



Dr. Sunil Kumar Satpathy
Editor

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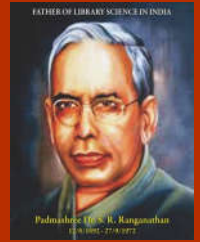
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EDITORIAL



Dear Friends,

Like previous years, this year also Librarian's Day was celebrated by the Library & Information Science Departments and libraries all over the India, remembering the contributions of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan to the field of LIS. Many high talks were delivered by the guests, LIS faculty members and librarians on the changing dimensions of libraries and librarianship. But two questions arise in my mind by studying the various news/reports on the Librarian's Day celebration. First, are we capable of carrying out the legacy of Dr. Ranganathan? The reality is Dr. Ranganathan devised Colon Classification (CC) Scheme and recognized India's talent all over the world in the field of LIS which is in the final stage of its extinction. The reason is that we are not able to publish its further editions, even not able to publish the full version of CC, 7th editions. DRTC, Bangalore, the brainchild and laboratory of Dr. Ranganathan is also silent on this issue. Adding to its bad fate, many DLISs have stopped teaching CC in their BLIS course. So this is our sense of gratitude to our father of Library & Information Sciences. The second question is, that are the Indian libraries and Indian librarianship have changed in a positive way, giving more and better library services than earlier or simple we have changed the libraries system and services in the name of applications of ICT in libraries. Are the Indian libraries in majority able to meet the basic requirement of infrastructure, resources, manpower (well motivated professional manpower), finance, autonomy etc.? The fact is that till date we have not been able to formulate a staffing formula for various types of libraries which are basic requirement for managing libraries whether manually or with the help of technology. The condition is so worse that the AICTE, MHRD or such bodies never clearly define the manpower requirements, their qualification, pay scale etc. which lead to the subject of the monopoly of the authorities of individual institutions. The application of ICT in libraries (except few CFIs and Research Institutions) are not up to the mark. Hence, there is a need to address these basic problems of libraries on priority basis where the LIS faculty members and librarians, library associations who are in various policy-making bodies and committees can play important roles.

I have the pleasure to inform you all that "LIS Communications" will be available on its own website i.e www.liscommunications.org .It is under process and there may be many changes in the web page in near future.

I am highly thankful to the contributors of write ups for this issue as well as members of Editorial Board for their support and cooperation for the LIS Communications.

Thanks and Regards

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LIS Communications

GUEST COLUMN

Librarianship and the Road Ahead



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Library and Information Centers assume of greater importance in the present information age. Libraries of all types serve the community in disseminating useful information. Over the past decade libraries have changed from repositories of books to active Information Centers possessing both physical and digital materials. Concepts of e-Library and Digital Library have emerged. The Librarians are playing major role for information procurement, transmission and evaluation. Lots of databases are available to access in the library for e-resources. Libraries are automated and e-resources are available on the desktop, mobile phones of the users. Due to technological advancement, library can be accessed while sitting in your drawing room and also during travel. As a result inflow to library visit has come down. On the other hand librarian's role has also become multifaceted. Tools are developed for scientific evaluation process. Evaluation of scientific publications is being carried out by **Impact Factor** of the journals and **SCOPUS** database.

A Library system based on technology will undoubtedly reallocate tasks between libraries professional and beginning it poses new uncertainties. The foundation of librarian's work lays in pursuit of this duty in accordance with the known expectations of society in general and the needs of the users of his library in particular. In this age of internet, the librarian should act as information analyst. There is much information in the Internet which is full of syntactic and semantic impurity. The librarian needs to carefully examine the originality and authenticity of the information source. The sheer amount of information is available and intellectual processing of retrieved information has become the core job of a good information provider. Despite the popularity of the internet and supposed user friendly of the WWW, users need significantly more guidance in using electronic resources than they did in using a library of print materials.

The new job of the librarian will be reflected as:

- Provide access to electronic resources
- As a search intermediary
- Electronic publishing & web based content management
- Creation of digital library & industrial repository
- Role in Information policy development
- Role in educating to users

The working librarians must acquire the knowledge or skill in this digital environment which are useful to the library profession and the end users. Such skills help library staff to manage the information more widely and, in turn, transfer these skills to the users as appropriate. Every librarian should follow the following points to serve the users in a better way.

- Build a strategy for fusion of digital and physical library. This will give new competitive edge to other library systems.
- Try to add links and strengthens linkages in users experience.
- Transformation in the approach of innovation of library services.
- Find out the actual digital disruption and digital transformation of library services and act accordingly.
- Always have the feedback

The Indian Librarianship today is passing through the stage of maturity and the era of soft contents which the contemporary librarians are quickly grabbing through the application of ICT techniques. It is a positive sign to adapt changes with new tools and techniques to make the library more vibrant, informative, lively and clientele-centric. But, all these development and use of these modern technologies in libraries does not mean that library professionals should be away from basic library concepts and run superficially after the new technology. Moreover, till now library professionals are recognized in the world for the conceptual work of libraries only.

