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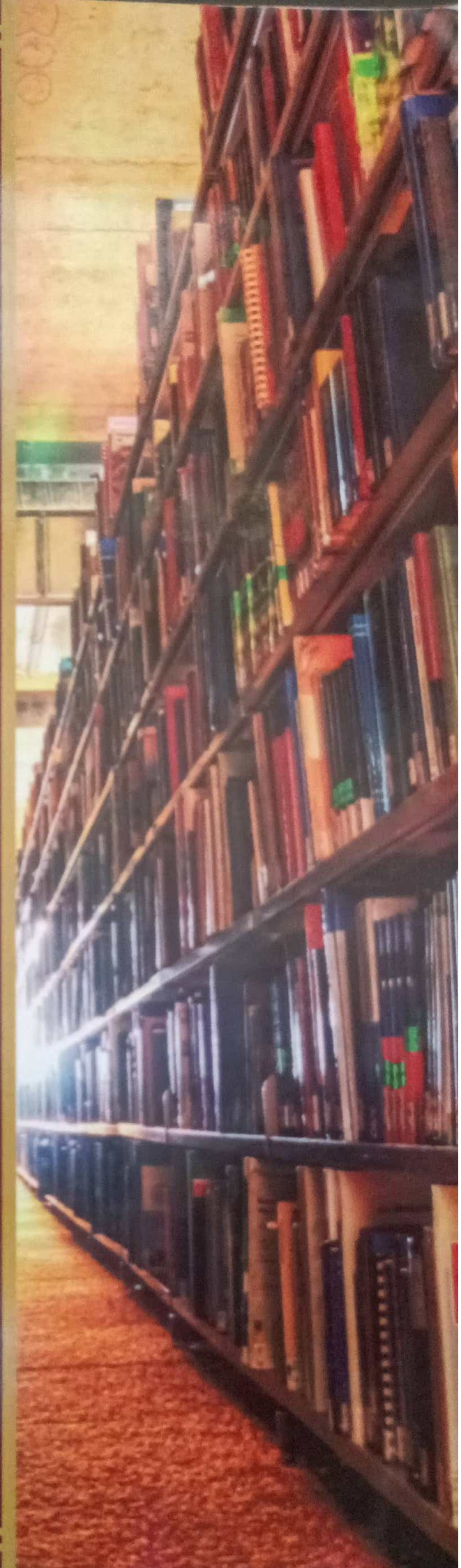
One Day State Level Conference On

IMPACT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE IN CHANGING ERA

17th December, 2016

Prof. Umbare K.G.
Librarian
Conference Coordinator

Hon. Jadhav I. B.
Principal



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TRANSFORMATION OF INFORMATION SOURCES: TRADITIONAL TO MODERN

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INTRODUCTION:

The traditional method of information sources over the years is discussed alongside the use of modern information technology in Libraries bringing out their merits and demerits. The use of ICT in libraries and its advantages are also presented. The electronic library is defined and its origins traced, to include the development from print to electronic libraries. As a result of millions of information being put on the net there is the need to evaluate what one sees on-line. Methods for such an evaluation are outlined. Information is power and an essential in gradient in decision-making. To obtain timely, relevant and quality information for your study or research work, you need to know the various sources of information available. This article is expected to deepen your knowledge of sources of information in print, non-print and electronic formats.

Traditional Libraries:

Libraries from the ancient period to late 20th century were generally called traditional libraries and mostly had the manuscripts and printed material which was kept in an organized manner in the libraries by using best practices available at that time, like cataloguing, classifying, indexing, abstracting etc. The information available in the libraries was made available to the users on demand. But later, due to factors like information explosion, varied demands of users; changing media of publications and increase in R and D activities, the traditional practices used in libraries were not sufficient to manage the information in libraries. Libraries are thus facing challenges continuously and changing the practices to provide better services to the users. Modernization of the society increased the demands from the libraries and have to adapt new technologies to satisfy the needs of the users. The libraries are mainly function as store house of information and developed the information to users on demand. Traditional libraries were providing services based on the print media and the developments were based on the manual power. The traditional practices mainly influenced by cataloguing, classification and indexing and reference services etc. The main weakness of traditional libraries was:-

1. Information sources available only in print.
2. Services based on available collection of a single library only.
3. Information access was through secondary sources only and have limited access points to search the information.

