



INTERNET AND LIBRARY

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ABSTRACT:

Internet is a network of Computer spread across the world. Internet population of the world is projected to swell over 200 million users by the end of 2005. Computers and Frustration of academic and research institutions with overloaded commercial Internet backbone led to the emergence of Internet2. This paper Highlight that Impact of internet on Library Services , collection Development, sharing of information resources Delivery of information, information marketing, challenges of internet-based resources, storage and preservation ,user education.

Keywords: Internet ,Internet and Library, Digital library.

INTRODUCTION:

India has been a late starter in the use of Internet Technology. Education and research Network, jointly sponsored by UNDP and Department of Electronics ,Govt .of India in 1988, became the first country-wide Internet Service Provider(ISP) academic and research institutes and Govt. offices. internet continued to grow to 65000 networks, 32 million computers and 100 million users spread over 140 countries in 1998.

Impact on Library Services: During the last one decade or so, IT application has transformed the universe of libraries from isolated islands of information to a web of global community. Internet technology is playing a leading role in this moulding process. It has adorned the librarians and information scientists with the potential tools for instantaneous delivery of exhaustive, accurate and nascent information to the end users, leading to realization of dream of laws of library sciences. Internet has cast its spell on almost all the library and information activities.





Collection Development: Until recently, print-on-paper, and to title extent microfilms were dominating the information publishing scenario. So the libraries will continue to acquire information in this century. So the libraries will continue to acquire information in this form. The libraries will have to surf Internet Resources regularly to identify useful information, download the same on their computer, and make them available to their clientele through Internet. Since the libraries are mines of information and are involved its acquisition, organization and delivery of information to their users, The e-mail and web services have made the job of collection development librarian far faster and easier. He can correspond with the publishers and vendors in the paperless environment. The library patrons can also make use of this mode of communication for recommending new documents for addition to the library collection. Publishers' catalogues, price lists, reviews, and directories are now available on the publishers' website. These sources can be used for book selection. Time consumed in the whole process of obtaining/making recommendations for new books, duplication checking, placement of orders ,response of vendors to the librarian's queries, etc. will nose-dive.all these factors are going to have a telling impact on the collection development policies of libraries.

Cataloguing:

Every library , as of now ,follow some cataloguing code-AACR, classified catalogue Code, etc-for cataloguing of its reading material. The cataloguer lists all bibliographic elements in the catalogue card in accordance with the cataloguing code. Presently, for this type of technical processing , the library professionals undergo intensive training. After the application of IT and implementation of library management system in libraries the cataloguer is required to identify the bibliographic elements of the document, and record the data in ready-made worksheet of the library management system. Further , information is now available





in several forms: print form, microfilms ,magnetic tapes, optical discs, and websites. The modern libraries will have to acquire information in all these forms . There are established codes for cataloguing of printed material and microforms, but there are no codes for cataloguing of CDs and Internet-based material.\Some major library networks and bibliographical utilities such as OCLC have assumed the responsibility of cataloguing Internet resources.

Circulation:

Internet will be very effective in disposal of some circulation functions .It will be easier, economical and less time consuming to send notices by e-mail to the library patrons for return of overdue books .Online reservation of books and sending communication to the requestor by e – mail will be another advantage.

Sharing Of Information Resources: This is the most important area where libraries are going to exploit the potential of Internet effectively. No village, town, city, state or country can afford to survive in isolation in this era of globalization without detriment to its socio-economic interests. Libraries , like other segments, can not ignore the global approach .No library can afford to acquire every document which was, is and can be interest to its patrons. The resources of libraries can be shared in more than one way. OPACs are going to serve as useful tools for identifying the library owning a copy of the required book, journal, or other reading material; and e-mail technology would be used for getting copies of research paper s or other material from sisters libraries and owners of information.

Delivery of Information :Delivery of information to their clientele-local or distant-has been the primary objective of all the libraries .before the advent of Internet, manual methods were the mainstay of this service .Now the libraries have found an effective handle in Internet to achieve this objective. Delivery of full – text of articles by one library to another or





by the library to distant users was an arduous and costly job until the use of Internet in libraries. Libraries and Document Delivery Agencies in developed countries are using Internet tools like FTP and e-mail for instant delivery of information.

User Education :User instruction, through an important aspect of library service, is almost completely ignored in Indian libraries. Traditionally, this program was meant to upgrade the skills of the library patrons in the use of catalogues, classification system, indexing and abstracting services, citation indexes reference works and a number of such other tools for information retrieval. It is essential for the enlightened information users to acquire skills in the use of modern information delivery and information retrieval tools such as OPACs, e-mail, web browsers, FTP, etc. User education has, therefore, become all the more important nowadays. Besides giving hands-on training, the instructional material, library rules, library policies, library services available, and other important information can be put on the library's accessed by the information users through internet, and used for updating their skills. Internet will, thus, make user instruction a more valued component of library Services.

Challenges of Internet based resources :The Internet resources can be grouped into two categories: paid resources and free resources. From the angle of scientists and educationists, majority of the free resources have junk information. Most of the challenges are, therefore, posed by paid resources. It is against this backdrop that the challenges have been discussed.

In order to preserve the paid internet resources for the posterity, every library would like to have a copy either on paper or on CD/DVD. The library will perforce opt for downloading facility, for which some extra money will have to be shelled out. \





CONCLUSION:

Internet has become an indispensable tool to access the ocean of information on almost all subject. Locating information through Internet is one of the major challenges faced by the users and library professionals. While several Internet Technologies such as e-mail ,web browsers, FTP, Gopher, Telnet, search engines etc. can be used to retrieve the desired information , but only few of them are being used properly. Internet has greater impact on library and information services by offering new modes for information delivery and a vast variety of information sources.

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