users, from issuing books to access to pin-pointed information in no time and so on so forth. With changing scenario, now librarian believes in knowledge discovery, universal access to information and intellectual freedom which may not be possible through the machines, Robots or Artificial Intelligence (AI) etc. No doubt AI will change the job market. But, nothing to worry. According to Geoff Colvin, the author of the book "Human are underrated", "The skills of deep human interaction the abilities to manage the

exchanges that occur between people, will only become more valuable". Skills like empathy or creativity should allow human to maintain the critical advantage over AI, in that they allow us to better understand the irrationality and unpredictability of our fellow human. To some extent, a Robot can supplement the work of humans, although it lacks intelligence. Likewise, a robot clerk potentially replaces stack or circulation workers and it could allow us to dispense with conducting routine transactions and library professionals can focus on the complex services and interactions with users. Except empathy, AI could potentially lead humans to make the discovery and be useful for other activities of library work.

To reaffirm the relevance of library professional in the present environment of freely available e-books, internet, Wikipedia etc., the ex-president of ALA Sari Feldman, and Julie Todaro have the views that libraries and library staff are more relevant than ever, "At a time of information overload and growing gaps between digital 'haves' and 'have-nots,' the roles for dynamic and engaged librarians are growing. Though their skills and the technologies they use may be changing, they have never been more valuable to people of all ages, socioeconomic, and educational backgrounds."

As library professionals, we all know how relevant we, our services, and our institutions are to our communities and society in general. We know that libraries are more than just book repositories, and we use the Internet and new technologies to perform our jobs better than we ever have before. But, how we can convince to non-library users, our employer and even to our library user that we still relevant and useful? We should ask the question to ourselves. There is no way one can think of that library and library professionals are obsolete now or in peril. This cannot be justified only by saying but by doing the work and making them feel that we play an important role for the growth of organization, institution etc. where we serve. Librarianship is not in peril which reflected from the following facts:

1) As per a report in "The Guardian, February 2016", there is a declined over e-books in 2015 and people prefer physical books for various

reasons. Therefore, they are an ingrained part of our culture and won't disappear as fast as technology changes.

2) Computers are only as smart or intuitive as the person who uses them. Therefore, they cannot think for themselves nor do tasks beyond what they are programmed to do. Even with a completely virtual library, a library professional is still necessary to create the programs, organize the information, and collaborate with patrons to find the information they desire. Likewise, while anybody can access information online, finding correct or reputable information is more difficult. Google can offer thousands of results, but that doesn't necessarily mean that the first results are the best or correct results. Patrons and users need librarians to guide them through the resources available to them.

3) Not everyone can afford or justify the expense for technology and internet access compared to more necessities, such as food, shelter, electricity, heating, or other family/children needs. Therefore, libraries offer patrons, regardless of economic status, with a place to use the Internet and technology for free.

4) Despite that people are more connected because of the Internet, people still crave in-person interactions. By nature, we are social creatures, and regardless of the library, patrons may come to the library to meet with others or chat with librarians. Those experiences can't be completely replicated online.

5) Library professionals should evolve themselves with the need of the changing environment and requirement. They should adapt to new situation and try to learn new skill and learning techniques to satisfy or justify their job profile.

6) Should always be prepared to serve his/her users with new appropriate technology and techniques and serve in a better way.

7) Being library professionals, we need to advocate ourselves, the importance of our work, and how we serve our communities. We are a constantly evolving profession, and if we want our constituencies' perspectives on libraries to change for the better, we need to make them aware why we are more relevant now in the information age than ever before.

8) Apart from doing the library works, library professional can promote research, increase awareness of information literacy and establish standards, therefore, they are still relevant to the present environment.

9) Remember, till I am focused to my job, have the relevant knowledge and skills, prepared to serve my users whole heartedly, have the adoptability to new environment and eager to update my knowledge, I am worth to my profession and organization and still relevant. Nothing to be worried.

10) Librarianship is not at all in peril and it is still in demand with new role and new dress up as an Information specialist, Knowledge Manager, Teacher of Teacher, Bibliographer, Bibliometrician, Scientometrician etc.

Jobs Going To Get Obsolete? LIBRARIAN…. Is it true?

Mr. Yashveer Singh
Business Manager – North India
Email - ysingh@ebscohost.com
Mobile - +91 9717 490 730
www.ebscohost.com

The sophisticated developments in ICT, integration of artificial intelligence, data mining tools, big data, small data and many more landmark developments are going to eat jobs. This fear has been there since 1990s. This is not the first time this fear has come up. Assembly lines are going to eat jobs. The meatpacking industry of Chicago is believed to be one of the first industrial **assembly lines** (or **dis**-**assembly lines**) to be utilized in the United States starting in 1867 and then Ransom Olds patented this in 1901. The fear was there then. Then computers came and people said similar things. Even in our country under Late Mr Rajeev Gandhi's regime when computers came to India, there were mass protest and reason was the same. All labour unions and Samajwadi left leaders and many more slept on roads. Leaders who told that computers may be brought over their dead bodies have been seen distributing laptops in recent years. Today we have seen the results of it. We are the world's leader in software and allied services. In similar ways I can give many more examples of the same FEAR. We will lose jobs.

Ashurbanipal library is the world's oldest known **library** founded sometime in the 7th century B.C. However, I believe that Nalanda University Library was the first library of the known universe in around 5th century B.C. it was burnt by Turkish leader Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1193. However, there is no credible evidence available about the Librarian of it. I think there must be somebody to take care of that library and I do not know if I can call that person as a librarian or not.

I believe that library is the most dynamic place or may be after few. The ICT was introduced in libraries in early 1990s. Since then we all have seen many developments and transformations. There is no doubt or second thought that libraries have changed drastically. Form print log books and card catalogues to

locally held computerized catalogues and then to OPACs. Print Journals to e-journals and then databases and collections. Books to eBooks and many more.

The fear was then as well that, libraries will get closed and nobody would visit libraries, everything would be online and at figure tips. However, I have seen many magnificent library buildings have been constructed in this decade itself and this decade has seen much advanced and sophisticated ICT developments. Many of my friend librarians have told me that students are now not coming to the library because information is available online and they are using that only. However, I have always doubted that is this only because of availability of online stuff, there is no other reason for it?

More surprisingly or may be obviously the facts are different indeed reversed. The sale of print books is increasing and that too on the cost of eBooks.

Michael Kozlowski in his blog "Hardcover and Paperback book sales increase at the expense of e-books" has compared the total trade revenue of print books and eBooks and his findings are illustrated in the table below. He found that eBook sales have dropped while print books sales has increased.

	Jan. – Sept. 2018	Jan. – Sept. 2017	Percent Change
Hardback	$1,928.9	$1,815.7	+6.2%
Paperback & Mass Market	$1,976.0	$1,934.2	+2.2%
eBooks	$770.9	$802.1	-3.9%
Downloaded Audio	$336.6	$244.9	+37.4%
Physical Audio	$30.9	$41.6	-25.9%
Board Books	$98.7	$97.5	+1.3%
Other	$270.0	$247.6	+9.0%

So, the question should be, Is print coming back?

The reason behind giving this example is directly related to the very debate we are talking that "Is Librarianship in peril?" "The role of librarians has drastically changed (ignored?)". The table above gives a clear indication that librarianship is definitely not in peril. I also have reservations that role of librarian has or can

be ignored. Yes, but it has changed and will keep on changing, after all change is universal. Sometimes I think, is "change" a good word to address that.

The role of librarian is transforming evolving and integrating and this would be an ongoing process. May be because of our exposure and limited knowledge we are doing a mistake of thinking on those lines. Rather we should debate what next? What additional can be done? One thing is pretty sure that users their choices and preferences are changing faster than ever and librarians will have to step up and go further than the users. Librarians will have to think before the preferences of users get changed and keep their library ready to welcome and accommodate the change not to either question the change or pray that it should not happen.

Indeed, we have stop thinking innovating and discovering. I have seen senior patrons coming to libraries and meeting libraries. They have many things to share but the librarians have very few stories. The obvious question is always there "What is new?". The librarian talks about the new arrivals nothing much beyond. We are missing something here; if somebody is asking you "what is new" he/she does not mean new books because we all know adding new titels is the very basic job of a librarian. He/ she wants to know what visible and appreciable you which have done maybe he/she does not know of or may be just thinking about it.

"The role of librarians has drastically changed (ignored?)" There may be few librarians who would be definitely ignored if they are not able to reply in a way suggested next in the just above paragraph.

I recently visited the library of Birla Institute of Technology and Science and Pilani. I have visited that is past too and indeed many times. The Library tour is a very must part of any meeting with the librarians. In past 2-3 years I have always felt that the librarian Mr. GiridharKunkur has more to show, more to talk about than what I have. In my recent tour he showed me innovation centre inside the library installed with all sort of softwares, advanced computers and 3-D printers. The nice news and achievement gallery of BITS Pilani. The meeting centres. He showed me the booking of the meeting centre, which was booked for next two months. This meeting centre is the most loved meeting space used by the Director and senior professors for all their meetings

with visitors from outside, PG scholar's discussion room and many more. I have seen it before, and I am seeing it now. There are many more libraries which I have visited recently and in past. NIT Raipur library is again a classic example;one would have seen it 7-8 years ago and now. IIM Ahemdabad's library. I am pretty sure none of their directors and VCs would have called them and told that I want to give you 5 crores, or 5 lakhs and you do new things to the library. Everybody has to struggle to get funds. I know there may be more but these I have recently visited and felt they had more to tell than me. Though I am from industry and they are from academia.

In one of my talks few librarians told me that we do not enjoy much respect and there are so many budgetary constraints that we cannot do anything. In today's world no Boss gives you whatever you ask for, one must sell the idea. When I asked the same librarians that do you want to say that institutes have done nothing in recent years, they told me yes, many things have been done but not for the library. It means that somebody else sold their idea and their idea was perhaps better than you. So, the question is what did you do then after? Have you gone back with new ideas or stopped trying? Many told me that they stopped trying- now this lot would be ignored. Then I asked how much you know about the courses and curriculum running in the campus. How much they know about the research profile of directors and senior professors and have they ever mapped it with their collection. Most answers were obvious – now this lot would be ignored.

 I can give many more examples on similar lines. So rather than discussing about when and how we are going to be ignored or marginalized. We must stop thinking about it start thinking what extension to our services can be provided to the users. Along with above mentioned few magnificent jobs done by few libraries I have seen few librarians run research consultancy, information mapping, provide career related information, patent information and many more. Now one may easily say that this is not their job – you may be ignored soon then.

Librarians along with their libraries are going to be forever and continue as long as mankind. This is a myth that Librarians and libraries would not exist in future or they can be ignored or marginalized. This is an obvious fact that world cannot breathe without information and the information every

individual is looking for. You are there to help, and they will make sure that you are there always. It does not matter what best machines, ICT, robots come to the world librarians would always there to facilitate the knowledge and disseminate the information.

I have never heard a teacher or professor asking similar questions. Probably everything they teach is available in form of videos, illustrations and in text. But they have never thought like this. You cannot replace faculties by books or videos or anything else and hence the librarians.

Librarians empower people to learn, lead & succeed. Librarians let everyone and all opinions be heard and valued. Librarians provide us will all tools and knowledge we need to succeed. A Google search gives you 5,000,000 hits, the Librarian guide us to correct answer. Institutes with professional librarians score higher on state, national & international ratings. Librarians make sure that affiliation of institute stands & degree valid. Librarians are brain and life builders. Information is growing at very fast pace and Librarian helps keep peace. Scholarly Articles and materials can burn users, but my Librarian let them live.