4. Maintenance of the physical library was a challenging task and costly affair involving manpower.
5. Catalogue has limitations in its handling and using with limited access points.
6. More repetitive task involved in library functions and operations which need more staff.
7. It need more manpower and more finance for maintaining stack and providing services from the libraries.

To remove these barriers applications of new technologies are very effective and found suitable at later stapes.

Modern Libraries:

Modernization is a continuous process of change for the better through technological inputs, which is taking place in every field due to extensive use of ICT applications. LICs which are supporting to information services reap the benefits of applications of ICT. Libraries are backbones to all the activities carried out in education, research, training, etc. Libraries assist users in developing proper background and base for the development of information society.

The impact of all round technological development is visible in the academic, R and D and special library systems, where current and retrospective literature is provided for the research and educational improvements. User needs are now shifting and academic libraries have to play an important role in the educational process and independent learning methods, where more e-resources may need to support user needs. The new generation of users is ICT aware and need open access to information. Expectations of users from future of libraries can be predicted like

1. Information but not in print form.
2. Availability of information at one place, connecting different locations but away from
3. home and workplace too.(car, restaurants, leisure time).
4. Learning processes is changing from formal to informal online mode and has to support the course work.
5. Availability of electronic media, internet based resources
6. Digital Class room, Chat room, and discussion room as a part of Library.

Library profession is also becoming dynamic and with help of ICT and web 2.0 technologies becomes Librarian 2.0. Librarians perform all the tasks using technology and become a creator and re-packager of information to manage the user needs. To cope up with the changing trends in ICT environment, the librarian need to develop competencies like, effective technology use, finding user needs, advance users centric services, development of library networks, library web page with links, use of web tools, DL and IR initiatives, library orientation and literacy programs, these may help in modernizing libraries. To improve overall quality and excellence in higher academic education and to advocate enhancement in the role of library and information services in improving the academic environment, support of ICT is vital.

Following factors are considered for the modernization of libraries of all types:

1. Increasing growth / information explosion of publications globally

2. Rising cost of printing publications
3. Limited and insufficient library budgets
4. Increase in educational and research activities
5. Increasing demands from users requiring pinpointed information on the subject of interest
6. Availability of infrastructure supporting applications of IT in economical and affordable cost to libraries
7. Globalization of the information and information resources, development of databases etc.

Definition of Information /Information Sources:

Information is processed data. An information source is where you got your information from; this can be a book or a Website. Information sources are the various means by which information is recorded for use by an individual or an organization. It is the means by which a person is informed about something or knowledge is availed to someone, a group of people or an organization. Information sources can be observations, people, speeches, documents, pictures, organizations. Information sources can be in print, non-print and electronic media or format

Types of Information Sources:

Information can come from virtually anywhere: personal experiences, books, articles, expert opinions, encyclopedias, the Web. The type of information needed will change depending on its application. Individuals generate information on a daily basis as they go about their work. In academic institutions, staff and students consult various sources of information. The choice of the source to consult is usually determined by the type of information sought. The three types of information sources are:

1. **Primary**
2. **Secondary**
3. **Tertiary**

a) Primary Sources:

Primary sources are original materials on which other research studies are based. Primary sources report a discovery or share new information; they present first-hand accounts and information relevant to an event. They present information in its original form, not interpreted or condensed or evaluated by other writers. They are usually evidence or accounts of the events, practices, or conditions being researched and created by a person who directly experienced that event. Primary sources are the first formal appearance of results in print or electronic formats. Examples of primary sources are: eyewitness accounts, journalistic reports, financial reports, government documents, archeological and biological evidence, court records, ephemerals (posters, handbills), literary manuscript and minutes of meetings etc.

The definition of a primary source may vary depending upon the discipline or context. A diary would be a primary source because it is written directly by the individual writing in the diary. Interviews are primary sources because the

individual talks about the topic directly from what he/she knows about it. Other examples are:

The types of information that can be considered a primary source may vary depending on the subject discipline, and how the material is being used. **For example:**

A research article in a peer-reviewed journal that proved the effectiveness of a newly

1. Developed automation software would be a primary source, however,
2. A magazine article that reports the development of a new automation software would be regarded as a primary source.

