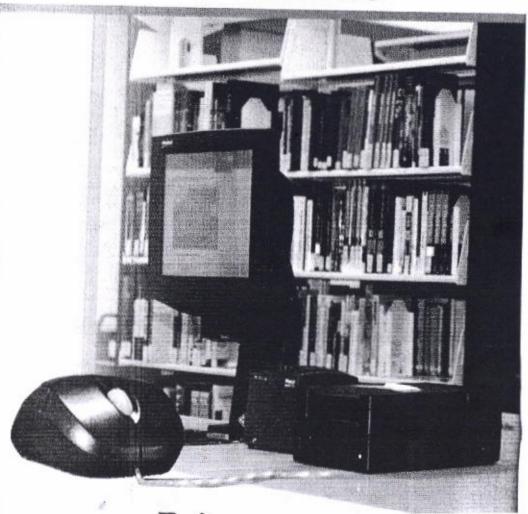
Automation and Networking of Libraries



Book Cover Page

Automation and Networking of Libraries

P. Anuradha



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Automation and Networking or Libraries

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Preface

The advent of Industrial Revolution in Europe gave an impetus to mechanization. The great breakthrough in the use of machines came about during the 18 and 19th centuries when organized efforts were made in England and other countries of Europe, especially Italy, France and Germany, to replace human labour by carefully planned machines. Thus automation entered the world of man to replace manual work by machines.

Rapid advance in science and technology have made the use of computers necessary and even unavoidable in almost all fields of human life. In an age of ever accumulating information, such as ours, libraries, which are reliable information centres, ought use computers in their day-to-day operations, especially, computer-aided information retrieval. which unlike the conventional and manual method, has enormous potential. Also online information retrieval has become an immensely powerful tool for research and proved its extensive utility in the developed countries. Hence library automation has assured importance as well as urgency in the information world. In the present age of information explosion automation of library services, is therefore, imperative for efficiency and effective working of the library system. In India, the University Grants Commission (UGC) through INFLIBNET programme initiated augmentation of automation activities in all Indian universities and college libraries in a phase-wise programme. But the progress has

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I am indebted to my beloved Father, Prof. P. Kamaiah (Retd.) for his inspiration and encouragement throughout my research study without whose help I could not have completed this thesis. I also thank my brothers, Mr. P. Govardhana Kumar, Mr. P. Reddy Giri, and Mr. P. Leela Krishna for the help extended in DTP and enabled me to bring out this thesis so neatly and elegantly.

I thank my husband Dr. M. Mohan Kumar for his encouragement and moral support to complete this study.

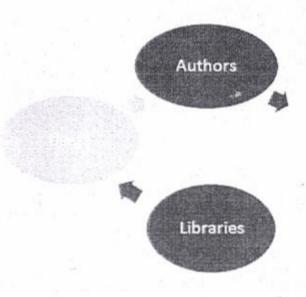
Last but not least, I thank each and every one who helped me to complete this research work with fruitful results.

P. Anuradha

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Scholarly Communication and Knowledge Management in Higher Educational Institutions



Editors Dr.K.S.Shivraj Dr.B.Ramesh Babu

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P. Ravichandran

Open Educational Resources for Higher Education

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Abstract - The development of the information society and the widespread diffusion of information technology give rise to new opportunities for learning. Higher educational institutions have been using the Internet and other digital technologies to develop and distribute education for several years. Yet, until recently, much of the learning materials were locked up behind passwords within proprietary systems, unreachable for outsiders. The open educational resource (OER) movement aims to break down such barriers and to encourage and enable freely sharing content. This paper covered the concept, characteristics, benefits and limitations of OER. And brief discussion about some open resources which are useful for higher education.

Keywords: Open Eductional Resources, Higher Eduction

1. INTRODUCTION

An apparently extraordinary trend is emerging. Although learning resources are often considered as key intellectual property in a competitive higher education world, more and more institutions and individuals are sharing digital learning resources over the Internet openly and without cost, as open educational resources (OER).

Higher education is facing a number of challenges: globalisation, an aging society, growing competition between higher educational institutions both nationally and internationally, and rapid technological development. OER is itself one of these challenges, but may also be a sound strategy for individual institutions to meet them. The trend towards sharing software programmes (open source software) and research outcomes (open access publishing) is already so strong that it is generally thought of as a movement. It is now complemented by the trend towards sharing learning resources the open educational resources movement.

Giving Knowledge for Free reveals the potential implications of the OER movement. OER is not only a fascinating technological development and potentially a major educational tool. It accelerates the blurring of formal and informal learning, and of educational and broader cultural activities. It raises basic philosophical issues to do with the nature of ownership, with the validation of knowledge and with concepts such as altruism and collective goods. It reaches into issues of property and its distribution across the globe. It offers the prospect of a radically new approach to the sharing of knowledge, at a time when effective use of knowledge is seen more and more as the key to economic success, for both individuals and nations.

OER projects can expand access to learning for everyone, but most of all for non-traditional groups of students,

and thus widen participation in higher education. They can be an efficient way of promoting lifelong learning, both for individuals and for government, and can bridge the gap between non-formal, informal and formal learning. Open educational resources (OER) are freely accessible, openly licensed documents and media that are useful for teaching, learning, and assessing as well as for research purposes.

In the current knowledge-driven global economy, higher education systems play major roles in social development and national economic competitiveness. Many institutions are incorporating information and communication technologies (ICT) into their management, administration and educational programmes in order to serve their students more cost-effectively and to prepare them for the world into which they will graduate. In many developing countries, however, access to hardware, software and connectivity remain challenges. It is therefore critical to adapt pedagogical approaches and learning materials to this environment while ensuring high quality and relevant educational opportunities.

II.CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

Open Educational Resources (OERs) are any type of educational materials that are in the public domain or introduced with an open license. The nature of these open materials means that anyone can legally and freely copy, use, adapt and re-share them. OERs range from textbooks to curricula, syllabi, lecture notes, assignments, tests, projects, audio, video and animation.

Open Educational Resources (OER) are documents, media, software and processes that are useful to teaching, learning, education and assessment, and that are made openly accessible and reusable by anyone for any purpose, free of barriers or restrictions.

To achieve this, OER is typically (but not only) published and distributed through the Internet, in a format that can be freely used and modified, carrying a copyright license that permits free and unrestricted reuse - provided the original author is attributed, and sometimes provided derivatives are republished with the same reusable copyright.

Open educational resources (OER) are learning and teaching materials, freely available online for anyone to use. Examples include full courses, course modules, lectures, games, teaching materials and assignments. They can take the form of text, images, audio, and video may even be interactive.

Teachers, learners and the general public can access and make use of open educational resources, irrespective of their location or affiliation with any particular institution. Open educational resources are shared via the websites of education providers and through public services like i -Tunes U, Slide Share, YouTube and Jorum.

Individuals and organisations can create and share their own open educational resources. Once released, the resources can be used by a learner, reused by a teacher, remixed with other resources or repurposed to create new educational materials. While it is not essential to embrace all aspects – release, use, reuse and repurposing – involvement with one aspect tends to lead naturally to another.

Releasing open educational resources is not simply about putting learning and teaching material online; it involves making the material available in a genuinely open way. Creative Commons or similar licenses are used so that the creator of the resources can retain copyright, while others can copy, distribute, and make some uses of their work. OER can be looked upon as a process as well as a set of products. This is because educators need to rethink the way in which they create, use and distribute learning and teaching materials. Opening up learning and teaching materials does not equate to providing a free education. Open educational resources are components of a rich educational package which includes staff expertise, institutional facilities, tuition and feedback.

HILCHARACTERISTICS

OER derives its name from the free software movement often conflated with the open source software movement. Since
1986 free software has operated around 4 key principles of
freedom/openness and in many respects these principles can
and do transfer to OER:

- 1. The freedom to run the program for any purpose.
- The freedom to study how the program works, and change it to make it do what you wish.
- The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor.
- The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements (and modified versions in general) to the public, so that the whole community benefits.

Practically speaking though, OER has the following characteristics:

- a. Freely accessible content, media and resources
- b. Freely reusable copyrights and formats
- Design is considerate of bandwidth and accessibility
- Freedom and openness as principles in their production and use

IV.BENEFITS

- a. Accessible in terms of being free of restriction, password access, fee for access, or format limitations, but also in terms of bandwidth minimization, and usable for people with disabilities.
- b. Minimal cost Not only are resources cost-free

- wherever possible, the medium of their distribution should not presuppose expense in hardware, software or resources. For example, media which requires high bandwidth and large data costs for both the user and provider. Media in formats that require proprietary software or specialist skills to edit and modify, may present software licensing and expertise costs.
- c. Reusable and adaptable The copyright explicitly permits reuse (including republishing, modification, and commercial uses), the format doesn't restrict access or reuse, and very often the resource is editable in-situ - such as a Wikipedia page.

V.LIMITATIONS

- a. Quality assurance if anyone can create, adapt and republish an OER, how can we be sure of its quality?
- Adaptability as is often the case with teaching, context is a major consideration, and it may often be that a resource isn't immediately suitable, and requires adaptation. This is called a reusability paradox.
- c. Legalities Many educational institutions claim ownership of the intellectual property created by staff. This can limit the ability of staff to engage if that institution's policy is to also limit publication on outside websites, and with copyrights other than All Rights Reserved. Such a policy can also limit the reuse of OER that requires a Share Alike copyright license be applied.

VI.OPPORTUNITIES

- Quality can be improved and costs can be reduced by sharing resources in copy editing, copyright control, media repositories and publishing platforms
- Increase rapid development of new learning resources and improve development practices locally
- c. Publish accessible and adaptable information
- Expand access to learning and educational services, and achieve wider participation in education
- Promote fee-based services such as tuition, formal assessment and accreditation
- f. Obtain publicity and develop public relations
- Reduce the costs of maintaining closed, exclusive and restricted access and reuse of resources.

VII.USEFUL OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Full-package courses

- Connexions. Connexions offer textbooks, journal articles, learning objects, and assignments. Once organized, the material can be viewed as either a PDF or EPUBS document for distribution to students. Access: http://enx.org/.
- MIT OpenCourseWare. A pioneering initiative in the open educational resources movement, MIT

OpenCourseWare currently offers approximately 2,000 courses in a range of disciplines. These full courses can include lecture notes, online textbook material, assignments and exams with answers, and multimedia. The course content is downloadable, with the exception of the video materials, through iTunes. Like any open educational resource, these materials are freely available for educators to re-use with attribution. Access: http://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm.

- 3. MITx. Access: http://mitx.mit.edu/.
- 4. Open Course Library (Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges). The 42 courses that are currently available are designed to be used primarily by faculty, who can than integrate any or all elements of the syllabus, lessons, discussion topics, readings, and assignments they feel are appropriate. https://sites.google.com/a/sbctc.edu/ opencourselibrary/.
- 5. Saylor Foundation. Access: http://www.saylor.org/.
- Academic Earth. Free online courses from all top Universities http://academicearth.org/.
- 7. Khan Academy. A widely popular example of open educational resources, the Khan Academy began in 2004 as a way for the founder, Salman Khan, to begin creating short tutorials to teach his cousin and others mathematics. The tutorials were eventually posted to YouTube, and their success of these resulted in the creation of the Khan Academy. Currently the Khan Academy offers open educational resources primarily in mathematics and science but has expanded to include other subject areas. These 3,000 plus online videos are self paced and allow students to focus on the specific lessons they need help with. Access: http://www.khanacademy.org/.
- Applied Math & Science Educational Repository. Although math and science are in the title, this repository of online educational content offers resources in a variety of other disciplines, too, including vocational education and health. Access: http://amser.org/.
- Merlot. This massive resource was begun by a
 consortium of state higher education systems.
 Today it offers access to learning objects, full course
 curricula, open access journals, assessment tools,
 open textbooks, discipline-specific pedagogical
 resources, and more. Access: http://www.merlot.org/.
- OER Commons. Compiling contributions of individuals, universities, cultural institutions, and online initiatives, OER Commons allows educators to access open online content based on a useful, faceted search function. Access: http://www.oercommons. org/.
- National Repository of Online Courses (NROC). NROC offers a short list of advanced placement, college preparatory, and foundational college-level courses in math, science, and American history and government. A project of the Monterey Institute

for Technology and Education, NROC offers InH courses, lessons, and learning objects developed by membership institutions that follow lengthy pedagogical guidelines, and who are then able to share courses, use others', and integrate content into their own course management systems. Access: http://www.montereyinstitute.org/nroc/nrocdemos.html.

 iTunesU. Open-course Web sites from what they offer in iTunesU. Access: http://www.apple.com/ education/itunes-u.

Text Books

- Flat world Knowledge. This for-profit publisher offers open access textbooks, primarily in business, but in other subjects, as well. The company's profit is made from selling supplemental materials and alternative book formats to students. Access: http:// www.flatworldknowledge.com/.
- Global Textbook Project. An international initiative, Global Textbook Project seeks to provide access to free, quality textbooks to students in developing nations. The project is led by a team of university faculty members, whose global staff is creating a growing collection of open textbooks. Access: http:// globaltext.terry.uga.edu/.
- National Academies Press. Most books published by the National Academies Press can be downloaded for free in PDF format. Just find the book you want, bypass the print price, and click the "Download Free PDF" button. This site requires that you provide a name and e-mail address. Access: http://www.nap. edu/.
- Smarthistory. This award-winning, multimedia, online art history textbook is now owned and operated by the Kahn Academy. Access: http://smarthistory. khanacademy.org/.
- WikiBooks. Offering more than 2,000 titles, WikiBooks offers access to open textbooks written collaboratively (much like Wikipedia entries). Peer reviewers are any users who wish to contribute. Access: http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Main Page.
- 6. NPTEL Interface. The National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) aims to enhance the quality of engineering education in India by developing curriculum based video and web courses. This is being carried out by seven premier institutions as a collaborative project. Currently samples from approximately 70 courses offered by faculty in various departments and to students at all levels (B.Tech, M.Tech, M.S., M.Sc., Ph.D.) are available. Approximately 140 courses are in various stages of preparation and distribution.
- eGyankosh Interface. Other university initiatives
 worldwide include that of a National Digital
 Repository of learning resources established by the
 Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)
 in India. The repository, eGyankosh, envisages to
 store, index, preserve, distribute and share the digital

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learning resources of open and distance learning (ODL) institutions in the country. The repository supports seamless aggregation and integration of learning resources in different formats such as self instructional study materials, audio-video programmes, and archives of radio and televisionbased live interactive sessions.

News and additional information

- 1. Open Courseware Consortium, With a more global perspective, Open Courseware Consortium seeks to make an impact on accessibility to education on an international scale. Rather than a simple repository of courseware, the Open Courseware Consortium offers its members the tools and resources to develop their own content. Click on "Community" to find the consortium's toolkit for those seeking to make a case for open educational resources at their own institutions and communities, as well as help with assessment, pedagogy, and more. Click "Courses" to search external content from the consortium's 19 sustaining members. Access: http://www. ocwconsortium.org/.
- 2. Open*Education. Openesource.com devotes a section of its site to news and insight from the world of open education resources. Contributors include librarians, college faculty members, and other open-source and open-access enthusiasts. Updates appear every few days. Opensourse.com is a publication of Red Hat, a for-profit, open source technology developer. Access: http://opensource.
- 3. Open Educational Resources Blog. Written by Cable Green, director of global learning at Creative Commons, Open Educational Resources covers the international world of open educational resources. The blog offers the latest news on conferences, Webinars, and collaborative activities in the United States and around the world. Access: http://blog.
- 4. Why Open Education Matters. This year, a starstudded panel of judges will spend part of their summer picking the best submissions for this online contest. The contest is a collaborative project of Creative Commons, the U.S. Department of Education, and the Open Society Institute. Access: http://whyopenedmatters.org/.

Universities

- 1. The University of Cambridge's guide on Open Educational Resources for Teacher Education
- OpenLearn from Open University in the UK Global
 - 1. Unesco's searchable open database is a portal to worldwide courses and research initiatives
 - African Virtual University (http://oer.avu.org/) has numerous modules on subjects in English, French,

- and Portuguese
- 3. https://code.google.com/p/cons- builder/ Google's open source software that a descend to I anyone create online education com-
- 4. Global Voices (http://globalvos.com/mcorg/) i an international community of bloomers who repor on blogs and citizen media from around the world including on open source and open educationa. resources

Individuals (which include OERs)

- 1. Librarian Chick: everything from books to quizzes and videos here, includes directories on open source and open educational resources
- K-12 Tech Tools: OERs, from art to special education
- 3. Web 2.0: Cool Tools for Schools: audio and video
- Web 2.0 Guru: animation and various collections of free open source software
- Livebinders: search, create, or organize digital information binders by age, grade, or subject (why re-invent the wheel?)

Legal help

New Media Rights is trying to help digital creators use public domain or open materials legally. They have guides on how to use free and open software materials in various fields.

VIII.OPEN SOURCE TOOLS AND FREE RESOURCES FOR WRITING AND DOCUMENTING

Open source tools can be used to get writing done, and freely available resources can be used to supplement and enhance that work. As a content manager here at Opensource. com, there are seven open source tools and resources that can use every day.

Etherpad

Etherpad is an open source project. Lots of passionate, helpful individuals have joined and voluntarily contributed every single bit throughout this project: From this website through the documentation to the very core of the application. One of the first things you should do is actually use Etherpad. and get to know it - read about it, evangelise it, and engage with the wider community. You can also translate the user interface to your mother tongue or learn how to write plugins. This tool is simplistic in style and features, yet powerful for that very reason. It is incredibly easy to use and allows you to collaborate directly with others. We may be use it to document projects and team work, build out plans, take and share notes, and more.

Dagad

the content management system we use to run
the content may be use daily to write, edit, and publish
decrease to and stories. Drupal also handles our community
40 monte and loosts our library of open source resources.

None paid 1 1

This tool is simple and clean, yet robust for editing source sinds. It may be use to edit and clean up HTML.

Habite Writer or OpenOffice Writer

these two word processors provide a similar experience to that of name Microsoft Word. Using these tools to review and with the less that are submitted to Opensource.com. LibreOffice Writter to distributed under the terms of the GNU Lesser Changal Public License, version 3.0.

Creative Commons

This is annee delivers two outstanding options for those of in who create content. At Opensource.com, we use Creative tommore licenses to distribute visual and written content, the photographs, graphics, and articles. And, we use others' photographs, graphics, and articles licensed for re-use to nothing cour readers' experience. Read more about Creative Commons licenses, choose which one is right for you, and that content for re-use.

Public Domain Review

This resource serves as a way to find works that are released from copyright into the public domain. This can be use the Public Domain Review to find items, mainly images that are available for public use.

H lkipedia

This resource allows us to point readers to a freely accessible holy of information when they may need to better understand a topic, event, or project. I simply link to the appropriate Wikipedia page and go.

IX.CONCLUSION

their educational resources (OER) are materials used to support education that may be freely accessed, reused, modified, and shared. These are the outline key issues and make suggestions for integrating OER into higher education. Their purpose is to encourage decision makers in governments and institutions to invest in the systematic production, adaptation and use of OER and to bring them into the mainstream of higher education in order to improve the quality of curricula and teaching and to reduce costs.

the above is just a small sample of emerging OER initiatives in the higher education space. They illustrate that there is a binaryoning interest in OER, as well as a fast-emerging web intraducture to support further growth, sharing and discovery of ORR online. Institutional participants include mainstream, highly respected higher education institutions from around the world. While several of the initiatives outlined above mitiated with donor funding, there is growing evidence that their activities are being integrated into mainstream

institutional budgets and that diversification of income streams is taking place rapidly. Most importantly, the above snapshot of examples demonstrates clearly that OER can no longer be considered a peripheral 'movement' – it is something with which all higher education planners and policy makers need to engage.