Librarianship would never be in perils, but it will transform, evolve and integrate.

References:

Hardcover and Paperback book sales increase at the expense of ebooks October 30, 2018 By Michael Kozlowski; https://goodereader.com/blog/digital-publishing/hardcover-and-paperback-book-sales-increase-at-the-expense-of-ebooks

Verbal discussion and meeting with various librarians like Mr. GiridharKunkur, Dr Sunil Satpathy, Dr. AppasahebNaikal, Dr. Anil Kumar H.

Is Librarianship in Peril?

Monika Tripathi Sharma

Asstt. Librarian

Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur

E-mail: monikatsharma@gmail.com

Is Librarianship in Peril? Librarianship is a great job. It's a profession that is completely meant for serving others. Only those Librarians can get success in their job who always tries to satisfy the ever-growing needs of their users. Respect for Librarians in our society is also very high.

Nowadays this question is very much asked in almost every meeting of Library Professionals that Librarianship is in Peril? Or there is a dangerous situation for Librarianship or there is no future of Librarians. There must be a big "NO" for this question. Although are also many challenges before Library professionals but there are some positive solutions also for that. Due to the emergence of artificial Intelligence and new trends and technologies in the Library sphere, many challenges appeared before Library Professionals. Now old Techniques to manage Library services are not sufficient to satisfy the information/ knowledge oriented users. Due to information explosion and for its management use of Information communication technologies users need to be pinpointed and authentic information in less time. Now the information is not confined with books and other printed resources but it is spread widely in e-resources also. Users get the information faster from e-resources rather than print resources. The e-resources publish faster than print resources. Some advanced features like easy accessibility, wider accessibility, multiuser access, 24x7 access make e-resources more useful than print resources. If we as a Librarian stuck only with print resources and confined ourselves only with traditional methods for maintaining Library and its services then our users will move off from Library and they will search other alternatives to satisfy their thirst for information. As we know that change is a natural phenomenon and only those can survive who can adjust or change themselves as per change. Like this, we Librarians also update ourselves as per the environment for our proper survival. We should make some changes in our working and adopt new technologies.

For proper survival of the Library community we should adopt some changes which are mentioned below:-

1. The first step should be taken that every course of the Library degree/ diploma program curriculum should be designed as per the present need of users. Traditional and outdated methods involved in Library services should be struck off from the syllabus. For students teaching more emphasis should be given on practical classes.
2. Librarians should update themselves with new techniques and technologies. Librarians should always be ready to learn new things and ready to accept change.
3. In Library profession skilled manpower should be recruited.
4. New marketing techniques should be adopted to explore library resources and services.
5. Proper training and workshops should be conducted for Library professional to update them new technologies.
6. Always focus on users' requirement and try to provide them better services in available resources.
   In my view that following these simple things we may give new heights to our profession.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

(Arranged alphabetically according to contributor's surname)

Library and Librarianship in Modern Age

Rudra Prasad Behera
HarekrushnaMahatab State Library
Bhubaneswar – 751001
E-mail:rpb_rudra@yahoo.co.in

Today we are living in a modern society with technology. Now technology has grasped our day to day life from which we cannot escape. As a result now we are fully dependent on technology and on the failure of it the life will be unbearable. There was the day when everybody preferred to go library for acquiring knowledge since all books and documents are not available freely everywhere. But with the development of technology and internet the scenario has been changed and many documents are available in the internet. But here one thing should be kept in mind that all the things are not freely available in the internet. So dependency on library will continue so long as the person wants to acquire some knowledge.

As everything is changing the time has also come for changing in librarianship. From traditional librarianship to smart and technical librarianship is the need of the hour. The librarianship will never peril but the mode of functioning will change. Wherever be the technology is applied the basic thing is not changed but the technology has helped the professionals for giving better service. Every field has its own importance and mode of work and ethics which is unique from others. Whatever the technology may be adopted the basic ethics will not b changed. Leaving behind the library lets think for other professions like bank, post office, railway, government offices, transportation and many more. Everywhere the basic work is going on and the technology/ICT has helped them for better service. So in librarianship the professionals have to be updated with the new challenges and make them up to date with the new technologies, so that they will be able to face the new challenges. The adoption of ICT will reduce the deployment of more man power, but the total librarianship will not be vanished. If it is the law of the nature that with the passage of times everything will change the how librarianship will escape from it. So now time has come to make us up-to-date with the time and face the new challenges to keep the status of librarianship and protect the entry of non-professionals to the professions.

Is Electronic Library Resources Peril to Librarianship?

Gopal Krishna Chhatar
Central Library
National Institute of Technology, Raipur-492010
E-mail: gchhatar@gmail.com

I nformation is essential for all kinds of human activities. In digital era all library resources such as e book, journal, theses, newspapers, reports etc. available in electronics forms. Users' expectations have also increased for detailed pin pointed information in less time. If we compare the traditional library with electronic library service, the demand of users and uses of e-resources has increased tremendously. Accordingly, libraries being knowledge resources centers have engaged continuously in evaluating, procuring and disseminating e-resource to satisfy their information need.

Keeping pace with the development of ICT, more and more library resources are being produced and available in the market. These e-resources are becoming popular day by day by all people of all walks of life. Accordingly, libraries being user centric organizations are procuring e-resources in more quantities than print resources. Thus, the collections of libraries have become hybrid in nature. The procurement, organization and making them accessible has become easier for LIS professionals. It has many other advantages such as no maintenance cost, no question of wear and tear, multi user facilities, no storage space problems etc, which have make the profession of librarianship more easy and effective.

Along with many advantages of e-resources in libraries and its added benefit to librarianship, there are a lot of threats, mainly the job threat. The management of electronic libraries have no longer remained as an absolute domain of librarianship since it does not involve more of core librarianship. There is always a pressure on LIS professionals to keep themselves up-to-date with chances of job snatching by other professionals. The e-resources also have many legal issues, which the LIS professionals have to tackle, mostly at their own risk.

Every new thing has both advantages and threat. The need is to accept the changes positively, keep up-to-date on the change and try level best to provide best services to users.

Is Librarianship is in peril?

Dr. Nrusingh Kumar Dash
Librarian
Silicon Institute of Technology
Bhubaneswar
Email: ncd@silicon.ac.in
Mob: 9937149973

I think it is pessimistic to say that Librarianship is in peril. As we all know Change is inevitable those who can face it are hero, it is better to adapt ourselves. It is better to learn swimming than drowning in river. The advent, exploitation, disruption and exploration of technology have brought the profession in limelight. Nothing to be worried only we have to keep with the pace with our regular adoption skills to the technologies, it is not new for us. See in our very own Bollywood, currently the screen heros are going out of country to learn techniques of different martial art. The playback singers' role is no more in priority, now rappers are in demand. Just in Mtv a reality show "Mtv Hustle" ended with a bang (I was a fan of that show). The slogan was to "find the India's next best Rapper". Here of course singers importance will not decrease rather they have to adopt new trend to cope up with the situation, am I right? So let's not get disheartened rather we make ourselves convenient with anything or everything about technology. I am sure nothing can supplant library or librarianship but many things can supplement.

Is Librarianship in Peril?

Mahendra Kumar Patel

NET/JRF Qualified
S.O.S Library And Information Science Dept.
Pt.Ravi Shankar Shukla University Raipur (C.G).492001

Today INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) is on high peek and have enormous effect on library and different fields, ICT monitoring every field with its technology and development but in the field of Library and information science its evolving new things day by day. No, librarianship is not obviously in peril but librarianship is the profession who can make new information and disseminate also. In recent trend the libraries are turned into digital or electronic libraries but the information remains same but we have to think about the libraries and this profession. In this digital era, the libraries and librarianship is in peril because of the changing environment of technology and growth of ICT and this profession is on crisis. Librarian promotes research and creates awareness for the establishment of standards.

Today the times have changing and technology is growing as you seen before the old traditional of issuing and receiving of books in libraries is on registers but now new technology take over this as Bar code and RFIDs technology. People think that this profession is on high risk but we have to overcome this challenge and think about this profession for growth .We has to follow the old traditional things with the new technology so that this profession does not be in peril.

Nowadays the libraries are modernized and resources are in digital form which lacks authenticity as books. Books are authentic and are more effective then digital resources but this digital resource is dominating the books and journals and this effect the librarianship profession by several ways and eliminating the traditional format of libraries and the profession. We should take care of our present and work on this problem for the benefit of our libraries and this profession so that this librarianship should not be in peril.

Is Librarianship in Peril

Meghraj Patel
NET, SET
Guest faculty
S..O.S of Library and Information Science
Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University, Raipur (c.g.) 492001

Invention is best but innovation is must and necessary. In the era of ICT (INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY) with wide spread application of IT many professions are in state of Peril in which librarianship is one of them. Change is foremost important for development. Development is not possible without change, change occur with continuous Innovation in the field of work. Professions need to adaptive with the changes happening in this era of ICT without losing the original ethics of the work.

Librarianship is art and science for facilitating and managing information in libraries. In the era of ICT were many libraries are transforming into Digital libraries. We too need transformation in profession were Ranganathan's five laws should follow in libraries. Alireza Noruzi in his paper reconstructed "Application of Ranganathan's laws to the web". TWITTER is not only used as micro blogging and social networking but also used in OPAC by many software in libraries.

Patrons' numbers in library are decreasing as patrons approaches has changed but not their need. Now-a-days printed books are less preferred as compared to e-book reader like KINDLE, PI from infibeam. We Professionals need to think, how we can fulfill the need of patrons with the change approaches of readers. Librarianship can work prodigiously by transforming our libraries.

Is Librarianship in Peril?

Dr ParthaSarathi Patra
LIBRARIAN
SHM, SOA UNIVERSITY
BHUBANESWAR
E-mail: partha_patra20@yahoo.co.in

IT IS A NON JUSTIFIABLE CONCEPT.

IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO, WE MAY CALL THE LIBRARIAN AS 'CYBRARIAN' DUE TO THE SMOOTH HANDLING OF DIGITALIZATION WORK BY THE LIBRARY. IN THIS REGARD, HEMAY HELP STUDENTS, FACULTIES, AND ACADEMICIANS TO FIND THE RELATED INFORMATION THEY NEED. IT CAN BE TERMED AS THE PLATFORM WHERE PLETHORA OF INFORMATION CAN BE ACCESSED. WITH DIGITALIZATION, ITS IMPORTANCE CANNOT BE IGNORED AS IT IS CONSIDERED THE SEASHORE, WHERE ONE CAN KEEP THE FEET AND MOVE AHEAD INTO THE OCEAN OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE. THUS, A LAYMAN, WITHOUT ANY HELP OF ELECTRONIC GADGETS CAN ACCESS THE DESIRED INFORMATION THROUGH THE GUIDANCE OF AN INTELLECTUAL LIBRARIAN IN LIBRARY. AS WELL AS USE OF E-RESOURCES THE LIBRARIAN MONITORING THE USER, FOR THIS THE USER HAS SAVE HIS PRECIOUS TIME.

