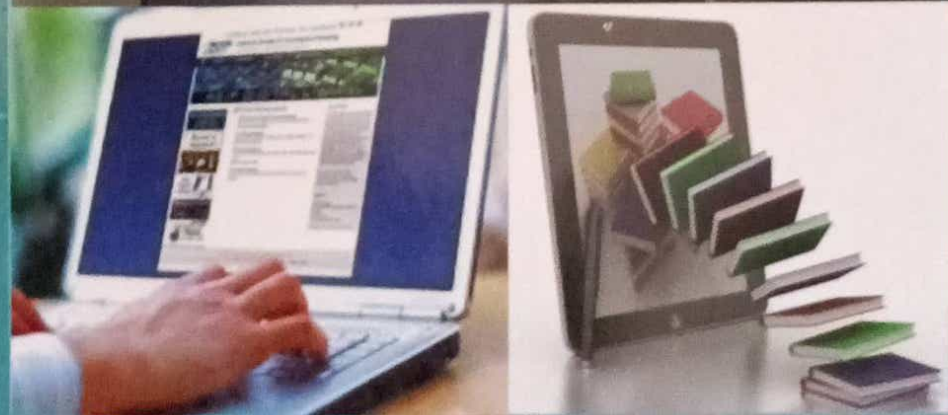
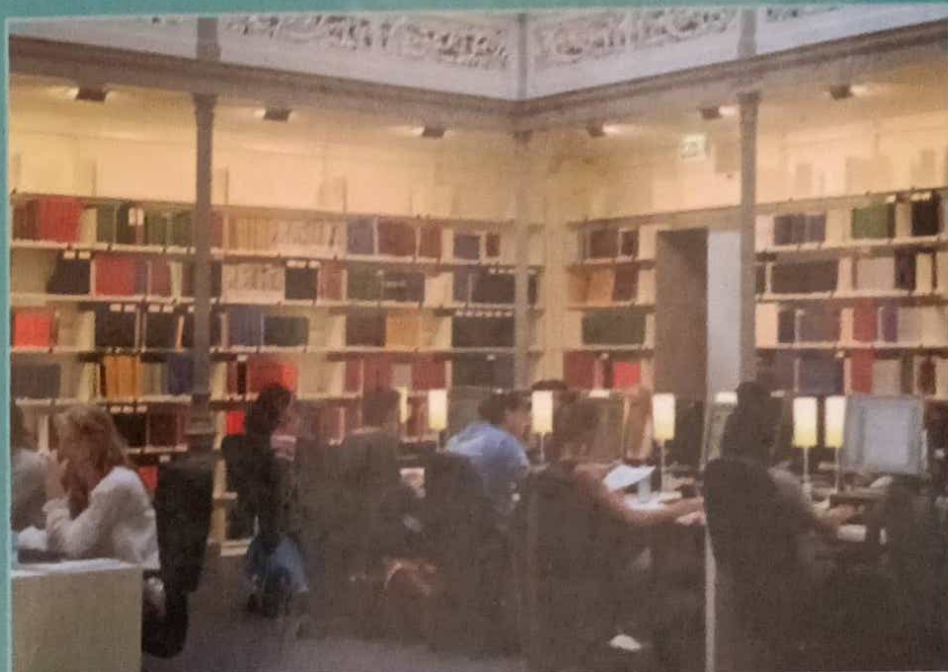




# Changing Role of Library Professionals in ICT Environment

Editor

**Mrs. Smita P. Patole**



**CHANGING ROLE OF LIBRARY  
PROFESSIONALS IN ICT ENVIRONMENT**  
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## CONTENTS

