

1: "Academic Library Management Issues and Practices" by Mohammed M. Aman

Add tags for "Management issues in academic libraries: proceedings of the Joint Annual Study Conference of the Colleges of Further and Higher Education Group and Chester, April, ". Chester, April, "

Books and digital resources support educational goals from early literacy through lifelong learning. Free library programs provide learning opportunities and entertainment for children as well as adults. Library collections include books and resources that represent the diversity of people, cultures, and the faraway places that make up the world we live in. A high standard of professional library education helps librarians respond to many issues and emerging trends of importance to the community. Early literacy materials include books and e-resources that introduce words and concepts. Lap-sit storytimes involve parents in the learning process. Homework assistance enhances learning for children, and diverse literature collections spark their imaginations. Recognizing the growing independence of young adults, many libraries provide a space for teens to hang out, read, do homework in groups, and try out new technologies. Young adult collections and teen programs have flourished in libraries in the past decade. Early literacy According to the White House , research shows that in the first three years of life, children from low-income families hear about 30 million fewer total words than their more affluent counterparts. ALSC is providing free, downloadable posters featuring colorful illustrations, rhymes, finger plays, and literacy tips. Librarians are encouraged to work with businesses and public buildings in their communities to display the posters over changing tables. He calls on libraries to include diversity in programming and materials for children as an important step in meeting the needs of their communities. This full-day event focused on strategies for increasing diversity awareness within the publishing and library communities and ensuring that all children have access to diverse literature and library programming. Digital literacy Digital literacy continues to grow as an important library service. Research shows that families are increasing their access to digital media, but they lack the knowledge to use it effectively in a way that enables learning. Additionally, libraries are incorporating more digital media in their programming for young children. In , ALSC, Little eLit, and the iSchool at the University of Washington surveyed public libraries to learn more about how libraries are using new media in their services for youth. A total of libraries participated in the survey. This document explores the current state of teen services in libraries, as well as the environmental causes that are driving the need for change. Libraries are responding by revisiting their overall teen services programs. In particular, noteworthy trends were observed in program administration, services, spaces, and staffing. A major trend in program administration in was an emphasis on outcomes-based planning and evaluation. This is achieved primarily through community assessment and outreach. Perhaps the biggest trend in teen services in was the focus on a connected learning approach to planning and delivering activities for and with teens. Connected learning is an educational method designed to make learning relevant by focusing on the interests of the learner and connecting those interests with educational opportunities through coaches or mentors. The connected learning approach recognizes that in order for youth to be prepared for 21st-century jobs, they need to continue their learning beyond the formal classroom. Models of connected learning in libraries can be seen via the Learning Labs project funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services and the MacArthur Foundation. Space was another area of emphasis in and is an essential part of the connected learning method. The physical library space needs to be flexible to adapt to different learning activities and accommodate peer-to-peer learning. Makerspaces in particular are trending and provide evidence that libraries are continuing to evolve beyond the traditional focus on collections to a 21st-century emphasis on offering services and learning opportunities. New models of staffing were tested in and the trend is likely to continue. Recognizing that teens have a variety of needs at this stage of their development and that librarians cannot and should not be experts in all things, libraries are tapping other human resources in their communities. Examples include artists-in-residence programs, hiring social workers, and making use of local experts as coaches. These new staffing models are needed to help support the connected learning approach. Another staffing trend moved librarians away from their desks so that they can provide community outreach and connect with teens wherever they happen to be. Public programs Libraries