IN THE DIGITAL AGE, WHEN INFORMATION IS EASILY & INCREASINGLY ACCESSIBLE ONLINE WITHOUT ANY BARRIER OR HARDSHIPS OF SEARCHING WEALTH OF DOCUMENTS, WITHIN A SHORT SPAN OF TIME, THERE IS A TENDENCY TO SAY THAT LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS ARE SLOWLY DIMINISHING, IS A FALSE CONCEPT.

THIS IS NOT THE CASE IN REALITY. INFORMATION AVAILABLE ONLINE IS OFTEN OF DUBIOUS ORIGIN AND THERE IS STILL A WEALTH OF INFORMATION BEHIND PAY WALLS THAT CAN ONLY BE ACCESSED ONLY BY PAID SUBSCRIBERS. WE HAVE ASSISTED MANY LIBRARY USERS WHO HAVE BEEN USING SEARCH ENGINES FOR THEIR RESEARCH RELATED WORK AND VISIT LIBRARY WITH A STATE OF PERPLEXED ATTITUDE, BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT FIND THE INFORMATION THEY LOOK FOR.

IF ANY, EXTRA MILES OF SERVICES HAS BEEN RENDERED BY THE LIBRARIAN TO THE USERS THAT THE INTERNET CANNOT PROVIDE IS, SELECTIVE& EFFICIENT ORGANIZED INFORMATION IN THE FORM OF HARD COPIES WHICH CAN BE TREASURED FOR A LONGER PERIOD OF TIME AND CAN BE ACCESSED AT ANYTIME& ANYWHERE WITHOUT ANY HELP OF ELECTRONIC GADGET.

LIBRARIANS ARE VIEWED AS AN ADMINISTRATOR'S MOST UNDERUTILIZED RESOURCE.

Maintaining of ICT by LIS professionals in Library Is Quite Challenging

Manoj Kumar Sa

E-mail: manojsa100@gmail.com

It is very true that with the development and implementation of ICT in every field of human being is very interesting and entertaining .Library also not deprived from that. But the utilization of ICT in Library makes LIS professional more challenges which give threat for the profession for the followings point of views:

1. Treated LIS professional are not only the operator of ICT but also the maintainer,
2. Treated LIS professionals as Cost cutting manager, in the field given bellows

a. Content Management

Content management is a set of processes and technologies that supports the collection, managing, and publishing of information in any electronic form which stored and accessed via computers. Every LIS professional can easily handle the operational parts of content management in any Content Management System (CMS) like archiving the contents in CMS with all bibliographical details for easily retrieval of the contents.

b. Library Management

Library Management is a set of process and Implementation of ICT in Library to perform day to day's activities of the Library. Every LIS professional can also easily work in Library automation environment. They can works with any Library Management systems (LMS) in a very interesting and entertaining manner.

But is is quite challenging for the LIS professionals for maintain the CMS & LMS as well.

HINDI SECTION

क्या लाइब्रेरियन जोखिम में है?

Manjula Jain
Librarian
Nalanda Parisar, Raipur
E-mail: manjulajain19.mj@gmail.com

वर्तमान दौर विज्ञान और तकनीकी का ऐसा संगम है जिसके अविश्कारों ने जगत को चकित कर दिया है। मानव मस्तिष्क की पराकाष्ठा की देन से आज अकल्पनीय तथ्य भी सत्य सिद्ध हो चुके हैं। अंतरिक्ष के ग्रहों व उपग्रहों पर पहुंच विस्मयकारी क्षमता को प्रदर्शित कर रहा है। परंपरागत जीवन शैली में आये परिवर्तनों ने मानवीय विकास को जिस स्थिति में पहुंचाया है वह निश्चित ही गर्व के योग्य है। विकास के इन परिणामों से अनायास ही बहुत सी वस्तुएं, पद्धतियां, जीवन–प्रतिमान, जीवन–मूल्य भीघ्रता से लुप्त प्रायः हो गये हैं अथवा अप्रचलित होती जा रहे हैं। विज्ञान, चिकित्सा, वैभव, विलासिता में आये नवीन परिवर्तन अधिकांशतः हर्षित करने वाले हैं किंतु शिक्षा और पुस्तकालय के क्षेत्र में आये परिवर्तनों ने गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित किया है। शिक्षण और शिक्षा पद्धतियों के क्षेत्र में आईसीटी के रूप में आई नवीनता ने अपनी छाप छोड़ी है। ऐसे में पारंपरिक ग्रंथालयों के स्वरूप और पुस्तकालयाध्यक्षता (लाइब्रेरियनशिप) को भी सवालों के घेरे में लाये जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जिस पर मंथन की आवश्यकता जरूर है क्योंकि समय के साथ तकनीकी का पालन भी अनिवार्य है।

भारत में पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के जनक डॉ. एस.आर. रंगनाथन ने पुस्तकालय के पांच मूलभूत सिद्धांतों में से चौथा सिद्धांत – **'उपयोगकर्ताओं के समय की बचत हो'**, को सर्वाधिक महत्व प्रदान किया है। इस सिद्धांत के प्रतिपादन और परिपालन में जिस भी तरह की प्रयुक्ति का उपयोग किया जाए, जिस भी तकनीक का उपयोग किया जाए वह सर्वथा उचित ही होगा।

इस तर्क के विरोधाभास स्वरूप इस बात पर संशय आज पूरे विश्व में उठ रहा है कि नवीन तकनीकी, आईसीटी, डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी, डिजिटल सॉफ्टवेयर्स, कंप्यूटर, आईटी प्रोफेशनल्स कहीं लाइब्रेरी, लाइब्रेरियन और लाइब्रेरियनि ाप की धारणा को ही तो समाप्त नहीं कर देंगे। इंटरनेट और उस पर उपलब्ध विश्वभर की साहित्यिक, शैक्षणिक सामग्री ने शिक्षण को सर्वसुलभ और आसान तो बना दिया है मगर गुणवत्ता पर प्रश्नचिन्ह भी लगा दिया है। लाइब्रेरी के भौतिक स्वरूप का संचालन, रखरखाव कठिन और खर्चीला अवश्य है परंतु उसकी अनिवार्यता आज भी संदेह से परे है।

सूचना और तकनीकी क्रांति के इस युग में लाइब्रेरियन और लाइब्रेरियनशिप की आवश्यकता और महत्ता आकाश में दहकते, दमकते जगत को प्रकाशित करने वाले सूर्य की मानिंद है, जिसकी रोशनी को सोलर पैनल के माध्यम से संग्रहित करके उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है किंतु उसका विकल्प तैयार नहीं किया जा सकता है। डॉ. रंगनाथन ने अपनी पुस्तक **'रेफरेंस सर्विस'**, में पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष के गुणों की चर्चा करते हुए लिखा था कि संदर्भ– पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष में राम, लक्ष्मण, भरत तथा शत्रुघ्न के सम्मिलित गुण होने चाहिए। उसे शत्रुघ्न के समान अहंकारहीन होना चाहिए। भरत ने चौदह वर्षों तक राम की खड़ाऊ को सिंहासन पर बैठाकर अपने राज–कार्य संबंधी कर्त्तव्य का पालन एक सेवक की भांति किया। इसी तरह पुस्तकलयाध्यक्ष को अपना अहंकार छोड़कर पाठकों की सेवा में लीन रहना चाहिए। उसे भरत के समान कर्त्तव्य के प्रति समर्पित होना चाहिए। चौदह वर्ष तक राम के राज्य को उन्होंने पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ चलाया और बिना राज–सत्ता का उपयोग किए प्रजा का पालन करते रहे उसी प्रकार पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष को भी सत्तालोलुप न होकर अपने कर्त्तव्यों के प्रति समर्पित होना

चाहिए। उसे लक्ष्मण की भांति निष्काम कर्म करना चाहिए– किसी इच्छा या आशा के बिना लक्ष्मण वन के सुख–दुख की चिंता न करते हुए निष्काम भाव से राम सेवा करते रहे, उसी प्रकार पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष को भी बिना किसी पुरस्कार, प्रशंसा, लाभ की आशा किए, पाठकों की निष्काम सेवा करनी चाहिए। उसे राम के समान अनासक्त रहना चाहिए। अर्थात् जितने भी मानवीय गुण हैं वे सभी किसी भी पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष में होना अपेक्षित है।

इसी तरह पुस्तकालय – व्यवसाय एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है जिसमें कुछ देकर या सेवा करके आनंद का अनुभव किया जाता है, कुछ लेकर नहीं। डॉ. रंगनाथन ने पुस्तकालयाध्यक्षता के निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य बताएं हैं –

1. व्यक्तिगत लाभ (Personal Profit)
2. समाज–कल्याण (Social Welfare)
3. सर्जनात्मक तथा विरेचनात्मक (Creative joy & delight of release)
4. देशीय धर्म (Nation's Mission)

भारत में शिक्षा नीति का निर्धारण करते समय पुस्तकालयों को किसी भी शैक्षणिक संस्था का हृदय तुल्य महत्वपूर्ण अंग की महत्ता प्रदान की गई थी। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में पुस्तकालय की अनिवार्यता के अलावा समाज के विकास के लिए तथा समाज के हर वर्ग, संप्रदाय के व्यक्ति के जीवन स्तर में वृद्धि करने एवं बौद्धिक, वैचारिक, गुणात्मक विकास का निर्माण करने के लिए सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए अधिनियम बनाकर प्रत्येक राज्य में इसकी स्थापना और महत्व को बल प्रदान किया गया था।

आज की संपूर्ण व्यवस्था व्यावसायिकता के इर्द–गिर्द घूम रही है। व्यावसायिकता और बाजारवाद के कारण गुणवत्ता की प्राप्त की जा सकती है किंतु नैतिकता एवं मूल्यों का इसमें अभाव रहता है। शिक्षा किसी भी राष्ट्र की सिर्फ आवश्यकता ही नहीं है वरन् सांस्कृतिक, नैतिक, चारित्रिक विकास की मजबूत पृष्ठभूमि की निर्माता भी है। जिस तरह से शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में गुरूजनों व आचार्यों के माध्यम से शिक्षा प्रदान करना किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रथम आवश्यकता है, जिसके सहायक के रूप में आईसीटी के तमाम माध्यमों और साधनों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है परंतु गुरु का स्थान आज भी सर्वोपरि, श्रेष्ठ एवं अहम् है। उसी तरह ज्ञान के भंडार गृह के रूप में परिलक्षित ग्रंथालय बिना उसके भौतिक स्वरूप के एवं बिना ग्रंथपाल के उस दिशाहीन मार्ग की तरह है जो किसी भी निश्चित मंजिल की ओर इंगित नहीं करता है। दिशाहीन पथ का रास्ता कैसा है, वहां कितनी विपदाएं आ सकती हैं, वहां क्या अनुकूल हो सकता है, इसके ज्ञान एवं अनुभव के बिना उस मार्ग का चयन करना तकलीफदेय, श्रमसाध्य और औचित्यहीन हो सकता है।

व्यावसायिकता और बाजारवाद का एक और सबसे बड़ा दुर्गुण है बहुउद्देशीय काम करने वाले को प्राथमिकता, विशेषज्ञता का आकलन किए बिना येन–केन प्रकारेण कार्य की पूर्ति की कामना करना। जिसे बिना किसी नीति–नियमों के संचालित किया जाता है और उससे जुड़े व्यक्ति भी किसी सिद्धांत एवं नियमावलि से ना तो परिचित होते हैं ना उसका कभी किसी अन्य कार्यों में प्रयोग करते हैं, इस तरह की जो परिपाटी विकसित हुई है उससे समाज दिग्भ्रमित होता है, उसमें जागरूकता एवं जिम्मेदारियों की भावना का अभाव होता है।