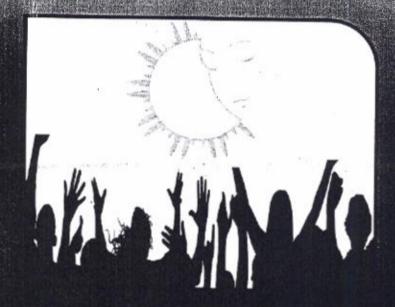
Promoting more effective and inclusive education by designing OER for the diverse needs of students. The knowledge, competences and skills that higher education institutions may wish to develop in order to use OER effectively.

Well-designed learning resources encourage greater individual engagement by students with information, ideas and content than is possible with lectures alone. By making such resources an integral part of the teaching and learning process, limited face-to-face teaching time with students can be more effectively used to foster engagement and to nurture discussion, creativity, practical applications and research activities.

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సంపాదకులు මොා ශී. කිාක්තුතිකිකු Adhunika Sahityam-Sangika, Samskruthika Chaitanyam

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ವಿಟ್ರಿಯೆಸಿಸಾವಿತ್

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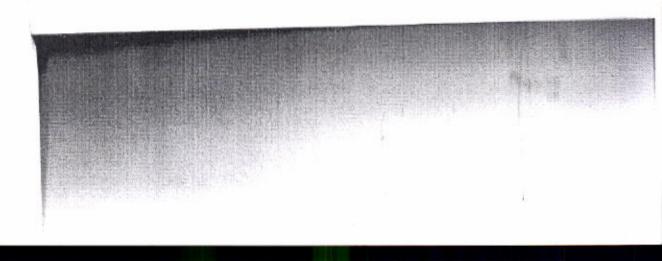
11వ శతాబ్ధంలో నన్నయ ఆంధ్రమహాభారత రచనతో ప్రారంభమైన తెలుగు లిఖిత సాహిత్యం శాఖోపశాఖలుగా అభివృద్ధి చెందుతూ వచ్చింది. ఖాష మానవుడ్ని బుద్ధిజీవిగా మారిస్తే, సాహిత్యం మనిషికి హితం కూర్చింది. తెలుగుసాహిత్యం 1000 సంవత్సరాల కాలపరిమితిలో వివిధ ధోరణులు కొనసాగాయి. సమకాలీన సమాజంలోని మార్పులే వీటికి ఒక కారణంగా చెప్పవచ్చు.

ఆంగ్లేయుల పరిపాలన తర్వాత తెలుగు సాహిత్యం తీరుతెన్నులలో అసూహ్యమైన మార్పులు చోటుచేసుకున్నాయి. సాహిత్యకారులు దీనిని ' ఆధునిక యుగం ' అన్నారు. ఈ యుగంలో ఎన్నో క్రొత్త క్రొత్త (ప్రక్రియలు, ధోరణులు తెలుగు సాహిత్యాన్ని సుసంపన్నం చేశాయి. అలా వచ్చిన ధోరణులలో స్టీవాద సాహిత్యం ఒకటి. సమాజంలో సగభాగమైన స్టీ సమానహక్కుల కోసం, సముచిత స్థానం కోసం కలమెత్తిన, గళమెత్తిన రచయితుల సాహిత్య రచనే ' స్టీ వాదసాహిత్యం '.

ప్రాశ్చాత్య దేశాల ప్రభావంతో తెలుగులోనికి వచ్చిన ఈ ధోరణి తెలుగుసాహిత్యాన్ని ఎంతో సుసంపన్నం చేసింది. క్రొత్త ఆలోచనలను రేకెత్తించింది. స్టీలకు తమ అభిప్రాయాలను, ఆలోచనలు స్పష్టంగా వెల్లడించే అవకాశం కల్గించి స్టీ జాతి హక్కులకోసం పోరాడే స్టైర్యాన్ని కల్పించింది. స్టీవాద రచయిత్రులు కథ. వ్యాసం, నవల, నాటకం మొదలైన విభిన్న ప్రక్రియలలో విస్తృతంగా తమ వాణిని వినిపించగలిగారు.

స్రీవాద రచయిత్రులలో ప్రత్యేకంగానూ, ప్రముఖంగానూ చెప్పుకోదగ్గ రచయిత్రి జయ్మభ. స్రీవాద కవిత్వ నేపథ్యంతో జయ్మభ అనేక గ్రంధాలు రచించారు. స్రీవాద రచయిత్రులు అంతకముందు ఎవరూ స్పృశించని, ఎవరూ గుర్తించని అనేక అంశాలను తెరపైకి తీసికొని వచ్చి సమకాలీన సాహితీ వేత్తలలో ఆలోచనలను రేకెత్తించారు. అందులో ప్రధానమైనది జండర్ స్పుహ. సెక్స్, జండర్ అనేవి విభిన్న అంశాలు. సెక్స్ అనేది జన్మత: వచ్చేది ఇది శారీరక పరమైన అంశం. జండర్ అనేది మానసికమైనది. ఇది భావజాల పరమైనది. స్రీ పురుషునితో సమానం కాదు, స్రీ బలహీనురాలు అన్నభావం తరతరాలుగా సమాజంలో పాతుకొనిపోయి స్రీ పరమైన అంశాలు తక్కువ అన్న భావాన్ని వ్యక్తపరిచేవిగా ఉపయోగించ బడుతున్నాయి. "నేను గాజులు తొడుగుకున్నానా?, ఆదదానిలా నదుస్తున్నా వెందుకు?, ఈ పని స్రీలు చెయ్యలేరా?, మొదలైనవి జండర్ భావజాలానికి చెందినవి. స్రీ పురుష సమానత్వం కావాలంటే ఇలాంటి చెయ్యలేరా?, మొదలైనవి జందర్ భావజాలానికి చెందినవి. స్రీ పురుష సమానత్వం కావాలంటే ఇలాంటి





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ఆధునిక పాహిత్యం - సాంఘక, సాంస్కృతిక చైతేవే,ం

చీరకుచ్చిక్లు జారిపోగలవమ్మాయీ పొట్ట చర్మానికి గుచ్చి పిన్ను పెట్టుకోమ్మాయీ బ్రా హుక్కు తెగిపోతుందేమో పొరపాటున పరువంతా పోగలదమ్మా ...పదిలం..పదిలం

ుంటుంది స్ట్రీ వస్ట్రధారణపై పురుష సమాజం ఎన్నో అంక్షలు పెదుతుందని, అవే అంక్షలు పై ఎందుకు పెట్టదని సూటిగా (పశ్నిస్తుంది.

భావజాలాన్ని సమూలంగా రూపుమాపాలన్నది స్ట్రీవాదుల అభిప్రాయం. స్త్రీ వాద కవయిత్రులలో జయుప్రభది ఒక పదునైన కలం.తాత్విక స్పుహ పుష్కలంగా కలిగిన ఒక బలమైన గశం. మానవ సమాజంలో సగభాగమైన స్ట్రీలు తమ ఉనికిని గుర్తెరిగి పురుషులతో సరిసమానమైన (పతిపత్తిని కాంక్షిస్తూ చేసే (ప్రయత్నమే (ప్రీవాదం. స్వేచ్ఛ, సమానత్వం లేని సమాజంలో తమ హక్కుల క్రోసం స్ట్రీలు పరాధీనతకు పితృసామ్య వ్యవస్ధకు వ్యతిరేకంగా జరిగే పోరాటం ఏదైనా డ్రీవాదం అని చెప్పవచ్చు. శమని డ్రీలుగా కాక మానవులుగా పరిగణించే ఒక క్రొత్త దృక్పధం కోసం డ్రీ వాదం ప్రయత్నిస్తున్న ఈ బాటలో జయప్రభ గారు ప్రయనిస్తూ తన కవితలలో జందర్ స్పృహను కళ్ళకు కట్టినట్లు చూపిస్తారు. ప్రధానంగా జయప్రభ కవితలలో పితృస్వామ్యం,లింగవివక్ష, నడవడిక, యవ్వనం, అత్యాచారం, వివాహం, మాతృత్వం గర్భవిచ్చిత్తి, ఇంటిపని, లైంగిక స్వేచ్ఛ, అనే అంశాలు ప్రముఖంగా

జయుప్రభ తన కవితలలో జందర్ స్పుహను ఏవిధంగా వ్యక్తం చేశారో పరిశీవిద్ధాం: జందర్ స్పుహ సృష్టంగా కలిగిన జయడ్రభ తన కవిత్వాన్ని (పత్యేకంగా " ఆదదానిగా రాసేసు కనిపిస్తాయి. " అంటా... తన ట్రతీ కవిత్వంలోనూ ఆదగొంతుకను వినిపిస్తారు. జీవితం ఆడవాళ్ళను వేరుగా మగవాళ్ళను వేరుగా విడదీయరాదని, ఒకరిపై మరొకరి ఆధిపత్యం ఉండకూడదని, జందర్ పరంగ హెచ్చుతగ్గులను వివరిస్తూ సంస్కృతి పరంగా, సమాజం పరంగా, వ్యక్తిగత పరంగా తన కవిత్సా కళ్ళకు కట్టినట్లు కవిత్వీకరిస్తారు.

తను పుట్పదానికోతల్లి తను పిల్లల్ని పుద్దించడానికో పెళ్లాం తప్ప మరో ఆదది భూమిమీద ఉందసక్కర లేని పరమ కిరాతకానికి, మారణ హోమానికి సాక్షులుగా నిలబడ్డ అవమాసం మనది. తలను వాడిపాదాలముందు తనువు వాడిగుప్పెట్లోను పెట్టినందుకు వాడి ఆజ్ఞలను శీరసావహించినందుకు మనల్ని పుట్టనే వద్దంటాడు

అంటూ అక్రోశించారు. పుత్రుదు పున్నామి నరకం నుండి రక్షిస్తాడని, వంశోద్ధారకుడు వ్యామోహపు సిద్ధాంతాలతో ట్రీ శిశుపుల్ని కళ్ళుతెరవక ముందే కళ్ళుమూయించే రాక్షసత్వానికి ోరేపటి మన పిల్లల ప్రాణానికి" ఈ కవిత నిదర్శనం.

్రీల శరీరాలు, ఆలోచనలు, ఆకాంక్షలు పురుషులచేత ఎలా నిర్దేశింపబడతాయో " అనే కవితలో చూదవచ్చు.

అధుగిక సాహిత్యం - సాంఘక, సాంస్కృతిక చైతేక్కు

చూపులు గుచ్చుకుంటాయి " అనే కవితలో......

రెందు కళ్ళ నుంచి చూపులు

సూదులుల్లా వచ్చి – మాంసపు ముద్దలపై

సాంగకార్చి చిక్కర్లుండా.

ఆడుమం. అన్నుత్వడ. ఇస్తున్నాను. జెక్కువర్ అయిగాలు

శరీరంలోని ఏదో ఒక భాగాన్ని గాయం చెన్నా

ంట్లూ ఓ క్షుంతా ముక్సుండే రోజు ఆడవార

ఆధుగిక సాహిత్యం - సాంఘిక, సాంస్థ్రితికో చైతీవ్యం

రెందు మా ఆయన పోయినప్పుడు . ఎందుకంటే అత్తగారి అదిరింపులతో ఒంచిన తలెత్తకుండా అణుకువగల కోదలిగా నటించి నటించి నానడుము వొంగి పోయిందే నాతండ్రి వయస్సున్న ఆయన నాకుమోగుడెలా అయ్యాడో తెల్లారగట్టే లేచి తలార స్నానం తప్పినందుకు గింజుకింటూ రాత్రి వొళ్ళప్పగించినందుకు

తీరా నాకు స్వేచ్ఛ దొరికే నాటికి – మూదోవంతు నాజీవితం గడిచిపోయింది' అంటుంది. పుణ్యంకొద్ది దొరికిన పురుషుడు, ఆ పురుషుడు, అతని కన్న తల్లి చనిపోయిన ఆ రెండు సందర్భాలలో దిగులు చెందాల్సిన కోడలు ఇక్కడ దిగులు తీరిందని సంతోషాన్ని ప్రకటించిన తీరు అమోఘం.

" వరలక్ష్మీ కవితలో "

అంట్లూ గిన్నెలు తోమి తోమి కన్నాలు పడిన అరచేతులతో రోజంతా యం(తల్లా పనిచేశాక రాత్రంతా నిద్దరోయే వుంటుంది

నిద్రలో ఆవిద కలలెలాంటివో కన్నుక్కున్నవాళ్ళు లేరు – అంటూ శ్రమ తత్వాన్ని వెల్లడి చేస్తుంది. స్ట్ ఇంటి చాకిరిని తప్పించుకోదానికి నెలలో ఆమూదు రోజుల కోసం ఎదురు చూస్తారని వంటింటి పై యుద్ధం (పకటించాలని అంటారు.

మైనార్టి రచయిత్రి తస్లీమా న్యసీస్ ముస్లీం ఫందమెంటలిజమ్సు ప్రస్నిస్తూ " లజ్జు " నవల రాసినందుకు మతపెద్దల కోపానికి గురై గృహ నిర్బంధంలో ఉండవలసి వచ్చిన దుస్ధితిని ఇలా ఎండగట్టారు.

వీళ్ళున్నారే - తస్లీమా... తిరుచూర్డం దిద్ధిన మనకే అల్లాకే నాం అంతా మనమీదకే వీళ్ళలో ఎగ్రవాళ్ళుంటారు నల్లవాళ్ళుంటారు తెల్లవాళ్ళుంటారు... అంటూ నిరసన వృక్తం చేశారు.

జయ్యపభ తనను తాను స్ట్రీ గా ఆవిష్కరిన్నూ

నిశ్రబ్ధపు అంచున – కాంతి పుంజపు వెల్లువనై అవనిని ఆక్రమిస్తున్న – తొలివేకువనవుతాను మట్టిని చీల్చి వస్తున్న మొలకను

ఆధునిక సాహిత్యం - సుంఘిక, సాంస్కృతికి చైతేవ్యం

మరో చైతన్య (నవంతికి (పతీకను అంటూ గర్జిస్తుంది జయ(పభ.

కవితా లోకంలో విహరిస్తూ " **సూర్యుడుకూడా ఉదయిస్తాడు** " అనే కవితలో 'ఈ సమరంలో రాలినా ఓడిపోను నేను

మరో జ్యోతిగా మరు నిమిషంలో అవతరిస్తాను' అని అన్నా వీరి కవితాలోకం స్ట్రీ వాద ప్రపంచానికి మార్గదర్శకంగా నిలుస్తున్నది.

(వభంజనమై

ಫಮಿನಿಜಫ್ತು

కవిత్వమై నేమ

చిరకాలం జీవిస్తాను. అన్న జయడ్రభ వాక్యాలు,ఆకాంక్షలు నెరవేరాలని అశిదాం.

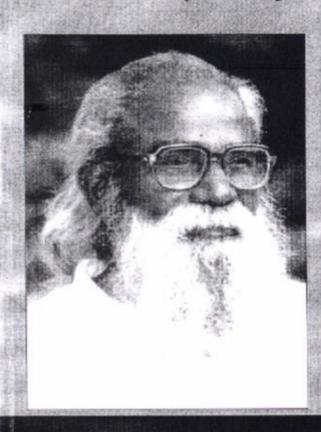
స్రీ-పుట్టింది మొదలు గిట్టేవరకు ఎన్నిరకాలుగా పురుషసమాజం నుంచి సమస్యలను ఎదుర్కొంటున్నదో కళ్లకు కట్టినట్లు జయ్మపభ చిత్రించారు. శాస్ర్ష సాంకేతిక రంగం ఎంతగానో అభివృద్ధి చెందిన నేదు కూడా స్రీ లింగ వివక్షకు, వరకట్నానికి ఆహుతి కావటం, ఆత్మహత్యలకు, సామూహిక అత్యాచారాలకు, లైంగిక వేధింపులకు గురవుతూనే ఉంది. వీటిని ఎదిరించే సామర్థ్యం పెంపొందుటకు జయ్మపభ కవిత్వం నేటి స్టీలకు ఎంతగానో ఉపయోగపడుతుంది.

€\$\$+\$\$€>•

ಡಾ. ರಾವೂಲ ಭರದ್ಯಾಜ

– సాహిత్య సమాలోచనం

Dr. Ravoori Bharadvaja (Saahitya Samaalochanam)



సంపాదకులు **ఐ. ఐంధ్య వాస్త్రిన్ దేవి**

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రావూరి భరద్యాజ - ఆధ్యాత్త్మిక మూర్తిమత్యం

దా।। కె. ఈశ్వరమ్మ

అసిస్టెంట్ (పౌఫెసర్, డి.ఆర్.డబ్ల్యు. కళాశాల, గూడూరు.

కాంతమ్మ మరణం భరద్వాజకు ఒక శాపం, అది సాహిత్య లోకానికి ఒక వరం, ఆమె వియోగంతో ఆయన సుంధర విలసిం సాహితి వినూత్న పుంతలు తొక్కింది. ఆమె స్మృతులతో ఆయన కొన్ని డైరీలు రాసుకొన్నారు.

భరద్వాజ గారు అలారాసుకున్న తన డైరీలలో ఆమె స్మృతులనే కాక సంఘంలో జరిగిన అనేక విషయాలను వివరించారు. ఆ భావాల్లో ఆధ్యాత్మిక చింతన కూడ ఒకటి చోటుచేసుకుంది. వీరి రచనల ఆధారంగా వీరు శివభక్తులు అని చెప్పొచ్చు. ' భక్తి 'మనిషిల్' ఆత్మ విశ్వాసాన్ని, ధైర్యాన్ని, ఓర్పును, నిధానాన్ని త్యాగాన్ని ,భూతదయను కలుగచేస్తుంది.

'ఆధ్యాత్మికత ' మానవ జీవితంలో ఒక భాగం, అందరూ అనుసరించాలనే నియమంలేదు. అది వారి పూర్వ జన్మ కర్మానుసారం జరుగుతుంది. ఆధ్యాత్మిక చింతన వలన మోక్షం పొందవచ్చు.

సాధారణంగా మనిషి కష్టాల్లో అలసిపోయి ఉన్నప్పుడు భగవంతున్ని ఆరాధిస్తారు. భరద్వాజ గారు కష్టాల్లో భగవంతున్న గురించి అలోచించనే లేదు. పరలోక చింతన లేకుండా ఇహలోక చింతనతో ఆయన జీవితం గడిపుతూ కష్టాల్ని అనందంతోనే అధికమించారు. కానీ కాంతమ్మ మరణం భగవంతుడిచ్చి నందుకు (పేరకం అయింది. అందుకే ఆయన తన శేష జీవితాన్ని భగవంతుని సన్నిధిలో గడుపనిశ్చయించుకున్నారు. మరలా మరొక్కసారి పసితనం వస్తే భగవంతున్ని పూజింపవచ్చునని భావించారు. అందుకే ' పసివిధ్దనై ప్రభువు పాదాల ముందు పోరాదాలనిపిస్తుంది అంటారు. మానవలోకం అక్రమాలకు అన్యాయాలకు నిలయం అలాంది సంఘంలో ధార్మిక జీవితం గడపడం – ఆరోగ్యకరం. దానికి ఒక ఆలంబన అవసరం. అదే పరమాత్మ. ఆ పరమాత్మనా చేరదానికి మార్గమే భక్తి . యజ్ఞయాగాలూ, పూజలు, ప్రతాలు, మనిషి జీవితంలో ఒక నియమితిని ఏర్పరచి, సన్మార్గానికి తోద్బదుతాయి. కామ, (కోధ, మధ, మాత్చుర్భాల్ని) జయించి మనిషి భగవతోస్వాధ్యాన్ని చేరుకోవదానికి, ఆ స్థితిని చేరిన భాగవతోత్తముదు అంతంగా భగవంతునే చూడగలదు.

