NEED AND PROSPECT OF TRADITIONAL LIBRARY DOCUMENTS CONVERTED TO ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

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Abstract:

Library Services provides for the cultural, education, recreation, information and learning needs of people of all ages throughout the county and strives to provide and develop a comprehensive, quality, modern and accessible service. It acts as centre for knowledge and learning, as a resource for culture, reading and the imagination, as a resource for children and young people, as an access to information communication technologies and as a vital community facility and public space transformational change in academic libraries. The importance of understanding how and why libraries are changing, analyzes the limitations and difficulties of traditional library performance measures, and explores environmental factors that may help account for why library use is changing.

Keywords : Changing use of Library Documents, Transformational Change in Academic Libraries, Traditional Library Documents Converted to Electronic Resources.

Introduction :

It is obvious that electronic technologies have already had considerable impact. Virtually all libraries, at least in the most developed countries, are now members of networks that greatly facilitate the location of sources of information and the gaining of access to them. Card catalogues have largely been replaced by online catalogues and these are being expended through the addition of materials not previously included. The whole idea of what a catalogue should be is changing; it is no longer seen as a tool bounded by the collections of a single library but one that reveals the availability of resources in a network of libraries or even one that is essentially a get way to a universe of information resources in printed, electronic or other forms. Use of terminals or work stations to access database of various kind is now routine for many libraries, and most now add electronic resources to their collections in CD-ROM or other forms. These developments have occurred with surprising speed, suggesting that the changes of the next decade will be more dramatic and rapid than those of the past decade.

The Main Aims of Academic Library :

- Be enthusiastic and responsive to all users in the provision of high-quality personalised services.
- Be committed to the support of teaching, learning, research and the wider student experience.
- Be innovative in responding to and shaping the changing information environment that users face.
- Offering a pleasant, modern library environment that is conducive to study.

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- Enabling students to acquire the skills needed to find, evaluate, use, and present information in their studies.
- Promoting awareness of the Library's resources and services and how they can support learning, teaching, research, and administration in the institution.

Integration of Technologies :

Technology has been an important driving force for change. The wholesale integration of information technology into mainstream organizational routines has affected everyone. A filly networks organizational is considered to be a powerful way of fostering more collaboration and co-operation between individuals, reshaping work styles and improving communication flows. Many organizations are moving strategically towards a more digital culture. At one extreme is the computing industry where a combination of flexible working routines, advanced telecommunications and high end office technology is seen as an important investment in developing a more customer-centered approach. This is resulting in a growth community of remote, distributed and mobile workers with an increasing reliance on a predominantly electronic information infrastructure.

E- Documents :

We can no longer regard a document in simple terms as a static physical entity (which at one time would have been a book or a journal article). Information cannot necessary be considered as a complete, finished piece of work that can easily be catalogued, classified and consigned to a collection. Information held in electronic form can be several things atonce, a multimedia fusion not just of sound text and image but animation, video clip, software applications and real time discussion.

Barker has identified three types of document for use in digital resources: static, dynamic and living. Static documents are the most basis, they contain fixed information and never change their form (such as traditional online data). Dynamic documents also contain fixed information but are able to change their outward form, the way embedded material is presented to users (such as multimedia CD-ROMs). Living documents are able to change both their form(outward appearance) and their embedded information (such as information contained on the Web).

Internet and World Wide Web :

In special information units the traditional online databases and familiar CD-ROM products have been joined by the Internet and World Wide Web(WWW), electronic journals, groupware, e-mail and internets. Technology is advancing at a phenomenal pace and information managers face a relentless deluge of new electronic products and services on the market. In developing facilities geared towards improving end-users access the goal is therefore to minimize the skill but maximize the power. The World Wide Web currently represents the single most important common interface from which to access a diverse and desperate range of information. A major feature of the commercial online sector in recent years has been the rush by providers to produce Web-based versions of their products, seen as a crucial prerequisite in tapping the lucrative end-user market.

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Documents Delivery :

Technological advances have brought about significant improvements in document delivery through conventional resource sharing among libraries. Online union catalogues greatly facilitate item location, and network massaging systems make the transmission of a request from one library consortia, some users can bypass the local library, at least for monographic materials, using the network to make their requests directly to another library and having the item delivered to their campus offices (in the case of academic consortia) or local library.

