

Redefining the Role of LIS Professionals in Digital ENVIRONMENT

Govind D. Adhe

Associate Professor & Head Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts & Commerce,
Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

The emergence of a vast storehouse of information on the Internet poses a different kind of conundrum Library & Information Science (LIS) Professionals, the traditional gatekeepers of knowledge are in danger of being bypassed, their skills are ignored, their advice unsought. Search engines send user straight to the information they require – or so users may think – without any need for an intermediary to classify, catalogue, cross-reference, advice on sources. The present study highlights the impact of new emerging technologies on the performance of LIS professionals, changing concept of library and information centres. The study reveals the new roles of LIS professionals as content manager, consortia manager, web designers, service provider, intermediary, site manager, collection and database developer. The competency required for LIS professionals in new era has also been discussed. The paper discussed the concept of Digital Library (DL) and the role of Library & Information Science (LIS) Professionals in promoting DL in digitized era..

KEYWORDS: Literacy, Information Literacy, LIS Professionals, ACRL, E-Information Literacy, ALA, Digital Library & Lifelong Learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

The location and provision of information services has dramatically changed over the last ten years. There is no need to leave the home or office to locate and access information now readily available on-line via digital gateways furnished by a wide variety of information providers (e.g. libraries, electronic, publisher, businesses, organisations, individuals). Information is electronically accessible from a wide variety of globally distributed information repositories.

Information is no longer simply text and pictures. It is electronically in a wide variety of formats, many of which are large, complex (i.e. video & audio) and often integrated (i.e. multimedia).

2. DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY

2.1 Traditional Library:

Libraries are where the access points such as, library catalogues as well as library collections are print based and their management is by and large manual.

2.2 Automated Library:

A library where access points and house keeping operations are computerised is called an automated library. The graphic records are still print-on-paper publication.

2.3 Electronic Library – Digital Library:

The access point as well as the graphic records are in electronic/digital form when these electronic/digital libraries are connected via various networks, particularly the INTERNET, this is called virtual library.

3. DIGITAL LIBRARY

Digital library is not only digitization of physical resources, but also thoughtful organisation of electronic collection for better access. Such organisation provides coherence to a massive amount of shared knowledge base. While the method of access provides convenient information retrieval for a wide range of global user. Essentially a digital library deals with organisation and access of a large information repository. In all probability, digital libraries are likely to augment traditional libraries, such as an on-line card catalogue augments, rather than strictly replacing, a book collection. The reason for this could be that the digital medium tends to be better for searching, and the physical medium better for reading. Lets us know about digital library and the skills required to build up digital collection

3.1 Definition:

According to Wiederhold “A digital library is popularly viewed as an electronic version of a library where storage is in digital form, allowing direct communication to obtain material and copying it from a master version.

“Digital Library is a combined technology and information resources to allow remote access, breaking down the physical barrier between resources”.

Winensky viewed that 'the digital library will be a collection of distributed information services, producers will make it available, and consumers will find it through the automated agents.'

Digital Library is a "Collection of digital object (text, video, audio) alongwith method for access and retrieval, [as far as users are concerned] and also for selection, organisation, and maintenance (from the point of view of librarian).

Advantage of Digital Library:

Digital library has certain characteristics, which make them different from traditional library. It has expansive and accurate system of searching with large volumes of text, image and audio-video resources. Digital libraries do not need physical space to build collection and it can be accessed from anywhere, any time. Different people can access same source at the same time. The advantages of digital libraries are mentioned herein below:

- Preserve the valuable documents, rare and special collections of libraries, archives and museums.
- Provide faster access to the holding of libraries world wide through automated catalogues.
- Help to locate both physical and digitized versions of scholarly articles and books through single interface.
- Search optimization, simultaneous searches of the Internet make possible, preparing commercial databases and library collections.
- Offering online learning environment.
- Making short the chain from author to user.
- Save preparation/ conservation cost, space and money.
- Digital technology affords multiple, simultaneous user from a single original which are not possible for materials stored in any other forms

Disadvantage of Digital Library:

New technology has brought many advantages but simultaneously it also has certain disadvantage

- Costly affair
- Technology obsolescence (Hardware & Software)
- Storage media relate
- Dominance of data creators and publishers
- Trained manpower
- User education and training
- Security against hacking & sabotage

Types of Resources

The resources provided by the digital libraries can be classified into in-house resources and external resources. In-house resources are those resources that are stored in the web server locally and made accessible through the network. E-books, course notes, and application notes etc. are examples of the in-house resources.

The external resources are those materials that are not stored in the web server. External resources include online journals, online databases, online e-books etc. External resources are provided by different publishers - ASME, ACM, IEEE, Oxford University Press Journal (OUP) and many more are there. The publisher provides access to their full text materials by two methods:

- (i) Username and password
- (ii) Internet Protocol (IP) address based Access Control Method

4. REDEFINING THE ROLE OF LIS PROFESSIONALS

The role of librarian has changed in the digital library era. It is, therefore pertinent on the part of the librarian to acquire new skills required for developing and managing the digital libraries. The library and information professionals are required to acquire such knowledge and skills as the library is one of the highly IT influenced service profession. The empowerment of library and information professionals with IT skills is aimed at providing services that are expected of from the clientele in the new environment.

