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On  
**EMERGING TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGIES  
IN LIBRARIES: AN INNOVATIVE SPACE**

Wednesday 28th March, 2018

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trends  
to watch





## A STUDY OF LIBRARY USER EDUCATION

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### Abstract:

Education is lifelong process. User education means to educate users in the use of library resources, activities and services. When user comes to the library, user does not know about different kinds of resources, activities, services of library. It means educate the users or help them to make the best use of the library.

In this age of information and computer, libraries are adopting new technologies and changing their ways of rendering services to the users. In this changing environment, user requires a specific training in the use of library services.

**Keywords:** User Education, User Orientation, Information Literacy, User Instruction, Library Instruction.

### Definition of User Education:

Nancy (1984) defines- "User education is concerned with the library whole information and communication process and one part of this involves the total user interaction".

Reitz (2004) has defined User education in Dictionary of Library and Information Science - "all the activities involved in teaching users how to make the best possible use of library resources, services and facilities, including formal and informal instruction delivered by a

librarian or other staff members one-on-one or in a group. Also includes online tutorials, audio visual materials and printed guides and pathfinders. A broader term bibliographic instructions".

Fleming (1990) defines user education "as various programs of instruction, education and exploration provided by libraries to users to enable them to make more effective, efficient and independent use of information sources and services to which these libraries provide access". According to Wikipedia "Library instruction, also called bibliographic instruction, user education and library orientation, consist of "instructional programs designed to teach library users how to locate the information they need quickly and effectively".

The synonyms of user education are user orientation, library orientation programme, library instruction, user instruction, and information literacy are all one and the same. Library users should have good knowledge about the library to retrieve the information and making use of the library services.

### Objectives of User Education:

To familiar the users with library and library resources.

To familiarize the user with the automated library services such as OPAC.

To introduce the general objectives of the library.

To instruct the users with the use of library resources and services.

To guide the users about library facilities, collection and services.

To identify the users specific information resources as per their information need.

To train the users in the use of information resources.

To train and develop the skills of users for independent specific information searching.

To educate the users database searching as well as online searching.

**Need of User Education** :with the changes in technology and society, goals of library user education have been changed from library instruction to information literacy and lifelong learning.

There are several reasons for providing User Education.

**Literature explosion and information explosion**: there is a tremendous increasing volume and variety of publication so that it is essential to familiar the users with these different kinds of information sources. With the help of user education.

**E-Resources**: Now days information is available in electronic format such as CD ROM database, online database, e-journals, e-books etc. it is essential to familiar the users with them.

**Automation**: Now days library are automating their activities. Use of ICT is making libraries more advanced; users feel hesitation when they enter in such libraries. They require someone help them.

**Variety of Library services**: Modern libraries are providing variety of services such as literature search service, document delivery service, bibliographic services, current awareness service, selective dissemination and information service etc. user are not aware about these service provide by the modern libraries. So user education is needed.

**Multiple database searching techniques**: Information is available on CD-ROM database and online database in these days. A number of searching techniques are available to retrieve the information from these databases and the organization and arrangement of information in these databases is so difficult and complicated that user cannot extract their required information from these database without guidance and proper training. Users education makes familiar the users with these database and also trains with the searching techniques to retrieve their required information.

**Methods of User Education**: Following are the

methods of User education Programme

Lecture

Seminar/Workshops

Tutorial/Demonstrations

Library tour

Practical Exercise

Individual help

Audio/ Visual instruction

Printed Media

Online Help

OPAC

Short term training course

Web based training.

### User Education in Digital Libraries:

The information flow is becoming in larger now day. Library provides user documents both printed and electronic sources such as digitized documents, Open repositories, e-books, e-journals,

### Information Literacy Training to Research scholars:

To understand Author rights and IPR

Deep knowledge about open access publishing.

Research assessment with the help of bibliometric methods

**Online User Education**: Digital library user education may be offered several ways such as on campus instruction classes, one-on-one instruction classes, Library basic training on line courses and research help guide.

**Online Public Access Catalogue**: Library catalogue is the most important tool for locating reading material in the library. The advent of computers and ICT, with their ability to process large amounts of information and outputs in variety of formats has finally brought the library to the customer, in the form of online public access catalogue.

OPAC provides access to the catalogue through computer terminal. OPAC allows searching the entire catalogue online. conveniently and quickly, using one or more search criteria. For eg. Search by author, title, keyword, class number, one or more combined



Together OPAC show the current status of book whether it is borrowed or available on the shelf. When OPAC is accessible on via Internet it is termed as Web OPAC.

Web OPAC provides valuable information to the library users.

Collection of the library.

Sorting of records by author, title, or subject.

Searching of records.

Some ideas about library.

Academic calendar of the instruction.

**Conclusion:**

Information technology plays a important role in storing, managing and retrieving information effectively. Now days the libraries are changing traditional to digital. Library resources are changing from traditional print resources to electronic and digital resources. Libraries are increasing their efficiency and effectiveness of their operations and services in this environment. To familiar the user with these technologies, user education is essential. Library user education programs need to support the concept of educating for lifetime.

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**Research productivity of Social Science faculties of SNDT Women's University Mumbai**

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**Abstract:**

This Paper focuses on Research productivity of faculty members in department of Social Science of SNDT women's University Mumbai. Productivity is the quintessence a indicator of efficiency in any production system. It seems it has become a norm in bibliometrics to define research productivity as the number of publications per researcher distinguishing it from impact.

**1. Introduction:**

Scientific productivity in the form of intellectual contributions communicated in a written form is important to the scientific community. It is measured through publications and citation data. Scientometrics involves quantitative studies of scientific activities.

Evaluating the productivity of institutional research and developmental activities highlights the contribution of the institution and the individual scientists engaged in research. It also provides some insight into the complex dynamics of research activity and enables the policy makers and the administrators to make available adequate facilities and give