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Career Guidance: A Service Model for College Library



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Abstract: The concept of career guidance is centuries old but it got momentum in the contemporary higher education environment owing to the impact of globalization and technological advancements. Career guidance is gaining importance as education is expanding its frontiers making it difficult for an individual student to make a choice of courses and careers without expert guidance. The career life planning process empowers students to choose right career, as well as acquire skills and sharpen capabilities to acquire and manage the chosen career. Modern libraries should look out for new methods of serving the users in a better way. New vistas of knowledge are opening due to fission and fusion of various subjects. Quite a number of students at the threshold of the college or university is not skilled in managing their own affairs. They lack self-awareness which may enable them to form realistic life-goals and plans. Career guidance programme needs to be well organized in higher educational institutions to meet the varied needs of the students. It is need of the hour and college libraries can play a pivotal role in this field as it contains the vast ocean of knowledge which is organized and made available to the students at their convenience

Introduction

Career guidance encompasses information, guidance and counseling services to assist a person in making educational, training and occupational choices. Career guidance and counseling programmes in higher educational institutions aim to provide assistance and advice to students to make them more and better informed in their future educational and career choices. It also helps the students to realize their strengths and weaknesses by instilling self-awareness, decision making skills, planning skills, personality development etc. At present there is a greater need to provide career guidance services in the college libraries. Many developed countries have well developed career guidance plans in their educational system from the school level. In India, such planning is not undertaken effectively. In higher education institutions libraries are meeting mostly the career information needs of the students through informal and few formal means. Hence, there is a need to plan and organize this sector.

Information and communication technology has influenced the way in which career guidance is provided to the graduates and other adults. Western countries are undertaking many research activities in the area of career guidance as they realize its importance and see it as a key tool for personal development and to

connect person and occupation based on the interest and aptitude of the individual concerned. Information is at the core of career guidance and education; indeed, it tends to prevail over other guidance function. In an academic institution, library is the focal point where staff and students are energized and empowered with knowledge. Libraries ought to extend their support in all spheres of knowledge and by providing career information in the library it will be helping the users to have an aim in their lives. A quality career service can help the students/graduates to find out their interests and abilities and to attain their dream job in the society. As a quality career resource centre, library can take pride in the development and well-being of its users. To achieve this library staff should strive and adapt according to the signs of the time. It is necessary to provide career information literacy to the graduates so that they will be equipped with the knowledge about how to seek, evaluate and select career information and this may lead to better decision making for the quality of their future life.

Role of Libraries & Librarian

The role played by libraries in providing career related information cannot be undermined. Library is the heart of any institution. One can get information at one place within small interval of time. There should be a separate section for occupational information so that students can utilize the library more easily. The Library can be the logical location for the storage of most of the information needed to provide career information service. The library staff are to be trained to provide effective service which can add a significant component to the guidance program which usually suffers from lack of an adequate number of staff members in colleges.^[2] For the effective dissemination of career information or occupational information it is necessary to have cooperation from the librarian. Librarian can contribute much towards the guidance program as he / she is in a unique position to collect, organize, retrieve and disseminate career information material to the users. The librarians of western countries are much ahead of us in providing career information to their clientele and to create awareness of guidance. Many librarians in foreign countries have established guidance libraries, browsing tables, and special reading rooms devoted to stimulating information. At present many of the university and college libraries are having their own websites to provide career information.

Even in the present day environment, college and university libraries play only a partial role in providing career information. One can surely say that resources available in this area have yet to be utilized fully. This can be done only with the cooperation of college; librarians and career development professionals. This will strengthen the quality of services for career guidance and it will provide more access to career information to the users. Career related information appears in a variety of media. Collecting, organizing and disseminating such scattered information need appropriate planning and the use of modern technology. In the era of electronic information, librarians have to play different roles as a maintainer, interpreter,

trainer, enabler, liaison and advisor. As the librarian is knowledgeable with the techniques of current awareness service and selective dissemination of information, it would be easy for him / her to provide career information by making use of the electronic media. Present day librarians are trained in information technology so that they can make use of the fast developing internet facility for providing effective career information services.

College librarian has a definite role to play in the career guidance as he / she is the source of all information and he / she hold the key to the world of knowledge^[1]. Here, the librarian can be the leader or can collaborate with other members in the guidance cell by helping them to get the necessary information. To conduct guidance job efficiently librarian should train himself / herself. To efficiently perform this role in the guidance program, the librarian should:

- Familiarize him / her with the services of the guidance program.
- Secure and file unbound occupational and educational information.
- Maintain an "occupational shelf" for bound materials.
- Make the library a laboratory for users seeking guidance materials.
- Acquaint counselors and teachers with new guidance materials reaching the library.
- Cooperate with administrators, counselors, and teachers in making the library a service point for knowledge acquisition and career development.

The role and importance of the library / librarian in the information service has an increased significance with the recent advent of innovations in the methods by which information can be made available.^[4] Modern technology has produced a wide array of mechanical system for the storage and retrieval of information that may eventually replace many of the materials and techniques of the past. Librarians can conduct seminars or tutorials to help the students to develop self knowledge – skills to maintain a positive self-concept, effective behaviors etc. to facilitate educational and occupational exploration – skills to enter and participate in education and training, skills to participate in work and lifelong learning, skills to locate, evaluate and interpret career information, skills to prepare, to seek, obtain, maintain and change jobs etc., and to plan career in which to develop skills to make decisions, understanding the impact of work on individual and family life, skills to make career transition and also to have leadership skills, teamwork skills, management skills etc. so that they will become productive and efficient members of the workforce .