The ready availability of information on the Internet, and its widespread use, really presents Librarians with an opportunity, not a threat. Technology Savvy users realise they need help, which Librarians can provide. Librarians now face difficulties and complicity challenges due to new trends in information access.

Development of information technology is playing a crucial role in restructuring of the libraries. Shift from human dependent operations to machine dependency, mechanization (data processing) to knowledge processing, stand alone system to network computing, local LAN to wireless access protocol systems. Document centered information to user (Access) centered information; print media to electronic (Access) media, data capture methods, human to machine oriented. Library automating (in-house) to web-enabled services (WAN Access), Online information retrieval to CD-ROM Databases to Internet. These prolonged shift in application of innovative IT to library and information profession can be attributed to the changes emanated in the last 2 decades.

In the present technological/Internet era the professionals have to change themselves as the information profession is being changed. Now information specialists

have to work as e-information resources in which various professional groups are expected to map strategies that leads to produce, manage, maintain and service the information. Information professional has to work as:

Librarian- In addition to being library manager, they also act as collection development, technical processors and so on, taking care of information quality.

Information Manager- To meet information need of the user they should know how to manage and deliver appropriate information services.

Information adviser / instructor- Ensure that user/staff know how to access relevant sources of information (literacy).

System & Networking- For delivery of information to their users in an appropriate manner develop and design appropriate systems.

5. SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE & COMPETENCIES FOR LIS PROFESSIONALS

The basic goal of library and information profession has always been to provide access to information to those who need it. The activities realizing this goal have evolved and transformed over the years. This includes - Available technology, and need of an evolving information society. Information activities have been guided by the developments in the field of storages, presentation and archiving of knowledge, collection development and organization of knowledge, information explosion and computers in information retrieval. Librarian and information professional involved in information gathering, storage, retrieval and dissemination on one hand and on the other hand the computer specialists who supports the library and informational professionals in this endeavor. For successful implementation of Digital Library, it is essential that LIS professionals are well trained and possess requisite knowledge and skills in this respect.

5.1 Knowledge & Skills

Librarians need to know understand –

- ❖ Knowledge resources (books, journals, i.e. resources, Internet)
- ❖ Teleological facilities and resources (computer, online catalogues, websites, LANs file servers etc.)
- ❖ Financial resources (Budget) Human resources (Skills for manpower training)

5.2 Competencies that required possessing in LIS professional:

- ❖ Acceptance of change.
- ❖ Knowledge of user interaction with knowledge resources.
- ❖ Provide quality service.
- ❖ Be adoptive, flexible and resistant and Be resourceful
- ❖ Posses excellent communication skills, constantly update personal knowledge base by keeping in touch with the latest development
- ❖ Create awareness among the users, make them accept the changes
- ❖ Be an information management strategist, etc.

5.3 Technical Knowledge required:

- ❖ Operating systems - Windows, UNIX, LINUX.
- ❖ World processing, Graphics, Spread sheet & Presentations.
- ❖ Database Management Systems including the skills in Bibliographic Database Management Systems.
- ❖ General purpose programming, Networking

- ❖ Web page Development and Content Management
- ❖ Information Retrieval software for online, CD-ROM and Internet.
- ❖ Library software packages, acquaintances with Digital Library Tools.

6. CONCLUSION

The world of information is undergoing rapid change. The day has arrived when it is most important to learn to access, analyze apply and evaluate such information. As traditional custodians of information, librarians need to be aware of the implications of these changes and develop technological and managerial skills, which will enable them to make effective use of information and to meet their organizations changing information need.

Digital age has brought a tremendous change in the way information is stored and accessed. This has brought about a change in the concept of librarian, their collection and services. Many new terms viz. Digital Librarian, Libraries without walls, virtual libraries, are emerging to describe the libraries of digital age.

REFERENCES

- ❖ Kanjilal, Uma (2004). Education and training for digital libraries: Model for web enhanced continuing education programme IN International Conferences on Digital Libraries. New Delhi 24027 February, 2004. p. 629-635
- ❖ Marchionin, Gary and Maurer, Hermann (1995). The role of Digital Library in teaching and learning. Communication of the ACM, 38(4).
- ❖ McMillan, Gail (1999). Digital Libraries support distributed education available at [http://www.ala.org/content/navigationmenu/ACRL/ Events and conference/macmillan99.pdf](http://www.ala.org/content/navigationmenu/ACRL/Events+and+conference/macmillan99.pdf) accessed on 5th March, 2019.
- ❖ Nyamboga, Constantine and Pawinun, Pratap (2004). Required skills of Information technologies for Library & Information professionals: A case of University Libraries in Kenya-Africa. IN International Conferences on Digital Libraries. New Delhi 24027 February, 2004. p. 629-635
- ❖ Sharma P. L. (2007). Changing Role of Librarians in Digital Library Era and Need of Professional Skills, Efficiency and Competency. <https://drtc.isibang.ac.in/bitstream/1849/407/1/Changing+Role+of+Librarians+in+Digital+Library+Era.doc> accessed on 5th August, 2018.
- ❖ Wiederhold, Gio (1995). Digital Libraries: Value and Productivity. Communication of the ACM, 38(4).
- ❖ Wilensky, Robert (1995). U C Berkley's Digital Library Project. Communication of the ACM, 38(4).
- ❖ Witten, Ian H. (2001). Greenstone: Open-Source digital Library Software. D-Lib Magazine, 7(10).