భార్య వియోగం భరద్వాజ గారిలో అంతటి మార్పును తీసుకువచ్చిందనే అనిపిస్తుంది. అందుకే ఆయన 'అన్నిటిలోనూ నే..... నిన్ను చూస్తున్నాను ' అంటున్నారు. ఆ మాటల మూలంగా ఆయన అపర ప్రహాల్లాదుడు అయినాడు. . భక్తుడు భగవంతుని సాన్ఫిర్గం సంపాదించదంకోసం, కతోర తపస్సు చేస్తాడు. భగవంతుడు భక్త సులభుడే కాని భగవంతుడు వెంటనే కరుణించడు. అందుకే అయి... అల్పమూ, తుచ్చమూ అని ఏది అనిపిస్తుందో దాన్ని నాకు ప్రసాదించు, అంటున్నారు. ఆ వియోగం భరద్వాజలో అంతటి మార్చు ... తీసుకువచ్చిందనే అనిపిస్తుంది.

ధనంలేక చాలాకాలం కష్టాలు పడిన థరద్వాజకు తర్వాతి కాలంలో ధనమేకాదు, సత్మారాలు సన్మానాలు జరిగాయి. అంటన కాంతమ్మ లేని అవి వ్యర్ధ మనిపించాయి. అందుకే ఆయన 'నేను భరించ గలిగానవి మాత్రమే నాకు (ప్రసాదించు ' అంటున్నారు.

ఆయనది విశాల హృదయం 'సర్వే జనో సుఖినో భవంతు' అన్నది ఆయన దృక్పధం. అందుకే పేదసాదలకు ా సుఖజీవితాన్ని ప్రసాదించమని భగవంతునితో నివేదించారు.

సమసమాజం : సృష్టి సమస్త విచిత్రం. ఒకరిని ఒకరు దోవిడి చేసుకోవడమే ఈనాటి సమాజంలో కనిపిస్తోంది. అండా! సంఘంలో పీడింపబడిన వారిని కరుణించి రక్షించమని అయన భగవంతుని (ప్రార్ధిస్తూ.... అందరిపట్ల ఒకే విధమైన న్యాంగా - ాండి కార్యంలో ప్రేమ్ ప్రాలం సింద్రమన్ని. సాధుజన రక్షణకు పూనికోమ్మని భగవంతునితో వేడుకుంటూ.. భగవంతునిచే కార్యంలో మార్చికృతి (ప్రజలకు జీవనాధారం కావాలని కోరుకున్నారు.

ఎవర్గన్మ్ : ఆయనకు మరణం అంటే వెరపులేదు. పాపాల ఫలమే మరణం పుట్టక అంటారాయన. అత్మకు చావులేదనే అంటా చిద్దాంతానికి ఆయన (ప్రాణం పోసారు. (ప్రాణ వాయువును పున: (పతిష్టింప చేయడానికి కొందరు (ప్రయత్నం చేసి విఫలం అంట్లాడు ఇది మాన్యులకు మాత్రమే అవగతం అంటూ తనకు పునర్జన్మ కావాలని కోరుకున్నారు. ఎందుకంటే భగవంతుని మరలా మండా మండవచ్చునని. అభావనచే ఆయన చేత ఆ పలుకులు పలికింది. అందుకే ఆయన ' నిన్ను చూసే మహోన్నతో ద్విగ్నమైన అని మైన అనుభవం కోసమే నేను మక్కీ మళ్ళీ పుట్టాలను కుంటున్నాను '.అని సాధారణంగా అంటున్నారు. ఇది చిత్రమైన గోగికి, మండిం తర్వాత పునర్జన్మను భారతీయుదు. కోరుకోడు కనుక.

ాంగ్రమయం మరోక కొత్త వెలుగునకు నాంది. అలాగే ఒక చావు మరో పుట్టుకకు బాట అనేది ఆయన నమ్మకం. అత్మకు బాల్స్ సిన్స్ ఫావాన్ని ఆయన గట్టిగా నమ్మారు. అందుకే ఆయన మరణం మరో జన్మకి మూలం అవుతుంది, అనే భావాన్ని పదేపదే మైదు అరిగింది. పాప పుణ్యాలన్నవి మనిషి చేసిన పనుల వలన ఏర్పదతాయి. పాపం వలన నరకం, పుణ్యం వలన స్వర్గం దిర్వించిందిని మన వేద శాగ్ర పురాణాలు చెప్తున్నాయి. ఈ పాపపుణ్యాలు సంపాదించదానికి కులమతాల తారతమ్యం లేదు. అయితే మార్కి సాంగం చేయడం వల్లనే పుణ్యం సంపాదింపవచ్చని వీరి అభిమతం. అందుకు నిదర్శనం ఆయన చెప్పిన 'ఒకింత ఎకాంతంలో రాణా సినికుడు, వైశ్యుడు, పేదవానికథ, పై వానిలో పేదవాని కథ. పై వానిలో పేదవానికి స్వర్గం లభించింది. కాబట్టి మానవుడికి, అందా, దయా, దానగుణాలు అవసరం అంటారాయన. అందరిలోనూ భక్తిభావం ఉండాలని ఈయన తపన. దైవనామ సంకీర్తనమే పర్వికి మూలం అన్న సిద్ధాంతాన్ని నమ్ముతూ కరుణ పరోపకారం కలవాదే స్వర్గానికి చేరగలడన్న నమ్మకాన్ని వ్యక్తపరచారు. అందిని మహిలం కూడా వీరి అలోచనా స్వవంతిలో దర్శనమిస్తాయి.

్రంద్వాజ గొప్పమనిషి, పోతనలా ధనాన్ని తృజిప్రాయంగా భావించారు. పరమేశ్వరుని పై మనస్సు లగ్నం చేసారు.. అయనకు ముగ్రాధ్యం లభించడంలేదు. అందుకే తెగించి భగవంతుని తన కౌగిటిలో బంధించడానికి యత్నం చేస్తూ... "నిన్ను నా బంధీని ముగ్రామానికి నాకు తెలిసిన మార్గం ఒక్కటే ' ఏమిటది ? అంటూ భగవంతునికి భక్తునికి గల సంబంధం విదదీయరానిదని ముగ్రామ అంతరమూలేదని అభిప్రాయపద్దారు..

మనిషి జన్మ నీటి బుదగ. దానికోసం నరుడు నానాగొప్పలకు పోతాడు. మనిషికి గర్వం, అహంకారం, నశిస్తే భగవంతునికి ముగ్గి అవుతాడు. అదే ఆయన నమ్మిన సత్యం. అసత్యాన్ని ఆయన క్రవారం చేయడానికి యత్నం చేసారు.

భగవంతడు సర్వంతర్యామి : భరద్వాజ శివభక్తుడు అయినప్పటికి అన్ని మతాలవారి సిద్ధాంతాలను ఆదరించారు. అన్నిమతాల మంది ఒక్కటే అని ఆయన నమ్మకం. భగవంతుడు సర్వంతర్భామి అన్న ప్రాచీన నమ్మకాన్ని తానూ నమ్మాడు ఆయన దృష్టిలో (ప్రావ్,మహ్మాదీయ,సిక్కు హిందూ, భేధాలు లేవు. ఆయన అన్నీ మతాలలో లోకారాధ్యున్ని చూడగలిగాడు.

భక్తిళావం: ఈ ప్రపంచంలో నేడు విలాసమయ జీవితం గదిపేవారు ఎక్కువగా కనపడుతున్నారు. ఇంటా బయట, వీధుల్లో ంది పడితే అక్కడ విచ్చలవిడి నాగరికత, చివరికి దేవుని మందిరాలు కూడా విలాస మందిరాలు అయ్యాయి. దైవప్రదేశాలు సింద్యాల్ ఏకాంత ప్రదేశాలుగా ఉపయోగపడుతున్నాయి. ఈ పరిస్థితికి ఆయన భాధపడుతూ దేవుని దగ్గరికి ఆడంబరాలతో సింద్యాల్ తప్ప భక్తితో ఎవరూ పోవటంలేదు అంటున్నారు. ఈనాదు భగవంతుడుకూడా విలాస వస్తువు అయినాడు. ఆయనకు మంచింని ఆరాధన పట్ల మక్కువ ఎక్కువ . ప్రభువు సుఖంకోసం ఆయన అనేక విధాల ప్రయత్నం చేసాడు. భగవంతునికై స్ట్రోతాలు ప్రాజలు, సుతులు చెల్లిస్తూనే భగవంతునితో కలిసి పోవడానికి శతవిధాల ఆయన ప్రయత్నం చేశారు. దానికి నిదర్శనం మధికి అమిగ్రహించు ' అన్న ఈ ఒక్క వాక్యం చాలు. నిశ్చలభక్తి : ఆయనలో భక్తి అనంత సముద్రాలై పొంగిపొరలింది. భగవంతుని దివ్య వాక్కుకోసం చకోరంలా ఎదురు చూశారు. భగవంతున్ని ఆయన తల్లిగా భావాంచారు. ఆయన వదిలో హాయీగా నిదురించాలని (పయత్నం చేశాస్తు... 'స్వామీ నీ దయకు నేనేమివ్వగలనయ్యా!'

భక్తిముసుగు : భక్తి పేరిట జరిగే అన్యాయాలను అరి కట్టమని భగవంతునికే నివేదించారు. కులీనవర్గాల వారు భగవంతుని పేద(పజలకు దూరంగా ఉంచారని ఈయన అభిప్రాయం. భగవంతుని స్వరూపాన్ని ఆయన అన్ని వస్తువులలో దర్శించారు. అందుకే ఆయన ' నీవు కానిదీ, నీవు లేనిదీ ఎక్కడ ఏది ఉంది '. అంటూ... ఆయన భగవంతునికోసం అన్నిచోట్ల వెతికి చిట్టచివరకు కృతకృత్యుడైయ్యారు. ఆయన భగవంతుని కరుణారసానికి పులకరించి ' ఇప్పుడే నాకాస్త చోటు కనిపించింది నీలో ' అంటూ అనందాన్ని వ్యక్తపరచారు.

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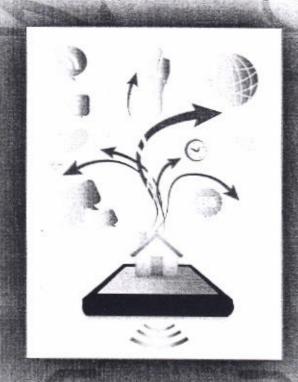
Changing Perception of Library Users and their Expectations in Digital Era

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CHANGING NEEDS OF THE USERS IN DIGITAL ERA: TO MEET AT COLLEGE LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

We are living in the information age. The term "Information Age" has been used to represent the impacts of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on every aspect of life. Information and Communication Technology has revolutionized the concept of libraries. The twentieth century witnessed an "information explosion" owing to the exponential growth of printed material every minute at the global level. The growth rate of publication is greater in science and technology than that of social sciences. This information explosion and information overload gave the birth to the concept of studying the information needs and seeking behaviors of different groups of users. Information need is an individual or group's desire to locate and obtain information to satisfy a conscious or unconscious need.

Growth in Internet usage, a continuing increase and availability of electronic resources and changes to the delivery of information continue to have a huge impact on libraries and the expectations of our users. There are both similarities and differences in the provision of reference and the delivery of information to onsite and offsite users. To identify the changing needs and expectations of library users in the digital age are discussed.

Keywords: Information age, library users, changing needs.

INTRODUCTION

The users were expected to use the library on their own. At most, if a user asked for a book, then the service that would be offered by the so called librarian was to pass on the book and leave the user alone. From the ancient times to present we note that this trend in services has tremendously changed to due information technology.

Libraries play different roles for different people. To some, a library is a place to read books; be furnished with the current news from up-to-date newspapers; to do research; a place to access or share information in response to a particular need; etc.

Now days, libraries and librarians play an important role in providing access to information, organizing it, and helping users to find the information they need. Consequently, information services have become a key element for libraries. The present user's interest is to get the information in need within a given timeframe. The timeframe varies with the user's mission or task.

The amount and diversity of the ever-increasing information on the Internet and in online databases is one of the major attributes to the increased role of library information service units. The lack of information organization on the web; the demands of users who want quicker and clear answers in response to their information needs; technological skill deficiency among some information seekers to efficiently and effectively search for the right information; are among the few causes that have raised the need for information services more than before in libraries.

Today, in the digital age, librarians can no longer be simply information providers or the 'keepers of knowledge'. The changes in technology using electronically stored and retrieved information has changed the way patrons and students are able to access, retrieve and use information. The instantaneous access of information through the Internet has made vast amounts of information and data available to anyone with a computer, a modem and a provider.

With the growth of the Internet and availability of vast amounts of information in a instant, a librarian's role must be one of teaching critical thinking and resource-based learning. New vocabulary in education such as: living curriculum, critical literacy, information power, information literacy, and information problem solving mandate that we re-examine our roles as professional information providers and educators. Students need to acquire the skills of evaluating information.

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the former in education such as the infusion of instructional technology and the use the Internet to deliver frequency from his also changed how libraries and librarians can provide and assist instructors in teaching in the digital

Information Literacy

in order to effectively meet users needs, staffs are continually challenged to keep up to date with new sources of information, new databases, and new search engines in addition to becoming more knowledgeable and aware of the illegation own vast collections.

The ability to locate, evaluate and cite information - is a crucial part of the educational process for students fully Resource based learning integrates both critical thinking strategies and the effective use of information into the learning process is being used effectively from first grade to the Universities. New skills such as problem-inlying, information literacy and critical literacy are skills our students are required to have to function effectively in the current work environment.

Page Frends

The library offers wide range of services to individuals. They expect excellent customer service which includes that attending to their needs promptly, accurately assessing and meeting their information needs and being friendly and approachable.

- Demand for print materials from the stacks is decreasing.
- Usage of electronic resources is increasing and widely recognized.
- Fraditional face to face reference is declining- more people appear to be finding what they need through eresources available on the PCs in the Reading Rooms or through search engines on the web.
- > Demand for electronic reference services is increasing.
- Web site usage is increasing.

In meet the changing needs of user

there are several ways that we can begin to meet these challenges brought on by electronic information and the application of the World Wide Web as a vehicle to make information available to the world. Many college libraries are using a variety of tools and techniques to assist students in finding and evaluating information.

The following is a list of some of the ways that College Library is working towards meeting the needs of the users.

Forlde organized access to information

Freating an Digital Library at College

thip://www.drwcollege.org/drw/Open%20e-books/ebooks.pdf) may be the most effective way for a library to provide access to quality information located on the Internet. Although there are a number of quality electronic libraries available on the Web as well as great subject-based search engines such as YAHOO! creating your own fluctronic library will allow you to provide access to information that is directly related to the courses offered at your college. It is an opportunity for collaboration between subject specialists and the librarians. In Web-based thatruction, courses can be built around the resources that librarians and teachers find on the Internet. An Electronic library also allows you to find the information you need or use most often in one place.

Provide Instruction through Learning Guides and On-line Tutorials

Finding quality information is the biggest challenge our faculty and students are faced in the research and liattractional process. With the advent of distance delivery of instruction and web-based pages for libraries using the variation and available on the Internet, it is essential that independent learners are skilled in liating information. Internet guides and on-line tutorials provide instructional opportunities 24 hours a day at a distance or in the library. Students can access these tutorials and guides from home or from the computers in the library.

Provide access to guides to recommended search engines for the Internet

Using search engines effectively and choosing the best search engines for your specific needs may be the most challenging skill that learners need to master. Guides to recommended search engines that introduce and compare search engines in a standard format are an invaluable tool for independent learners. Students can readily compare the different features of several search engines and access the search engines directly from your library web page.

Provide instruction in the area of Information Literacy

Teaching Information Literacy in the electronic environment is a new and exciting role for librarians. Creating courses and formal instruction in the discipline of information literacy with the purpose of encouraging independent learners and critical thinkers to meet the challenges of the new information age is the role of the future for librarians. In today at workplace, employees are not only expected to work well with others, communicate well, find creative solutions to problems; they will also be expected to use the Internet and electronic information effectively to solve problems and conduct business. More and more businesses are moving towards conducting business on the Web for advertising, delivering services and products as well as using the Internet as a communication tool. Librarians must be involved in creating valuable employees with the current skills required to be successful on the job.

Conclusion

In conclusion, librarians have historically been the experts in locating, evaluating and making information available to the public. We have moved from books and print materials to individual databases with single search engines towards the open environment of the World Wide Web. Librarians are the most appropriate professionals to lead the team of people in finding the answers to the challenges we are facing in the digital environments of electronic information and the Internet. We have always been the experts at teaching people how to use the tools to locate that information regardless of format. We are the most effective searchers and researchers and our basic role of teaching those skills has not changed. The technology and varied format of information is changing and making new demands on our profession. In this fast-paced world it is important that we change with the changing roles and challenges.

In order to ensure users' needs and expectations are effectively met, ongoing staff training and development has taken on even greater significance in this new digital library environment.

"To adapt to rapid changes, continuous education and training must be the norm rather than the exception, and occur throughout an individual career".

Libraries today face huge challenges in the marrying of the traditional service delivery modes with the new mode of online service delivery - meeting the delivery expectations of remote library users as well as those who present at the reference desk and providing an equitable and quality service to all. For any reference and information service to remain viable and worthwhile, it must be continually developed and modified to meet the dynamic needs and expectations of clients in an increasingly sophisticated information world.

"People want what they want when they want it. They don't want something else, they don't want less than they want, and they certainly don't want it at some other time".

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ు ప్రవతింటారు. ుటే యాంక్ర్ ంగా జీవితం సాగిస్తుంట సు.

కవి ఇక్కడ "నగరం అర్ధం "ని ప్రయోగతాల" అంటారు. అంటే ప్రయోగతాలలో పరకాల రసాయన గ్రవాలు, ఆమె మె ఉంటాయి. వాటీ చర్క మె అండనికీ అర్ధంకావు. ని. కరం కూడా అంకకంటే అర్థం ని. 'కసాయనశాల) లా ఉంటుంది. నగరంలో జనుకు దామని వచ్చిన వారు ఉప్పా దౌరక్కపోయినా ఏరో ఒక రోజు దౌరుకుతుందనే ఒకలో ఎదురుచూస్తుంటారు. ఇక్కడి గౌకర్యాలు, విలాసాలు, వి. చాలు, ప్రెఫై మెరుగులు ఒలంగా మనుఘల్ని ఆకర్షిస్తాయి. మె స్ట్రేషిఫై నిరుద్యోగం, జీవన వ్యయం భయావిడుతున్నా నే కం విడిచి వెళ్ళమద్దికాదు. కా ఎక్కం కలవరిమిట్లినా, అంటికే ఆక్ మెలో జీవితం ఇయక్కుపోయనా నగరం విడిచి పై కాంతంగా మన పల్లెలకు వెళ్ళనిన్నని, చిక్కుమడి ఒనదీయలేని పద్మ క్యాహం లాందిది. నగరం, కవి అక్కడి "నగరం చిక్కువీడనీ పద్మహ్మాహం" అంటాడు. అంటే లేంచి వెళ్ళనివారు అంటుకు రావదం, కష్టం. కలాగే ఉపాధికోసం. అవసరం కోసం నగరం వచ్చిన వారు ప్రధాశ ఎదుదైనా నగరం ఎనివిక్కలేరు. ఆకతో ఎదురువాస్తూనే ఉంటారు. అంటే కే "చిక్కువీడదీయలేని పద్మహ్మహం" లాంచడని నగరా.. వర్తించాడు కవి.

ఈ విధంగా అబిశెట్టి ైవాకర్ "సిటిలైఫ్" షెస్ కవితల వ్యారా నగరం జవితంలో సామాన్య మానవుడు వెడే సాధక బాధలను, కష్ట సుఖాంను, యదార్ధ దృశ్యలను మన కత్తను కట్టినట్లుగా ఓ తించి నగరవు మరోపార్మాన్ని మనకు చూపించాడు.

18. అధువిక సాహిత్యంలో స్త్రీ పురోగమనం

దా.. కె. ఈత్వరమ్మ అస్టంట్ ప్రాఫెకర్, డి.లక్.డబ్బు, కలాశాల, గూ.ంరు.