Methods of disseminating career information in libraries

Information has a very significant role in helping people to make career decisions. Career information appears in a variety of media and primarily it is the responsibilities of libraries to collect, organize,

retrieve and disseminate such information in an efficient and effective way.^[1] Library in its role as an information disseminating agency is at an enviable position to successfully serve its users in their career information need.

Career awareness service: Career awareness service is a sort of reference service. It provides information regarding a particular job on request. In this sense, career awareness service is a current awareness service. It alerts the potential candidates, to the current employment opportunities in various sectors. The methods used in providing current awareness service can be useful for providing career awareness service too. Some of the effective methods for career awareness services are – notification lists, career awareness bulletin, news paper clipping services, selective dissemination of information, etc. The success of career awareness service depends mainly on the timeliness, since the life span of such advertisement is very short. A modern librarian is well qualified and equipped with all technical knowledge and information he / she can play a major role in providing career awareness service in academic libraries.

Internet as a source for career information: The internet is becoming a complementary resource tool for career planning and job searching. Employment resources on the internet are diverse and to get comprehensive listing of jobs and other career building information, one has to explore all its possibilities. The different types of career information available on the internet are the individual company web sites, career hubs, web sites for particular types of jobs, job matching etc. The internet is useful for career seekers in various areas such as browsing the different web sites devoted for career related information, publishing personal resumes, communicating through e-mail etc. libraries can sift through important sites and inform specific users about the career / job opportunities available in different companies or institutions.

Career Information Literacy: There is a need to create awareness among the graduates regarding how to search, evaluate and select career information from the vast ocean of information. Students have to learn how to search the internet and also which are the important sites they should look in for career information. It is necessary to conduct courses in soft skills, resume writing, cover letter writing, web searching, sending e-mails, sending attachment files, posting resumes in the net, etc. Present day librarians are information specialist and they are not only store keepers and providers of information but also they are teachers who can guide and direct the youngsters in all the above activities.

Career guidance programmes in college Libraries: Suggestions: The college management, faculty and librarian, whose coordinated efforts will lead to effective performance of career guidance programmes.

Tasks of management : The management has to ensure users that there is a well equipped and spacious library in colleges and see that they are catering to the needs, especially the career information requirements of the student community.^[3] Therefore, Universities should have a special committee to see the proper functioning of career guidance cell in the colleges affiliated to them. Teaching staff from each subject field should be involved in the committee. Management should take care of creating alumni associations, which would help enormously to guide the present students in their future career. The experience of the alumni will prove to be a great asset towards the career planning of the current students.

Tasks of Librarian: Librarians have to take up the task of providing information literacy to students, so that they will be able to search, retrieve, evaluate and make use of right information at the right time, for a right purpose. Librarian has to take up additional workload of career guidance with commitment besides the regular routines. A congenial atmosphere in the library should be created and encouragement to the student community to spend their leisure time in reading and browsing the documents and / or Internet that helps to set and achieve the goal. The librarians have to develop a separate career guidance collection with print and electronic sources. They should also make use of the Internet to download career-related information sources. He has to be abreast of the current issues and be knowledgeable with career information sources. This preparation will help him to perform well in delivering the career information. Librarian has to work in collaboration with other members of the career guidance cell and faculty in general. He can arrange for invited lectures, organize seminars and discussion groups. Librarian has to interact with students and ascertain their needs to maintain profiles.

Tasks of Faculty: Faculty should show interest in the overall development of the students. They should understand the students' interest and aptitude and help them to channelize their energy in a productive manner. Faculty should make themselves available to listen to the problems of students and try to help them in setting a goal and reaching a career of their interest. They have to coordinate the career guidance activities with librarian and see for their effective execution.

Conclusion: Information is at the core of career guidance and education; indeed, it tends to prevail over other guidance function. From the point of view of the user, information should lead to improve knowledge about the self, about the job market, about education and training opportunities. Libraries have to make a point to make a point to extend their services to meet the particular career needs of specific groups. At present most of the academic libraries are providing career information informally but only few are interested in providing proper guidance to the students in the selection of careers. As information organizer and provider libraries can play major role in career guidance activities of colleges. In conclusion it can be stated that quality career information services are the need of the hour to bridge the gap between education and world of work, where in libraries has to play a pivotal role to bridge the gap.

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FEATURE ARTICLE



Usability of print and e-resources

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Users of any library system are now given importance in a functional library. There is a wide variation of expectations among the library users. They approach differently in the field of research and archiving because they belong to various disciplines. It is the responsibility of the library professionals to concentrate on selection, acquisition and analysis of resources in relation to the institutional need and mission. Difficult learning in computer screen encourages the library managers to develop the collection of print resources. Due to the poor budget allocation, some libraries are unable to implement the proper infrastructure for e-resource management.

If someone studies the past of the libraries, there are only print resources in the form of primary, secondary and tertiary term of information. Information can be possessed through different types of print resources. As a professional, I must agree with this. Once you find books on a broader subject, look in the table of contents (in the front of the book) and the index (in the back of the book) to see if your subject is covered in the book, and if so, on which pages. In a common process, books are divided into two basic categories and placed in: "reference" and "circulation." Circulation books are books that can be checked out. Print resources are more useful. Different academic institutions are bound to collect their print resources to strengthen the library collection. It is necessary of choosing the relevant material (print) of different disciplines to satisfy the various user categories. The print-format scholarly book, a landmark of academia's publish-or-perish culture, is an endangered species. The importance of retaining print resources is one aspect of the discussions of collection development. According to the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), acquisition and collection development focuses on methodological and topical themes pertaining to acquisition of print and other analogue library materials (by purchase, exchange, gift, legal deposit). The market that has sustained it over the years is collapsing.

