



TRENDS IN LIBRARY REENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT:-

The rapid development of information and communication technologies is transforming present society into a knowledge based society where the basic input is information and knowledge. The capability to access, organize, manage and disseminate knowledge will be a key factor in this society. The use of internet is increased in different kind of activities. And it's completely changed the faces of knowledge organization, management and access methods, though the basic inputs remain the same. This development has changed the face of libraries from storehouse of knowledge to service centers of knowledge. As well as the role of librarians also changing from custodians to facilitators.

KEYWORDS: Library, ICT, Reengineering, Automation, Library role, User needs.

INTRODUCTION :

We are living in the age of electronic information where improvements in technology are re-engineering the global information industry. With the help of technology. Reengineering process has changed the entire concept of libraries from holding to access. It is not just a matter of improving the techniques in processing and providing dissemination of information to their users but it is more a task of retrospective system and services as well as changing pattern of information management through application of technology and scientific management. In this changing scenario objectives roles and functions of library and librarians need to change and be redesigned, if librarianship as a profession to survive in the coming society.

Reengineering was hottest issue in 90s as its application is increased in different fields.

Why need reengineering: To create efficient service, to provide accurate service, to control the rapid growth of information capable of satisfying the users, proved to be economical. For all these things are possible when reengineering is started.



Impact of reengineering on libraries: Since the beginning of human civilization, the mankind started expressing in writing and strived for documented information and knowledge the libraries come in to existence. The activities of the library become multifunctional as the civilization flourished, starting from libraries in the monasteries in 7th century to the trendy virtual library have made a smooth transaction through papyrus, bhujpatra, paper and high technology audiovisual media. With the development of ICT whole scenario of libraries have been changed drastically with

development of application of ICT whole scenario of library drastically changed. The change indicates the growth of library, Monasteries, storehouse of knowledge, computerized library, automated library, digital library, virtual library, hybrid Library, Web 2.0, Library 2.0.

Reengineering of Library Collections: In order to cope the challenges of multidimensional information needs of the library users, the library collection should be built in digital format. It may include CD's, DVD's, microfilms, etc, E-books, e-journals,

Reengineering of Library Operations: For efficient library house keeping operations a library should be automated with standard library software with the help of information technology. The library housekeeping operations will be redesigned in the following manner.

i. Automated acquisition system : The term acquisition commonly used for procurement of library materials. It is very significant activity for library. Automated acquisition described the automation of acquisition work, which is began with the development of simple ordering and receiving systems. To promote operability among various systems, standards adopted by publishers and vendors and libraries are increasingly important and a major focus of developing in the field.

ii. Automated Circulation: Planning to automate the daily routines of the library should begin by considering this as part of a larger library development process. The library can print reports after or before due items.. Reminders automatically sent to users through email before due date or after immediate date.

iii. Automated Serial Controls: Serial automation activities are directed towards two types of tasks the bibliographic control of serials, Publishers and the management of serials collections in individual libraries.

iv. Automated Reference Services: Sine late 1960s many publishers of printed bibliographies, indexing and abstracting journals and other reference works have offered machine readable services of their products for use in computerized reference applications.

v. Cataloguing: The library have web based catalogue. The Catalogue will display what the library owns and will indicate the availability of items. Users can access the catalogue any time any where.

The automated system tracks the status checking, lost, withdrawal of books etc. of all the materials in the library.

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