1. ROLE OF LIS PROFESSIONALS IN ICT ENVIRONMENT  
Dr. Rajendra D. Khamkar / 11
  2. CHANGING DIMENSION IN THE ROLE OF LIS PROFESSIONALS IN  
THE ICT ERA  
Dr.M.Sithi Jagannara / 15
  3. CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF LIBRARIES IN ICT ENVIRONMENT  
Mrs. Bhavana M. Shinde, Mr. Santoshkumar B. Tamhane / 25
  4. CHANGING ROLE OF WORKING WOMEN (LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS)  
IN ICT ENVIRONMENT  
Mrs. Urmila R. Kadam / 30
  5. CHANGING ROLE OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONAL IN ICT  
ENVIRONMENT  
Manasi Rasal / 37
  6. CHANGING ROLE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN ICT  
ENVIRONMENT  
Gavit Jitendra R. / 42
  7. INFORMATION NEEDS OF FACULTIES IN RAYAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA  
IN ICT ENVIRONMENT: A STUDY  
Mrs. Tank Manisha Kishor / 48
  8. ROLE OF ICT TO ENHANCE UTILIZATION OF ACADEMIC  
LIBRARY  
Dr. Patil Manisha Vilasrao / 57
  9. APPLICATION OF WEB 2.0 AND WEB 3.0 FOR LIBRARIES  
Mr. Shivaji P. Kamble, Mr. Dattatray S. Patil, Mr. Mahesh M. Kamble / 69
  10. APPLICATION OF WEB 3.0 TECHNOLOGY IN ACADEMIC  
LIBRARY  
Mr.N.S.More / 75
  11. WEB 3.0: APPLICATION AND IMPACT ON LIBRARY  
Prashant M. Sutone, Karuna P.Sutone / 81
  12. USE OF 3G MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES IN ICT ENVIRONMENT  
S.B. Halyal, Harinakshi / 89
  13. ELECTRONIC MAIL : EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR THE LIS  
PROFESSIONALS  
Mr. Harshal Bhimsen Pawar / 95
  14. ROLE OF LIBRARY AND LIBRARIANS IN INFORMATION  
LITERACY  
Shailaja Dhanaji Sawant / 104
  15. INFORMATION LITERACY  
G S Nagabhushana / 111
  16. INFORMATION LITERACY  
Dr. Sainath Shivaji Lokhande / 117
- Changing Role of Library Professionals in ICT Environment / 07

17. CHANGING ROLE OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS IN ICT ENVIRONMENT TOWARDS INFORMATION LITERACY  
Anil B. Gaware / 123
18. RE-ENGINEERING IN LIBRARY & INFORMATION SERVICES  
S. B. Khandekar / 130
19. RE-ENGINEERING OF INFORMATION SERVICES  
Pranali Bhavik Gedam / 135
20. RE-ENGINEERING OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN THE DIGITAL ERA.  
Prof. Gavali A. B. / 143
21. INFORMATION SECURITY SYSTEM FOR LIBRARIES: AN OVERVIEW  
Prof. Ms. Patil Vinaya Ashok / 148
22. DIGITAL INFORMATION SECURITY FOR LIBRARIES  
Jagdish Vyas, Dr, Dahifale Vikram / 158
23. LIBRARY NETWORKING  
Mrs. Bamane Dhanawanti Sunil / 166
24. LIBRARY NETWORKING AND CONSORTIA IN INDIA  
Mr. Saste Nilesh Balaso / 170
25. LIBRARY RESOURCE SHARING THROUGH CONSORTIA: NATIONAL LEVEL CONSORTIA IN INDIA  
Kamble Sudhakar S. / 181
26. CHANGING ROLE OF THE LIBRARIAN IN LIBRARY CONSORTIA ENVIRONMENT  
Gore Santosh Amrut / 185
27. ELECTRONIC RESOURCES  
Miss. Sangita Gangaram Utekar, Mr. Gopal Joshi / 192
28. INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES IN INDIA AND OPEN SOURCE SOURCE SOFTWARES : AN OVERVIEW  
Mr. Pravin Chandrakant Kumbhar / 201
29. DIGITAL PRSERVATION OF E-RESOURCES  
Pawar Rohan. R, Tamhane Kantilal N., Tamhane Santoshkumar B. / 210
30. E-RESOURCES  
Miss. Vaishali Haribhau Salunke / 215
31. ELECTRONIC RESOURCES IN THE MODERN LIBRARIES  
Prof. Lawande Rajendra Suryabhan / 223
32. OPEN ACCESS E-RESOURCES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES  
Mr. Rajendra D. Kolhe / 228
33. ELECTRONIC RESOURCES FOR MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE LIBRARIES : AN OVERVIEW  
Santosh V. Dagade / 233
34. USE OF E-RESOURCES BY USERS AT MITCON INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (MIMA) PUNE, (MAHARASHTRA): A STUDY  
Vivekanad J. Akolkar / 241