Print resources are divided into different categories. Such as:

Primary source: Original manuscript, documents or records used in preparing a published or unpublished work.

Secondary source: A published or unpublished work that relies on primary source / sources.

Tertiary source: A published or unpublished work that is based on secondary sources.

Gray literature: Source material not available through the usual systems of publication (e.g. books or periodicals) and distribution.

But in present situation of library has witnessed a dramatic change in its environment. Someone will not be astonished if we call this age as digital society.

In this electronic atmosphere, each and every reader has a keen interest towards internet. Now you can have the practice of various libraries, such as: Digital Library, Virtual Library, Mobile Library etc. These modern libraries are more convenient to the users. Because it is observed that there is vast information stored in different electronic forms having remote access facility to the end users with little financial involvement. Sales of scholarly books in print format have hit record lows. Per-copy prices are at record highs. In purely economic terms, the current situation is unsustainable. E-resources are basically useful for the academic and research purpose. Therefore, the collection building activity of the libraries is influenced by the e-resources. The examples of various e-resources are as follows:

- E- Books
- E - Images
- E- Journals
- E- Newsletters
- E- Newspapers
- E- Thesis
- E-Audio-Visual
- E-Databases

The importance of e-resources is gradually increasing in libraries due to the user expectation and easy to access. The advantages of e-resources enforce the library authorities to add these resources in library subscription to facilitate their service to their user. The working librarians should meet the challenge of finding solutions to manage the electronic resources from selection to licensing. The advantages of e-resources in comparison to the print resources cannot be ignored.

The advantages of e-Resources are as follows:

- One can access more number of literatures at a time in e-Resource than print resource.
- The user can gather more than 10 years of back volumes of any e-Resource subscription which is a hard task to collect in print resource.
- There is the facility for the users to search on their required field from many publications without consuming more time.
- As these are electronically available, it is very fast to obtain current issues to update knowledge.
- E-resource provides accurate and current materials than any search engine available for access.
- E-resources are free to access in the libraries to any kind of user during the open hours of the concerned libraries using the library cards.

The library policy is to determine the subject areas, and materials which will be effective. There should be proper guidelines for evaluation and revision against the libraries e-resources subscription. More stress is to be given on the library budget to use the resources which support the aim and objectives of the organization with relevance and cost effectiveness. The e-resource usage statistics are alone not sufficient to decide the significant selection. Coordination and continuous interaction is required for better practice of e-resources. Moreover the required infrastructure and related orientation programme are useful for better access of e-resources among the users. So, what does the future look like? Will academia's traditional devotion to print and legendary resistance to change kill off long-form scholarship? Or will academia allow itself to move from print-format scholarly books to an open-access digital model that could save, and very likely rejuvenate, long-form scholarship? The Library profession will go ahead.

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Topic Recommendation Vs. Problem Identification: An Essay on current LIS Research



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Keyword

Research Trends, Library Research, Problem Identification, Higher Education Research,

Introduction

Education and learning start with a very early phase of life since when a toddler start perceiving its environment and it goes continuously till the ends of a life. By this way, a life begins to understand the hidden facts by removing mistakes in a continuous process, doing a task repeatedly. Human being is different than other creatures since it has the power of analysis and thinking which always indicates toward a solution of existing puzzle. These properties make human powerful, effective and most important is the efficiency of survival on earth. Learning has a different phase which differs and can be characterized by age group. In the educational setup of India, it has a different level formally starting from schools to secondary to college, UG, PG, and higher levels, Ph.D. and other ancillaries' professional levels. This essay deals with research activities pursued at the level of PG and Ph.D. Research done at this level is commenced as a part of coursework targeting the following, idea generation, thought process, research culture cultivation, capacity building, effective writing, etc. Articles explores about the research and pre-requisites, competencies and continuous study and research. Though the title emphasis about the LIS research only but it do not restrict to LIS subject only, since the problem is multi-subjective which is common in all the subject areas.

Frequent Floating Concept

It has been buzz concept around entire professional forums as an updated question among entire virtual communities, "please suggest me a research topic". Researcher gets lots of question in their mind before pursuing their Ph.D. research. They consult and refer the literature in order to find out a problem which they could solve during their Ph.D. programme. Lots of discussions are leads by this question in a formal way which recommends the study of trends, literature review, source identification and selection, idea formation etc. The most common one appears with tag to suggest a research topic.

Right Expectations with the Wrong Question

The most common question which is heard and asked by the majority for suggesting a research topic to pursue the research, instead of discussion together for finding out a research problem. It is a problem before a problem. Hence it should be removed by means of education, pre-research practices, forums, conferences and seminars, blogging etc. The blogs in LIS are not so popular because here the emphasized has been given to e-journals much more than any other resource for research. But, the fact does exist in non-traditional sources.

As per the global scenario and Altmetrics shows the non-traditional, sources are getting more attention than other

Roots of the Problem

Ignorance – Ignorance is causes of each problem. *“Being a researcher requires inspiration and constant dedication”* as truly said by someone. Ignorance always harmful. In the research point of view, it may cause to a researcher taking the back. Since it is the open truth that changes in the information society and its product is growing faster. In this case being an observer of a field is a quite complicated task. Generally, in an early stage, most of the research caught into it.