ప్రాచీన సాహిత్యంలో దేవుడు, చర్మిత వివిధ రూపాలలో అవతరించినందువల్ల ప్రే విలాన వస్తువుగా కనిపిస్తుంది. దీనికి భిన్నగా స్త్రీని విత్రింద పరిస్థితి లేదు. ఈ ప్రేవి చాలా కాలం కొనసాగింది. 19వ శతాబ్దంలో కొంత మాస్పు వచ్చింది.

సామాజిక స్థితిగతులు అభ్యుదయ జీవితం సంస్కక.. దృష్టి సాహత్యంపై మూవం చూవగా. 19వ శతాబ్దం నాటికి అంగ్ల విద్యావ్యాప్తి ఆంగ్లేయుల పాలన, మాక్చాత్య సాహిత్య సంపర్యం, విదేశీ జీవన విధానం తెలుగు సాహిత్యాన్ని ఎంతో అవావితం చేశాయి. పాశ్చాత్య ప్రభావంతో తెలుగు సాహిత్సంలో మ్రవేశంలనవి ఈ కేయలు, కథానిక, నవల. కవిత్వం, నాటకం అధునిక కాలంలో పాచీన ప్రభావంతో ప్రవేశంలని సాహిత్యంలో స్టాపించి పోఠనాయి. అమనిక సాహిత్యంలో స్టీని కవిత్వ, నాటక, కథానిక నవలలో పరికించవచ్చు.

కవిత్తం: ప్రాటీన సాహిత్యమంతా కవిత్వమే. నాటికి నేటికి కవిత్వా 3 ఉన్న ద్రధానమైన తేరాగా స్ట్రీ చిత్రణ గుర్తించాలి. ప్రాటీన సాహిత్యంలో స్ట్రీ బోగ్య మ్మాషగా కనిపిస్తుంది. స్ట్రివి స్టంగార పరిధిని దాటి చాటినవారు తక్కువ. స్ట్రీ స్వయం మెక్తిత్వం కలడిగానో, మైన ్యమున్న పాణిగానో,నోరున్న వృక్తిగానో కనిపించలేదు. సామాన్య స్ట్రీ మంచి కంటపుర స్ట్రీ వరకు ఇదే స్టితి.

అధునిక కవిత్వంలో విభిన్న శాఖలు కనిపిస్తాయి. స్ట్రీ ప్రాధాన్యం ఇప్పై నివై శాఖ భావకవిత్వం. భావకవిత్వం వెలువరించిన కవులలో సముఖులు గురణావ. కృష్ణశాస్త్రి, రాయబ్రోలు, నండూరి, శివశంకర, జాషువా వంటివాటు. వీరి కాంంలో స్ట్రీ అరాధ్యదేవతగా, వూజార్మురాలయింది. బావ్యా సౌంంర్యాన్ని వర్ణించి ఇర్రా కలాగించటం తగ్గి అంత:సౌందర్యాన్ని సందర్శించి చిత్రించి అహ్హాదవరవడం ర్ట్ కంభమయింది. ్రేని శాగించే. ఇపోయి స్ట్రీ కనువన్నలలో మెలగడు కనిపిస్తుంది. ్రై కంటే వీకటిలో మెగ్రిపోయే ముందైగా కాక తొలినేకువలో అడుగడే వైతన్యమూర్తిగా ఓ పించసాగింది. కావకవిత్వం సాచీన తీరుతెన్నులకు 3రదింపింది. ఆదార మండరాయ మును అలో నుండి వ్యవ్స్ స్టాకం త్యాలున్న వైవంచానికి ద్వారాలు ఎక్కర్నింది.

భావకవిర్య స్టేని ఎక్.క వక్షించింది. ఈ చిత్రం శృదారం వరకు పెమితమైంది, అయితే అది అమెనం. వీరు సంభోగ శృదారాని కంటే వియోగ శృదారానికే అధిక ప్రాధాన్యం ఇప్పారు.

్స్ ని సంగందరణగా గౌగ్ ఎంచినవాడు గురజాడు. స్ట్రిమ్, జార్, సాసుభూతిని చివరాణకల్, ఇన్మర్ లలో కర్పించాడు. అంగ్రహాషా సి హిత్య ప్రభావం స్ట్రీ పట్ట పురావ భావాలు ఎర్చడాయి. ఈ మర్దులో స్ట్రి కొన్నల్యాన్ని, అన్నువాడిని స్ట్రీని స్టాపులలోలో పట్టించాడు. చిన కనపు స్ట్రీమోన్స్ అన్నురాగ్కుగా అంగి కరి కలేని స్టీని ప్యాములోలో, వియోగానాండాన్ని గ్రామ్ కుమారం లో వర్డించి అత్యుత్తను ప్రేమతత్వాన్ని త్యాడు. రాయుప్రోలు స్టీలు శృధ కారాధి దేవతలు కారు. ఏళ్లలో కృంగారం స్వార్డ్ ంతనలేని నిర్మల స్టేమకు నిద్ధ కం. శీవశంకర శాస్ట్రి లెంటివాడ స్టీని దేవతగా చాశారు. కృష్ణశా స్ట్రీ బాహిరాజు ఊహానృష్టి – ఊర్వల్ శశీరకలు ఇరువురిని స్టేయరాళ్ళగా భావంలే కవిత్వం అల్లారు. సందూరి ఎంకి దానవద ముగ్గ ఎలాండి చెదలురమూ లేని ఫాణి, అమా మకటీవి. ఆరాధనకు (ఎ8క

నంమారి. కివశంకరశా , కృష్ణశాస్త్రి , బాహిరాజులు క్రీని (పేందసింగా, దేవతగా ావించి ఊహాలెకాలలో వివారించే రోజుల్నేనే జానువాం, క్రేశీలు అనాధు. ఎన్నవర్రియస్థులో జీవన సమస్థలో తల్లదిల్లే స్ట్రీ మూర్చును వర్షించారు.

భావకప్పు భుధానంగ స్టీని (పేయిని పరిధిలో సరికించింది. అందువల్లేనే స్త్రిలోని అనంతతన గుర్తించలేకనాయింది. ఊహా, కాల్ఫానికత అస్తికం అవ్వడంతో స్త్రీ హృదయతత్వాన్న సమగ్రంగా సంపూర్ణంగా సందర్శించిన ఏహియింది. అభ్యుదయ సిగంబర విషన కవిత్వాలు ఎర్డిక సాంఘీక సామానిక రంగాలలో మానవ జీవితాన్నత్వానికి కెట్ట్ చేసినా, ప్రత్యేకంగా స్టీల పట్ల దృష్టి నిలపలేను. ఆ లోటును నేను నిలువదుతన్న స్టీవాద కవిళ్ళ కొంతవరకు పూర్తిచేస్తోంది. ఆయి పథ, కొందేవూడి ెర్డల, ఘంటసాల నిర్మల, సావిత్రి, హైమావతి వంటి రచయిత్రుం స్ట్రీని సమర్భరాలిగా. ్వామంశక్తిగా బ్రాంతి దృక్పథంలో వర్ణించారు. వీరి వ్యక్తికరణలో మనసుకు నాటుకొనే ాలిదనం ఉంది. ఈ రచనా ధోరణి ఈ మధ్యకాలంలో అభివృద్ధి చెందుతోంది అని వెప్పవచ్చు.

ాటకాలు: కవిత్వంలో స్ట్రీ ఊహాలోకాల్లో విహరించింది. - స్వాప్నిక జగడ్నును స్వేశించింది. కానీ నాటకాలలో స్ట్రీ వాస్తవ లోకంలో లింగింది. నహజతను అందించుకొంది, మానవ జీవితానికి కవితా స్ట్రీ కంటే సన్నిహిత్యమ సంతరించుకొంది. దృశ్య (శమ్య నాటక నాటికలు, ప్రదర్శన (ప్రసారాలకు విలుగా సిల్పాయి. ప్రమరణను కోరాయి. ఈ రచనల్లో స్ట్రీ వైవిధ్యం సంభాషణల్లోనే కనిపిస్తుంది. పోరాణిక వార్తి తక రచనలు చేసినా తమ సమాజానికి అనుగుణంగా రాశారు. ఈ ప్రావీసం, కథనం కర్సావీసం.

వేదం వేంకటరాయశాస్ర్రి - 'బ్రతాపర్యుదీయం' రచన ార్మితకమే అయినా. ఎక్టి పాత్రను (పేమైక జీవిగా చిత్రించాడు. నాటకాలలో విష్ణవాస్త్రి క్రవేశిపెట్టినవాడు సరజాద. కన్యాశుల్మంలో స్ట్రీ పాత్రలు నాటికి నేటికి అత్యుల్రమాలే. స్ట్రీ పాత్రలు మామా ఉన్నతమైనవి. పురుషుల్లా నిలవగలిగేవి, సమాన అత్యులు సాధించేవి. ప్రేక్షాపాత్రకు అధిక్యం ఇవ్వదం దీనిలో (పత్యేకత, కందుకూరి ఎరసించిన వేశ్యకు సరజాద, ఔన్మత్యాన్ని కల్పించాడు. వేశ్యాకాదా అన్నదాన్ని బట్టి కాక స్ట్రీ ఔన్మర్భాన్ని షక్రివ్వం ద్వారా సాధిస్తుందన్నాడు. స్ట్రీని మనిషిగా మాడదం అధ్యుదయం.

చలం కల్పించిన స్ట్రీలు – నేటి సమాజపు స్ట్రీలు – ఎలా ఉందాలో రెలిపిలే. మాడ్పకృష్ణ రచనలు ఒక స్ట్రీకి ఇద్దరు పురుషులు అనే వారంపై సాంతుంది. చిళ్ళాధ స్ట్రీ మాత్రం సంప్రదాయ ఎల్లలు దాటనిది. అవసరం వస్తే ఇర్లను తీర్చిదిద్దుకొనే సమర్థత కల్గిన స్ట్రీ. స్ట్రీని ఉన్నతంగా ఉత్తమంగా వర్ణించిన ఘనత రాజమన్నారుది. విష్యాలం! 'ఏమీ మగవాళ్ళు' లో సమాజాన్ని స్టాత్యించేవిగా వేశ్య, సవదాసీ పాత్రలను చిత్రించాడు.

నేడు వెలువడే చాల నాటకాలలో స్ట్రీ పాత్రలు పెక్టి అటూ ఇటూగా నిలుస్వాయి. కొన్ని రచనలు పెట్టిని, తాళిని రక్షించుకోవడం, డేటుంచి పెళ్ళాడలం, డేను విఫలం, వియోగం వంటివి ఆధారంగా రచనలు వెలువడ్డాయి. ఒకరిని స్టేమించి నే కాకరిని వివా ాం చేసుకోవడం, ఉద్యో నుల కష్టాలు, వివిధ రకాలుగా కట్నం సమస్య, బ్రతకలేక సక్యదైనవారు. స్ట్రీ ప్రరువ వృత్యానాలు భరించలేని వారు, కుల మెకా -4ర వివాహాల్ వివ్వనమైన వారు, అత్య ాత్యలు చేసుకొనే అభాగ్యనులు వండి స్టేల, అనేకులు కు ఎస్సారు.

నాటకంలో స్ట్రీ ాంగార జీవికం ఎక్కువ స్వావమైంది. ప్రాచీన కవిత్వంలో స్ట్రీలా నిర్ణీ కేంలా కా ్ నజీవ శిల్పంలా కనిపి స్తేంది. స్ట్రీని చుట్కుకొని అనేక సమస్యలు, కృంగార పెట్టి సహనంగా నాటకం ఎస్టరమైంది.

ర త్వ బ్రీకంలో గటన ప్రే మానవ జేవితానికి దగ్గకగా ఉంది. కవిత్వ స్రీ ఆనంగానికి మైతీక అయినే నాటక స్రీ ఆలోచనకు కారణం అయింది. దానిలో స్రీ దేవతై సుమారంగా నిల్లో చేసితో మనిషిలా దగ్గరుమింది.

సవల- కరానిక : రెండ్ అధునిక సృజన (ప్రక్రించిలే సమాజ జీవితం సాంఘిక వైతన్యం ఓటిలో వివరం కానికి ఎంతో అవకాశం...పడి. (ప్రేని గూర్చి వర్దన కవిత్వ నాటకాలలో అంతగా సా. మ. కవిత్వ పరిధి చిన్నల్ నాటక పరిధి కొంచెం విస్తృతం అయినా ఇవే, సన్నివేశం నాటక నీరుమావళిలో ఒదిగి పాత్ర ఉండాలి కనుకే, నాటకంలో కామాజిక మంతుందు తడిసుగుణంగా స్టేని వెస్టించే వీలులేకపోయింది. ఇలాంటి గ్రామంజిక మంతుందు తడిసుగుణంగా స్టేని వెస్టించే వీలులేకపోయింది.

ం మితే కథానికి కో డ్రీ సమస్వలు ఒకటో ఎందో కాత్రమే స్పృశించదానికి వీలవుతుం ... డ్రీ ము ్రంచారాన్ని సమాజ శ్రహదాన్ని యధాతధంగా వ్యక్రం చేయదానికి కథానిక విస్తా అంగీకరించదు. కాని ఇవల వీటన్నిటికంటే విటిన్నమైంది. దాటకృషణి మల్లో అయా సంధిలో డ్రీ బండి అయింకి. అలాంటి అడ్డంకులేవీ లేకుండా నవలతో శివారించింది. శ్రీ సమస్యను ఎస్సీ కోణా ఎనుంచి మాదదానికి అవగాహన మొక్కావల నికి వీలవ్వవలు కాక దీని వీళ్ళకుమే లోకును వృక్తం చేయదానికి కూడా నవల అవగాశం కల్పం ఎది.

ురహరి గోపా కృష్ణమ సెట్టి - '(శ్రీరం: రాజచరిత్ర'లో సోనాబాయి అనే లంటాదీ పై చర్లను, రెమకూరి - రాజశేఖర పర్మత్త్రిని స్ట్రీ జనోద్దరణ, స్ట్రీ విద్యాచక్కర, చిలకమ్మ - రాజరత్వం రో స్ట్రీల అజ్జానం; క్రీపాద సుబ్రహ్మణ్యశాస్త్రి - 'అత్మబరిలో ఎలాంక సౌఖ్యాలు చవచాదని ఓతంతువైన యువతి సమాజానికి భయపదదం, వేంకట పార్వతీశ్వర కవుల 'మాత్సమ నిరం'లో వెళ్ళాలోలుదయిన భర్తను తృణీకరించి స్టేషదే జీమన వేదన, ఉన్నవ లట్ట్మీనారాయణ 'మాలు లై'లో (పెటుంచిన వాడితో పెళ్ళియి పోయిన స్ట్రీ నవలంతా శిక్షననుభవించనట్లు కనిపించడం చెంటివి మాస్తే రచయిత సంస్కరణ ఉద్దేశంతో నమీన దృక్ష ధంతో పాత్రను సృష్టించడం తెలుస్తుంది. కాని, పాత్ర పురోగమనం మాతం అనిఎత్మప్రికరంగా ఉందే వానికి అశించినంత నమీకరణ లేకపోవడానికి కారణం – రచయితలో తరతరాలుగా మంట్లోనిల్స్ ఉన్న భావపరంపరే స్ట్రీ పాత్రల ఎన్నికలో పురోగమన దృష్టి ఉంది. కానీ చిత్రీకరణలో మాత్రం సంపదాయకత ఉంది. ఇది సంపూర్ణంగా నూతనత లేనిది. అలాగని ప్రాచిన రీతిని అనుసరించలేదు. ఇదో సంధికాలం కనుకనే నూతనతను గ్రహించినా, పాచీనతను విదలేకపోవడం రచయితల్లో కనిపిస్తుంది.

ఇలాంటి నమయంలో డ్రీ జనోద్దరణకు ప్రాచకొని సాహిర్య రంగాన్ని కుదిపివేసినవారు చలం. మైదానం, అరుణ, శకిరేఖ, బ్రాన్మాణీకం, డైఎమ్ఎ్లిన భార్య లాంటి నవలల్లో డ్రీ పాత్రలు వైతన్యభరితాలు. వీరు సంవార్ణ స్వేవ్స్తా సాత్రంత్యాలను కాంక్షించే వనితలు. చలం డ్రీలను వర్ణించడంలో డ్రైధ్య్ వంతో కొట్టమ్ ట్వాచలేదు. డ్రీ స్వేష్స్లను ఆశించి డ్రీవి సంఘానికి కట్టిపడేయలేదు. ముందు తాను అథావదాస్యం నుంచి ఖయటపడ్డాడు. తర్వాతే తన డ్రీ పాత్రలను వీటన్కెపికి అతీతంగా నిలిపారు. చలం వలన నవలా ప్రక్రియలో వచ్చిన భావవిస్తునం, ఏ ఇంక ప్రక్రియా సాధించలేదు. డ్రీ తను కోరుకొన్న జీవితాన్ని పొందదానికి కులమాలకు అతీతంగా పోరాడి సాధించింది. నాటి సమాజం ఈ ఫోరణికి కొంత విరసన మాహినా, కొందరు రచయితలు దీనిని ప్రత్యించినా డ్రీకి స్వేచ్ఛా స్వాతంత్రాల అవసరం సాహిత్యంలో భాగం కావడం మాత్రం చలంతో ఆరంభమైంది.

విశ్వనాధ రచనల్లో స్ట్రీలు కొంత వైతన్యంతో కంపిస్తారు. చెయిపదగలు, వెలియలికట్టలో స్ట్రీలు లేచిపోయినా తమ జీవితాలను అనులవించారు , అనందించారే కాని మాలపట్టిలోలా పాడైపోలేదు. సంద్రుదాయబడ్డ రచయత నుంచి చెలువడిన రచనల్లో స్ట్రీ పాత్ర సామాజిక వైతన్యరూపంగా నిలవదం విశేషం. గోపిచంద్, రావిశాస్ట్రి స్ట్రీ పాత్రను, స్వేచ్ఛను చవిచూసినా అవి పరిమిత పరిధిలోనే ఉన్నాయి. బుచ్చిబాబు వివరకు మిగిలేది లోని పాత్రలు కొంత ప్రత్యేకత కలిగి ఉన్నాయి. లత సృష్టి విశిష్టంగా బంది. వాసిరెడ్డి స్టేని ఏభిన్న నిణాలలో ప్రదర్శించింది. రావూరి (పేమైక జీవిగా దిత్రించాడు. మీగాడివి డ్రీ తన ఆస్తిత్యం కోసం పోరాడేటగా కనిపిస్తుంది.