Database Access :

The Internet facilitates the building of specialized databases by a particular institution or consortium, and the making of these widely accessible for use by other organizations. For example the Museum Educational Site Licensing Projects, initiated by the J. Paul Getty Trust, is making art images and information from six museums (including the National Gallery of art) available to seven universities. The database thus created combine text and digital images and are designed for use in teaching in art and related disciplines. Academic libraries are participating in the projects as test sites, performing research on access modes and evaluating use.

Internet :

The value of an internet is that it can integrate in one central source a combination of internal, formal and informal information. This is an important consideration in the corporate sector where informal information sources are rated so highly. Positive communication flows are encouraged and interaction between colleagues and project teams is seen as a valuable way of creating a shared knowledge base for the organization. There is a suggestion however that because intranets are a productive layer in knowledge economy engineered organizations they are less likely to be really successful in strictly hierarchical organizational structures.

Electronic Publishing :

What happens to the library in the future will depend to a very large extent on developments in related sectors, most obviously the publishing industry. One must assume that the proportion of the world's publications issued in some electronic form will increase and , thus the proportion issued as print on paper will decline. Less clear is the form that the electronic publishing will take. How much will consist of resources that can be accessed only through networks and how much will actually be distributed, for purchase or lease, as CD-ROM, videotape, videodisk, electronic book or formats yet to be devised?

Role of The Library :

An obvious challenge is the problem of how to integrate electronic resources with more traditional forms. The need for complete integration seem taken for granted by librarians and library users alike at least in the scholarly community; as Dougherty and Hughes (1991) report: provosts and librarians prefer a future in which there is universal access by faculty and students to multiple information sources in all possible media via a single multifunctional workstation.

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E-Books :

Electronic publishing has led to new opportunities to deliver information. In many cases it has created opportunities for writers who otherwise might not get their work exposed to a wide audience, or who might not gain the chance to publish through the traditional channels provided by mainstream print publishing. Journals have been published electronically since the beginnings of the 1990s yet only recently have publishers begun to make books available electronically. Electronic delivery of information is not limited to books and journals. Documents delivery service are helping to make access to information in articles, papers, etc. easier and more convenient for end-users. There is a growth trend for venders to work directly with patrons, without any involving the library. Users may establish their own accounts, charge service to credit cards or pay by a prearranged method, and have requested materials delivered directly to them by fax, e-mail, etc. This chapter will also discuss some document delivery services and modes of delivery.

Electronic Journals :

Electronic publishing has led to a new era of communications and information sharing. Electronic journals have helped publishers and scholars to disseminate information much more quickly than was previously possible. Initially, electronic journals were seen by many as a passing fad. Many in the library profession considered them problematic and inappropriate for library collections since they presented problems in terms of acquisitions, subscriptions, cataloguing, and archiving.Automating journals was a logical progression of the trend in libraries to automate routine practices such as cataloguing and circulation. The emergence of electronic journals followed the widespread adoption and use of electronic mail, list serves and discussion groups to disseminate information quickly to large audiences. Franks offers several reasons why electronic publishing was adopted by scholarly research journals long before it was used for other kind of publications:

- The intended audience used the internet more than the general population and is familiar with using documents in an electronic form.
- Libraries are experiencing extreme financial hardship and cutbacks in funding.
- There is a strong move for scholars to find less costly ways to promote their work.

Characteristics of Electronic Journals :

The term electronic journals is ambiguous and it is not always clear whether the producers of a given title are referring to a distribution format for a print journal, an electronic archive of a print journal, or a journal published exclusively in an electronic format.

Common characteristic of First-generation electronic journals often are:

- Simple file structure (one file equals one article, or one file equals one issue).
- Published by individual or group of scholars.
- Disseminated by e-mail, and the implied audience is the individual subscriber.

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- Copyright restrictions are usually waived to the waived to the extent that proper attribution is made.