Less thought process – in order of expecting more research outcome or adequate research result we should be continuous in nature to find a clue to solve the problem. Less thought process doesn't seem perfect action in the research.

Lacks of collaboration in research – Most of the Ph.D. researchers are done single standalone where a student find out a problem and solve them under the guidance of his/her Ph.D. guide. There is no collaboration in this work. At the university level, the structure is made such way that student at this level can't refer the ideas of other researchers in country or outside. University regularity authority also does not permit to consult a profession other than teaching. Whereas an engineering research is done hand to hand involving others outside under the projected ship or internship. These points are much effective at the early phase of research but the atmosphere which an education setup provide to students leads them same in future. There are several benefits of collaborative research and writing which can think useful from getting higher institutional ranking in the existing university ranking system which makes a good influence in drawing attention and funding for research at the university.

Influenced or impressed – Influenced leads to the quality compromise and biased result. Sometimes is happen due to lack of resources, time and fund researchers which to get a simple, transparent problem and start working on the solved problem by changing some of the content and points to give the new shape to their research. It might be wrong also due to lack of evidence.

Improper approach – Research Methodology is not consulted properly, adequacy creates the problem and did not make out any useful point which could lead to begin to reach the target. The target means here, wide acceptance of the work, collaboration, citation, of the research work. Generally, is it found while at working, research misses to maintain the proper references and bibliography of the cited or referred work? As of today, there are lots of open citation manager available but few of the researcher could make them comfortable with these tools.

Mistake in resource selection

We all know about the sources of information and their categorization viz. first-hand, second-hand and third-hand; these categorizations adheres almost all the universe of knowledge and the published under, printed or electronic. Each of the above sources is specified by the features of knowledge. A researcher refers these sources to find out a problem in the early phase of research but the mistake they do by referring the existing Ph.D. theses. The problem doesn't exist in the theses it can be meet at conference proceedings, blogs, e-journals, working papers, etc.

Steps to resolve the problem at beginning

Cultivation of research culture – education culture must embed the research culture from the early phase of higher education and must emphasize the scope of research as Frederick Sanger has stated about the research passion, “*Scientific research is one of the most exciting and rewarding of occupations.*”

Boots up of Research Interest – Research is an activity of joy and fun for getting something hidden. The great scholar and scientist, Stephen Hawking has said “*No one undertakes research in physics with the intention of winning a prize. It is the joy of discovering something no one knew before*”. This noble quote has indicated for Physics but it is a global and universal statement.

Follower and trends setter – Research is something for creating new brand knowledge or solving a problem. If a researcher is not constant follower and trendsetter in nature, he or she may not be a good at research or the output may be questionable.

Motivated and self-taught – Research is not a regular activity necessary to be done. It is a kind of treasure hunt for the well-being of society and county. Researchers are who dedicate themselves for unlocking the questions and removing the hindrance in the path of development and growth. A researcher must have a sense of motivation and self-learnt.

Conclusion and recommendation for a better research practice

To begin the research at affiliation level one should be in trend. Others recommendation may not meet the quality inputs same as other can imply. Research organizations and communities often share their current research agendas and working papers in the websites and open forums. Professional and newcomers must follow and read their suggestions and ideas scoping for further research and development activities. Regular check through Google, and other search engines by using appropriate terms and applying a filter for the; academic, library, research, agenda. One must read the university newsletters and short communications, which regularly features the new knowledge and publication and practices the innovation in the day to day life. Above the all, self-motivation and enthusiasm are more important for research and innovation activities. The steps in research should go first for finding out the problem then asking for a recommendation.

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Librarianship: Steward of World's Knowledge

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*Where is the wisdom we have lost in Knowledge
Where is the Knowledge we have lost in information
T. S. Eliot, "The Rock"*

Librarianship is a noble profession who connects world's knowledge resources with its readers or users. The major function of librarianship is to acquire, process, preserve, and utilize recorded data/information. This, in turn, involves organization and dissemination of recorded data of value to a particular library community. However, these activities are not limited to traditional librarianship. Information gathering and recording were among the first types of activities in any society. The responsibility for general store housing of information records was delegated to record keepers, the pre-librarians. With the expansion of knowledge and methods of its recording, new library functions emerged to facilitate access to collections and to assist in interpreting their content. Later, these functions expanded into other non-print media, and beyond the walls of the library. Today, the content and the format are often disjointed and processed separately by a variety of different information agencies. Therefore, a new name for an approach to interpreting various aspects of recorded knowledge is desirable. We may call it meta-librarianship, to emphasize not only its inter-disciplinary character, but also its focus on the relationships between the essential, minimal, and basic elements in the communication of any recorded data, information, or knowledge. Here, we may put the role of librarianship as stewardship of knowledge resources. As defined by Cambridge dictionary, "Steward" means **"a person whose job it is to organize a particular event, or to provide services to particular people, or to take care of a particular place"**. Since librarianship is taking care off above activities in the knowledge society, we may call librarian as steward of knowledge resources. Library professionals do organize various events like book exhibition, talks on various issues of libraries, orientation programme for the library users etc. in the library and do serve it users by providing various library services like newspaper clipping services, SDI, CAS, bibliographic search, photocopying services etc. At the same time, they do take care off the proper management, acquisition, circulation and preservation of knowledge resources materials.