మ్ర్ అనే కంగాలలో s మమనితో సమానంగా ుంది. పురుషునితో పోటీ నైపుచంలో నిజాస్తుంది. 🧑 ్ర్మెంటిలో సమానమయ్యప్పుడు 😝 తేదాలెందుకు? ప్రేన్ వంటింద్ బందేలుగా, ్లాక్సికనే యంత్రంగా రావడం నిరసిస్తూ స్టేవాద ి రణీ ఈ మధ్య పెల్లుబికింది. ారు స్రీని తక్కువగా చూడడాన్ని, అణచివేతని, స్రీలపై జరిగే అన్రమాలను నిరహీంలా ... పూర్వం సాహిత్యంలో స్టేస్ భోగ వస్తువుగా చిత్రించారు. అయితే ఈ చిత్రం, వర్ణనకాంక్షలు అన్నీ ్రసుషులు వృక్తం చేసినమే. ంరుదుగా స్ట్రీలు. పూనుకున్నా, కారు సమకానీన ప్రవాహనికి తోడుగా నిల్చరే కాని భిన్న కోజాన్ని ద్వంచలేదు, ఇంప్యించలేదు. స్టేవాద రచనలు వేసినవారు ఎక్కువగా స్ట్రీలే.. తమకు గావలసిందీ, ోరేదే, సాధించేదీ ఏది అన్నది... స్త్రీకి తెల్సినంతగా పురుషునికి తెలిందు. సార్య కాదు. ఆరకి అయినో ప్రైక్ దాని బాధ తెలుస్తుంది. అలాగే స్ట్రీ అజన నేత పురుషా ుందార ఫలితం, స్ట్రీ తరనరాల అనుభవం అంచనా పూర్వకమయిన కృష్ణీకరణ. క...........కనే బ్రీవాద భోరణీ నేదు సాహిత్యకంగాన వెల్లువలా ప్రవేశించి పరవగ్న తొక్కుతుంది. అయ్యపథ కవిత్వం, రంగ కాయకమ్మ, ఓల్గా వంటివారి నవలలు ఇందు : . దర్శనం - వీరు వ్యక్తం నేసే థావం కొంత కారిన్యాన్ని వ్యక్తం చేసినా అది నిశితంగా స్పష్టమై - అండనతో ఉంటుంది. - నవలల్లో నేడు ఈ ధోరణే శాక సమున్నత (.రూపం సాక్షా: ెస్తుంది. మ్రీ అన్ని రంగాల*ొ* ప్రవేశించి ఆయారంగాల నమన్మలను ఎదుర్కొంటెంది. అత్యాధునిక ఎనితగా, అపారమేధో సంపన్నురాలిగా, ార్విశామిక 🖫 ా, ప్రతీకారానికి ప్రతీకగా, వివిధ వృత్తుల్లో రాణిస్తున్న మహికగా అనేకి కరాలుగా ఓ న్న కోడాలలో రూపుదార్స్ నిబ్బింది. నేటి రచనల్లో ఎక్కువగా స్ర్మీ సమస్యలు కనిసిన స్పా. స్ట్రీ ఉద్యోగం ,వివాహం అనే ఈ రెండు అంశాల పై రచనలు అనెకం వెలుపడుకునాయి.

ఆధునన కాలంలో స్ట్రీ ాధాన్యం కనిపిస్తుంది. సమాజంలోని సంఘసంస్మరణ రచనల్లో కనపడవానికి కారకుడే చేరేశవింగం పంతులు గాను. విత్వశు పునర్వివాహాలు, బాల్మ్ వివాహాల నిరసన ఇత్తం రచనల్లో కనిపిస్తాయి. ఆరంభించింది కందుకూరి అయితే పురోగమన కారకుడు ే రజాడే. మటస్సు కిష్మోంది మాత్రం చలం. కందుకూరి ్రీ సమస్యల పట్ల అవగాహనతో చిత్రిస్తే గురతార స్రీ కృత్వాలను ఇద్దించాడు. అం సంపూర్ణంగా విభిన్నమైన ధోండిలో నూతన మార్వాల పర్పరిచారు. ఇదుంత అన అలోచనా రూపంగా స్రీని తీర్పిదిద్దరం తగ్గింది. 1850 తర్వాత అలోచనా ఉండా రూపంగా స్రీని తీర్పిదిద్దరం తగ్గింది. 1850 తర్వాత అలోచనా ఉండాకో వివ్వారగా చాతారు. నేదు వాస్తమానికి పచ్చింది స్థితి. నీచంగానో, దేవంగానో చూడడం కార ఇక మనిషిగా చూడడం ఆరంభమైంది. మూస నుంచి తీసిన మూర్తిలా కార. నేటి స్టీ ఫరగా, స్వతంత్రేవు కలిగిన దానిగా, దానిని సాధించగలిగు, సబలగా మారింది. చత నుంచి సమావతకు, దాని నుంచి పురుషుని కంటే ఒకత స్వాయికి స్టీ పాత పుతామాన్ని చూడవచ్చు. ఇది సమాజానికి ప్రతిపింటం ఇనేకంటే ఈ విధమైన అకోచనా ధోరణికి నేదు ప్రాముఖ్యం ఉందని అనవచ్చు. సహిత్యం సమాజానికి ఇద్దం పదుతుంది. సాహిత్యాన్ని పరికిస్తే నేదున్న సమాజంలో స్టీ పట్ల దృక్కడు. నేటి మూజంలో స్టీ కి కావలసిన స్థానం పట్ల అవగావాన క్రమంగా సంగడం హర్షలాయికం

Editor: DINESH JARONDE





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A LECTURER IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Many of the articles on jobs.ac.uk's tareer Development site focus on tailoring yourself to job descriptions and the needs of particular employers. This article will instead look at the sort of skills you need to compete in a very challenging job market. By focusing on 'skills' you can highlight key areas in which you need to be proficient before applying for any job in academia, and if you are currently a PhD student then you should be trying to develop these early on in your career.

1. Public Speaking

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It sounds obvious but much of a lecturer's work involves public speaking in front of audiences ranging from two or three people in Oxbridge tutorials through to hundreds of people in large lecture theatres. Anyone who has been through the university system as a student has a story to tell about a lecturer who was extremely intelligent but simply could not convey ideas and information to his or her students because of poor public speaking skills. If you can perfect this skill early on then your lecturing technique will improve and it will also help you to do well in interviews.

The most important factor to master is controlling your nerves and adrenalin levels, pitch, tone and pace while speaking. The vast majority of people speak too fast and too quietly with not enough eye contact with the audience. If you listen to great orators such as Martin Luther King, it actually takes them a long time to say each sentence, but nerves mean that most of us speak too quickly.

2. Time Management

Because there are many different strands involved in a lecturing job you have to be able to be a good time manager, juggling classroom time, preparation time, administration work and research. Unless you have a particularly heavy-handed head of department, or you are on probation, you will be able to decide when and how you distribute these tasks during your week.

The advantage of this is that you can find out your strengths and play to them: if you

are a 'morning person' you can start work early and finish before you get too tired, vice versa it you prefer evening working. However, the downside of being so independent is that you have to be good at prioritising tasks and allocating them to spaces of time in your schedule. You might be juggling the requirements of several different 'bosses', including answering queries from numerous students, so you have to remain cool and focused under pressure.

There are many ways of handling this. You could, for example, have an A4 page-perday diary into which everything you have to do is written. Planning and constantly assessing and reassessing progress are key here. It may have worked as a student to leave assignments to the very last minute, but in the world of work this will leave you looking unprofessional and out of control.

3. Self-motivation

Linked with point two above is the skill of self-motivation. It is one of the joys of being in charge of your own working day that you can make it varied and tailor it to your own best working pattern. However this relies on being able to motivate yourself without the formality of having your boss standing over you.

Many people find this especially challenging when working from home. Not all lecturers work from home, but many do spend several days or parts of days per week out of their office. It is important to have a routine in which you are able to prioritise your work above more menial matters such as cleaning the house or looking after family. This requires a good deal of discipline and time management. The advantage is that both of these skills will have been honed during your PhD, as they are integral to success in that degree. A secret to achieving self-motivation is to constantly define and assess the goals you are hoping to achieve. In the world of work this will have the added bonus of allowing you to develop your career too; if you know that you lack a particular skill or knowledge base than you can pursue it.

4. Inter-personal communication

The cliché of an academic stuck in his or her ivory tower is now a distant myth; in order to get on in higher education in the twenty-first century it is important to be able to discuss your ideas on a one-to-one basis with students and your peers. Disseminating your work at a high level is an important skill to develop for interviews and conferences, but this involves not just being familiar with your topic and field (this will probably come automatically as you delve deeper into it). Communicating ideas to other individuals also requires skills similar to public speaking including being able to maintain eye contact or reacting quickly to signals given off by your audience.

You will also find that the lecturer's job requires you to communicate with students on a one-to-one basis. Despite their familiarity with technology, many students still prefer to meet with the lecturers face to face, especially if they need to discuss problems with their work or their personal life. While not being a trained counsellor, you need to be able to put the students at their ease and encourage them to discuss personal issues with you. Your mannerisms need to convey an 'open door' policy, encouraging them to trust you as a mentor and in loco parentis. This is very important if you are given the role of personal tutor. If you feel you lack confidence or skill in this area, many departments will be keen to provide training for you so that you can provide support to your students.

5. Record keeping

One of the most important skills for an academic to develop right from the start of his or her career is that of being a good record keeper. Vast amounts of time can be wasted trying to retrieve misplaced information. It is important to be well-organized in both your physical office and in your email and electronic filing systems.

The sorts of information you are likely to have to deal with at the start of your career are things like student marks for essays and exams. You may have several hundred students in your care every year across several different courses so it's vital that you keep clear records as to their progress. These marks will be gathered gradually across the year. At the end of the academic year you may have to submit these to a course leader or to a faculty administrator, so it is important that you keep those records accurately and securely.

Not every department operates in this way; sometimes support staff do all of this sort of record keeping, sometimes it is done centrally at faculty level or even higher. But it is an example of the sort of level of organization you need to maintain in order to function as an academic. You will cause great difficulty to your colleagues and administrative staff if you are negligent in this area. Again the cliché of an academic living in an office surrounded by piles

of paper does not ring true for the vast majority of us: we need to be able to lay our hands on information very quickly and if we cannot do so, it reflects badly on us and may even hinder our career progress.

ROLE OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN EDUCATION

Dr Meera Dahal Assistant Professor Loyola College of Education Namchi, South Sikkim email: <u>meeradahal22@gmail.com</u>. Mo. 9832009645

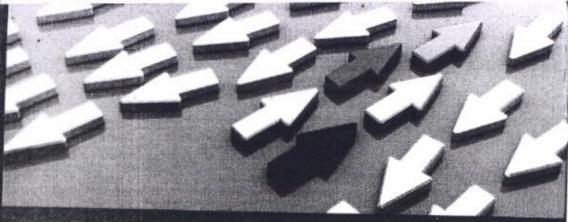
Abstract:

Research is a critical component of education. Development of a nation depends upon innovations, advancement in ideas and processes, which ultimately lead to its economic growth. Innovation and development depend upon the quality of education and quality of education depends upon research. Research in education improves an academic body of knowledge which has a direct impact in the educational systems. The results of research can lead ideally to change the methods, policies and strategies in educational practices. This paper explores the concept of research in the field of education, offering the relationship between the two, challenges, benefits and suggestions to promote innovations in research.

Keywords: Education, Research, Challenges, Innovation, Suggestions

Introduction:

Quality in education has been an issue of global concern in recent years. It is directly linked with the economic development, skill and knowledge generation. It has substantial role to play in developing skills and preparing intellectual manpower for catering the needs of society as well as creation of knowledge through research. Human beings conduct research every day. They do so in many different ways and in many different settings. One important area is education. Universities are expected to carry out research with a greater magnitude. Best and Kahn (1993) describe research as "the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events" (p. 27)(6). Research refers to the activities related to the acquisition



Emerging Sciences and Social Dimensions in Indian Society



Dr. P. Anuradha Dr. B. Yasoda

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Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade Recognized by UGC as 'College with Potential for Excellence - II' person in society. Students are the future leaders of the country. Academic studies without adequate social awareness the youth cannot be the perfect leaders of tomorrow. Social awareness is important both for leaders and individuals in society. Today's student is tomorrow's society. It is very important for a student to be aware of what is going on in the society. If a student has proper social awareness, he can play an important role in the days to come. Practical knowledge and study of current situation are more important than bookish knowledge.

This volume contains 35 articles related to 'Emerging Sciences and social dimensions in Indian Society' namely –role of Government in Economic development, awareness on water conservation, blood donation, cybercrimes, obesity, child labour, domestic violence against women, prevention of food wastage, women entrepreneurship, environment and gender issue, Libraries and their role in the society, endangered medicinal plants and intellectual property rights etc.

The responsibility of educational institutions in promoting social awareness and what it includes as ethical, cultural, health, religious, political awareness etc. by reconsidering its content of courses, curriculum, and method of teaching and evaluation in order to face the challenges of globalization, technology revolution and international competition.

Finally, I express my sincere gratitude to the higher authorities of this institution, Dr. C.R. Reddy, Secretary & Correspondent, Dr. K. Mehermani, Special Officer, and Dr. D.Revathidevi, Principal for not only giving me an opportunity to edit this volume but also encouraging me in all aspects.

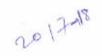
Dr. P. Anurdha Editor

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UGC SPONSORED NATIONAL LEVEL CONFERENCE

September 21 & 22, 2017

Open Access Resources for cademic Community (OARAC-2017)



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Editors

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Mr. P. Sankar

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MESSAGE

I am extremely happy to know that the department of Library is conducting a two day UGC sponsored National Conference on Open Access Resources for Academic Community.

We are in the age of digitalization; the newer generation knows more of smart phones and internet than what youngsters knew a decade ago. Access to resources is no more a difficult task. You name anything and you find solutions instantly available in your palms. Resources are at your doorstep. The easy access to resources leads to a new revolution in the field of knowledge – increased speed and innovation. According to IBM, the build out of the 'internet of things' will lead to the doubling of knowledge every 12 hours "Though we are proud of the increase of resources and growth of knowledge we cannot be complacently proud as the growth is a lop-sided one. Sensitivity to nature, love for humanity, critical thinking, fighting for rights, holistic health have taken the last bench placing speed, exactness, precision and innovation as major objectives of education.

In this scenario, the conference aims at gathering academicians, professors, students, librarians and research scholars to discuss about the benefits and challenges in open access resources and evolve better paradigms for the future world. It is a great attempt towards holistic growth of human person.

I wish to appreciate the Librarian and the team for this great venture. Congratulations!

God bless!

PREFACE

We hope that this volume will be a valuable resource not only for the participants of Open Access Resources for Academic Community (OARAC-2017) but also for the whole research community in the field of Library and Information Science. This is a collection of 63 research papers presented by the Students, Scholars, Professionals and Faculties from various parts of the country.

The Editors have taken care to bring this volume, a standard one. At the same time many alterations have not been made in papers by faculty, in order to maintain the vision of the contributors on their own way.

The contributors have dealt with various facets/themes of Open Access Resources for Academic Community. The volume includes four facets/themes in Library and Information Science such as

- Best Practices and Case Studies on Recent Trends in LIS
- Flectronic Resources and Digital Library Initiatives
- · Open Access Resources for Academic Community
- Recent Research Development Trends and Technologies in LIS

The contributors of these papers have raised significant issues which need to be discussed and deliberated in any Forum of LIS in near future. The ideas of the contributors will be really rewarding and decide the future course of action for a sustainable development for LIS Community.

The editors are very grateful to Rev. Dr. C. Antonyraj, SDB, Rector cum Secretary, Rev. Dr. D. Maria Antony Raj, SDB, Principal cum Library Director, Rev. Dr. K. A. Maria Arokia Raj, SDB, Additional Principal, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur for having given this opportunity to bring out this volume.

We would like to extend our special thanks and express our sincere gratitude to the Dr. G. Stephen, Assistant Librarian, NIELIT, Itanagar Centre, E-Sector, Arunachal Pradesh for his kind support and excellent cooperation in this endeavor.

We also express our gratitude to all the Faculty, Non-Teaching staff, and Students of Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, for all their guidance, support and encouragement in publishing this volume.

We thank the contributors, publishers, printers, sponsors and other volunteers who have involved themselves in this venture to bring this OARAC-2017 volume a successful one.

Editors

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IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS ON ACADEMIC LIBRARIES TO PROMOTE SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

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Introduction

Open access (OA) is a relatively new concept in the long history of published sch. and communication. Although there were already some open access journals in 2002, many point in the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) held in that year as the beginning point of the "open access movement." The BOAI called for freely available literature which permits to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles. The median for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining acc. In the internet itself." Since the BOAI, the open access movement has continued to grow an change, and in 2013 David Lewis predicted that over the next ten years. OA would "become access internal mode for scholarly journal publishing" and recommended that academic library "continue to support open access initiatives, institutional deposit mandates, support for page access journals; or funding of open access author fees." Collection management was expending in the 2000s with the addition of access management, the need to facilitate effective and efficient access to electronic materials while still managing physical collections.

Open access refers to the practice of making peer-reviewed scholarly research and literamfreely available online to anyone interested in reading it. Open access has two different versions—gratis and libre,

In addition to the gratis/libre distinction regarding users' rights to a work, there are assistanctions regarding the venue in which open access works are published and archived—gram and gold. Green open access involves authors self-archiving their articles by sharing them at their own website, or more preferably, in their institution's Institutional Repository or in some other public archive. Gold open access articles are published in a journal that is open access which means the journal, will handle hosting and distributing the journal article in a free and open manner. Gold open access can come with a cost—some gold open access journals are publication fees that need to pay by the author (or the author's employer) to cover the cost publishing the article. These publication fees can be costly, but thankfully less than a thirt of gold open access journals have a publication fee. Currently, most Gold open access journals are still publishing gratis (free of charge to read) as opposed to libre (free of charge to read. . The distribute, etc.)

The origins of open access

The formal beginnings of the open access movement are several declarations issued in the embedous: the Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002), the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing (2003), and the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003). So while some academic disciplines were freely sharing knowledge before the three declarations were issued, it was those three declarations that codified access into the cohesive movement it is today. Notably, all three of the declarations required articles to be published both gratis and libre to be considered open access, but in practice grant

till more common, In 2012, the Budapest Open Access Initiative acknowledged, "We should delay achieving gratis in order to achieve libre, and we should not stop with gratis when we have libre."

also includes a moral aspect, where access to scientific knowledge and information is parded as a fundamental feature of global human equality. For example, Article 27 of the flowed Nations Declaration of Human Rights states that "Everyone has the right to freely pate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific ancement and its benefits." (United Nations, 1948).

The BQAI was the first initiative to use the term "Open Access" and articulated the following seintion: By "open access" to [peer-reviewed research literature], we mean its free availability to public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than the inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors articled over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited

Purpose of open access

her knowledge is built by synthesizing current scholarship and then building upon it. If the arrent scholarship is behind a pay-wall, only those who can afford access can truly contribute in rowing our knowledge of a subject forward. Non-Open Access Academic journals can be seen expensive, making scholarly research a costly undertaking for someone with a limited search budget. Academic libraries have subscriptions to a large number of scholarly journals, and many allow members of the local community to access the library's journals if they visit the array in person, but the ever rising costs of journal subscriptions is a burden on libraries' andgets. A single institution's annual subscription can cost university libraries anywhere in \$5,000 to \$600,000. Instead of being stuck behind a pay wall imposed by often exorbitant are scription prices. Open Access research can be read by anyone with access to the Internet, bein Access levels the playing field so that an independent scholar, an adjunct faculty member a small college, and a tenured faculty member at a major research university have the same get of access.

beed to encourage open access.

Notice can help raise awareness by installing the open access button in their web browser and maring it via social media. Open Access Week is an international event that occurs online, in are October every year. It offers ideas for students, researchers, funders, administrators, firmians, and others to connect and show their support for open access. It is a good opportunity wearn more about open access and to share with others.

If a scholar, consider submitting the work to a journal that is open access. If the scholar are using research about open source, there are several open access journals to choose from. For the sciences, F1000Research is an excellent choice and is quite innovative. Also, the sumal Nature Methods has recently embraced openness in a big way. If none of those are a much for the research, they can explore the Directory of Open Access Journals to find the right sumal for them. If cannot find a journal that is right for their research, please consider self-

archiving by adding journal article to the institution's open access Institutional Repositors if the institution does not have an institutional repository, advocate for the creation of one

Impact on Academic libraries

libraries' buying power significantly. Consequently, academic libraries have been forces cancel subscriptions or shift monies from other areas of their budgets in order to pure assets smaller number of high priced journal titles. In most academic libraries, costly Scientific Technology, and Medicine (STM) journals are consuming an ever-increasing share of lines and Access Journals budgets. This is having a negative impact on other acquisitions, such as research monog an Access journals are journals that provide free access to their content online. Open Access textbooks and journal titles in other fields. Meanwhile, it has been estimated that the **media limits are peer-reviewed just as Toll Access (subscription) journals are but they use business production of scholarly outputs has doubled since the mid-1980s, increasing the pressure and the that do not require users to pay for access to the content. The number of Open Access libraries to acquire more.