इसलिए सबसे अहम् जिम्मेदारी राष्ट्र निर्माताओं, पॉलिसी निर्धारण कर्ताओं की है जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में गुणवत्ता के मानदंडों का पूरा करने के लिए पुस्तकालयों और पुस्कालयाध्यक्ष के महत्व को समझें, उसका विकल्प ढूंढ़ने के बजाय उन्हें समय–समय पर तकनीकों से परिपूर्ण करने के लिए उन्हें प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के प्रयास करते रहें। पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के चलाये जा रहे विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में परिवर्तन करके विश्व में तेजी से विकसित, प्रचलित हो रही पुस्तकालय संचालन संबंधी तकनीकों के विषयों को समाहित करें। पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में रुचि लेकर पढ़ने वाले, इस क्षेत्र में ही सेवा करके जीवनयापन करने की आकांक्षा रखने वाले अध्ययनकर्ताओं

को ही रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराये। केवल आईसीटी से जुड़े पाठ्यक्रमों के डिप्लोमाधारियों, डिग्रीधारियों को लाइब्रेरी के डिजिटल कार्यों या लाइब्रेरी के क्षेत्र में रोजगार उपलब्ध न कराएं। पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी, डिजिटलीकरण, प्रिजर्वेशन, लाइब्रेरी सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलपमेंट, पांडुलिपियों के रखरखाव व संरक्षण संबंधी विशेष विषयों को अनिवार्यता के साथ शामिल करें, जिससे पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में वैश्विक स्तर पर भी आ रहे समस्त परिवर्तनों एवं आवश्यकताओं को पुस्तकालय विज्ञान का विद्यार्थी पूरा करने में पूरी तरह से सक्षम रहें।

प्रशासन एवं पॉलिसी निर्माता के स्तर पर आसीन व्यक्तियों को इसकी प्रमुखता को समझना होगा और पुस्तकालय जैसे सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को किसी भी संकाय से जुड़े व्यक्तियों से संचालित कराने की मानसिकता से बचना होगा। जिस तरह से एक चिकित्सक ही शरीर विज्ञान संबंधी व्याधियों को समझ कर उसका निदान कर सकता है, जैसे कानून विशेषज्ञ, कानून के परिपालन में हो रही अवहलेना को दूर करने में सक्षम रहता है, जिस तरह किसी विषय का विशेषज्ञ ही उस संबंधित विषय का अध्ययन, शिक्षण प्रदान करने की पात्रता रखता है उसी तरह पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के नियम, प्रक्रिया, सेवाभावना के मूलगुण से ओतप्रोत, पुस्तकालय विज्ञान का विशेषज्ञ ही पुस्तकालय का चाहे वह परंपरागत हो या डिजिटल, उसके संचालन में योग्य हो सकता है।

यदि इन समस्त बातों का ध्यान रखा जाए तो पुस्तकालय, पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष और पुस्कालयाध्यक्षता की महत्ता कभी कम नहीं होगी ना ही इसके औचित्य का मंथन करने की आवश्यकता होगी, बल्कि समय–समय पर इसे अद्यतन करने के लिए प्रयास होते रहेंगे।

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भविष्य के लाइब्रेरियनशिप में ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विभाग की भूमिका
(ROLE OF LIS DEPARTMENT FOR FUTURE LIBRARIANSHIP)

डॉ.एस.आर.कश्यप
सहायक प्राध्यापक
ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान अध्ययनशाला
पं. रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (छ.ग.)
E-mail: sr_kashyap1976@rediffmail.com

भूमिका (Introduction)

भारत में ग्रंथालय विज्ञान शिक्षा की शुरूआत बड़ौदा से महाराजा शिवाजी राव गायकवाड़ तृतीय के निर्देशन में विलियम एलेन्सन बोर्डन द्वारा सन् 1911 में ट्रेनिंग कोर्स के रूप में किया गया। बोर्डन एक अमेरिकन लाइब्रेरियन थे (मेलविल डेवी एवं सी. ए. कटर के विद्यार्थी) जिसे महाराज शिवाजी राव गायकवाड़ तृतीय ने आमंत्रित किया था। तत्पश्चात द्वितीय ट्रेनिंग कोर्स की शुरूआत ए. डी. डिकेन्सन द्वारा सन् 1915 में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय से किया गया। इसके बाद 1920 में आन्ध्रादेश लाइब्रेरी एसोसिएशन एवं मैसूर राज्य द्वारा ट्रेनिंग कोर्स संचालित किया गया, 1929 से 1930 के बीच लाइब्रेरियनशिप पर डॉ.एस. आर. रंगनाथन ने समर कोर्स संचालित किया। बाद में 1931 से मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय ने इसी प्रोग्राम को सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स के रूप संचालित किया जिसकी अवधि तीन महिने का था। तत्पश्चात 1935 में खान बहादुर असादुल्ला खान द्वारा पंजाब लाइब्रेरी स्कूल से लाइब्रेरियनशिप पर डिप्लोमा कोर्स स्थायी तौर पर इम्पीरियल लाइब्रेरी (अब नेशनल लाइब्रेरी कलकत्ता) में संचालित किये। इस प्रकार बंगाल लाइब्रेरी एसोसिएशन द्वारा भी लम्बे समय तक सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स संचालित किया जाता रहा।

भारत के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विषय में सर्टिफिकेट, डिप्लोमा, स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर, पी.एच.डी. एवं डि. लिट स्तर के कोर्स संचालित है जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार हैः–

क्र.	विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम एवं स्थापना वर्ष	ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विभाग एवं स्थापना वर्ष	संचालित पाठ्यक्रम						
			सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स	डिप्लोमा कोर्स	स्नातक	स्नातको–त्तर	एम फिल	पी.एच. डी.	डी. लिट
1.	आन्ध्रा यूनिवर्सिटी, विशाखापट्नम, 1935	1935	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2.	बनारस हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी, वाराणसी (उ.प्र.), 1916	1941	√	√	√	√	—	√	—
3.	यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ मुम्बई (महाराष्ट्र),	1943	—	√	√	√	√	√	—

		1857							
4.	यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ कलकत्ता, 1945	1945	—	√	√	√	√	—	—
5.	दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली, 1922	1946	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
6.	अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ (उ.प्र.), 1920	1950	√	—	√	√	√	√	—
7.	एम.एस. यूनिवर्सिटी बड़ौदा, (गुजरात), 1949	1956	—	√	√	√	—	√	—
8.	राष्ट्रसंत तुकड़ोजी महाराज नागपुर यूनिवर्सिटी (महाराष्ट्र), 1923	1956	—	√	√	√	—	√	—
9.	विक्रम यूनिवर्सिटी, उज्जैन (म.प्र.), 1957	1957	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
10.	पुणे यूनिवर्सिटी (महाराष्ट्र)	1958	—	√	√	√	√	√	—
11.	ओसमानिया यूनिवर्सिटी, हैदराबाद (तेलांगाना), 1959	1959	√	√	√	√	—	—	—
12.	यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ राजस्थान, जयपुर (राजस्थान), 1945	1960	√	—	√	√	—	√	—
13.	यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ मद्रास, चेन्नई तमिलनाडू, 1931	1960	√	√	√	√	√	—	—
14.	केरला यूनिवर्सिटी, त्रिवंतपुरम, (केरल), 1937	1961	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
15.	एस. एन. डी. टी.	1961	—	√	√	√	—	√	—

	विमन्स यूनिवर्सिटी, 1916							
16.	कर्नाटक यूनिवर्सिटी, धारवाड़ (कर्नाटक), 1962	1962	–	√	√	√	–	√	–
17.	गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी अहमदाबाद, (गुजरात), 1950	1964	–	√	√	√	–	–	–
18.	जादवपुर यूनिवर्सिटी, कलकत्ता (पं. बंगाल), 1952	1964	–	–	√	√	–	–	–
19.	यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ मैसूर, (कर्नाटक), 1965	1965	–	–	√	√	√	√	–
20.	बुरदवान यूनिवर्सिटी, वर्धमान (पं. बंगाल), 1960	1965	–	√	√	√	√	–	–
21.	शिवाजी यूनिवर्सिटी कोल्हापुर, (महाराष्ट्र), 1964	1965	–	–	√	√	√	√	–
22.	गोहाटी यूनिवर्सिटी, असम, 1948	1966	–	–	√	√	–	√	–
23.	सम्पूर्णानंद संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी, (उ.प्र.), 1974	1967	–	–	√	–	–	–	–
24.	बी.ए.एम. यूनिवर्सिटी, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र), 1958	1968	–	√	√	√	–	√	–
25.	पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, 1962	1969	–	–	√	√	–	–	–
26.	कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी, कुरुक्षेत्र, (हरियाणा), 1956	1969	–	–	√	√	√	√	–

27.	गुरूनानक देव यूनिवर्सिटी, अमृतसर (पंजाब), 1969	1970	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
28.	कश्मीर यूनिवर्सिटी, श्रीनगर, 1969	1970	—	—	√	√	√	—	—
29.	डॉ. हरिसिंग गौर विश्वविद्यालय, सागर (म.प्र.), 1946	1970	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
30.	रानी दुर्गावती विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर (म.प्र.), 1959	1970	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
31.	जम्मू यूनिवर्सिटी, (जम्मू एवं क मीर), 1969	1971	√	—	√	√	—	√	—
32.	पं. रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (छ.ग.), 1964	1971	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
33.	तिलक माझी भागलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी, बिहार, 1960	1971	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
34.	लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी, (उ.प्र.), 1920	1972	—	—	√	—	—	√	—
35.	बैंगलौर यूनिवर्सिटी, बेंगलुरू (कर्नाटक), 1964	1973	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
36.	श्री वेंकेटेसवरा यूनिवर्सिटी, (कर्नाटक),1974	1974	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
37.	मदुराई कामराज यूनिवर्सिटी, बेंगलरू, (कर्नाटक), 1975	1975	—	—	√	√	√	—	—
38.	मोहन लाल सुखदिया	1975	√	—	√	√	—	√	—

	यूनिवर्सिटी उदयपुर, (राजस्थान), 1964							
39.	सम्बलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी, सम्बलपुर (उड़ीसा), 1967	1976	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
40.	सौराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी, राजकोट, (गजरात), 1967	1976	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
41.	यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ कालीकट, मालापुरम (केरल), 1978	1978	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
42.	गुलबर्गा यूनिवर्सिटी, कर्नाटक, 1980	1979	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
43.	पटना यूनिवर्सिटी, बिहार, 1917	1980	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
44.	उत्कल यूनिवर्सिटी, भुवने वर उड़ीसा, 1943	1981	—	√	√	√	—	√	—
45.	एस.के.डी. यूनिवर्सिटी, राजस्थान, 1982	1982	√	—	√	√	√	√	—
46.	मंगलौर यूनिवर्सिटी, कर्नाटक, 1982	1982	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
47.	सरदार पटेल यूनिवर्सिटी, गुजरात, 1955	1982	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
48.	भावनगर यूनिवर्सिटी, गुजराज, 1978	1982	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
49.	डॉ.बी.आर. अम्बेडकर यूनिवर्सिटी, आगरा (उ.प्र.), 1927	1984	—	—	√	√	—	—	—