Due to advancement of technology the sharing, archiving, retrieving of knowledge has become easy and minimized the geographic proximity. Further, knowledge is the important capital of the present age society. In the knowledge economy, the stewardship of the librarian can be proved with the added responsibilities they are playing in world's of knowledge which are as follows:

- i) *Information /Knowledge gurus* – They are treated as guardians of information / knowledge quality and ensure that users have access to information/knowledge from the most trusted sources.
- ii) *Business/ Knowledge managers* – They also play the role of a Business /Knowledge Managers who knows how to deliver appropriate information services (either from in-house or by outsourcing) to meet the needs of the users.

iii) *Teachers/Trainers/Knowledge Masters* - They are also fit to be act as teachers/trainers /knowledge master who ensure that the users (and colleagues) know how to access relevant sources of information. Library professionals train the users how to access relevant information from relevant sources and also teach them how to use them and how to become a knowledge creator, user and distributor.

iv) *Information /Knowledge advocates* – Library professionals always advocate for information or knowledge. They serve as the information “champion” for the organization to influence management and ensure that everyone in the organization remains competitive by having the information and tools they need to make decisions faster.

v) *System /Knowledge designers* – They also act as system/knowledge designer who develop and design appropriate systems for the delivery of information/knowledge to their users in an appropriate manner

Apart from all the above additional responsibility, they also play the role of a negotiator (dealing with publishers and suppliers), innovator(Innovative and improved ways to deliver the various library services and management technique to maximize the use of knowledge resources), a multi-media user, an intermediary (who connects with knowledge resources with user requirements) and a Team Player who works with colleagues in library, IT services and academics to fulfill the satisfaction and need of the users of knowledge resources. Truly, librarianship is a profession which professes the stewardship of world's knowledge. It is the librarian who carries the flag to march forward for the growth of world knowledge, creation of new knowledge, uses of knowledge resources for betterment of the society and satisfaction of the users. Let the profession grow with all dimension with true spirit of librarianship.

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SHORT COMMUNICATIONS



Changing Nature of Information and Value-added Service

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Acquaint one of the librarian friends of yours and find it is time to get oneself informed, infused and confused. And it would have been taking place, not when you were exchanging pleasantries or chitchats, but it is only while you unknowingly or intuitively strode into librarianship. This phenomenon is a happening only because of two segments: first, the changing nature of information and secondly, value-added service. The users of different libraries are influenced by the first and expect for the second.

Matthews has truly observed the changing nature of information. Information was scarce and rare; controlled by the authorities of many capacities. Sometimes access to it was a privilege for the people needed it. It is through open access and technological advances they get their required information just around them. The value of information remains the same as earlier but owning a piece of it is no longer expensive, it means cheaper or at times for free. The standard of information was shaped and branded by elites or the select few but now is judged by the users themselves just finding it fit for their purpose. Customized information is also available. Earlier information was one-way flow – from provider to seeker. The feedback phenomenon from users to providers is serving as ideal instrument for improvement of information standard and quality service: value-added service *in toto*.

Value-addition in ease use of information encompasses format in which it is available, browsing speed, platform, orientation service etc. It depends on physical/infrastructure facilities a library has and librarian has little to do (right then). But reducing noise in information access librarian has to work on identification, subject description, subject summary, linkage, and achieving precision. Accomplishing quality service information— needs to be accurate, comprehensive, from reliable source, current and validated; and service provider— required to be responsive, competent, courteous, understanding, and communicative and empathetic as well.

Over the aforesaid segments the two acquaintances, though my have passed the same course, never come to an agreement and each have their own idea. For the reason that, the environment, personnel and co-workers, attitude of boss, work culture, and the most important is commitment of parent body towards quality service are different (alas, could the things be same). And the “I” (ego factor) of each is always bigger than the other, which never allows any of them to learn best practice of the other.

Could not get? The first one of the two acquaintances is I and second one is you. Let's repeat the first sentence of this write-up. *Acquaint ... confused.*

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ABOUT A LIBRARY

Silicon Institute of Technology , Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Silicon Institute of Technology - History

It was the summer of 1997 a group of technically qualified friends with extensive global exposure got together to realize their shared vision with clarity and purpose... their dream has come to be realized as an edifice of knowledge and success known as Silicon Institute of Technology.

With the vision 'to become a center of excellence in the field of technical education and research' energized with the mission 'to provide the best of technical skills, professional ethics and human values in enriching the disciplines of Science Engineering and Technology for nation building' Silicon Institute of Technology has remained Odisha's premier institution for technical education with an established track record for over more than a decade. While Silicon Bhubaneswar has the circuit branches of engineering, Silicon Sambalpur was added to the academic map of Odisha in the year 2009 with core engineering branches including civil, mechanical and electrical.

Silicon has been constantly improving and adapting to the needs of students through pedagogical innovations and technological support in their relentless endeavour to prepare students to venture into their next enterprise, be it the corporate world or higher institutions of learning. Team Silicon aims to nurture young minds through creative leadership and a culture of teamwork to excel in Teaching and beyond.