have always been dynamic institutions. From their earliest days, they have served numerous purposes, growing organically as new public needs arose. As equal-access places of learning, libraries are safe and neutral spaces where all ideas might be pursued. The breadth, variety, and number of programs presented in all types of libraries are growing tremendously. In , there were This represents an increase of They have responded to the growth in computer technology by providing both access and training, from coding classes to 3D printing and gadget petting zoos. They offer employment and skills-building classes to help patrons cope with a changing job market, provide services to veterans and the homeless, bring hands-on arts and learning opportunities to older adults, and offer assistance in using government services. At the same time, they continue to schedule the author talks, book discussion groups, craft instruction, film programs, and other cultural and educational programs upon which their communities have come to depend. Libraries also address unique community needs, offering a neutral space for patrons, residents, faculty, and students to discuss and resolve critical issues. This is of particular importance during times of crisis and polarized political climates, of which there was no shortage in The fatal shooting of unarmed teenager Michael Brown on August 9 brought chaos to Ferguson, Missouri, a city of about 21, near St. The ensuing protests divided residents and caused schools and city services to shut downâ€”but the Ferguson Municipal Public Library stayed open, providing a much-needed safe haven for the community and serving as an ad hoc school. Both the quality and quantity of library programming is on the rise, but tight budgets demand that library professionals justify program expenses and demonstrate an impact. This is a challenge, as little data exists to indicate whether, or how, programming affects individuals and communities. During a proposed eight-year research plan, researchers will: This amounts to a staggering 36 million people ages 16â€”65 who struggle on a daily basis to perform such basic tasks as completing a job application, understanding a medication label, or reading a simple story to their children. Libraries play a pivotal role in providing literacy services to individuals in their communities, and because of the innovative and effective services that they provide on an ongoing basis, libraries are premier partners in literacy nationwide. By helping individuals attain literacy skills, libraries open the doors to truly equitable access to information. In order to provide a welcoming place for all, it is imperative that diverse viewpoints are incorporated into all service planning and delivery. The most effective way to include diverse viewpoints is to ensure that library staff and decision makers reflect the populations in the communities they are serving. Recruitment programs must focus on bringing more individuals from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds into the library profession. Libraries must also retain and engage these professionals and provide a pipeline of diverse library leaders with relevant viewpoints and experiences attuned to serving multicultural communities. By applying this strategy, libraries can ensure equitable access to information by providing welcoming library spaces, services, and collections that are relevant to everyone in the community. Intellectual freedom In March , the graphic novel *Persepolis* by Marjane Satrapi was removed from libraries and classrooms in Chicago Public Schools CPS on the grounds that it contained inappropriate language and images. Students had been reading it for their human rights unit, but a parent complained to the superintendent about its content. This incident is one example of a new and frustrating pattern of school administrations not adhering to their own policies. Two organizations were formed by local parents to oppose the decision: Both groups are debating community standards, selection policies, and opt-out alternatives. Only two of the seven titles were formally challenged and both were ultimately retained: *Danforth* was quietly removed from the shelf in late Multiple conference calls and emails were exchanged between many First Amendment organizations to support the librarian, the book, and the freedom to read. The high school now owns four copies of the book; all are checked out and there is a waiting list to read it. *Gambling*, offensive language, political viewpoint. *Anti-family*, homosexuality, political viewpoint, religious viewpoint, unsuited for age group. *Sexually explicit*, unsuited for age group. *Nudity*, sex education, sexually explicit, unsuited to age group. *Vaughan and Fiona Staples* Reasons: *Anti-Family*, nudity, offensive language, sexually explicit, and unsuited for age group. *Offensive language*, unsuited to age group, violence. *A Memoir*, *Jaycee Dugard* Reasons: *Drama*, by *Raina Telgemeier* Reasons: The OIF has been tracking an increasing number of challenges to diverse titles. Authors of color and books with diverse content are disproportionately challenged and banned. The OIF defines books with diverse content as those that include: Conference panels

and intellectual freedom advocacy efforts are being organized to reverse this growing trend. OIF joins the profession in promoting diverse viewpoints in library collections, to defend the First Amendment rights of their readers, and to protect these titles from censors. New intellectual freedom resources The ninth edition of the Intellectual Freedom Manual will be published in April with new interpretations. For the first time in decades, the manual has been completely reformatted into a user-friendly edition.

2: Management Issues for Library Leaders | Education & Careers

College & Research Libraries News (C&RL News) is the official newsmagazine and publication of record of the Association of College & Research Libraries, providing articles on the latest trends and practices affecting academic and research libraries.