50.	जीवाजी यूनिवर्सिटी, ग्वालियर, (म.प्र.), 1964	1984	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
51.	विद्यासागर यूनिवर्सिटी, मिदनापुर (पं. बंगाल), 1985	1985	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
52.	रविन्द्र भारती यूनिवर्सिटी, कलकत्ता (पं. बंगाल), 1962	1985	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
53.	नार्थ ईस्टर्न हिल यूनिवर्सिटी, 1973	1985	—	—	—	√	—	√	—
54.	जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली, 1988	1985	—	—	√	—	—	—	—
55.	गुरू घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर(छ.ग.), 1983	1985	—	—	√	√	—	√	—
56.	मणिपुर यूनिवर्सिटी इम्फाल, मणिपुर, 1980	1986	—	—	√	√	√	—	—
57.	गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद, (गुजरात), 1963	1986	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
58.	वीर नर्मद साऊथ गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी, सूरत (गुजरात), 1967	1986	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
59.	महात्मा गांधी का ी विद्यापीठ, वाराणासी(उ.प्र.), 1963	1987	—	—	√	—	—	—	—
60.	नार्थ बंगाल यूनिवर्सिटी, सिलिगुरी (पं. बंगाल), 1962	1990	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
61.	नार्थ गुजरात	1992	—	—	√	√	—	√	—

	यूनिवर्सिटी, गुजरात, 1986								
62.	भारथीदासन यूनिवर्सिटी, तिरूचरापल्ली (तमिलनाडु), 1982	1992	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
63.	देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय, इन्दौर (म.प्र.), 1964	1993	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
64.	माखनलाल चर्तुर्वेदी राष्ट्रीय पत्रकारिता यूनिवर्सिटी, भोपाल (म.प्र.), 1990	1993	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
65.	स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ मराठावाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी, नादेड़ (महाराष्ट्र), 1994	1994	—	—	—	√	—	√	—
66.	महात्मा गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी, तेलंगाना, 1983	1995	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
67.	बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ (उ.प्र.), 1996	1997	—	—	—	√	—	—	—
68.	भारतीय विद्यापीठ, पुणे (महाराष्ट्र), 1964	1997	—	—	√	—	—	—	—
69.	मदर टेरेसा विमन्स यूनिवर्सिटी,कोडा ईकनाल (तमिलनाडु), 1984	1999	√	—	√	√	—	—	—
70.	महर्षि दयानंद यूनिवर्सिटी, इलाहाबाद (उ.प्र),	1999	—	—	—	√	—	—	—

		1976							
71.	नार्थ महाराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी, महाराष्ट्र, 1989	2000	—	—	—	√	—	√	—
72.	नार्थ उड़ीसा यूनिवर्सिटी, बरीपदा (उड़ीसा), 1998	2001	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
73.	मिजोरम यूनिवर्सिटी, आइजॉल (मिजोरम), 2001	2002	—	—	√	√	√	√	—
74.	डिबरूगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी, असम, 1965	2005	—	—	√	√	—	—	—
75.	पं. सुन्दरलाल शर्मा ओपन यूनिवर्सिटी, बिलासपुर (छ.ग.), 2005	2005	—	—	√	—	—	—	—
76.	महर्षि दयानंद सरस्वती यूनिवर्सिटी, अजमेर (राजस्थान), 1987	2006	—	—	√	—	—	—	—
77.	असम यूनिवर्सिटी, सिलचर (असम), 1994	2009	—	—	—	√	—	—	—
78.	तीर्थंकर महावीर यूनिवर्सिटी, मुरादाबाद (उ.प्र), 2008	2010	—	—	√	√	—	—	—

भारत के ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विभागों द्वारा स्नातक (BLIS) एवं स्नातकोत्तर (MLIS) स्तर के पाठ्यक्रमों पर सामान्य रूप से निम्नलिखित विषयों पर शिक्षा प्रदान कि जा रही है:–

1. लाईब्रेरी ऑर्गेनाईजेशन एण्ड मैनेजमेंट
2. लाईब्रेरी केटलॉगिंग एण्ड बिब्लियोग्राफी
3. रेफरेन्स सोर्स एण्ड सर्विसेस

4. डॉक्युमेंटेशन एण्ड इन्फॉरमेशन सर्विसेस
5. कम्प्यूटर एप्लिकेशन इन लाईब्रेरी
6. लाईब्रेरी क्लासिफिकेशन(सिद्धांत)
7. लाईब्रेरी क्लासिफिकेशन(प्रेक्टिस)
8. लाईब्रेरी केटलॉगिंग(प्रेक्टिस)
9. फाऊन्डेशन आफ इन्फॉर्मेशन साइंस
10. नॉलेज ऑर्गेनाईजेशन एण्ड इन्फॉरमेशन प्रोसेसिंग
11. रिसर्च मेथड एण्ड स्टेस्टिकल टेकनिक
12. इन्फॉर्मेशन प्रोसेसिंग एण्ड रिट्राइवल(प्रेक्टिस–I)
13. इन्फॉर्मेशन रिट्राइवल
14. इन्फॉर्मेशन सोर्स प्रोडक्ट एण्ड सर्विसेस
15. इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी : बेसिक एण्ड एप्लीकेशन
16. मैनेजमेंट इन्फॉर्मेशन सिस्टम।

प्रैक्टिकल लाइब्रेरियनशिप में ग्रंथालय विज्ञान शिक्षा की प्रासंगिकता (Relevance in practical librarianship of LIS education):– यह देखा गया है कि वर्तमान में ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा संचालित पाठ्यक्रम का उपयोग ग्रंथालय में पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसका मुख्य कारण है–1. सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्यागिकी(ICT) के उपयोग से लगातार ग्रंथालय के स्वरूप में बदलाव आना, 2. आजकल ग्रंथालयों का ऑटोमेशन विभिन्न प्रकार के लाइब्रेरी सॉफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से किये जा रहें हैं, 3. ग्रंथालयों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधनों का संग्रहण एवं उनका उपयोग बढ़ रहा है, 4. ग्रंथालय में नई–नई टूल्स एवं तकनीकों का उपयोग हो रहा है, 5. डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी की स्थापना कि जा रही हैं इत्यादि।

इस प्रकार से ग्रंथालय से संबंधित उपरोक्त बिंदुओं पर कार्य करने के लिए आवश्यक शिक्षा ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान पाठ्यक्रम में पूर्ण रूप से शामिल नहीं हो पाया है। अतः ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम की प्रासंगिकता धीरे–धीरे प्रैक्टिकल लाइब्रेरियनशिप से कम होते जा रहें हैं, जो एक चिंता का विषय है।

सुझाव (Suggestion):–

1. भारत के विभिन्न ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विभाग में संचालित पाठ्यक्रम(Syllabus) में आवश्यकतानुसार परिवर्तन करते हुए अद्यतन (Up to date) करना चाहिए।
2. स्नातक (BLIS) एवं स्नातकोत्तर (MLIS) स्तर के पाठ्यक्रम में इन्टर्नशिप प्रोग्राम को शामिल करना चाहिए।
3. विश्वविद्यालयों एवं महाविद्यालयों के ग्रंथपालों को विभाग में आवश्यकतानुसार व्याख्यान के लिए आमंत्रित करना चाहिए।
4. पाठ्यक्रम(Syllabus) में कम्प्यूटर एवं लाइब्रेरी मैनेजमेंट से संबंधित सॉफ्टवेयर की प्रैक्टिकल को अनिवार्य करना चाहिए।
5. विभाग में सर्व सुविधा युक्त एक कम्प्यूटर लैब होनी चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष(Conclusion):– ग्रंथालय का वातावरण तीव्र गति से बदल रहा है, जिसके कारण ग्रंथालय कर्मचारियों की भूमिका एवं कार्य प्रणाली में बहुत ज्यादा बदलाव आया है। इसलिए अभी उपयुक्त समय है कि ग्रंथालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विभाग अपने पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक बदलाव लायें, ताकि भविष्य के लाइब्रेरियनशिप में पूर्ण रूप से अपना योगदान दे सकें।

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क्या लाइब्रेरियनशिप खतरे में है?

Suryakant Pradhan
Librarian
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Machilipatnam
Andhrapradesh, Hyderabad Region
suryalibsc@gmail.com
Mob. +91-7828280626

भूमिका

जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं और समझते हैं, कि लाइब्रेरी और लाइब्रेरियन एक दुसरे से परे नहीं हैं अर्थात् जब तक लाइब्रेरी है तब तक लाइब्रेरियन है और जब तक लाइब्रेरियन हैं तब तक लाइब्रेरी| जिस तरह किसी संस्था के लिए लाइब्रेरी का होना अति आवश्यक है तथा लाइब्रेरी को संस्था का हृदय स्थल माना जाता है, उसी तरह उस लाइब्रेरी के व्यवस्थापन तथा प्रबंधन हेतु लाइब्रेरियन आवश्यक है अर्थात यह भी कह सकते हैं कि उस हृदय रूपी स्थल को संरक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु एवं उचित पालन पोषण हेतु लाइब्रेरियन रूपी संरक्षक भी आवश्यक है| वर्तमान युग को डिजिटल युग माना जाता है, जिसमें सभी क्षेत्रों में टेक्नोलॉजी ने अपना स्थान बना लिया है| लाइब्रेरी में तकनीकों की सहायता से बहुत से कार्य को संपन्न कराये जाते हैं, जिससे लाइब्रेरी के दैनिक कार्य बहुत ही आसानी से किए जाते हैं|

लाइब्रेरी तथा टेक्नोलॉजी

टेक्नोलॉजी के बढ़ते कदम ने सभी क्षेत्रों में अपना बेहतर योगदान दिया है| सभी प्रकार के कार्यों में तकनीको का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जिसमें सभी कार्य डिजिटली अर्थात मशीनों की सहायता से किया जाता है| उसी तरह लाइब्रेरी में भी टेक्नोलॉजी आ चुकी है जिससे लाइब्रेरी के दैनिक कार्य जैसे, पुस्तक आदान-प्रदान(Issue-Return), पुस्तकों का व्यवस्थापन (Arrangement of Books) आदि कार्य आसानी से किए जाते हैं| लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है जो ध्यान देने योग्य है कि इन आधुनिक तकनीकों का अविष्कार मानव ने ही किया है, न कि इन तकनीकों ने मानव को| इस तरह कि तकनीकों का विकास भविष्य में भी अवश्य होगा क्योंकि मनुष्य अपने कार्य को सुविधापूर्वक संपन्न कराने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार आधुनिक तकनीकों का अविष्कार तथा उपयोग करता आया है| अतः इन तकनीकों के पहले भी मानवीय क्रियाकलाप होते आये हैं और भविष्य में होते रहेंगे, क्योंकि ये मानवीय क्रियाकलापों में सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं| आज सभी जानकारियां इन्टरनेट पर उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन उन्हें हम किस हद तक विश्वास करें यह कहना मुश्किल होगा, क्योंकि जो सूचनाएँ इन्टरनेट पर उपलब्ध हैं वो बहुत ही जटिल हैं| ज्ञान के भण्डारण के बीच सूचनाएँ तो उपलब्ध तो है लेकिन किस सूचना की उपयोगिता किस स्थान पर हैं, यह मानवीय विचार से ही संभव है|