In response to the rapidly rising prices of academic journals, research libraries have turned ways. They site licensing as a means to increase their buying power and secure greater access to journal tem to the visibility of Open Access journals by cataloguing them and promoting them to their users. These licensing agreements, usually negotiated by libraries as a group of searchers. They can also help publishers and editors launch open access journals at their consortial, have greatly enhanced access to scholarly publications in the last several years and provided the several years and provided the several years are several years. As well, libraries can support OA journals by setting aside funds to pay for provided some relief from the serials pricing crisis. Even the most well-endowed resemble and article processing fees. library cannot afford to provide access to all of the content requested by its faculty and student The situation is even more critical for smaller college and universities, and institution and Advocacy the developing world, which already have limited budgets.

Open Access offers a viable solution to the serials pricing crisis. Widespread open access will be community, is one of the most visible Open Access advocacy organizations and has been very ensure that libraries can provide access to all journal publications needed by their constituence in advocating for Open Access in the public policy realm. Its sister organisations, As well, libraries will be able to cancel the financial support they provide to journals (through institutional memberships and other methods) without the risk of losing access to essential publications.

The position of academic librarians in promoting Open Access

The major mission of academic libraries is supporting the universities teaching learning medium references research activities. However due to high cost of journals and books, libraries are struggling will implement their mission. Open Access has numerous impacts on academic libraries; economic technological, collection development and management, reference services, informance literacy, and peer evaluation. Open Access is a prerequisite to survive and thrive for academic libraries (Giarlo 2005). Ajit (2007) Cryer&Colline (2011) mentioned that academic libraries have taken it to be their responsibilities and have paved a path in the expansion of the 38 movement by promoting it in a variety of ways such as: including records for OA journal) at their public catalogues and e-journals lists, collaborating with their institutions to establish institutional repositories, participating in institutional initiatives to encourage faculties wi deposit their research outputs in the institution's repository, and becoming active OA journal publishers.

Support and Implementation of Open Access

Given the strong connection between Open Access and the mission of libraries, it is see surprising that libraries are involved in a wide range of Open Access-related activities. These activities fall into three broad areas;

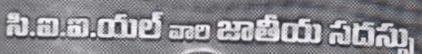
Repositories

Access repositories (or archives) are digital collections that make their contents freely are ever the Internet, Many Open Access repositories are hosted by higher education Journal price increases have far outpaced increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases have far outpaced increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases have far outpaced increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases have far outpaced increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases have far outpaced increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases have far outpaced increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases have far outpaced increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases have far outpaced increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases in library budgets and this has control on the price increases in library budgets and the price increases in libr sarch output of the members of a university's research community and support the and long-term preservation of the institution's intellectual output

continues to rise. According to the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAI), a at that lists and indexes Open Access journals, the number of Open Access journals grew

aries have and continue to be strong promoters of open access. SPARC, the Scholarly thing and Academic Resources Coalition, which was founded by the research library \$23C Europe and SPARC Japan work for Open Access in their own regions. Libraries also to a critical role in promoting open access on campus by initiating discussions about the mues surrounding scholarly communication and demonstrating that open access is a viable mucon to existing problems.

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नुभूति क्षिति हो। क्ष

ంతర్వాతీయ తెలుగు సాహిత్య సాంస్థతిక మాసపత్రిక భాషాధ్యాయన మాస పత్రిక

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మ్జ్ఞ్రీవాద కవిత్వంలో అణచివేశ పరిచర్రన

దాగ కె. ఈ క్వరమ్మ, అసిస్టెంట్[ప్రాఫెసర్, ది.ఆర్.దిఖ్య కళాశాల, గూడూరు. నెల్లూరు (జిల్లా) చరవాజీ.. 9705800817

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్రోజు మీద పురుహెథిక్వ సమాజం విథిస్తున్న అన్ని రకాల వివక్ష అణచివేతను నేటి స్టీవాద కవయిత్రులు బాగా ఆకళింపు చేసుకొంటున్నారు. అణచివేత రూపాలను గురించి ఎవరికీ భిన్నాభిస్రాయాలు లేపు. అందువల్ల ఒక్కొక్కు అణచివేత రూపాన్ని విడివిడిగా తీసుకొని దానిని కవయిత్రులు తమ కవిత్వంలో ఏ విధంగా చిశదీకరించారో ఈ వ్యాసం సూ(త(మాయంగా చర్చిస్తుంది.

పురుషాధిక్యసమాజం ;

కేవలం పురుషులు కావటం వల్లనే మరే కారణం లేకుందానే పురుషులు (స్ట్రీలు కంటే అధికులమని భావించడం, దాన్ని ఆదారంగా, సంస్బతిగా పాటించటం పురుషాథిక్య సమాజ లక్షణం.

వర్ణథర్మం, పాతిడ్రవక్యధర్మం పబిష్టమైన భారతీయ సమాజంలో స్ర్టీలు అంతరంగిక, బాహ్య అణ్ చివేతలకు గురవుతున్నారు. ఓల్గా ఒక కవితలో ఇప్పటి వరకు స్ర్టీగా తాను ఏ విథంగా దోపిడీకి గురైందో వివరిస్తోంది.

"అందమైన దోపిడికే – పవిత్రమైన దాస్యానికి బలైపోయిన నేను – భారత(స్త్రీని" (నీలిమేఘాలు, పుట–189)

ప్రవంచంలోని ఏ దేశంలోనైనా (స్ట్రీల జీవితం వృథామయమేనంటోంది ఈ కింది కవితలో పద్మ.

్ట్రీలము మేము స్ట్రీలము మేము – అణగారిన జాతి వారము

ఇంది ఇంటిలో దేశ దేశాల్లో - మా కథలన్నీ కన్నీరే. . . మా బతుకంతా కన్నీరే

(ఆమె నదిచినంత మేర, పుట–25) పుట్టుకపై విముఖత :

్ట్రీలు పుట్టక నుంచి వివక్షకు, చిన్న చూపుకు గురవుతూనే ఉన్నారు. లింగ నిర్మారణ లాంటి పరీక్షల ద్వారా ఆదపిల్లలు పిందరూపంలో ఉన్నప్పుడే వారికి జీవించే హక్కును లేకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. ఉగ్రవాదుల దాదుల్తో చనిపోయేవారి సంఖ్య కంటే

గర్భస్రావం ద్వారా చనిపోయే ఆదశిశువుల సంఖ్య అధికంగా ఉందవచ్చు.

"మీ అఖంద పరిశోధనలన్నీ కలెస్ – తుదకి అంగుళమంతైనా లేని నా. ఉనికి మీద

కత్తులతో కటార్లతో దాడి చెయ్యదానికి నంటే - మీ మరగుజ్వతనం ఏమిటో తెలుస్వోంది." (కొండేపూడి నిర్మల - విడిచ గాయాలు, ఉది.12)

ఇలాంటి బావాన్నే తెలియజేసే ఇంకొక కవిత.

"తను పుట్టటానికో తల్లి – తన పిల్లల్ని పుట్టించడానికో పెళ్ళాం తప్ప

మరో ఆడది భూమి మీద ఉంద్యురలేని – పరమ కిరాతకానికి మారణహూమానికి సాక్షులుగా నిలబడ్డ అవమానం మనది – బలహీసపడకు

తలను వాడి పాదాల ముందు – తనువు వాడి గుట్ఫెట్లోను ఎట్టెనిందుకు మనల్న పుట్టనే వద్దంటున్నారు." (జయమ్రభ – యతోథరా వగొపెందుకే, పుట. 42) నదవదిక పై అంక్షలు :

ఆదపిల్లలు పుట్టినప్పటి నుంచి సమాజం ఏర్పరచిన కట్టుబాట్ల మక్యనే పెరుగుతారు. వారి సహజ స్పందనలను ఇష్టా ఇష్టాలను అవకాశమే పుండదు. ఆదపిల్లలు పుట్టుకకు ముందు నుంచి పుట్టిన తరువాత ఎలా నిర్వచించబడతారో జయుప్రభ ఇలా విపరిస్తోంది.

"రకరకాలుగా నా పుట్టుకకి ముందే – నేను నిర్వచించబడ్గాను

జరాగే మ్యాలప్ ఏడికాలని స్క్రాపడాలని

గీసిన లక్ష్మణరేఖల మథ్యనే జన్మించాను– సమస్త కర్మఫలాలూ ముందే

నా అరచేతిగీతలై జీవితాన్ని నడిపిస్తాయి. (యశోథరా ఈ వగశెందుకే, పుట. 49)

රෘලිංසි ජබ්ඡණ් වී. ක්රිපමු ු ඉළු බ්ක්විභිිි්රිසි.

"కంటికి కనిపించవు కానీ – ఏనుగు గొలుసులంత బలమైన శృంఖలాలివి ఏ అద్భశ్యశక్తీ పగలగొట్టలేని గోడలివి" (నీలిమేఘాలు, పుట 110)

థాష : మ్రీల మీద జరిగే సాంస్పతిక అణచివేతలో ద్రాష ఎట్మువ (పై భాష్యత వహిస్తుంది.

నమాజంలో ఉన్న తిట్లలో తొంటైశాతం తిట్లు ఆదవాళ్ల మనత్సరీరాలను కించపరిచేవే.

్ట్రీల మనశ్వరీరాలకు గుర్తింపుగా వాదే పదజాలం, వారి హృదయాలను తూట్ల పొదున్నందని జయు(వభ కవిత్వకరిస్తూ...... అమ్ముదవుతున్న బానిసల శరీరాన్ని – తూలంతో పొడుస్తూ నగ్నంగా ప్రదర్శించటం కన్నా హీనం కదా మనల్ని గుర్తించిన పదజాలం"(వైతన్యకవిత, పుట 21) **ජ**ර්ජය :

ఆది నుండి మన ఫీమాజం ట్రిలను భోగ్య వస్తువులుగానే రూపూ హార్రొంది. వారి ఉదికిని వ్యక్తిక్వంలో కాకుండా శరీరంగోనే గుర్తిస్తుంది. (ప్రాచీన కాలం నుంచీ ఈ నాటి వరకు సాహిత్య ప్రరుషులను వీరులుగా, శౌర్య వంతులుగా అభివర్ణించి. స్ట్రీలను మాత్రం అంగాంగ వర్దనకే పరిమితం చేసింది. ఈ భావాల భ్రమలో పదిపోయిన స్ట్రీలు తమ జీవిత కాలమంఠా ఈ కృతిమమైన చట్రంలోనే ఒదిగా పోవటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. ఈ నాటి పెట్టబడి దారీ సంస్థ్యజిలో వ్యాపార సరుకుగా మారిపోయారు.

> "గ్రీ చర్వాయ పడు – శరీకమే అని ఫావించిన మీకు నా మనోభావాలు – నా అంతర్గత వేదనలు - అర్థం కావు"

(మందరపు హైమావరి – నీరిమేఘాలు, పుట183) మగవారి చూపులు స్ట్రీల అవయవాలపై విప్పలవిడిగా సంచరిన్నూ నేత్రానందాన్ని పొందుతుంటాయి. ఈ చర్య ఆడవాళ్లకు ఎంత కంపరం కలిగిస్తుందో జయప్రభ చాలా పదునుగా తెలియజేసింది.

> కనిపించినప్పుదల్లా – కంపరం పుబ్టేలా వంటి మీద – చూపులు చెదల్లా పాకుతూ పుంటాయి ఆ కక్కలో – లక్షవర్గాలున్నాయి

కానీ చూపులకి మాత్రం వర్గ విభేదాలు లేవు ఆ చాపుల్లో ఎప్పుదూ – ఒక్కటే సంకేతం వుంటుంది. చొంగకార్చే కుక్కలాంటి ఆకలుంటుంది" (వామనుడి మూడోపాదం -పుట.7)

వివాహం : మానవ జీవితంలో వివాహమనేది అత్యంత ముఖ్యమైన ఘట్టం. అది ఒక అద్భుతమైన మలుపు. అయితే (స్ట్రీ పురుషుల మథ్య అసమానత్వమున్న ఈనాటి సమాజంలో ఆ మలుస్తే స్ట్రీలకు అద్భుతంగా కనెపించటం లేదు. వివాహం పల్ల స్ట్రీల మీద అథికారాన్ని చలాయించటానికి పురుషులకి

హక్కులభించినట్లు అవుతోంది.

ఆదపిల్లలు పుట్టినప్పటి నుంచి వారిని వివాహానికి చంబంధించిన అలోచనల మత్యనే పెంచుతున్నారు. వార్తి వ్యక్తిత్వాన్ని వికసింపచేసుకోవటానికి, తమ పోషణను తాము చేనుకోవటానికి తగిన అవకాశాలను (పోత్సాహాన్సి కలిగించటం లేదు. పైగా వారి జీవిత పరమావధి వివాహం చేసుకోవటంగానే సృష్టిస్తోంది సమాజం, వివాహం అంటే తనకేం అర్ధమయిందో సావిత్రి ఇలా అడుగుతోంది. "పెక్బంబే పెద్ద శిక్ష అని - మొగుడంటే స్వేచ్చా భక్షకుదని మేం పాలిచ్చిపెంచిన జనంలో సగమే - మమ్మల్ని విభజించి పాలిస్తోందని." (సావిత్రి, పుట 17) పుట్టింట్లో ఎలాంది జీవితాన్ని గడిపినా, వివాహం జరిగ్రన తరువాత స్ట్రీలు మెట్టిందికి అనుగుణంగా తమ జీవితాన్ని, ఆలోచనల్ని, అఖిరుచుల్ని నూర్పుకోవార్సినిస్తోంది అంటుంది కొందేవూడి నిర్మట. "తల (కిందికి దించావో తలక్రిందులయ్యావో – ఆ ఇంటి కళాభీరుచి చాటేందుకు నువ్వాక కొత్త బొమ్మవి కావాల్సిందే" (బాథాశప్తనది, పుట. 12) అందమైన భ్రమలు కల్పించి మోనంతో (స్త్రీలను వివాహా ಜಿವಿಕಂಲ್ ಕೆ సమాజందించుతోందని, ఆమోసాన్ని గుర్తించమని అంటోంది ఈ టింది కవితలో జయ్మపథ "కపట వాగ్డానాలతో – నీ జీవితాన్ని బంధించి మోసంతో నిన్సౌక బానిసగా మార్చి -పెట్టి అనే ఊబిలోకి దిందినా క్షమిస్తాపు చేనికి"

-(యుద్దోన్నుఖంగా, పుట. 22)

ఇంట్ చాకిర్: ఒక కుటుంబం నివనీంచే ఇంటో కుటుంబసభ్యులందరి అవసరాలకోసం స్ట్రీ చేసే మ్రక్షిత్తలం లేని శ్రమను ఇంటి చాకిరి అంటారు. ఈ ఇంటిచాకిరి జీవితాంతం చేసినా పూర్తయ్యేది కాదు. పురుషులు మాత్రం దీనిని త్రమగా అంగీకరించటంలేదు. చాలా మందిలో ఆదవాళ్ళు ఇంట్లో సోమరిపోతులుగా ఉంటున్నారనే భావముంది. "తెల్లవారు జాము నుంచి రాత్రిదాక చాక్తిరైన తెచ్చిపెదితే తినటమేగ మీరు చేసేదంటారు"

-(మొక్కపాదీ సుమతి – రగిలే గొంతులు,పుట.11)

పెళ్ళి, వంట, కుటుంబం వీటి చుట్కునే ఆదపిల్లల బాల్యమంతా పరుచుకొని ఉంటుంది. అందుకే విమల ఆదపిల్లగా తన బాల్యాన్ని వివరిస్తుంది. "ఈ వంటిల్లోక వదలని మోహమై నా బాల్యాన్నంతా చుట్టేసుకుంది" -(అడవి ఉప్పొంగిన రాత్రి,పుట. 66) అలాగే ఓల్గా ఇలా అంటారు "అలుగృద్ధల పీతిబట్టల పరిచుకంలో పునీతమవుతున్నా జీవితం ఎందుకో ఎప్పుదూ కాటు వాసనే వేస్తుంది"

-(ఓల్లా - సిరిమేఘాలు, వుట. 86) పిల్లర్ని కనటం :

పునరుత్పత్తి శక్తి అయిన బ్రీలక్ తన రంజనం కేంద కుర్మార్ సహాజం కర్మించికా లేదు. పిలలి ఎంకముందిన రవాల్, ఎప్పుడు కనాల అనిపి ఫర్తె డిపింటు సఖ్యల మీద ఆథారపడి ఉంటుంది.

స్ట్రీని మాత్సమూర్తి అంటూ కీర్తించిన సమాజం ఆ సంస్కాన్నాన్ని అందను దున్నెవ్ అమర్గాతిగా రాపొందించుకోవటానికి ఆమెకీ ఎలాంట్ సదుపాయాలు కల్పించటంలెదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఎర్పాటు చెబన బ్రమాత కేంద్రాలు నరక కూపాలుగా దర్శనమిస్తున్నాయి. అక్కడ మాతృమూర్తుల పరిస్థితి ఎంతదారుణంగా ఉంటుందో కొందేపూడి నిర్మల ఇలా వివరిస్తోంది.

"ప్రపంచలోని నరకమో – సరకంలోని ప్రపంచమో మీమ్ — స్ట్రైస్ట్లి 126) "స్టర్లి ఏదాదీ కనలేక – అతుకు రోతపుడితే ఈ పురిటీలో

126) "ప్రతి ఎదాది కనలక – ట్రామికు రాతమైడత ఈ పురిటలో నన్సాభస్తే జాగుణ్ణనుకున్న క్షణాలెన్నో" (జయప్రభ – యశోథరా ఈవగ పెందుకే, పుట. 8)

ಕಾಗಿಕ್ಕ :

స్టీ, పురుష సంపర్గం ద్వారా స్ట్రీ పొందే ప్రణయానుభూతిని, భావప్రాష్టిన స్ట్రీ లైంగిరత అంటారు.

ఈ అనుభూతి స్ట్రీ, పురుపులిద్దరికీ సమానమే

మానసిక స్థితి "నిర్భంథ సుఖాన్వేషణా పరిష్యంగాన – నీ నుండి నుష్ప విడిపడి కూలిపోవదాన్ని ఎప్పరైనా విన్నారా" (విమల – అదవి ఉప్పింగినరాత్రి–పుట.9)

డ్రతినిత్యం ఒకరినొకరు దూపించుకుంటూ వృన్న భార్యాభక్తలు శారీరకంగా దగ్గరైనంత మాత్రాన అనుభూతులు పుట్టుకురావు. మనసంతా అసహ్యాన్ని నింపుకొని తప్పనిసరై ఆ చర్యలో పాల్గొంటారు (స్త్రీయి.

> "నన్ను తిట్టిననోరే – నా పెదాల మీద నన్ను కొట్టినచెయ్యే – నా భుణాల మీద

(జయుప్రభ – ఇక్కడ కురిసిన వర్వం ఎక్కడి మేఘానిది, పుట. 23)

వేశ్యావృత్తి :

ప్రతిరోజూ ఎక్కువ మందితో డబ్బుకోసం శారీరక సంబంథం పెట్టుకోవటం వేశ్యావృత్తి, సెక్స్ద్వూరా జీవనోపాధిని కల్పించుకోవటమే బ్రీలను వేశ్యలుగా మారుస్తోంది.

అయిష్టకతో విధిలేక వేశ్యాప్పత్తిలో కొనసాగుతున్న

ప్రా భావాలని ముద్ది నా ముద్దులో ముద్దిలో నిర్మాల ఇలా వెబుతోంది.

> ోవేల వేల వీర్యాల వర్నాల్ని కథ్యమంసుకునైనా నరిసున్నదాని

రంగులు బట్లు రకం ఉది ఇట్టాన్నారాన్న (నీలిమేమాలు, మోనోలాగ్ ష్టర్లు 154)

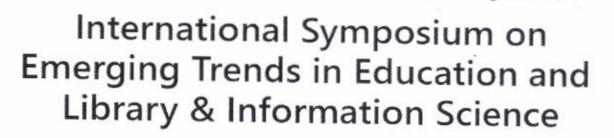
D. 18 1.00

మ్రవంచమంతటా అన్ని దేశాల సంస్కుతులలో (స్ట్రీలు అణబినేశకీ, పురుషోధిపత్యానికీ గురయ్యారు. ఈ విషయం నిరాకరించటానికి వీలులేని సత్యం.