Common characteristic of Second-generation electronic journals are often:

- MTML-based or use the web to disseminate specially formatted issues.
- Issues or articles include graphics, multimedia, or links to other Internet resources.
- File structures are less hierarchical and there is less uniformity in structure firm one title to another.
- Users are notified by e-mail when new issues are available and may retrieve issues form the server.

Electronic Journals Available Through Internet Applications :

Described as the classic electronic journal, this is the format with which most of us are familiar, and is how the majority of users define an electronic journal. LIBRES: Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal, MoJournal: The Journal of Accademic Media Librarianship, PACS Review, and The Oliver Tree: A Library and Information Sciences Electronic Journal exemplify this type of electronic journal.

Print Journals and Parallel Publications :

These journals are published simultaneously in print and electronically. The online version may include the full-text of the journal, only the table of contents, or selected articles and excerpts from the print version. Well known popular publications such as(http://pathfinder.com/@@Qah7xEqAOX/time/) and U.S. News and World Report(http://www.usnews.com/) and Scientific American(http://www.sciam.com/) now have Web site that offer previews and excerpts version is always available much more quickly that its print counterpart. It is safe to assume that electronic journals in this category are second generation.

Fanks (1993s) describe two type of electronic journals: the database model and the software model. Under the database model, articles reside in a centralized database maintained by the publisher. The service is similar to Lexis/Nexis and DIOLOG and subscribed are given permission to access the database and use search software on the central computer to locat and use download articles. With the software model a subscriber gets a piece of software which runs on an Internet connected computer and connects to the database of the journal's central computer. The user can search and download information which will be sent in a proprietary encrypted form. The software would have an expiration date that corresponds with the length of the subscription.

A scholarly journal in electronic form can potentially offer several advantages over one printed on paper, including:

1) More rapid publishing of research results through electronic submission of articles, and network communication among authors, editors, and referees, and by the fact that

contributions can be added to a database as accepted rather than held to form the next issue.

2) More efficient dissemination of information through the matching of articles newly accepted into databases with the interest profiles of potential readers.

3) Innovation ways of presenting research results and other forms of data and information analogue models, motion ,sound, hypertext, and hypermedia linkages (including linkages between journals and other electronic resources).

4) Public peer review facilitated through the ability to link reader comments and evaluations to published articles.

5) Lower cost per successful match between article and reader.

6) Speed of publication, and case of communication, lead to a more interactive journal in which one contribution may spawn rapid responses from other researchers.

Important factor for changing strategy of library services :

Changes in Literate Habits :

The rapidly growing percentage of the use of electronic library resources occurs outside of the library. Though many libraries don't gather data on remote use of digital library collections and services, those that do indicate that a significant percentage of such use is remote.

Environmental Factors :

The availability of digital library content has grown rapidly over the last ten years. E-journals, databases, and other digital resources are now mainstream academic information sources. In a growing number of disciplines, these digital resources are as important to academics and students as print resources.

Changes in Students and the Curriculum :

Library directors can only wonder what impact will have on student use of the library. Per haps students have (or will have) little if any need to use the library. Technology is also affecting faculty teaching and research, which no doubt has an impact on library use. Faculty may be assigning students fewer projects that require use of library resources.

Information Services Provided by Outside of the Library :

We need systematic quantitative and qualitative studies of these information resources and services to understand their effect on library use and the constituencies that libraries aim to serve.

Proposed Research :

Librarians must continue to develop strategic plans for the future and endeavour to win or bolster support for the library and its changing directions. To do these tasks effectively, we

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must understand how and why libraries and library use are changing.

Higher student expectations :

As students spend a considerable amount of time in using libraries and their resources, the Library will inevitably be a significant element in the overall student experience and their evaluation of it. They need facilities and services that are easy to use and readily accessible. Students are likely to demand more resources and extensions to services, including library opening hours.

Conclusion :

The above discussion it is concluded that, libraries will continue to be heavily dependent on Information Communication Technology to deliver their traditional services and will be looking at deploying new technologies to further automate and streamline routine processes. In particular, the wider implementation of automated self-services will facilitate the redeployment of staff from routine activities to meeting new service demands and maintenance of e-services digitization of library documents, at the expense of more traditional activities.

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