लाइब्रेरियन का महत्त्व

लाइब्रेरियन तभी है, जब तक लाइब्रेरी है, लाइब्रेरी तभी है, जब तक ज्ञान के भण्डारण कि आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, ज्ञान का भण्डारण तब तक होगा जब तक ज्ञान है, ज्ञान तभी होगा जब तक मानवीय विचार होंगे, और मानवीय विचार तब तक होंगे जब तक मानव है| अतः लाइब्रेरियन का स्थान अपनी जगह पर सुरक्षित है, केवल लाइब्रेरी के कार्यों को सुचारू रूप से संचालन एवं अधिक आसान बनाने के लिए तकनीकों कि सहायता ली जाती है| उदहारणस्वरुप हम प्रसिद्ध सर्च इंजन गूगल में किसी सूचना की खोज करते हैं तो वह हजारों परिणाम देता हैं जिससे उपयोगकर्ता असमंजस में आ जाते हैं कि इनमें से उपयुक्त सूचना कौन सी है| आज भी लाइब्रेरियन कि महता अपने स्थान पर है तथा आधुनिक तकनीक उनका स्थान नहीं ले सकते उसके निम्नलिखित कारण हो सकते हैं:

1. **इन्टरनेट की अनुलब्धता** (Unavailability of Internet)- इस तथ्य को मानना गलत नहीं होगा कि आज भी देश के कई हिस्सों तक इन्टरनेट का ज्ञान ही नहीं हैं और एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश के केवल 38% लोगों को ही इन्टरनेट को इन्टरनेट कि जानकारी है|

2. **कंप्यूटर ज्ञान की कमी** (Less Computer Literacy)- देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कंप्यूटर ज्ञान की कमी है तथा वहां लोग कंप्यूटर को अपनी आवश्यकता समझते भी नहीं हैं| यह भी महत्वपूर्ण कारण है|

3. **उपयुक्त सूचना का अभाव**(Lack of accurate information)- आधुनिक तकनीकों की सहायता से उपयोगकर्ता सूचना की खोज तो कर लेता हैं पर उसके अलावा उसे अनावश्यक सूचना कि प्राप्ति भी हो जाती है, और इन अनावश्यक सूचनाओं के बीच उपयुक्त सूचना केवल लाइब्रेरियन द्वारा ही संभव है|

4. **समाज से दूरी**(Distance from Society)- लाइब्रेरी तथा लाइब्रेरियन समाज के लोगों को एक दूसरे के करीब लाता है, क्योंकि मानवीय विचारों के आदान प्रदान का कार्य ग्रंथालय के माध्यम से संभव है ना कि आधुनिक तकनीकों द्वारा|

5. **सूचना का श्रेणीबद्ध न होना**(Uncategorized Information)- आधुनिक तकनीकों की सहायता से लाइब्रेरी के कार्यों में सहायता मिलती है लेकिन सूचना को श्रेणीबद्ध करने में समस्या होती है|

6. **ज्ञान के भण्डारण हेतु असुरक्षित**(Unsafe space for storage of Knowledge)- इस डिजिटल युग में जितनी सुविधाएँ आ गयी हैं तब से ऑनलाइन सेवाओं में हैकिंग जैसी चीज़ें आ गयी है, जिससे सूचना एवं ज्ञान के भंडारण सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, इनका दुरुपयोग संभव है|

उपरोक्त सभी कारण एक लाइब्रेरी तथा लाइब्रेरियन के महत्व को बताने एवं बनाने के अहम भूमिका बनाते हैं| इन सभी समस्याओं का समाधान लाइब्रेरी तथा लाइब्रेरियन है | निम्नलिखित तथ्यों के कारण आज भी लाइब्रेरियन सर्वोपरि है तथा दैनिक जीवन में भी ज्ञान के व्यवस्थापन हेतु महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं|

1. **उपयुक्त एवं सम्बंधित सूचना की प्राप्ति** (Accurate & Relevant Information)- लाइब्रेरियन में यह योग्यता होती है कि वह उपयोगकर्ता के आवश्यकता को समझकर उसे सम्बंधित एवं उपयुक्त सूचना तक पहुंचाता है|

2. **इतिहास का ससम्मान प्रदर्शन** (Display of History in Respective manner)- लाइब्रेरियन इतिहास का सम्मान सहित प्रदर्शन करता है तथा केवल सही तथ्यों को प्रदर्शित करता है जिससे उपयोगकर्ता इतिहास कि सच्चाइयों से भ्रमित नहीं करता|

3. **सामाजिक मूल्यों के साथ सहभागिता** (Co-operation with Social Value)-वर्तमान डिजिटल युग में लोग समाज से दूर होते जा रहे हैं अतः उन्हें सामाजिक मूल्यों को समझाने हेतु लाइब्रेरियन अहम् भूमिका निभाते हैं|

4. **सूचना के भण्डारण हेतु सुरक्षित स्थान** (Safer place for storage of Information)-लाइब्रेरी में संगृहीत सूचनाओं अथवा पाठ्य सामग्रियों के साथ हैकिंग अथवा छेड़छाड़ जैसी क्रियाकलाप से दूर ही होता है|

5. **प्राचीन ग्रंथों एवं दुर्लभ लेखों को सुरक्षित रखना** (Safe place to preserve old and rare documents)- लाइब्रेरी के प्राचीन ग्रंथों एवं दुर्लभ लेखों को सहेजने हेतु डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी, वर्चुअल लाइब्रेरी जैसे कई प्रोजेक्ट राष्ट्रिय स्तर पर कार्यरत हैं, परन्तु इनका मूल लेख को लाइब्रेरी एवं लाइब्रेरियन ही सुरक्षित रखते हैं|

6. **अफवाह खबरों से उचित खबरों को निकालना** (Sort out the Real News from the Fake)- वर्तमान युग सूचना का युग है जिसमे कई भ्रमित करने वाली सूचनाएँ उपलब्ध होती हैं, उन सूचनाओं से उचित एवं सत्य तथ्यों को निकालना लाइब्रेरियन का कर्तव्य है जो किसी डिजिटल प्रणाली द्वारा नहीं किया जा सकता|

7. **पढ़ने की आजादी**(Freedom to Read)- लाइब्रेरी में किसी प्रकार की पाठ्य सामग्री को पढ़ने की कोई सीमा नहीं होती, उपयोगकर्ता अपने अनुसार पाठ्य सामग्रियों का उपयोग कर सकता है, न ही उसके लिए उसे किसी प्रकार का अलग शुल्क लिया जाता है|

8. **निजता की सुरक्षा**(Protect your privacy)- सूचना प्राप्त करने के कई साधन हैं, बाज़ार में इन्टरनेट क उपयोग में ऐसे कई सारे वेबसाइट हैं जो उपयोगकर्ता के निजी फाइल तथा ब्राउज़र की हिस्ट्री तक देख लेते हैं जिससे निजता का हनन होता है|लाइब्रेरी में इस चीज़ का दूर तक कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं|

9. **संसाधनों की सहभागिता** (Resource sharing)- ग्रंथालय के संसाधनों कि सहभागिता से उपयोगकर्ता, अन्य स्थान पर उपलब्ध संसाधनों का उपयोग आसानी से कर सकता है|

10. **दुष्परिणाम नहीं, केवल अच्छे परिणाम**(Only good result, No side effects)- ग्रंथालय तथा डिजिटल युग में यह एक विभिन्नता है कि लाइब्रेरी के कोई दुष्परिणाम नहीं होते केवल अच्छे परिणाम की प्राप्ति होती है|

निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त तथ्य केवल लाइब्रेरी तथा लाइब्रेरियनशिप के वर्तमान उपयोगिताबताते हैं न कि बढ़ती हुई तकनीकों को किसी प्रकार से गलत ठहराते हैं| विभिन्न प्रकार के तकनीकों के विकास से देश का विकास भी होता है| परन्तु लाइब्रेरी प्राचीन काल में भी थे, आज भी हैं और भविष्य में भी पूर्णतःबने रहेंगे तथा अपनी सेवाएँ देते रहेंगे क्योंकि लाइब्रेरी में उपयोग किए जाने वाले तकनीक अथवा सूचना सेवा देने वाले तकनीक भी मानव की देन हैं| वर्तमान में हम इन्टरनेट तथा डिजिटल साधनों का उपयोग सूचना सेवा हेतु करते हैं परन्तु उनके दुष्परिणामों के बारे में भी पढ़ते आये हुए हैं| अतः लाइब्रेरी ही एक ऐसा स्थान जो विश्वसनीय तो हैं ही, साथ ही लाइब्रेरी के दुष्परिणाम जैसी चीजों के बारे में सोचना भी गलत होगा| क्योंकि लाइब्रेरी एक स्थान है जहाँ बस अच्छे परिणाम ही प्राप्त होते हैं| लाइब्रेरी है लाइब्रेरियन भी हैं और हमेशा रहेंगे,और उपयोगकर्ताओं को उचित सूचना सेवा प्रदान करने में अपनी भूमिका निभाते रहेंगे|

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21वी सदी में पुस्तकालय पेशा
(Librarianship in the 21st Century)

Manisha Wahane
Central Library
National Institute of Technology,
Raipur, C.G.
E-mail: manishawahane@gmail.com

1. परिचयः– Introduction:

किसी भी देश और समाज के विकास में सूचना का सबसे बड़ा योगदान है। जो देश जितनी सूचनाओं को ग्रहन करेगा वो देश उतना ही विकास कि ओर अग्रसित होगा। प्रारंभ में सूचना को संरक्षित रखा जाता था तथा एक विशिष्ट वर्ग तक ही सूचना कि पहुँच सिमित थी। धीरे–धीरे लोगो कि मानसिकता में परिवर्तन हुआ तथा पुस्तकालयों को उपयोग कि मान्यता दी गई। पुस्तकालयों का विकास पारंपारिक से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, हायब्रीड, डिजिटल तथा वर्चुल पुस्तकालयों के रूप में हो चुका है। तथा जब से पुस्तकालय डिजिटल तथा वर्चुल रूप में परिवर्तित हुए है तब से पुस्तकालय पेशे के लिए थोडी चिंता कि स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है।

2. भविष्य कि लाइब्रेरियनशिप के लिए चिंता (Concern for Future Librarianship)

a   OCLC अध्ययन के अनुसार Google और अन्य संसाधन पुस्तकालय कि प्रासंगिकता को कमजोर कर सकते है।

b   2009 के लिए इथाका संकाय सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार संकाय जानकारी की खोज में पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष कि कोई भूमिका नहीं हो सकती हैं।

c   माइक शेट्ज़किन के अनुसार 15 से 20 वर्षों के भीतर भौतिक पुस्तकालयों का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो जाएगा तथा उपयोगकर्ता ऑनलाइन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामग्री का उपयोग करेगा।

हो सकता है कि स्थिति चिंताजनक ना हो लेकिन चुनौती खड़ी होती है।

पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष ज्ञान प्रबंधन की समझ तथा परिवर्ति वातावरण के ज्ञान के द्वारा स्थिति पर लगाम लगा सकता हैं।

