

Application of Current and Global Trends in Library and Information Services : Special Reference to Affiliated Colleges of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University, Aurangabad.

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1. Introduction:

National development effort is simply any activity that raised real incomes. There by offering new hopes of expanded opportunities for people communities and enterprises. As both the global and national economics became more and more knowledge driven specialized knowledge has become the Indispensable as set for further economic development Local Business benefit greatly in specific ways from libraries, including access to new ideas, knowledge and information particular, relocating business, so start up business, small business of all kinds and infrastructural provision are perceived as enjoying the greatest benefits from library products and services indeed existence of libraries has been cited as a reason for a business decision to relocate to a particular community and the strategic locations of beneficial, infrastructural facilities studies also found that business information resources were significantly more valuable with expert help of library staff.

In other words not only are information resources for people seeking mission oriented information but professional services provided by libraries are believed by many to be critical factors in finding accessing and utilizations information resources. To the fullest extent especially with regard to electronic resources.

There will always be changes in the environment and these changes will affect libraries and information professionals their role, job opportunities, self image, motivation and even survival librarian.

We live in an information society where the development of information technology and telecommunication networks is accompanied by corresponding increase in knowledge, with a rapidly growing flow of information.

This new information environment requires new skills in seeking processing and dissemination of information. The base for a librarian's ability to understand and use information is a qualitative ongoing learning processing

Democracy and national development demands that the masses, the source of authority, should be well informed about all important matters. Although many are receiving this instruction in schools, the work of schools cannot be complete without the backing of libraries are an indispensable companion to formal education .The library must give persons of all ages the chance to keep abreast with their times in all matters By offering them to form their own opinions and preserve that attitude of constructive criticism towards public affairs without which there is no freedom UNESCO Bulletin for libraries XV,(1961).

Library

The Librarian's book of list, (Chicago: ALA, 2010 George Eberhart offers these definitions.

- 1) " A Library's is a collection of resources in a variety of formats that is (1) organized by information professionals or other experts who (2) provide convenient physical, digital, bibliographic, or Intellectual access and (3) Offered targeted services and programs (4) With the mission of educating, information, or entertaining a variety of audiences (5) and the goal of stimulating individual learning and advancing society as a whole.

2. General definition of library is from the online Dictionary of Library and Information science (ODLS).

Library from the Latin Libber, meaning book. In Greek and the Ranaance Language, the corresponding term is bibliotheca. A Collection or group of collections or books and /or other print or nonpoint t materials organized and facilitate access by a specific clientele, are staffed by librarians

and other personnel trained to provide services to meet users needs by extension, the room building or facility that houses such a collection , usually but not necessarily built for that purpose. Directory information on libraries is available alphabetically by country in World Guide to Libraries, a serial published by K.G. Saur.

Two Comprehensive Worldwide online directories of library homepages are libdex and library web see also the UNESCO Libraries portal. Abbreviated Lib. See

Also academic library Government Library, Mon astic library, how library proto- library, public library, special library and subscription library.

Library Services

1. Home lending
2. Documentation services
3. Research services
4. Inter Library Loan
5. Reference service
6. CAS service
7. SDI services
8. Reprography Services
9. INTERNET Services
10. Other Services

Current and Global Trends

The Current and Global trends in library and information services. Let's first look at some current trends discussed in literature of library and information management. These current Trends somehow or rather will have a bearing in shaping librarians and information services in the new era.

They are summarized as follows.

- 1) Library Function in information and knowledge-based society.
- 2) Knowledge-based economy- Information and knowledge as drivers to boost the Economy.
- 3.) Information management recognized as an important discipline.
- 4.) Information recognized as commodity. (Information brokerage, Information entrepreneurship, cost –based information)
- 5.) Information recognized as power/strength weapon.
- 6.) Information strongly link to decision –making strategic management competitive advantage, innovation R& D.
- 7.) Knowledge management-Leveraging organization.
- 8.) Globalization of information.
- 9.) Integrated and widespread ICT Applications.
- 10) Mushrooming of Information system- need for information system management (ISM)
- 11) Growth of electronic /virtual Library.
- 12) Librarians is designated as cyber Librarians.
- 13) Librarians expanded & changes in digital environment.
- 14.) Leadership skills.
- 15) Customer focused/customer centered, user oriented approach in provision of services.
- 16) Librarians need to new management knowledge and skills.
- 17) Trend to develop digital contents to facilitate access.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad

A Many names were suggested for the proposed university such as Marathwada, Aurangabad, Paithan, Pratisthan, Daulatabad, Deogiri, Ajanta, Shalivahana, Satawahana, Shivaji etc.