Silicon Institute of Technology has two campuses one in Bhubaneswar and the other in Sambalpur. While the Bhubaneswar campus is sprawling over 18.5 acres the Sambalpur campus boasts of nearly 30 acres of lush greenery. Silicon Institute of Technology offers a tranquil environment for learning, far from the maddening crowd, making it, an ideal place for academic pursuits.

Silicon Central Library

The Silicon library is housed in a large hall of 17000 sq.ft. and is the centre of intellectual activities. It receives special attention and importance in the scheme of development of the institute. It has well over 60800+ books and subscribes to many important journals, national and international.



The library remains open throughout the week. Students can issue books from the library under three different schemes. They are (a) Regular issue, (b) Book Bank issue and (c) Overnight issue. In addition to that Silicon has formed a privileged group known as Scholars Club and Campus Connect. The members of Scholars Club can issue additional books from the library depending on the availability. There is a reference section for faculty members and **students for internal reading only.**

The total collection in the reference section is over 5000+ books. The library provides non-book materials like CDs, DVDs and e-journals. The library subscribes to more than 60 different journals and magazines. It has a sitting cubicle capacity of 216 at a time.

Rules and Regulations:

The Library provides book borrowing facility to its users.

Borrowing Privileges

a) Faculty Members:

- 10 Books for one semester

b) Other Staff Members:

- 5 Books for one semester

c) Students :

- Fortnight Issue - 2 books - for 14 days
- Book Bank issue - 7 books - for one semester
- Night issue - 1 book - for one night
- Scholars Club - 2 books for 14 days
- GATE Enrolled - 2 books for 14 days
- Reference - 3 books for one day (to be referred inside the library reading rook)
- CDs / DVDs - 2 for one day
- **Reading Room Facility :**
- Library reading room can accommodate 450 users at a time.
- Special cubicles are arranged for focused study
- Discussion rooms are available for collaborative study

Library Best Practices

Some of the best practices of silicon library are as follows:

- Inclusion of sufficient information about the library in the college prospectus.
- Compiling student / teacher attendance statistics.
- Displaying newspaper clippings on the notice board periodically (NEWS YOU CAN USE)
- E-resource access facility to users.
- Good Reading environment in the reading room.
- Information literacy programs

Contact person



Dr. N.K.Dash

Librarian

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PUBLISHERS' CORNER

FOLIO

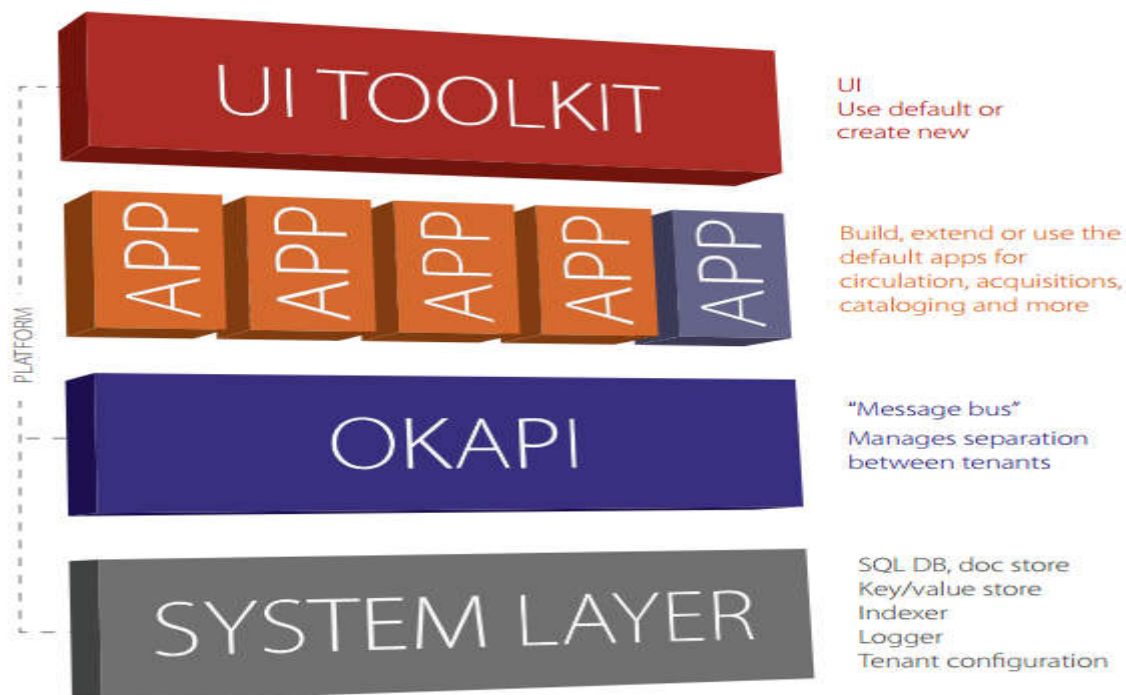
The Future of Libraries is Open

(www.folio.org)

There is a new collaboration that brings libraries, service providers and developers together to speed innovation and redefine **the future of library automation: FOLIO (the Future of Libraries is Open)**

Libraries and service providers have come together to reshape the future of libraries and develop new technologies. The new initiative, FOLIO, provides a platform for libraries, service providers, and other organizations to team up to redefine library automation via open source projects. The goal is to cultivate interest groups, form partnerships and spark conversations that will lead to the creation of new services and technologies for libraries. EBSCO is providing the primary funding for the development of FOLIO **with Index Data** developing the initial platform and engaging deeply with the library developer community. EBSCO's President and CEO Tim Collins says EBSCO is excited to be a partner in the FOLIO collaboration.