3. एलआइएस पेशेवरों कि आवश्यकता क्यों हैं (Why LIS professionals are required?):-

a   अस्पष्ट सार्वभौमिक ज्ञान के शोध के प्रति लोगों या विशेषज्ञों के मन में जिज्ञासा उतपन्न करने के लिए।

b   स्पष्ट सार्वभौमिक ज्ञान का प्रबंधन करने के लिए।

c   लोगों की असिमित ज्ञान आवश्कताओं का पता लगाने के लिए।

d   नए उभरते ज्ञान का पता लगाने के लिए ये अप्राप्त ज्ञान का भंडार जो अनंत हो सकता है।

e   इलेक्ट्रानिक संसाधनों के अधिग्रहन, व्यव्स्थापन तथा प्रबंधन के लिए

f   सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी आधरित एलआइएस सेवा प्रदान करने हेतु

g   स्वचालित एवं डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी के प्रबंधन के लिए कौशल आवश्यक

4. 21 वी सदी में एलआइएस पेशेवरों की नई भूमिकाः– (New Role of LIS Professionals in 21st Century)

4.1 गुणवत्तापूर्ण सामग्री का चयन करने के लिए कौशल (Skills for Selecting Quality Content):-

स्थानीय रूप से संग्रह विकसित करने से लेकर विश्वस्तर पर संग्रह करना सीखें उसके लिए डिजिटल वातावरण महत्वपूर्ण है। विषय विशेषज्ञों और पुस्तकालय पेशेवरों के बीच एक मजबूत संबंध की जरूरत है। प्रत्येक पुस्तकालय पेशेवर को एक विषय विशेष पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

4.2 ऑनलाइन सामग्री का प्रबंधन (Managing Online Content):-

a   खोज कौशल सीखने के लिए जो ऑन लाइन संसाधन नियमित उपयोग के लिए आते है।

b   खोज इंजन और ऐसे सभी वेब संसाधनों का प्रयोग जो सर्वोत्तम ऑनलाइन सामग्री का चयन करने में मदद करते हैं।

c   समान विषयों में विशेषज्ञता वाले संस्थानों की वेबसाइट।

d   वेब संसाधनों और खोज कौशल का बुनियादी ज्ञान बहुत आवश्यक है।

4.3 सामग्री प्रबंधन प्रणाली (Content Management Systems):-

प्रबंध और सामग्री की डिलीवरी के लिए : इस उद्देश्य कि पूर्ति हेतु विभिन्न खुले स्त्रोत और वाणिज्यिक सॉफ्टवेअर उपलब्ध हैं। जैसेः– Drupal, Joomla, Media Wiki, Zope, Word Press

4.4 विषय पोर्टल का उपयोग करें (Use of Subject Portals):-

a   यूसीसी पुस्तकालय विषय पोर्टलः– **(UCC Library Subject Portals)**
यूसीसी पुस्तकालय में बोओल लाइब्रेरी (मुख्य परिसर),बोस्टन साइंटिफिक हेल्थ साइंसेज पुस्तकालय (ब्रकफील्ड) शामील हैं और कॉर्क युनिवर्सिटी हॉस्पिटल लाइब्रेरी के साथ एक संयुक्त सेवा संचालित है। विषय पार्टल विषय संसाधनों और अन्य लिंक को कवर करते हैं, विषय,लाइब्रेरियन द्वारा चुना जाता है।

b   क्लीवलैंड स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी विषय पोर्टलः–(Cleveland State University Subject Portals)

यह पोर्टल विभिन्न विषयों पर उपलब्ध हैं जो भुगतान किए गए डेटाबेस और ओहियों लिंक संसाधनों,अनुक्रम सेवाओं, पूर्ण पाठ इ–जर्नल, वर्तमान आवधिक सदस्यता की सूची और प्रतिष्ठित वेब साइटों के लिंक के दिशा–निर्देश देते हैं।

4.5   **a**   आइसीटी आधरित कार्य (**ICT based functions**):-
i   प्रौद्योगिकी –प्रेमी लाइब्रेरियन (**Technology-Savvy Librarians**)
ii   नई नकनीकों को अपनाने की क्षमता (**Ability to Adopt New Technologies**)
iii   नई तकनिक के द्वारा समस्या निवारण (**Troubleshooting New Technologies**)
iv   डेटाबेस का विकास (**Database Development**)
v   डिजिटल अभिलेखागार और संरक्षण (**Digital Archiving and Preservation**)

b   सोशल मीडिया का प्रबंधन करने के लिए कौशल (**Skills to Manage Social Media**):-
i   पुस्तकालय समाचार और घटनायें (Library news and events)
ii   संग्रह में आये नये अतिरिक्तांक। (New additions to your collection)
iii   लेख, विडिओं आदि के लिए लिंक।Links to articles, videos, etc
iv   सामुदायिक जानकारी। Community information
v   लोगों के सवालो के जवाब दे। Respond to people
vi   चित्र पोस्ट करे। Post pictures
c   नेटवर्क बनायें (**Create Network**) :- अपने चारों ओर 'पुल' बनाएं जितना अधिक आप छात्रों फैकल्टी और वेब संसाधनों के साथ नेटवर्क करेंगे उतने ही सफल होंगे। मानवीय बने।

4.6   उपयोगकर्ताओं की आवश्कताओं का मूल्यांकन Evaluating Users' Needs

a वो उपयोगकर्ताओं जो पुस्तकालय में आते हैं Users' Who Come to the Library
उपयोगकर्ताओं की एक पूरी और विस्तृत सूची की आवश्कता हैं जो हमें लगता हैं कि उपयोगकर्ताओं को इसकी आवश्यकता हो सकती हैं। हमेशा सही मूल्यांकन नही हो सकता हैं उपयोगकर्ताओं की जरूरतें या आवश्कतायें समय–समय पर बदल सकती हैं। उपयोगकर्ताओं की वर्तमान और संभवतः भविष्य में आने वाली जरूरतों कों जानने की आवश्यकता हैं। उपयोगकर्ता की जरूरतों को जानने के लिए प्रश्नावली, साक्षात्कार और टिप्पणियों के माध्यम से हम जानकारी का संग्रह कर सकते हैं। उपयोगकर्ता के साथ ओपन–एंडेड एवं फैंक साक्षात्कार करके जानकारी का संग्रह कर सकते हैं। एकत्र किये गए आंकडों का वर्गीकरण तथा विश्लेषण करके दी गई शिफारिशों पर कार्य कर उनकी जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

b वो उपयोगकर्ताओं जो पुस्तकालय में नही आते हैं Users' Who don't Come to the Library

i)   Servicing the Users

ओपन एक्सेस कंटेंट आकार में बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सभी सामग्री उच्च गुणवत्ता की नही हैं ।यह ध्यान देने की आवश्कता हैं कि उपयोगकर्ताओं तक सर्वोत्तम सामग्री कैसे पहुंचती हैं। लाइब्रेरियन को एक संतुलन बनाना होगा कि कमर्शियल कंटेंट के पब्लिशर्स किस तरह सस्ती कीमत पर कंटेंट को प्रसारित करने में भागीदारी या सहयोग करते है।

ii) बाजार लाइब्रेरी सेवाओं की क्षमता

पुस्तकालय के उपयोग का विस्तार के लिए, एलआइएस पेशेवरों को बेहतर विपणन कौशल की आवश्कता होती हैं। जितना अधिक बाजार सक्षम होगा,उतने अधिक उपयोगकर्ता पुस्तकालय में शामिल होंगे और पुस्तकालय संसाधनों के लिए उतना ही बेहतर होगा। ऑनलाइन सुविधा के साथ छात्रों, शिक्षकों और आम जनता के लिए सूचना संसाधनों का विपणन करना संभव हैं भविष्य में लाइब्रेरियन जितना अधिक पुस्तकालय विपणन में दक्ष होगा उतना ही प्रासंगिक उसका पुस्तकालय होगा।

iii) विषय विशिष्ट ज्ञान (The Discipline-specific Knowledge)

सूचना संसाधन इतने अर्तसंबधित हो रहे हैं कि भविष्य में एक पुस्तकालय पेशेवर को **Discipline-specific Knowledge** आधार पर ज्ञान को देखना होगा। अन्यथा, वह अन्य विषयों पर उपलब्ध जानकारी की अधिक मात्रा में खो जाएगा। प्रत्येक पुस्तकालय पेशेवर को **Discipline-specific Knowledge** विकसित करना होगा ताकि वो छात्रों शोधकर्ताओं और अन्य लोगों को उपयुक्त जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सहायता कर सके इसके अतिरिक्त एक पुस्तकालय पेशेवर तकनीकी रूप से जानकार, विश्लेषणात्मक, रचनात्मक होना चाहिए जो संचार तथा नेतृत्व कौशल के साथ विभिन्नप्रकार के पुस्तकालय उपयोगकर्ताओं को संतुष्ट करने में सक्षम हो।

iv) लाइब्रेरी उपयोगकर्ताओं को समझें (Understand Library Users)

उपयोगकर्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को समझने में सूचना निर्माणकताओं की मदद करें।

5   सामान्य कौशल (General Skills for LIS professionals)

i   सूचना साक्षरता (Information literacy)

उपयोगकर्ता कि व्यक्तिगत सामाजिक व्यावसायिक और शैक्षणिक लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रभावी जानकारी ढुंढना आना चाहिए सूचना का उपयोग विश्लेषण मूल्यांकन और निमार्ण लोगों को जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में सशक्त बनाता हैं।

ii   संचार (Communication)

संचार में मौखिक और लिखित कौशल के रूप में दूसरों के साथ भावनाओं विचारों और सूचनाओं का उचित तरिके से आदान–प्रदान करने की क्षमता प्रमुख पहलु हैं।

iii   गहरी सोच (Critical thinking)

खुद की सोच स्वतंत्र विचार, उचित निर्णय, मूल्यांकन करके निष्कर्ष तक पहुॅचने कि क्षमता होनी चाहिए।

iv   टीमवर्क (Teamwork)

परिभाषित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु दूसरों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य लेने की क्षमता विकसित करनी आनी चाहिए ताकि टीम लीडर के मार्गदर्शन में समूह का प्रत्येक सदस्य उक उत्पादक (Productive) योगदान दे सकें ताकि वांछित लक्ष प्राप्त हो सकें।

v   नैतिकता और सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी (Ethics and social responsibility)

पुस्तकाल पेशा एक नोबेल तथा सेवा भाव से किया जाने वाला पेशा हैं तथा पेशे कि गरिमा सामाजिक न्याय के रखरखाव क लिए पेशेवरों को प्रतिबद्ध और जाकरूक होना चाहिए।

vi   समस्या निवारक (Problem solving)

न्यायसंगत तथा रचनात्मक तर्क के साथ समस्याओं के प्रभावी समाधान खेजने की क्षमता होनी चाहिए।

vii   नेतृत्व कौशल (Leadership)

वांछित लक्ष की प्राप्ति हेतु दुसरों को एक साथ लाना प्रभावित करना और मार्गदर्शन करने की क्षमता होनी चाहिए।

viii   कौशल में प्रशिक्षण (Training in Skills)

बदतने परिवर्तित वातावरण में Technology, Development of Subject Expertise, Management, Communication and Marketing, Finance आदि कौशल विकसित करने होगें