సమాజం సాంఘికంగా స్ట్రీంగు వురుషుంకంటే రక్కుక స్థానంలో ఉంచింది. శారీరకంగా స్ట్రీలను సెక్స్ కి స్టరీకగా పరిగణించింది.

నేది స్టీవాద కవయ్యులు స్టీలుగా తాము వివక్షకు గురయ్య అంశాలనన్నిందిని డ్రార్స్స్వ్రాన్స్ట్లార్. సాంగ్బుతిక, అంగుత్తున్న అంశాలనన్నిందిని డ్రార్స్ట్లు సం స్ట్రార్స్ స్ట్రార్స్ స్ట్రార్స్ స్ట్రార్స్ అనేక ఉద్యమాలు వచ్చాయి. ఈ ఉద్యమాలు మహిళల పరాథీన స్ట్రితి మీద కొంత పరకు డ్రుథాం చూపాయి. అయితే స్ట్రీల పరిస్థితుల్లో మౌళికమైన మార్పుల్ని సాథంచాలంటే ఈ ఉద్యమాలు దాటి ముందుకుపోవాలి. స్ట్రీల హర్ముల్ని స్ట్రార్స్ మ్యాయంగా నారికుండవలసిన స్ట్రానాన్ని గుర్తించాలి. వాటి పరిష్యారం కోసం సింగా పరిశ్వంచాలి. సామాజిక, అర్థిక, రాజకీయ, సాంస్బుతిక లైంగిక కోణాల నుంచి బహుముఖంగా అథ్యయనం చెయ్యవలసి పుంటుంది.

్రీనాద కవయిత్రులలో చాలామంది పరిష్మారాల జోలికి వెళ్ళకుండా సమస్యల్ని మాత్రం ప్రతిభావంతంగా చిత్రించి చూపుతున్నారు.



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Re-Engineering Libraries to Align with Transitioning Educational & Technological Paradigm

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Dr. Wijeyadasa R Minister of Highe

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Impact of Emerging Trends and Technologies on Academic Librarianship

P.Anuradha¹

ABSTRACT

Libraries are so valuable that they attract voracious new competition with every technological advance. The Emerging trends and technologies in the late 1990s have completely changed ways of accessing, collecting, organizing and searching multi format information in library setting. In this modern information society the academic library has been an indispensable academic department in the promotion of excellence in teaching and learning in the networked academic learning environment. The Internet has become the primary platform for setting up various library and information sources and services. The advancement of emerging technologies provides libraries with innovative ways of initializing creative services in cyberspace.

Technology provides the chance for librarians to innovate, boost quality, measure success, and align services with the priorities of their organizations. With technology, librarians can reintroduce themselves as visible, valuable, and essential partners in achieving common goals. This is especially important in the context of today's tight funding climate and the never-ending struggle to advocate for and secure necessary funding and support for libraries. The results of ICT and the digital revolution call for developing new competencies and skills as well as a new set of proficiencies. New IT applications reduce the need for traditional manual processing in libraries, digital and electronic resources change library operations, processes, and workflows, including skills and competencies required for librarians and support staff. All these changes cause library organization and management changing.

Although not by any means a new issue, the emerging trends and technologies were in all its levels will continue to have an impact on the development of the academic library. Academic libraries will need to examine their own status with these emerging technologies. These technologies and trends impact on individual or institutional level will continue to shape the development of the academic library. New technology has provided great opportunities for delivery of services within consortia. More and more libraries must unite, which of course requires a change in the attitudes, practices and policies to get the maximum benefit. Libraries can build on existing strong consortia and partnership networks. Overall, emerging trends for academic libraries reflect the growing importance for collaboration.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Librarianship, Emerging Technologies, Communication Technologies, Professional Education, Digital libraries.

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INTRODUCTION

In this digital age, academic libraries are facing a variety of challenges such as ongoing budget cuts, application of new information technologies, changing internal and external environments, and changing demands of research and teaching. Today, academic libraries are no longer the only choice for students, faculty, staff and other clients to go to for information. Libraries are becoming a very important place for learning and discussion. Furthermore, they are redesigning themselves to create more learning space. Libraries are also using many innovative approaches to serve the changing needs of the users. Technology provides the chance for librarians to innovate, boost quality, measure success, and align services with the priorities of their organizations. With technology, librarians can reintroduce themselves as visible, valuable, and essential partners in achieving common goals. This is especially important in the context of today's tight funding climate and the never-ending struggle to advocate for and secure necessary funding and support for libraries. The results of ICT and the digital revolution call for developing new competencies and skills as well as a new set of proficiencies. It also seeks to analyse the role of professional bodies, especially in India, in preparing librarians to meet these challenges.

Therefore, this paper attempts to analyze the problems of the present technologies and gives an idea about emerging technologies that could alleviate the erstwhile problems. It is concluded that in order to meet the challenges emerging out of library services and in management, technological advancements has to be updated at regular times to compete the faster growing environment.

New IT applications reduce the need for traditional manual processing in libraries, digital and electronic resources change library operations, processes, and workflows, including skills and competencies required for librarians and support staff. All these changes cause library organization and management change. Libraries can build on existing strong consortia and partnership networks. The role of the academic librarian is changing and the librarians are upgrading their skills and expertise to stay abreast of the ever-changing library environment. In this profession nobody knows what the future holds but deliberation, discussion and sharing expertise and learning experience with academic librarians around the world will definitely help.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study was to extent the academic libraries expose a variety emerging technologies and trends to support the development of higher education and learning practices in India. The study was guided by the following objectives:

- To determine how the applications of emerging trends and technologies used in academic libraries to support education, research and learning practices.
- To determine the impact of emerging trends and technologies in academic libraries and librarians.
- To examine the changing nature of academic libraries in institutions of higher learning.
- To determine fundamental skills and competencies needed by information professionals in the modern environment.
- To understand how academic libraries are shaping themselves and preparing for the future in a digital system.

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- 3. Knowledge ma management to expected, but a through the effilibrarians to cou

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- Transition to "ju-
- Explore alternate scholarly literate
- Right-size print i library space. Go than more space
- Host experiment study rooms, and Research.
- Librarians help : new tools to neu

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 To provide an opportunity for the academic professionals across the world to share their experiences, ideas, research and knowledge for mutual benefit with fellow library professionals.

To provide a platform to address issues relating to the emerging technology and trends that are reshaping across libraries.

CHANGES AND CHALLENGES

This ICT evolution led to the emergence of three trends:

- Information workers turning into information creators: information workers, while
 collecting and analyzing data came across opportunities to deepen their knowledge and
 create information as a by-product of their everyday work.
- A focus on individual-oriented customized information: catering, as the term implies, to an individual's specific information needs rather than the general needs of users.
- 3. Knowledge management: the present librarian, on shifting from collection management to knowledge management, exploits not only collections held internally, as expected, but also designs and develops innovative process 596 services and products through the effective use of ICT. ICT today provides a challenge as well as an opportunity to librarians to cope up with the unstoppable paradigm shift.

The emerging trends and challenges triggered by technology have influenced a paradigm shift in the delivering of goods. These developments are principally digitization and related issues like metadata standards, copyright issues, preservation, networking, storage solutions, knowledge management, multimedia technology, automation & standardization, institutional repositories, consortia approach and cooperation/sharing, online journals and their management, communication skills including technical writing, e-publishing, webpage hosting, and the like. The latest arrival has been the use of Web 2.0. Thus the demand on librarians for continuous lifelong education and updating is tremendous. Similarly the demand on librarians' time, longer and lonely hours, is also tremendous.

The library's role as a repository for knowledge is changing as libraries manage both physical and digital collections.

- Manage investment in eBooks and third-party digital collections
- Transition to "just-in-time" acquisition models
- Explore alternative access models for scholarly literature
- Right-size print collections while repurposing library space. Good space is more important than more space.
- Host experimental classrooms, collaborative study rooms, and sophisticated technology Research.
- Librarians help students and faculty master new tools to manipulate information.

- Improving digital literacy
- Competing with other sources of information
- Hiring, training and retaining staff who have the right skills, such as in data mining and
- Keeping up with the pace of technological change is forcing libraries to think big
- Information filtering using new tools for sorting, analyzing, and prioritizing Tech Developments
- Library maker spaces for students and faculty to create, thinker, and collaborate services to develop their own online resources

much more, Newer

- Develop new coles for library staff in teaching and research support
- Understand the implications of digital technology for information services learning.
- The library has become the central meeting place on many campuses, increasingly
- playing the role traditionally filled by the student center.
- Create flexible informal study and meeting spaces
- · Deliver mobile content
- · Record scholarly research
- Manage research data
- Provide open access to funded research
- Rethink library space design New Media Consortium Challenges
- Integrating research libraries into curriculum

- Info graphics creation to create compelling messages
- Web development and the Semantic web to relate pieces of information online
- Location-based services to discover and interact with content, such as indoor mapping
- New directions with the Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education;
- Critical information literacy and fluency
- Emerging staff skillsets positions.
- Familiarity with technology and technical support, focus on the user experience,
- support for virtual services, digital humanities, and knowledge management.
- Emerging technologies, data analysis and visualization, and geographic information systems
- Open Educational Resources (OER).

By the impact of emerging trends the New Media Consortium the important developments in technology will be most important to academic and research libraries worldwide within the next five years.

- Consumer Technologies: drones, real-time communication tools, robotics, wearable technology
- Digital Strategies: location intelligence, makerspaces, preservation & conservation technologies
- Internet Technologies: bibliometrics and citation technologies, block chain, digital scholarship, Internet of Things, syndication tools
- Learning Technologies: adaptive learning technologies, micro learning technologies, mobile learning, virtual and remote laboratories
- Social Media Technologies: crowdsourcing: online identity: social networks, virtual worlds
- Visualization Technologies: 3D printing, gis/mapping, information visualization, mixed reality, virtual reality
- Enabling Technologies: affective computing, artificial intelligence, big data, electro vibration, flexible displays, mesh networks, mobile broadband, natural user interfaces, near field communication, next- generation batteries, open hardware, speech-to- speech translation, virtual assistants, wireless power.
- New employees or redefined positions
- Consortia, shared infrastructure, and other types of cross-institutional collaboration •
- Digital preservation

IMPACT OF EMERGING TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGIES ON ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP

The emerging technology applications like automation, the web, the internet, institutional repositories, etc., are old stories. Hence we do not intend to go into these. The scene has advanced

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IBRARIANSHIP

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Proceedings of International Symposium on Emerging Trends in Education and Library & Information Science (LibSym 2018)

much more. Newer trends have set in. We shall discuss below emerging newer trends and their implications for academic librarianship.

- 1. The end of digital information as an additional format and its emergence as the only format is very significant. We are entering a decade where publishers start talking in terms of online journals only, online books only, and online music only. The later efforts of Google and Microsoft towards the massive digitization of books heralded this shift, ably helped by the fast development of high-lensity storage facilities and communication. To web access to information held on the sites of the producer of information. The library is, in short, emerging as a guide and a facilitator.
- Ownership versus holding. Though libraries do own information (digital) that they purchase, they no longer store it. Nowadays downloading content or receiving it in the form of discs for preservation no longer exists.
- J. Prominence of open content. The open content movement started a decade ago and is expected to enter the main stream. For example, besides saving on education costs and providing access to unreachable regions, these points to the changing choices of people in terms of when, what and how to learn. The academic librarian should be recognizing this new trend and promoting open learning.
- 4. Emergence of informal learning. As in the case of other social sectors like banking or railway booking, which facilitate operations by patrons from anywhere, at any time, the new expectation about learning is that one should be able to study wherever and whenever one wants to. People want faster access to information in the context of increasing demands on their time by their home life, the workplace, and their social networks. Hence there is an emerging demand for informal learning, and the academic library needs to take note of it.
- 5. Sense-making. Another issue connected with internet resources is the challenge offered by the abundance of resources available through the internet and sense-making and credentialing. Here educators as well as academic librarians are placed on an equal footing in guiding users.
- 6. Cloud-based technology. Yet another notion the librarian should take into account is the growing model of browser-based software that is device-independent. This cost saving system (while some challenges still remain), facilitated by cloud-based technology, is here to stay. The significance of this development to the academic librarian is a total shift to computers and the internet by everyone in the user community.
- 7. Emerging predominance of e-books. E-books have been around for some time, and it was believed that they would have a limited impact, that they would not replace print books at any cost. Aided by convenient electronic reading devices, which are easy to store and carry in hundreds, they promise to reduce costs and be more environmentally friendly.
- 8. Strong surfacing of resource sharing: A result of the emergence of the digital environment and connectivity, the consortia movement has provided a happy situation for all involved i.e. libraries, users (vast number of resources at the click of the mouse, accessible beyond the constraints of time and space), and publishers increased visibility, and relatively inexpensive operation. An academic librarian should be proficient in the intricacies of the operations of various consortia in order to crop the best advantage.
- 9. Application of Web 2.0 and 3.0: Web 2.0, also known as Library 2.0, is the user-centered web, where blogs, wikis, social networks, multimedia applications and dynamic programming scripts are being used for collection, contribution and collaboration on the web. The underlying principle is "share the resources collectively". The application of Web 2.0 in libraries has taken libraries into

Kandiri, M. (2012).

a new generation. However, this technology should aid academic librarians in answering queries faster and accurately.

- 10. Virtual reference. Virtual reference is a situation where users communicate with reference librarians electronically, often in real time, over computers and the internet without being physically present. However, this is another instance of doing one's daily business in a better way, but a very different way.
- 11. New form of scholarly collaboration. This new form of authoring / publishing / researching recognizes reader ratings, the inclusion of influential blogs, tagging, incoming links, and re-tweeting. These forms of scholarly collaboration (like giving links to blogs in research papers) are being considered for incorporation by important science publishers today.
- 12. Growing importance of mobile technology and simple augmented reality. Mobile learning implies participating in learning activities anywhere, at any time. Mobile technology offers vast potential as it allows instruction not only in the classroom but also extra-mural, in all types of pedagogy like face-to-face, online and blended. Today it is becoming portable on laptops and smart phones, and hence is becoming cheap. It is getting widespread use in campuses. It is going to replace the great videos of yesterday and the way they were made.

CONCLUSION

Modern educational environment implies that academic institutions need to provide adequate information infrastructure to support access to education, learning, information and knowledge resources through digital technologies, internet of things applications, digital repositories, mobile computer devices and social media technologies (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube). Digital environment provides e-learning, e-research, e-information and electronic repositories and therefore must be enhanced through modern technological resources and facilities such as social cloud computing and internet connections.

Mobile computer applications and social media technology are growing rapidly among the millennium and new generation of youths or digital natives. Academic institutions and information organizations must pay attention to the growth and relevance of digital platforms that have been used successfully in branding business organizations as well as political and social mobilization activities. Usage of these systems and solutions has expanded educational, information and knowledge opportunities beyond traditional borders of organizations.

Digital environment and internet of things economy are part of the larger teaching, learning and knowledge sharing ecosystem in higher education institutions and information management organizations. Digital technologies is expanding the boundaries and creating new roles and directions for business practices in higher education and information organization.

Academic institutions and information management organizations need to provide adequate financial resources for the development and growth of digital gadgets and repositories, internet resources and mobile computer applications.

Education and knowledge environments in academic institutions have immensely changed and organizations must provide innovative digital technologies to reduce the digital divide and increase learning opportunities to the millennium and new generation of students.

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Electronic Resource Management
The Modern Scenario

Sanjay Kumar Karn Basanta Kumar Das 2018-19



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Editorial

The Modern society is wirnessing the significant changes due to the latest Library & Information Technology. There is a major shift from print media to electronic media in current libraries and information centres. E-resources have become if e important component of any library resources. So there is a great requirement to manage these collections in order to fulfil! the users' information needs in an effective and efficient way. This is the reason behind the editing of this title namely "E-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: THE MODERN SCENARIO".

The call for chapters for the present title has been well-received by the Library & Information Science community across India. Sixteen(16) research chapters were accepted for publication in this book which were edited with great effort as far as possible. The Contributors are fully responsible for the contents of their chapters. The subject area presented in these contributions are focused to electronic resource management in current age.

Endless thanks are due to all the contributors for their remarkable efforts for their works. Sincere thanks go to the publisher for the great publication works of the book.

We honestly hope that this book will act as important tool in Library & Information Science in general and in

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1

Electronic Resource Management in Academic Libraries in Changing Environment: An Overview

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ABSTRACT

The emergency and growth of information technology has fundamentally changed collection development practices in libraries. Academic libraries are tagging along this fast change by bringing more resources for developing and administering electronic resources. The purpose of this study was to examine electronic resources and its application in collection development and management practices in academic libraries. Electronic resources acquired in the library were user-friendly, easy to navigate and provide current information. The growing interest shown in recent years on issues related to e-information, e-resources, e-books, e-documents, e-learning, e-archives as well as ebanking is overwhelming. The development of the ICTs is having a strong influence on all fields of human endeavor including the Library and Information Science field (LIS). E-resources are the resources that are in electronic format or those that have been digitized which are accessed electronically as opposed to the traditional library resources. The paper justify why e-resources must be part of academic library collections if they are to provide a dynamic information services in this information age. Also selection and collection development policy related to e-resources services in academic libraries have been discussed.

Keywords:E-resources, Management of E-resources, collection development

1. Introduction

The concept of Electronic resources are regarded as the mines of information that are explored through modern ICT devices, refined and redesigned and more often stored in the cyber space in the most concrete and compact form and can be accessed simultaneously from infinite points by a great number of audience. The phrase "electronic resources", has broadly been defined as, information accessed by a computer, may be useful as bibliographic guides to potential sources but, as of yet, they infrequently appear as cited references in their own right (Graham, 2003, pp. 18-24). Moreover, e-resources refer to that kind of documents in digital formats which are made available to library users through a computer based information retrieval system.

In the changing scenario, libraries and librarians will have to play a crucial role in handling conventional and electronic resources. Thus the era of electronic publishing has begun affecting producers, distributors, library and Information centres and user community. The ultimate goal of electronic publishing is to provide fast & easy access to the information contained in the objective publications with simple, powerful search and retrieval capabilities. Thus, electronic resources can be used effectively in the context of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan Fourth Law of Library Science "Save the time of user" for many purposes. In the present era, information and communication technology is growing in such way that it is not possible for traditional library system to provide information at a speed comparable to e-resources. Thus, today's libraries have not just remained as the traditional libraries, rather they have developed into an Information Centres which are collecting, organizing electronic learning resources/ digital objects to provide access to the end users.

2 Definition and Concept of Electronic Resources

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which require to mouter access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text bases, electronic journals, mage collections, other multimedia products and numerical, a graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on CD ROM, on tape, via internet and so on. Over the Dast few years, a numbers of techniques and related standards have been developed which allow documents to be created and astributed in electronic form. Hence to cope with the present settlation, librarians are shifting towards new media, namely electronic resources for their collection developments that the documents of users are better fulfilled. The e-resources on magnetic and optical media have a vast impact on the collections of University libraries. These are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, savings in storage and maintenance etc. and sometimes the electronic form is the only alternative.

E-resources (electronic resource) is that, "Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form Electrical signal usually, but not necessary on a computer.