Grey literature is also important primary source material(s) not available through the usual systems of publication (e.g. books or periodicals) and distribution. Examples are: Conference proceedings, data exchange, environmental impact statements, oral presentations, market research reports, online documents, oral presentations and working papers.

b) Secondary Sources:

A secondary source of information is one that was created by someone who *did not* have firsthand experience or did not participate in the events or conditions being researched. They are generally accounts written after the fact with the benefit of hindsight. Secondary sources describe, analyze, interpret, evaluate, comment on and discuss the evidence provided by primary sources. Secondary sources are works that are one step removed from the original event or experience that provide criticism, interpretation or evaluation of primary sources. Secondary sources are not evidence, but rather commentary on and discussion of evidence. A secondary data is one that has been collected by individuals or agencies for purposes other than those of a particular research study.

However, what some define as a secondary source, others define as a tertiary source. For example, if a magazine writer wrote about the speech Nelson Mandela delivered when he was inaugurated President of South Africa in 1990, it will be a secondary source. The information is not original, but an analysis of the speech. If a government department has conducted a survey of, say, family food expenditures, then, a food manufacturer might use this data in the organization's evaluations of the total potential market for a new product. Similarly, statistics prepared by a pharmaceutical company on the production of a particular drug will prove useful to a host of people and organizations, including those marketing the drug.

For secondary sources, often the best are those that have been published most recently. If you use a secondary source that was published decades ago, it is important to know what subsequent scholars have written on the topic and what criticism they have made about the earlier work or its approach to the topic. The definition of a secondary source may vary depending upon the discipline or context. Most often how a source is used determines whether it is a primary or secondary source. For the purposes of a historical research project, secondary sources are generally scholarly books and articles. Also included in this

category would be reference sources such as encyclopedias (also considered tertiary). Other examples of secondary sources are:

1. Bibliographies (also considered tertiary);
2. Biographical works
3. Commentaries
4. Criticisms
5. Dictionaries
6. Histories
7. Journal articles (depending on the discipline, these can be primary)
8. Magazine and newspaper articles (this distinction varies by discipline)
9. Monographs, other than fiction and autobiography
10. Textbooks (also considered tertiary)
11. Websites (also considered primary)

c) Tertiary sources:

Definition: Tertiary sources consist of information which is a distillation and collection of primary and secondary sources. Generally, tertiary sources are not considered to be acceptable material on which to base academic research. Tertiary sources are usually not credited to a particular author. They are intended only to provide an overview of what the topic includes, its basic terminology, and often references for further reading. Some reference materials and textbooks are considered tertiary sources when their chief purpose is to list, summarize or simply repackage ideas or other information. Examples of tertiary sources include dictionaries and encyclopedias, *Wikipedia* and similar user-contributed online 'encyclopedias' and reference materials, as well as various digests (including the *Reader's Digest*) and schoolbooks. In a nutshell, tertiary sources are:

1. works which list primary and secondary resources in a specific subject area
2. works which index, organize and compile citations to, and show secondary (and sometimes primary) sources can be used.
3. Materials in which the information from secondary sources has been "digested" - reformatted and condensed, to put it into a convenient, easy-to-read form.
4. Sources which are once removed in time from secondary sources

General classification of selected primary, secondary and tertiary sources of information

Primary sources	Secondary sources	Tertiary sources
Autobiographies	Biographies, Encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks	Chronologies
Correspondence: email, letters	Textbooks & monographs on a topic	Classifications
Descriptions of travel	literary criticism & interpretation	Dictionaries

Diaries,	history & historical criticism	Encyclopedias
Eyewitnesses	political analyses	Directories
Oral histories	reviews of law and legislation	Guidebooks and manuals
Literary works	essays on morals and ethics	Population registers statistics
Interviews	analyses of social policy	Fact books
Personal narratives	study and teaching material	Abstracts
First-hand newspaper and magazine accounts of events	Articles, such as literature reviews,	Indexes
Legal cases, treaties	Commentaries, research articles in all subject disciplines	Bibliographies
Statistics, surveys, opinion polls,	Criticism of works of literature, art and music	Manuals/Guide books
scientific data, transcripts		
Journal articles		
Records of		
organizations and government agencies		
Original works of literature, art or music		
Cartoons, postcards, posters		
Map, paintings, photographs, films		

Difference between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sources of Information:

Primary sources of information are original manuscripts, documents or records used in preparing a published or unpublished work. For example, an article in a peer reviewed journal that discussed the development of a new Automation software will be considered a primary source. Secondary sources are published or unpublished works that rely on primary source(s). A commentary by a magazine reporter based on the peer reviewed journal article on the new automation software, would be a secondary source. Tertiary sources are published or unpublished works that are based on secondary sources. Tertiary sources are index to primary sources. Citation Index would be considered a tertiary source. It is sometimes difficult to differentiate between primary, secondary and tertiary sources.