The university has to serve historical and cultural needs of the whole Marathwada. The name of city however illustrious cannot exercise the same spell upon the imagination of the marathwada people. The Marathwada has those advantages therefore. It was name as Marathwada University on 14 th Jan. 1994 The University was renamed Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada university to pay homepage to work done by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for the educational development of marathwada Region. The university campus covers an area of more than 650 Acres of Land .The main approach read is from the south, which is about a mile and quarter in length. The hills provide a

picture Background with silver streak small cascades during the rain. The famous Aurangabad caved embedded in the campus. The Bibi Ka Makabara Helps to break the monotony of landscape to the north east of the campus.

Objectives of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad.

Following are the objectives of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University to Disseminate create and preserve knowledge and understand by teaching Research, extension and service and by effective demonstration and influence of its corporate extension and society.

Function of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad.

The functions of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University are as follows.

- 1) To play a significant role in the economic, educational social and cultural development of the people of Marathwada.
- 2) To cater to the need of higher education in the region.
- 3) To cultivate and promote the arts, Commerce, & Science medicine, Engineering, Technology and other branches of learning and culture.

2.Review Literature

1. UNESCO BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIES XV,(1961), There will always be changes in the environment and these changes will affect librarians and information professionals. Their role of job opportunities, self-image motivation and even survival. Librarians therefore need to find solution to timely repositioning and role claiming. We live in an information society where the development of information technology and telecommunication networks is accompanied by corresponding increase in knowledge, with rapidly growing flow of information. The base for a librarian's ability to understand and use information is a qualitative, ongoing learning process, current and Global trends before discussing on the current and global trends in library information service.

2. Hastings (1996), Librarians need new management knowledge and skills specialized knowledge & skills in library and information management.

Trend to develop digital contents to facilitate access in addition to the professional skills mentioned above, the librarian's and information professionals of the future must be equipped with a wide range of personal and transferable skills in order to manage the changing environment in which he or she works. The importance transferable skills over information technology skill should highlight here. Management and interpersonal skills will make librarians resources and services.

3. Creth (1996), the information professionals must change and adapt to the new electronic Information environment, he and she must learn about new technologies and be aware of the strengths and weakness of them. Librarian's should not feel threatened by computer and technical developments but should move forward with the new technology and take a pivotal role within organization. Information professionals within librarians are playing an increase in role in dealing with information in electronic formats by creating web pages to promote their services to external customers and choosing automated library management systems. Skills in information organization are more necessary in this age of information explosion. Librarians and information professionals have a key role to play in this era for example, librarians are well equipped to take intranet projects through the various stages of design and maintenance as they understand their users and organizations information needs and have the range of skills to manage knowledge effectively.

4.Scammell(2000), there have been several articles which have tried to predate the way information age will evolve, in one such attempt looks about the future information. The changing information format and the access mode is the crux of the issue in this information age, similar thoughts about the innovations and the future of information management are expressed by **Kunneke and Terblanche (2000).**

5. Carpon (2000), mail, telephone, TV and radio books, newspaper and periodicals are the traditional ways by which users sent communication systems have been participate in the information society, and this requirement low-cost internet access. Yet Africa has the most expensive internet access in the world partly because its internet traffic transits through internet exchange points in the US or Europe. As a result, Africans must pay long-distance charges, and data transfer speeds are slow. Does the digital divide continue to widen. This is one of the constraints militating against.

6. Akpan (2001), information can be delivered across countries in to houses and offices instantly. It must be realized that the sharing, however, has been uneven across the globe. Countries with advanced technology are years ahead of countries with developing economics. With in developing economics some have moves further ahead than others. The expression “Virtual library “or “Digital Library” is relatively new being a little more than a decade old. Library in which computer and telecommunication technologies make access o a wide range of information resources.

7.Irokwe (2001), a digital library is a library that harnesses digital technology as infrastructure to search, collect organize, store and distribute cultural historical and scientific information whether it is text, visual images or sound. The virtual library or digital library can be regarded as a child of necessity, arising from need to use technologies in accessing the explosion of information for human survival and development.

8. Stephen pinfield (2001), Information professionals are now required to take on a wider variety of role requiring a broder range of skills than ever before and for more than their exposures at the library schools. A number of e-lib project have helped to successfully highlight these issues in recent years. The reissues include how e-library staff are obtained, trained and retained in order to carry out this work. E-library projects are most likely to have problem sreclruiting staff with the right skill across the sector because the library schools do not offer relevant courses at the moment. Thought also needs to be given to staffing structures which are currently based in favor of traditional library roles.