6   सुझाव तथा निष्कर्ष :– Suggestions and conclusions

i   पुस्तकालय पेशेवर परिवर्तन को प्रबंधित करें क्यों कि डिजिटल सामग्री प्रिंट सामग्री का निरीक्षण करेगी।

ii   सार्वभौमिक ज्ञान के बढ़ते पर्टन को समझें। उपयोगकर्ताओं के अनुरोधों कों रिकॉर्ड करना सीखें, उन्हें ज्ञान के स्त्रोतों से जोड़ें। किसी विषय पर और नए संसाधनों में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करें।

iii   ऑनलाइन सामग्री प्रबंधित करें तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के स्त्रोतों के माध्यम से चयनात्मक जानकरी के संग्रहकर्ता बनें एवमं डिजिटल और ऑनलाइन संसाधनों को वर्गीकृत करने के लिए आवश्यक कौशल को समझें।

iv   डिजिटल दस्तावेजों को सूचीबद्ध करने के लिए नए कौशल सीखें। खोज इंजन का ज्ञान, नई तकनीकों में मास्टरी हासिल करें। पुस्तकालय में किसी भी विषय पर एक डेटाबेस विकसित करने में सक्षम हों, डिजिटल डेटा के संग्रह और संरक्षण से परिचित हों, सोशल मीडिया का प्रबंध करें तथा नई परियोजनाओं, लागतों के महत्व की कल्पना करने की क्षमता हैं तो उन्हें शामिल करना और उन्हें अच्छी तरह लागू करना सीखें।

v   प्रबंधन और व्यावसायिक कौशल सीखें साथ ही उपयोगकर्ताओं की जरूरतों को समझने के लिए जरूरी तरीकों से शुरू करें। बेहतर मार्केटिंग, संचार और नेतृत्व कौशल सहित सामान्य कौशल रखें।

अंत में निष्कर्ष रूप में यही कहा जा सकता है कि आज के समय में प्रत्येक प्रोफेशन चुनौतीपूर्ण है लाइब्रेरीयनशिप इसका अपवाद नही है। जरूरी यह है कि,एलआइएस प्रोफेशनल्स अपने आप को बदलते पुस्तकालये वातावरण के साथ अपने आप को अद्यतन करके बेहतर से बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने का प्रयास करें।

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क्या लाइब्रेरियनशिप खतरे में है ?

श्रवण यादव
सहायक ग्रंथपाल
राजमोहिनी देवी कृषि महाविद्यालय एवं अनुसंधान केन्द्र
अम्बिकापुर (छ.ग.)
E-mail: syadav_11@rediffmail.com

21वी सदी में विश्व तकनीकी रूप से उत्तोरत्तर तरक्की कर रहा है । पुस्तकालय में भी इन तकनीकियों का वर्तमान में बहुतायत ही उपयोग किया जा रहा है। निजी शैक्षणिक संस्थान में लाइब्रेरियन की उपयोगिता बहुत कम रह गई है। संस्थान अपने बजट को ध्यान में रखकर लाइब्रेरियन की नियुक्ति करने के बजाय साधारण पढ़े लिखे कर्मचारियों से पुस्तकालय का कार्य करा रहे हैं। जबकि शासकीय संस्था में पुस्तकालय को एक द्वितीय स्तर के आवश्यकता समझ कर इस पर बजट एवं कर्मचारी का कम आबंटन कर रहे हैं।

पुस्तकालय में रजिस्टर प्रारूप, कार्ड रूप इत्यादि का स्थान कम्प्यूटर और साफ्टवेयर ने ले लिया है। डिजिटल पुस्तकालय की अवधारणा का विकसित होने के फलस्वरूप पुस्तकालय का काफी क्षेत्र कम्प्यूटर या उसके अवयव ने ले लिया है। वर्तमान समय में आर.एफ.आई.डी. का पुस्तकालय के आगमन से लाइब्रेरियन की मौजूदगी कम कर दी है। शोध की चोरी रोकने के लिए आज-कल सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थान में एंटी प्लेगरिज्म साफ्टवेयर का उपयोग किया जा रहा है । इससे भी लाइब्रेरियन की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की जा रही है। उपरोक्त सभी उपकरण काफी महंगे है फिर भी सुविधाजनक दृष्टि से इसका उपयोग अधिक मात्रा में किया जा रहा है। ई–संसाधन के उपयोग के लिए कम्प्यूटर, मोबाईल एवं अन्य गैजेट का उपयोग किया जाता है।

वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति उपयोगिता का ह्रास हो रहा है इसके पीछे की सबसे बड़ी वजह बेरोजगारी एवं तकनीकियो का पुस्तकालय में आना है। पेपरलेस कार्य, डिजिटल लेन–देन, ऑन लाईन शॉपिंग, मोबाईल बैकिंग, मोबाईल एप इत्यादि की अवधारणा आने के फलस्वरूप पुस्तकालय भी अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं को उनको घर पहुँच सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए ऑन लाईन सूची, ई–संसाधन, कन्सोरसियम, ऑन लाईन पुस्तक इत्यादि के माध्यम से सेवा प्रदान कर रहे है।

वर्तमान समय में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पुस्तकालयध्यक्ष से संबंधित मापदंडों का पालन नहीं होने से महाविद्यालय एवं विश्वविद्यालय में पुस्तकालयध्यक्ष नियुक्ति नहीं की जाती है, जिससे पद रिक्त रह जाता है । इसी प्रकार प्रशासन द्वारा पुस्तकालय अधिनियम का पालन कडाई से नहीं किया जाता है, इससे शासन स्तर पर पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति नहीं हो पाती है। कम लागत पर पुस्तकालय का कार्य अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति से कराई जाता है, जिससे पुस्तकालय का रख–रखाव, उपयोगकर्ताओं को प्रमाणिक सूचना सही समय पर नहीं मिल पाती है।

पुस्तकालय को पूरी तरह डिजीटल करने के लिए हमें तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की मदद लेनी पड़ रही है, क्योंकि पुस्तकालयध्यक्ष को अपने पुस्तकालय में सेवाओं से संबंधित सूचना को शामिल करने के लिए कम्प्यूटर या उससे जुड़ी विशेषज्ञों की आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही है। सामान्यतया यह देखा जा रहा है कि इंटरनेट के माध्यम से पुस्तकालय के उपयोगर्ता अपनी सूचना तक पहुंच बहुतायत से कर रहे हैं। इंटरनेट भी पुस्तकालय की अवधारणा को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है।

पुस्तकालय उपयोगकर्ता प्रमाणिक सूचना की अपेक्षा सामान्य सूचना तक पहुँच रहा है। इससे शोध कार्य के साथ–साथ शैक्षणिक कार्य प्रभावित हो रहा है।

पुस्तकालय अपने वजूद को बचाने के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी पर निर्भर है या यह कहा जा सकता है कि पुस्तकालय भी बिना टेक्नोलॉजी के आज के समय में कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। परंपरागत पुस्तकालय की अवधारणा को बदलते हुए वर्तमान में डिजिटल, ई–पुस्तकालय, इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरणों ने ले ली है। पुस्तकालय साफ्टवेयर को अपने अनुसार बनाकर अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं को सूचना प्रदान करने में सहायक हो रहा है। पुस्तकालय वेब–साईट का निर्माण कर पुस्तकालय गतिविधीयों की जानकारी पूरे विश्व में फैलाने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। सभी मुद्रित सामग्री का डिजिटाइजेशन कर उसको डिजिटल प्रस्तुत करने की होड सी मची है। प्रकाशकों द्वारा भी ई–कन्टेट पुस्तकालयों या उपयोगकर्ताओं को प्रदान किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान में पुस्तकालय साफ्टवेयर, पुस्तकालय वेब–साईट बनाने वाले आई. टी. प्रोफेशनल होते हैं जो कि पुस्तकालय विज्ञान में प्रशिक्षित नहीं होते है।

जिस प्रकार हम अपने दैनिक जीवन में तकनीकी का उपयोग कर रहे हैं, ठीक उसी प्रकार पुस्तकालय सेवाओं में वृद्धि के लिए सूचना प्रोद्योगिकी का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। उपरोक्त सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखकर निश्चित ही यही कहा जा सकता है कि लाइब्रेरियनशिप खतरे में है।

संदर्भ सूची :–

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Andhra Pradesh, Mob: 9437235831
For
Regular posting of
Current Awareness Service (CAS)
In
lisforum_orissa

A Brief introduction on Current Awareness Service (CAS)

By

Dr Shiba Prasad Panda

I express my heartfelt gratitude to my respected guide, philosopher and guru Dr.Rabindra Kumar Mahapatra, Associate Professor in Dept of Library and Information Science at Tripura University, Mr.SambunathSahu, Asst.Librarian at IIT Bhubaneswar,Dr N K Patra and Dr.M K Sahu Librarian for GIET University ,Gunupur by their inspiration I have started the CAS(Current Awareness Service),I still remember that day i.e. 13th January,2016, I went to my guide's house to discuss about my PhD. Final presentation, there I met Mr.Sahu and he told to Sir that I am doing **"Monday Morning** "by taking the last week important topics from the different fields and upload in the university website and getting good feedback. This inspires me as a librarian why not I will start this type of activity, which will helpful to our information curiosity society and do my basic function i.e. dissemination of Information and knowledge.

The Ist Current Awareness Services (CAS) in Science, Technology, innovation, Startup and other related information was published by me on 3rd April, 2016 with the name as CAS on latest development in Science and Technology around the Globe and in India. In the 1st CAS I had included the information about the development of Science and Technology around the world, India and I had given some learning website developed by the different educational institute in India with the guidance of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD).

Since 2016 I have been continuously preparing it by collecting the different newspapers websites, institutional websites, different government websites, magazines, newspapers, social networking platforms like whatsapp, face book and many more.

In the 1st CAS ,I had given 18 news relating to the technical world,20 news relating to the India and 05 learning websites. Initially I had given the topic heading and mentioned its URL in below topics. 1st I had circulated it to my colleagues in GIET, Gunupur and tried to get the feedback on it. I had got more good feedback and some bad feedback from my colleagues, friends and others. Even one day I got the order to discontinue it because we will get all these things from the Google and there is not new items is there But I thought that, I am preparing it for the benefit of the society there is no wrong in it, then I have been doing it regularly every week and circulate it to the friends and other person through the different medium like email, WhatsApp and I got the good feedback from the eminent persons whole over the India and aboard also.

Now this CAS is four year old, I am always trying my best to give good things to the users and I am trying to cover that topics which will be helpful to the Researcher, lay man, women, research scholars, Professors who are interested for the research and students (from school to college).

Year	No of Issues	Contents
2016	39 Issues	Science & Technology(India & Aboard),Learning Websites, Conference and Workshop Alert, Educational related news
2017	49 issues	Science & Technology((India & Aboard),Learning Websites, Conference and Workshop Alert, Educational related news

2018	52 issues	Science & Technology(India & Aboard),Learning Websites, Conference and Workshop Alert, Educational related news
2019	Till today 40 issues	Science & Technology (India & Aboard), Learning Websites, Conference and Workshop Alert, Educational related news, health Tips, Information for the Researchers.

I want to make it dynamic so recently I have added so many news concepts like MOOC courses, different tools helpful to the researchers, students, teachers, Admission notice, health tips, information about the different research proposals published by the different science & Technology departments last but not least I am mentioning a Know about there I try to give some information about the recent happening or recent declaration of different schemes relating to science and technology or education by the Government nationally or internationally.

I am highly thankful to lisforum_orissa for giving me a platform to post CAS and to share my feelings in the Annual Issue-2019. Last but not least, I need blessing and feedback of all professionals, which will give me more inspiration to do it more informative and resourceful. So I request to all to give your valuable feedback both positive and negative for it improvement.

Mr. Munesh Kumar
Assistant Librarian
National Institute of Technology,Goa
For

Web creation,hosting and management

Of

"LIS Communications"
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