35. ROLE OF THE LIBRARIANS IN PROVIDING E-RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH TO THE MEMBERS FACULTY.  
Dr. Mrs. Savita Shrikant Badkatte  
Srimati Sujata Suresh Javalekar / 248
36. DIGITAL LIBRARY AND MODERN INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IS USEFUL FOR NURSING LIBRARY USERS : A THINKING STUDY  
Salunkhe Vandana Santosh<sup>1</sup>, Salunkhe Santosh Popat<sup>2</sup> / 255
37. DIGITAL LIBRARY  
Mrs. Jirage Asha Chandrashok / 261
38. DIGITAL LIBRARY MANAGEMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES  
Sagar S. Kumbhar, Saeed A. Priolkar / 266
39. OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE FOR DIGITAL LIBRARY  
Sunita Shinde / 274
40. DIGITAL LIBRARY AND USE OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE TO MAXIMIZE THE LIBRARY SERVICES  
Harinakshi, Shivraj B. Halyal / 281
41. APPLICATION OF USEFUL DSPACE SOFTWARE TO CREATE DIGITAL LIBRARY IN CSMCSMH SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY KOLHAPUR  
Miss. Kamble Ashwini Rajarm / 292
42. IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES  
Mr. Sudhir R. Nagarkar, Mrs. Smita P. Patole / 300
43. VIRTUAL REFERENCE SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES  
Amol Dewaji Khobragade, Dr. Pranali B. Gedam / 306
44. VIRTUAL REFERENCE SERVICE IN LIBRARIES  
Minakshi Shinde, Mrs. Patil Ulka, Santosh Tamhane / 316
45. IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION PRODUCTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION INDUSTRIES  
Dr. A.M. Pandit / 320
46. LIBRARY RESOURCE SHARING  
Badrinath D. Dhakne / 225
47. ROLE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN E-TEACHING AND E-LEARNING  
Mr. Godse S.R. / 330
48. LIBRARY MANAGEMENT: TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION IN LIBRARY  
Mrs. Umap M. H. / 333
49. USES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN RESOURCE CENTERS AS WELL AS HEALTH CENTERS  
Patil Prasad Dnyandev 337

50. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा ग्रंथालयांवर होणारा प्रभाव  
प्रा.कु.वाय.बी.लबडे / ३३५
51. ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनासाठी उपयुक्त तंत्र - रि-इंजिनियरिंग  
डॉ. राजगे बी. डी. / ३३८
52. सिम्बॉयसिस इंटरनॅशनल युनिव्हर्सिटीच्या विधी संबंधी अधिकृत शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्थेमधील वाचकांच्या माहितीच्या गरजा, माहितीचा शोध व वर्तनाचा अभ्यास  
सौ. कल्पना दिपक जाधव  
डॉ. राजेंद्र कुंभार / ३४२
53. माहिती साक्षरता  
प्रा.शोभा बाबासाहेब कोरडे / ३५३
54. री इंजिनियरिंग  
प्रा. संजय क्षीरसागर / ३५७
55. आधुनिक ग्रंथालयातील मुद्रित नियतकालिके व ई-नियतकालिके यांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास  
श्रीमती अलका शामराव शेते / ३६२

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# APPLICATION OF WEB 2.0 AND WEB 3.0 FOR LIBRARIES

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## Introduction:

Libraries are continuously changing due to changes in Information and Communication Technology and Web Technology. The way in which people interacts, communicate, acquire and store knowledge have changed due to the advancement in ICT. Libraries have been using variety of tools and techniques to strengthen its services which support the requirements of their users since ages. Internet has become an integral part of our everyday life. Libraries are using Internet or Web as a tool to render the library services. The Web was created in 1989 by Sir Tim Berners-Lee, working at CERN( The European Organization for Nuclear Research) in Geneva, in guiding the development of web standards (such as the markup languages in which web pages are composed), in recent years has advocated his vision of a semantic Web.

## Objectives:

1. To introduce Web 2.0 and Web 3.0
2. To understand the tools of Web 2.0 and Web 3.0
3. To know the basic difference between Web 1.0, Web 2.0 and Web 3.0
4. To acquaint with the application of Web 2.0 and Web 3.0

## Developments in Web 1.0 to Web 3.0

### A. Web 1.0:

In web 1.0, a small number of writers created web pages for a large number of readers. As a result, people could get information

by going directly to the source. The WWW or Web 1.0 is a system of interlinked, hypertext documents accessed via the Internet.

The first implementation of the web represents the web 1.0, which, according to Berners-Lee, could be considered the "read-only web." In other words, the early web allowed us to search for information and read it. There was very little in the way of user interaction or content contribution. However, this is exactly what most website owners wanted: Their goal for a website was to establish an online presence and make their information available to anyone at any time.

### **B. Web 2.0**

Currently, we are seeing the infancy of the Web 2.0, or the "read-write" web if we stick to Berners-Lee's method of describing it. The newly-introduced ability to contribute content and interact with other web users has dramatically changed the landscape of the web in a short time. In alluding to the version numbers that commonly designate software upgrades, the phrase "Web 2.0" hints at an improved form of the WWW. Technologies such as weblogs (blogs), social bookmarking, wikis podcasts, RSS feeds (and other forms of many-to-many publishing), social software, web APIs, and online web services such as eBay and Gmail provide enhancements over read-only websites. Stephen Fry (actor, author, and broadcaster) describes Web 2.0 as "an idea in people's heads rather than a reality. It's actually an idea that the reciprocity between the user and the provider is what's emphasized.

In other words, genuine interactivity, if you like, simply because people can upload as well as download".