The following publication details of the information adapted from libraries can be helpful in determining whether a material is primary, secondary or tertiary source:

1. **Primary source:** Original manuscript, documents or records used in preparing a published or unpublished work.
2. **Secondary source:** A published or unpublished work that relies on primary source(s).
3. **Tertiary source:** A published or unpublished work that is based on secondary sources.
4. **Gray Literature:** Source material(s) not available through the usual systems of publication (e.g. books or periodicals) and distribution.

	Primary Sources	Secondary Sources	Tertiary Sources	Gray Literature
Type of work	Autobiography Case studies Correspondence Diaries/Personal papers Dissertations/Theses (Be sure to distinguish between original and review material in the text) Films: Original dramatic/artistic productions First-person accounts Historical documents (Constitution, treaties... & copies of...) Laboratory data Minutes of meetings Original manuscripts/	Analysis Biography Criticism Dissertations/Theses (Literature review materials) Editorials Film documentaries Reviews of the literature Work that relies on <u>primary sources</u>	Film documentaries Work that is based entirely on secondary sources	Conference proceedings Data exchange Dissertations/Theses Environmental impact statements Government documents/publications Market research reports Online documents Oral presentations Technical reports Working papers

Author	Author's report in personal experiences/work. In academics or research, often written by an expert or graduate student in the field.	Author has an interest in the topic. Can be an expert in the field.	Author has an interest in the topic. Freelance writers Staff writer	Author works in the field. Expert in the field. Masters or PhD candidates (Continued...)
Where published	Books Gray literature Monograph Scholarly journal Refereed/peer reviewed journal	Books Encyclopedias Gray literature Newspapers Pamphlets Scholarly journal Refereed/peer reviewed journal	Books/textbooks Gray literature Magazines Newspapers Trade journals	Business/Industry publications Government publications (Federal, state & local) Unpublished dissertation/ Theses
Where Found	Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Literature can be found in a variety of print sources and electronic databases.			Gray literature is also found in a variety of print sources and electronic databases, though sometimes can be hard to locate. Some examples are: Caloosahatchee Documents Charlotte Harbor Info. Dissertation Abstracts GrayLIT Network http://www.osti.gov/graylit/ Library of Congress loc.gov National Sea Grant Lib http://nsgd.gso

	uri.edu/ NCJRS ncjrs.org/ NOAA noaa.gov NTIS ntis.gov PapersFirstdata base Proceedings Scientific&Tec hnical InformationNet work
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Modern Information Sources:

1. Documents (with or without hyperlinks)
2. Catalogues of publishers and bookshops
3. Online public access library catalogues (OPACs)
4. Community/Campus-Wide Information Systems (CWIS)
5. Online access databases about journal articles
6. Electronic newsletters and journals
7. Computer file archives (documents, programs)
8. Interest groups (for instance Usenet Newsgroups)
9. Remote login information systems and
10. bulletin board systems (BBS) (telnet in the Internet)
11. Anonymous ftp servers, in the Internet
12. Usenet News servers (nntp in the Internet)
13. Gopher servers, in the Internet
14. Wide Area Information Servers (WAIS), in the Internet
15. World Wide Web servers = http servers (WWW), in the Internet!
16. Online Dictionary
17. Online Encyclopedia
18. Internet global subject directories

Modern online access Information sources by file formats:

1. TXT (ASCII)
2. DOC
3. HTM, HTML,
4. SHTML,
5. PDF
6. PCX
7. TIF, TIFF
8. GIF
9. JPG

10. PNG
11. AVI
12. MPG
13. ASF

CONCLUSION:

Librarians need to accept the drift towards electronic information, retrain in information technology skills and also plan to balance collection building to satisfy users is presented. The accessibility to online journals is then discussed. Examples of databases which are free and those commercialized are given including those published on internet you are free to copy, distribute, display this work under some conditions. The importance of consortia building and resource sharing in ensuring that libraries get the information they need is stressed. The assistance expected from parental institute to make their libraries electronic is then discussed highlighting the role of the Librarian and the institute. The paper concludes with the advice that the hybrid library is necessary since academic libraries have to preserve the past, serve the needs of the present and develop new systems for the future.

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