3. Need for E-Resources in Academic Libraries

The need for e-resources in academic libraries has become nevitable. Therefore, the need for the academic libraries to provide a collection of e-resources to their clients cannot be overemphasized. Singh and Sharma (2002) have highlighted some of the major reasons why electronic resources are needed as follows:

- Changing trends in publishing which resulted in production of articles, peer review, camera copy that led to merging online cost with print.
- Changing habits of writers. Nowadays writers write and publish more on the web thanin printed format.
- 3. Changing habit of readers: Due to sophistication of the new information needs of thereaders, the readers now feel more convenient to access the scholarly information attheir desktop.
- 4. Changing pattern of serving the library users: In recent times, libraries are using information and Communication Technologies such as Bar codes, ERL technology, e-journals, CD-ROMs in providing services to their users.
- Globalization: globalization has entirely changed the concept of library and its relatedactivities which requires the academic libraries to change accordingly so as to meet upwith the benefits of globalization.

In addition, Kumar (2009) has noted that the paradigm shift from domain of books intofour walls, to information pathways of high quality information in a variety of media and information sources has made it necessary for e-resources.

4. Impact of e-resources in academic libraries

Information technology is suggested in the context of Fourth Law of Library Science – "save the time of the Reader / Staff" in which S R Ranganathan recognized an objective relating to the internal efficiency of the library.

The rapid growths of information and communication technologies have given rise to the evolution of several new jargons like paperless society, electronic resources, portal 7 gateways and global digital library. In the day context, all types of libraries viz:

resources to their library users rather they provide printed, electronic as well as other Internet resources like e-books and databases for familing the day to day academic and research requirements of the library users.



The challenge, the present society faces in the 21° century is keeping pace with the rapid developments in the information and communication technology, one need to continuously upgrade their knowledge and skills. It is understood that we live in an information rich society where the amount of information and knowledge in the present world is increasing at a tremendous pace. Information literacy is the ability to evaluate information across the range information needed, locate, synthesize and using the information effectively, using technology, communication networks and electronic resources. Information literacy includes the full range of experience, and the user needs to enable the use of information literacy.

People who are not fond of reading will agree with the fact that a library is the most peaceful place on the earth. Library is like corpora of knowledge. One could find books in a library in almost all topics, like history, geography, or even science e-fiction. Libraries are considered as the shrine where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved. A library is like the whole world encompassed in one room. Without a library an institution will not be complete. It is very essential to the education and any problem, any query unanswered one can find it in one of the books stored in the library. Libraries are an integral part of the education system and one is incomplete without the other. A well- stocked library is an asset to any institution.

A library is a place where not only books but also magazines, journals and newspapers are well — stocked for the benefit of the readers. Besides this one can also get the entire charts, Encyclopedia, government gazette, etc. A reader can either read in the library or borrow the book / journal of his choice and take it to home. The library is a popular place in the academic curriculum. With the growing popularity of internet, the retrieval of information becomes faster. In view of the above facts, it is apparent that a library is a very important place in the society.

Libraries are the repositories of knowledge form of an integral part of education. The primary objective of the library is to organize and provide access to information. This objective will never change but the format and methods that are used will change dramatically, providing new opportunities and challenges. Libraries have witnessed a great metamorphosis in recent years. Print medium is increasingly giving way to the electronic form of materials. Library is an extremely important entity in an ever- changing society and it must be responsive to the needs of society. Information Technology (IT) has changed the complexion of today's libraries. Libraries have evolved to become information provider rather than mere document providers. The shift from the traditional libraries to the digital is not merely a technological evolution, but requires a change in the paradigm by which the users access and interact with information. This move from traditional to electronic library also alters the fundamental role of library.

5 Types of E-resources

"-e e-resources are basically divided in two major types are:



5.1. Online e-resources, which may include:

- · E-journal (Full text & bibliographic)
- E-books
- Online databases
- On –line Bibliographical Databases
- Reference databases (biographies, dictionaries, directories, encyclopedias, etc.)
- × E-Zines
- × E-Newspapers
- Electronic Theses and Dissertations(ETD)
- Web sites
- × Web resources
- × E-learning course wares/open course wares

5.2. Off-line electronic resources may include:

× CD ROM (Audio&Video)

- × Diskettes
- Offline e-books, e-dictionaries, encyclopedia
- Other portable computer databases.

6. Benefits of electronic resources

The reasons for actually embarking on the purchasing of electronic resources are generally accepted because of the ease of usability, readability, affordability and accessibility. The following are the benefits of e-resources over the print media:

- × Electronic resources provide easy access to information:
- Electronic resources make information available 24 hours a day/7days a week.
- × Students can work from any location. They no longer need to go to the library during library hours to do their work.
- × Electronic resources save time in looking up information and retrieving information.
- All of the information is available in one place.
- They provide a diversity of resources.
- They give students access to information they wouldn't otherwise have, or that they might not have been able to find on their own.
- Electronic resources provide a good overview of what is available on any particular topic.
- The e-resources can contain a vase amount of information. but more importantly the material can consist of mixed media i.e. images, video, audio animation which could not be replaced in print.

Limitations of e-resources

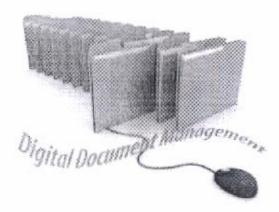
- The fact that, e-resources require special devices or personal computers can be looked as a disadvantage. Many eresources are typically produces to be compatible for certain software which in turn may be not easily available. Since cresources are dependent on other equipment's, certain hardware or software failure may affect it. Unless the hardware, Internet connection or battery power that is required by an e-resource reader is readily available, then as electronic document is useless. In addition, e-resources depending on hardware and software and are more easily damaged than a printed book.
- Reading from a computer lacks the familiarity and comfort of reading from a book. A paper book can be opened and flipped; through, while an electronic text is more difficult to navigate.
- E- Resources have unreliable life span. Paper has a much longer life span than most digital forms of storage. Because of the rapid development of new computer systems it is difficult to judge whether the software or hardware will become outdated.
- Electronic resources present the user with vast amounts of information
- It is easy to get distracted or lost on a tangent. It is easy to be undisciplined about Internet usage. It is easy to get distracted by all the links and irrelevant information. End up spending a long time off on tangents.
- × It is hard to determine when to quit searching for information in order to start writing. "It provides a lot of

stuff, without getting to the writing part.

- The concern of the Internet connection going down. They so heavily rely on the Internet, that when they lose their connection, they feel at a loss.
- × The need to sort through the information to find out which are legitimate sources.

8. Electronic resources Management (Digital Collection)

This may be applicable both in the case of digital libraries and digital archives as well as libraries interested in optimally managing their digital collection before rendering useful services from such collection. Some of the purposes of digital libraries that are of direct concern to document management are:



- × Collect, store and organize information and knowledge in digital form.
- Promote economic and efficient delivery of information.

8.1. Options in library:

time for procrastination. To keep looking and looking for 50 the activities in the library concerned with managing E resources may include:

- CD-ROM Networking: Networking CD-ROMs with iukebox/Cd tower or high capacity hard disk mirroring to serve bibliographic or full text databases, electronic supplements with printed books, CDs cut in house out of publications/ reports of internal activity.
- Web access of journals: Current journals could be made accessible from the publisher's Web sites either through login and passwords or by specific IP addresses of the institution. with/ out paying extra fee on subscriptions. There are also options to join consortia based electronic access of primary resources through MHRD's INDEST consortium, UGC Info-net Project, etc. Seeing the rapidity by which library automation and CD-ROM technology percolated in the country, there may be many more consortia.
- Virtual libraries: Links to free web resources on focus area of the information.
- x E-Books: Free books in electronic form, mostly found in PDF format.

8.2. Steps in Electronic Resources Management

The basic functions in Electronic Resources Management are:

- Identification and collection of contents to be digitized.
- Classification and digitization of these contents.
- Designing search engines to selectively search and access the contents.
- Publishing contents digitally for end-user access.

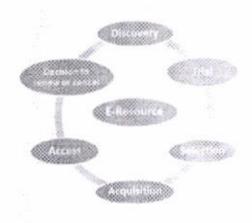


8.3. Each of these functions involves certain subtasks like:

- × Transforming printed information into digital form.
- × Storage, retrieval and handling of "easy-to-use" electronic information.
- Converting data from divers media or formats into digital format.
- Classification techniques for improving retrieval efficiency.
- Managing devices for large massive storage, with multilevel hierarchical storage structures, supporting differing speed storage devices and varied capacity processors.
- Editing and formatting of contents in different formats such as, HTML, XML, PDF, IPEG, MPEG, etc.
- Browsing and querying facilities for content based retrieval.
- Security of delivered contents by different cryptographic/ encryption methods and appropriate firewall mechanisms and access methods through password / IP authentication of clients.

9. Life cycle of E-resources

Librarians say that the lives of e-resources are as complicated and challenging as those of human beings: e-resources are born, and at times they also die or are reincarnated under a different marne or in a different shape; they form families, and the families may unite with other families, quarrel, or split up; treaties between far Des are signed and can be later discarded; and so on. Keeping ist mind that change is always a possibility, we will now look at the life and of an e-resource. The typical life cycle of an e-resource that is regulable for a fee would include the following stages:



Life Cycle of e-resource

1. Discovery: The awareness of a new e-resource originates from a faculty member's request, a recommendation from a subject Ebrarian, an advertisement, a message in a forum, or any other source. The librarian then locates information about the e-resources information that might include, for example, the bibliographical details of an e-journal, the coverage period available, the packages that include the e-journal, and the interface or interfaces though which such packages are offered.

- resource before deciding whether to purchase a license for it. A meritation accumulated in the management system, such as the trial enables the librarian to offer the e-resource to some or all across usage of the resource while it was available, the reliability of users - who may include patrons and librarians alike - and then the meerface, and the responsiveness of the provide. Whatever the hased a decision on their feedback. During the trial process, the decision - renewal or cancellation - the system librarian activates the e-resource in the desired areas of the library meets to support it. Furthermore, even after a subscription has environment, notifies the relevant audience, and obtains feedback. Cancelled, the library might have perpetual access or archiving Librarians pay considerable attention to specific issues when testing to the data, another area that librarians must deal with on an e-resource.
- whether to acquire the e-resource. A decision not to purchase the Many e-resources today are purchased through consortia, which e-resource results in its deactivation in the library environment (if weig considerable purchasing power. it were activated previously as part of the trial process).

4. Acquisition:

If the librarian decides to go forward and subscribe to the resource. he or she carries out an acquisition process that somewhat resembles the for the selectors when a collection development policy is in the process for print resources; however, an additional level of detail place. Such a policy provides a framework for decision-making is required, such as information about the license and the availability and is a necessary planning tool, the use of which leads to consistent, of the resource to various populations of users. Also, when a library informed decisions. It is a blueprint for the selectors and helps is acquiring e-journals as part of a package from an e-men to ensure uniformity in procedures and appropriate balance taxoutec aggregator, such as EBSCO, the librarian needs to know = the library collection. As more and more e-resources are acquired, which journals are covered by the package and for what period of swise to integrate these products into the library's overall policy. time; ideally, the librarian would have the opinion to pay one lamp The three main purposes of a collection development policy include sum of the entire package or to pay separately for each title.

5. Access:

Once a library has acquired an e-resource, the librarians want to maintain balance in the collection for its users. It also serves as ensure that it is well used. First, they need to make certain that a training document for new collection development librarians. users can access it easily.

typically valid for a defined time period. When the period ends,

2. Trial: In many cases, a librarian will want to try out an e-the decision at the selection phase, this decision is based on the an outgoing basis.

3. Selection: Once the trial is over. The librarian decides The description provided here is a simplified version of real

Selection of Electronic Resources Collection Development Phincy

Selecting and adding e-resources for the collection becomes Imforming, directing, and protecting (Gregory & Hanson, 2006). The purpose of informing is to serve as a communications vehicle for the library's staff, administrators, and various constituencies. Access, of course, is a major issue when dealing with e-resources. The purpose of directing is to serve as a guideline for the selectors The purpose of protecting is to serve as a means of justifying the 6. Decision to renew or cancel: An e-resource subscription is selection to the users. The policy serves as a supporting document forthe library against challenges to its procedures and resources To maintain currency, the policy should be reviewed and revised periodically. There are various components to be considered in developing a collection development policy:

- 1. It should articulate the institutional mission of the library Selection of Unlimited Open Access E-Resources the purpose of the policy, and the audience for whom it is developed.
- academic programs, off campus users, and their needs.
- 3. It should provide criteria and guidelines for the selectors.
- 4. It should identify selection tools appropriate for the library
- 5. It should address access versus ownership issues as to whether electronic access is sufficientto meet the user's needs or whether the library should add print subscriptions.
- 6. It should include guidelines for weeding, cancellation retention, preservation and replacement of resources.
- 7. It should include cooperative collection development issue such as the role of consortia.
- 8. It should include general guidelines for licensing requirement for e-resources such as the number of authorized users at time, remote access availability, and whether it allows for variou library services such as interlibrary loans and digital reserves.
- recommendations or decisions are made, that is whether selections are made by committee or by individuals.
- 10. It should include expectations from providers with regard to training, technical support, compatibility with existing Sete Functionality platform, and so forth.

Examples of electronic collection development policies can be frunc at: http://www.ala.org/ala/rusa/rusaourassoc/ TESASCOTIONS/codes/codessection/codescomm/colldevpolicies/ electronic collection policies/electronic policies. htm.

In the age of Open Access Movement, many open access free web resources are available which are of significance 2. It should describe the community served, including users teaching –learning and research of the institute/university/ regardination. These resources should be identified and cataloged. Bulkwing selection criteria should be applied and links to free ments as should be provided in the Libraries web links /network/

- Site is recognized and steadfast with infrequent/less down
- · Site is accessible freely with browser/software and compatible with existing network environment/system;
- Site is appraised and updated periodically with dates of update displayed;
- E-resource should be provided or created by an authority or a reputed or reliable source on subject; Website is favorably reviewed by an apparent source; and
- Website is well conscious with visual appeal and easy navigation i.e. site index or search engine.

9. It should cover the process by which selection 12. Library of Congress Collections Policy Statement Guidelines

Consider the following lists of best practices when making the decision to recommend or select electronic resources.

The site should not require user registration.

- If it does require registration, an appropriate privacy notice should be provided.
- × The site should not require users to agree to any additional terms and conditions.
- The site should use IP authentication and not impost simultaneous user limits.
- The site should have an intuitive interface and mee are acquisition and retention. accessibility standards.
- The site should have advanced search properties and allow users to save or export their results.

Content

- Overlap with existing subscriptions should be minimal of nonexistent. (This will generally apply to aggregated seria databases.)
- The content must present a platform of robust coverage of apparent research value.
- The content should be as current and complete as any prin version of the same material
- The content should have undergone appropriate scruting before publication.
- Metadata should be robust and easy to use.

Service

- × The site should be accessible across a wide variety of platforms and browsers (conform to current technical standards).
- (third-party) components.

- The vendor/supplier should provide a baseline of technical support.
- The vendor/supplier should have an archive policy and offer the option for post-cancellation access.
- The vendor/supplier should provide usage statistics.

Additionally, certain types of materials are considered high priority

These include:

- Electronic resources for which no other versions exist
- Electronic versions of print resources no longer collected by the
- Electronic equivalents with added value
- Unique electronic resources
- Computer programs. The Library will select a representative sample of software for its permanent collection to document the history and development of computing technology. In addition, the Library will obtain copies and permissions to archive software needed to utilize remote and direct resources.

13. Conclusion

Libraries are the storehouse of knowledge as they maintain the book and other knowledge resource available - mostly in printed form. However, with the advent of digital technology and Internet connectivity, the library scenario is changing fast. Digital technology, Internet connectivity and physical content can be dovetailed resulting in Digital Library. Data available in physical × Use of the site should not require installation of additionation has been preserved digitally in Digital Library. Digital

Libraries have the ability to enhance access to information and knowledge. They also Bridge barriers of time and space.

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libraries need to purchase and maintain significant e-resources the collection. Due to high costs and the multidisciplinary subject and to possessing subject-matter knowledge, librarians are coverage of e-resources, the final decision has become a team resource in the organization of resources so that users can have decision rather than an individual decision in many libraries. Such and easy access. Now, they also are required to possess a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments such a team consists of members from various departments and team consists of members from various departments and team consists of collection development, acquisitions, cataloging, technology, and acquisitions/ER librarians require legal and technological public services. Bringing together differing expertise can be a ven servicedge and business negotiations skills. It is very important effective method for selection of e-resources. Such an approach to keep up-to-date on various changes and helps selectors to be open-minded and flexible and leads to wis the experients taking place in the areas of collection development collection decisions. The creation of such teams helps in bringing and acquisitions. They should keep themselves current by reading together diverse skills needed to acquire a particular resource for event journals, searching the Internet, and attending meetings the collection, but sometimes leads to delays in the decision process are conferences as well as subscribing to related discussion lists. Moreover, due to the rising cost of e-resources and shrinking budgets, the multilibrary consortia model will expand in the future resision right from automating the library services to Collection Due to the complexity of tracking e-resources efficiently, libraries e-resources e-res are at a crossroads in finding a complete system for electronic emmission in its qualitative and quantitative guidelines for resources management. The Digital Library Federation (DLF) hat a control Development states that "All libraries must maintain a defined requirements and suggests solutions for e-resource rounded core collection, including reference material to satisfy management. Various library system vendors have developed at regular needs of its user community. These may be automated electronic resources management (ERM) system for supplemented through networks, e-resources, etc., to achieve better managing these resources in an efficient way. The ERM system and quantitative standards," and "In the case of the helps to track the workflow from selection to acquisitions, license and other national level libraries, the collections management to renewal and cancellation of the resource. This would be as comprehensive as possible." results in more systematic follow-up, and finally makes the overall management straightforward from resource selection to use support. Moreover, many institutions have hired electronic provides increasingly valuable and effective services resources coordinator/librarians to oversee the electronic resource users. Understanding today's user's need of information sources process and communicate with content providers about products no doubt a challenge and it poses a more challenge for and options.

In a nutshell, the revolution of e-resources has drastically banged the entire process of selection and acquisition of materials With the increase in growth and demand for e-resources and has added various challenges for librarians. Fhave virtually transformed librarians into "cybrarians."

Information technology has left an incredible impact in our

The advent of ICT has been a boon because it offers an beterogeneous users. There are plethora of information sourcesa user's can use but the bottom line is that how Library and

Information center can make themselves "User Technocrad" 2 Information Source". It is pertinent to mention that E-resource are being provided by many Library and Information Centers acro-India, but the offering of E-resources by the Academic Librarie itself provides a distinct benchmark as it the epitome of Traditional cum-Digital Library.

Libraries must regularly work towards creating policies documenting their workflow, and planning in all areas of electronic resource management. Attending a workshop can upstart the process. Writing some outlines on the plane home, while everything is still fresh in the mind, can start wonders at libraries. Managini electronic resources need not be the daunting, chaotic state that s many libraries described in their survey responses. As librarian we have an affinity to structure and order that is clearly evident if our print resources workflow. What we have to remember is that this order did not just happen—our predecessors created that order We as electronic resources librarians can also create that order an efficiency for the electronic resources et a we now enjoy. We sim have to address one issue at time, one policy at a time, one work task at a time, and chip away at the chaos we perceive and order, then at least a clear path, with documented decisions policies will develop out of this process and lead to better electronic resources management. Just remember to keep communication with all interested and biased parties along each step. It will be only way to discern our best practices as a profession in this area of librarianship.

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Electronic Selective Dissemination of Information Services In Digital Era

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ABSTRACT

Due to the ever-changing information world, different approaches here tools emerge all the time. It is necessary to be selective, both tions staff themselves and for helping users. To help users cope mation overload, Selective dissemination of Information sill increasingly become an important tool in wide area between systems. In an SDI service, users past their long term called profiles, at some SDI servers and continuously receive Exceed documents. To scale up with the volume of information but the size of user population, we need distributed SDI service with atargeted group or individual we and its main purpose is to assist users by rendering information that gives up-to-date and current literature in their subject of as well as helping users to overcome the information overload results from information explosion emanating from books, m-is. newspapers, seminars and workshop papers, theses and Energizion and electronic sources from the internet and World Wide WWW). This service is for everyone interested in scholarship mi research in a particular literature provided the user is registered