Tim O'Reilly popularized web 2.0 as an expression when he wrote a fairly coherent definition. Web 2.0 is definitely the next big thing in the WWW. It makes use of latest technologies and concepts in order to make the user experience more interactive, useful and interconnecting. It has brought yet another way to interconnect the world by means of collecting information and allowing it to be shared affectively. It definitely has a bright future with so many Web 2.0 based websites coming up. It is a revolution in the field of computers and will definitely achieve far greater success

According to some sources, the term Web 2.0 has been around since about October 2004. From Wikipedia, the free Web encyclopedia it is defined as Web 2.0 is a term often applied to a perceived ongoing transition of the WWW from a collection of websites to a full-fledged computing platform serving web applications to end users. Ultimately web 2.0 services are expected to replace desktop computing applications for many purposes.

### **C. Web 3.0:**

Web 3.0 is a term that has been coined to describe the evolution of Web usage and interaction that includes transforming the Web into a database. Web 3.0 is an era in which we will upgrade the back-end of the Web, after a decade of focus on the front-end (Web 2.0 has mainly been about AJAX, tagging, and other front-end user-experience innovations.) This in turn leads us to the rumblings and mumblings we have begun to hear about Web 3.0, which seems to provide us with a guarantee that vague web-versioning nomenclature is here to stay. By extending Tim Berners-Lee's explanations, the Web 3.0 would be something akin to a "read-write-execute" web. Web 3.0 is defined as the creation of high-quality content and services produced by gifted individuals using web 2.0 technologies as an enabling platform.

Web 3.0 is a term that is used to describe various evolutions of Web usage and interaction along several paths. These include transforming the Web into a database, a move towards making content accessible by multiple non-browser applications, the leveraging of artificial intelligence technologies, the Semantic web, the Geospatial Web, or the 3D web. Gartner suggests the need to differentiate incremental changes to Web 2.0 from Web 3.0. Tim Berners-Lee coined Giant Global Graph (GGG) as another facet of Web 3.0.

### **Application of Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 for Libraries:-**

#### **A. Application of Web 2.0 Tools :-**

##### **a. Social networking websites:**

Social networking websites are defined as web-based services which allows individuals to -

- 1) Constructs a public or semi-public profile
- 2) Articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and

3) View and share their list of connections and those made by other within the system. LinkedIn.com, twitter.com and orkut.com are some of the well-known social networking sites.

**b. Blogs:**

A "blog" or "weblog" is a type of website, maintained by an individual with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other non-textual material such as graphics or video. Entries are commonly displayed in reverse-chronological order. "Blog" can also be used as a verb, meaning to maintain or to add content to a blog. Blogging software's such as, Blogger, Weblogges.com etc. allows a blogger to create blogs without much knowledge or HTML codes. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web pages, and other media related to its topic.

**c. Wikis:**

A wiki a website that uses wiki software with a common web browser. It allows easy creation and editing of any number of interlinked Web pages. Wikis are often used to create collaborative websites to power community websites. Unlike blogs wikis generally have a history function. Wikipedia is the most popular wiki site.

**d. Tagging:**

A tag is a keyword that is added to a digital object (e.g. a website, picture or video clip) to describes it.

**e. Social Bookmarking:**

Social bookmarking system shares a number of common features. They allow users to create a list of 'bookmarks' or 'favorites' to store these centrally on a remote service and share them with other users of the system.

**f. Multimedia sharing:**

One of the biggest growing areas amongst the users to facilitate the storage and sharing is the sharing of multimedia content. For e.g. YouTube (YouTube is a video sharing website on which users can upload and share videos), Flickr (photographs) and Odeo (podcasts). These popular services take the idea of the 'writeable' web (where users are not just consumers but contribute actively to the production of web content) and enable it on massive scale.

**g. RSS and Syndication (Really simple syndication):**

RSS Technological Innovations enabled the websites, blogs or podcasts without actually having visit site. Instead, information from the website (typically, new story's title and synopsis, along with the originating website's name) is collected within a feed (which uses the RSS format) and piped to the user in process known as syndication.

### **B. Applications of web 3.0:-**

1. Time – It help users organize, find & keep as bookmarks, notes & videos.
2. RDF database (Resource Description frame work) - It is simple scalable open source database for RDF for applications like semantic web.
3. Oracle - Web metadata provide info about web resources
4. National language search - it is body language Understood by system. It is more interactive and entertainment.
5. Intelligent software Agents it acts as delegate to help routines. It use it buy books online & pull all fields related to user criteria.

### **Conclusion:**

For centuries, social and technological changes have been affecting every profession. During last two decades rapid technological development has affected library services as well. At the beginning Web 1.0 is simple application of Internet, while Web 2.0 tools are increasingly being adopted by libraries to connect with patrons and announcing library news/events, online reference services, training resources, blogging, image & video sharing with users. Web 3.0 transforming web to 3D Web, the semantic web and the real world web which will play future role for providing the library and information services.

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