The initial code for the base platform, which offers features for integrating modular services, is planned for release on GitHub in August 2016. This will be a technical preview of the underlying platform for developers to familiarize themselves with the APIs and provide early feedback. The open source code produced by the FOLIO community will be made available under an Apache v2 license, allowing any individual, institution, collaboration or vendor to use the code for its purposes —commercial or otherwise.



Be able to choose the applications that best align to your workflow needs; whether it's a different circulation or acquisitions module, you should be able to control your library's workflows. Because of the innate flexibility, FOLIO will work for all libraries and consortia.

Modularity: Applications must easily connect to each other so can choose applications, develop, or adjust workflows. Any vendor or library may contribute applications as open source or for-fee.

Extensibility: FOLIO may be integrated with a myriad of applications within and outside of your institution such as university enterprise systems, institutional repositories, research management, discovery and more.

Modern: FOLIO must support Linked Open Data (LOD) to connect the library to the information universe, and multi-tenancy to ensure scalability. FOLIO will support all formats natively (physical and electronic) and will be based on a central knowledgebase.

Affordability: As we know, open source is not "free," however, the goal of the project is to make open source more attainable for any library. Open source allows for more choice and enables libraries to contribute to and host their own services. SirsiDynix, ByWater, EBSCO and other vendors will offer hosting services at a much lower cost than vendor-driven systems on the market today.

Applications that have been identified as necessary in the short term, and exciting for the long term, include the following:

Data Conversion Tools , Knowledgebase, OPAC functionality, Resource Sharing, Serials Check-In, Union Catalogue, System Reporting, ETD Ingestion Pages, 3rd Party Authority Control, Content Management Systems, Data Mining, Grant Management Integration, Student Outcome Metrics, Archival Description and Management, Museum Description, Curation & Management, Institutional Repositories, Learning Management Systems, Linked Data Triplestore, Research Data, Predictive Analytics.

The initial code for the base platform, which offers features for integrating modular services, is planned for release on GitHub in August 2016. This will be a technical preview of the underlying platform for developers to familiarize themselves with the APIs and provide early feedback.

Following the August release of the FOLIO platform, code for applications will be released early and often, allowing librarians and developers to see, use and consider the code throughout the months to follow. The FOLIO community will build out the functional apps needed to operate a library, while innovating resource management and shared networked description for release in early 2018.

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LIS NEWS

LIBRARIAN'S DAY CELEBRATION

1. Odisha Library Academy (OLA) in association with Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT), Bhubaneswar on 7th August 2016 celebrated the Librarians' Day and 1st Annual Day of Odisha Library Academy. In this occasion a daylong seminar on "Role of Library in Digital India" was also conducted in which more than 200 library professionals were participated. The Seminar



had two sessions in which Dr. R. K. Mahapatra, OUAT, Bhubaneswar was the Seminar Director while Dr. Basudev Mohanty, IIT Bhubaneswar was the Rapporteur General. The Session – I had four presentations by Prof B. Maharana of Sambalpur University, Dr S. R. Sahu, NIO, Goa, Dr D. K. Khuntia, XIMB, Bhubaneswar and Dr B.



Gunjal, NIT, Rourkela followed by two product presentations by M/s Balani Infotech Pvt. Ltd. (for Turnitin & RemoteXs) and Kite India (for e-journals & e-books). The 2nd session had four presentations by Mr L. K. Bholia, P.N.College of LIS, Mr S. Das, NIC, Dr S. Gupta, KVS and Dr S. Dalabehera, ITER (all from Bhubaneswar) followed by two product presentations by M/s Globe Publications (for IndianJournals.com & iCi) and M/s Proquest (for Ebrary & Abi Inf).



2. Librarian's Day was celebrated at D.L.S.P.G. College, Bilaspur on 12th August 2016 where Ex-Librarian Dr R. G. Yadav was the Chief Guest and was attended by many librarians of the city. On this occasion a seminar was organised on "Changing dimensions of Books: necessity and competitions" (Hindi) where librarian Rekhraj Sahu, B. R. Chaudhury, Dr S. Mohre, Dr P. K. Sharma, Dr Sapna Mukherjee presented their views. The program was coordinated by Manjula Jain, the Librarian of D.L.S.P.G. College.



3. The Central Library, NIT, Raipur celebrated Librarian's Day on 12th August 2016, where Dr P. Diwan, Chairman, Library Committee was the Chief Guest. On this occasion, Users Training Program on "ProQuest E-Resources" was organised



which was attended by more than 80 users including Faculty members and Research scholars. Three users were conferred with "Best Library User" award on that day. The program was coordinated by Dr S. K. Satpathy, Dy. Librarian and Head, Central Library.

INVITATION FOR WRITE UP ON LIBRARY

Write ups on Library for “About a Library” are invited from the Librarians. Please contribute information on your libraries mentioning its important activities along with some photographs .

— Editor, LIS Communications

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Invitation to Join “lisforum_orissa”

(https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lisforum_orissa/info)

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 today problems of libraries, resource sharing among libraries and generation of new ideas on LIS.

The name lisforum_orissa does not restrict itself to the State of Odisha, rather it indicates the place of origin only.