9. Lally (2001), argues that researches and research intermediaries need to find new ways of working together in order to understand and take full advantages of the emerging forms and media for scholarly communication discussing about the future of the academic libraries, Akeroyd (2001), touches upon innovation and its impact on all the components of the library systems.

10. Ghiselli and Padula (2001), the digital era has revolutionized the methods for the organization and automated handling of information. The web documents are significantly different from traditional versions in their presentation and also the ways to organize access to remote and heterogeneous archives, the same subject, and which have been integrated to allow the user to navigate and conduct the thematic searches.

3. Objectives of the study

Following objectives are laid down for the present study.

- 1) To Study present Scenario of current and global trends in library and information services.
- 2) To access what extent users are utilized the current and global trends in library and information services and facilities.
- 3) To indentify the type of problems faced by users when using current and global trends in library and information services.
- 4) To find out users satisfaction with current and global trends in library and information services.
- 5) To find out the training methods used for application of ICT in college Libraries services.
- 6) To find the purposes of using current and global trends in library and information services.
- 7) To check out the attitudes of the students and research scholars towards application of current and global trends in college libraries services

4. Hypothesis

- 1) Most of libraries are adopted and Implementation of college libraries services.
- 2) A lot of users are utilized the current and global trends in library and information services.
- 3) Network Connectivity problems faced by users when using current and global trends in library and information services.
- 4) To suggestion measures for improvement and development college libraries services.
- 5) Purpose of using current and global trends in library and information services is to develop libraries in current scenario.
- 6) Maximum usages of current and global trends in library and information services.
- 7) Positive attitudes of the students and research scholars to wards in current and global trends in library and information services.
- 8) Various information literacy programmed are arranged by college libraries for professional training

5. Significance of the Research

- 1) There exists a significant difference in the purpose of using ICT based resources and services.
- 2) There is no significant difference in the usage of current and global trends in library and information services.
- 3) There exists a significant difference in the attitudes of the LIS professionals & Research Scholars towards current and global trends in library and information service.
- 4) There is a significant difference in the current and global trends with ICT training methods prepared by LIS professional's services.
- 5) There exists a significant difference is using search engines and search techniques among the LIS professionals services.

6.Scope and Limitation of the study

The present study is only concentrated Application of current and Global Trends in Library and Information Services : Special Reference to affiliated College of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad. Arts, Commerce & Science Colleges Affiliated in Aurangabad.

7. Research Methodology

Research methods are Descriptive as Analytical Research including surveys and fact finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the affairs as it exists as present. In social science and business research we quite often use the term Ex post facto research for descriptive research studies. The method of research utilized in descriptive research are survey methods of all kinds, the methods of research utilized in descriptive research are survey methods of all kinds, including comparative and co relational methods In analytical research, on the other hand , the researcher has to use facts or information already available ,and analyze these to make critical evaluation of the material.

9. Conclusion

Librarianship has undergone a radical change in recent years, which will be continued in the future. As libraries have changed so too, has the role of the librarian. Some librarians are experts on computers and software. Others are concerned with how computer technologies can preserve the human cultural records of the past or assure that library collections on crumbling paper or in old computer files can still be used by people many centuries in the future. The work of librarians has moved outside library walls. Librarians have begun to work in the information industry as sales people, designers of new information systems, researchers, and information analysis.

Librarians remain responsible for acquiring or providing access to books, periodicals, and other media that meet the educational, recreational, and informational needs of their users. They continue to keep the business, legal, historical, and religious record of a civilization. They are the place where a toddler can hear his or her first story and a scholar can carry out his or her research.

New technologies are dramatically increasing the accessibility of information, and librarians are adapting to the evolving needs of users that emerge from the adoption of these new technologies. Technological advances have presented the opportunity of automating some aspects of traditional libraries.

By deciding to change to digital production, a traditional library would make it much easier to cooperate with other libraries around the world. The more that a library can communicate with other libraries around the world.

If we are working with traditional methods and the only means that we have of sending materials to other institutions is by the post, then it is understandable that libraries tend to concentrate of their own affairs and their own public.

The internet and related technologies such as electronic mail able collaborative projects to be undertaken between geographically distant groups. All developing nations can derive tremendous advantages from these technologies for updating the knowledge of its researchers and scientists. The

entire world is going online. The agenda for global preparedness includes the development of telecommunication and internet infrastructure. Technology is the backbone of digital library, and the centre piece of preparedness is the expansion of technology in other developing country.

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