What are the current issues in libraries? Speak Up For Libraries Workshop: Essex Libraries and Mike Brook: Need to influence stakeholders. Examples of where huge political support eg. Campaigns need to be positive and not negative language. Positives can help get message of what libraries actually are. Use threats as free publicity. Always comment on news articles. But sometimes this comes across as a wave of negativity. Co-locating other services with libraries or vice versa has been really successful: Early years membership and use is going up because of this. Bereavement work also now taking place. For instance, in Kent, some areas have lots of libraries and some relatively few. There is a need to rebalance that as take the public with us. Closures in Kent have only taken place where the public has stopped using them. One should campaign for library services, not just the buildings. Leeds is a good example where rationalisation took place. To physically go to a place is an increasingly outmoded concept. Every library needs a Facebook and Twitter account. Libraries should do outreach in public markets and car boot sales and fairs. Canada library live on tour "van" with computers and wifi. Go to where people are. Demonstrate libraries are not about printed books. Libraries go to the people. That sounds a lot like them. Pop up libraries are where librarians stood in train station. Functions are performed in the base so can be complementary. Pointed out though that they were a useful defence against cuts, notably in Wales where they still have standards although it is noted that these may be watered down soon due to budget cuts. Change in reading habits is greatly reducing the number of printed books being taken out of libraries. eBooks are the tool and are far more accessible. Physical loans decreasing but e-market going up. Promote the enjoyment of reading in all of its forms. Cambridgeshire "A lot interest from schools " Very interested in eBooks and on databases that will interest their students. Get membership of them. Widen offer outside of print. Becoming more obvious as we go out into secondary schools etc. PLR to eBooks need to be extended. Problems with kindles and overdrive etc. No fines for eBooks is a big attractor. Young people are put off fines and of being chucked out. Many international students " Uni staff can market public and vice versa. Losing librarians and less staff " So outreach not so possible. This can be down to priorities within a given authority " some branches are doing it because the staff understand it as a priority, some are not. Sometimes can be down to individual managers. Marketing should be on top of the list. It can change perceptions and convince budget holders and then their money then can do all the rest. Lack of compelling narrative at the moment but if we get one Universal Offers? Use staff and others as advocates for our service. Volunteers can be very positive by the way " they can do well to advocate for the service and can deliver the summer reading challenge too. What are the key points and who is best placed? Who do we want to speak to? Change the minds of those people who change minds. Independent friends offer extra house in Lincolnshire and can demo where we cannot. Give decision makers some off the peg models about how libraries can serve council needs. Advocates " Best are not staff. Volunteers in Kent working through contract with CSV. Partner are best advocates. We go to citizenship ceremonies " Often rich and passionate library users. Talk to the people whose faces light up when you mention libraries. Staff used to being behind counters so walk the floors. Look for lost people. Hand out postcards to give them users to give to no users " Staff were uncomfortable about having the conversation. Suffolk is working on celebrity patrons e. Harnessing celebrities mean you can megaphone your message as the media is interested in them. Activity going on ACE but not transparent enough. SCL doing well with offers. Poor resources but some good practice, eg. We need a positive narrative around libraries: A single centralised agency would not be able to do this as it would be too expensive and never get off the ground. Need to be more open about what is going on. ACE are exploring if it is worthwhile to conduct research to find economic benefit of libraries but not an easy thing to capture " Secondary values e. Someone needs to take leadership. Training needs to be improved. CILIP working hard on continuing professional development. Phil works a lot on training

librarians. Many think and not now. Profession needs to point out way internet has changed etc. We open the internet door way, usher them through and then wave them goodbye Kent have invested in iPads. Housebound volunteers bring iPads with them to allow everyone to have access to the internet. One to one basis to give faster. Long term loan of iPads for three months for user. Film clip soon on kent website. Staffordshire Libraries did not have Facebook or Twitter 2 years ago. This changed when councillors attended a LGA event were told how useful it is. Staffordshire now have both and wifi as well. Socitm are not the ones to talk to, councillors are. Orkney Twitter is brilliant. Make stuff in news relevant to users eg. CILIP are talking to everyone about how libraries can contribute and be in forefront. Libraries as advocates. Individual contacts. Thinking people should know how we work is not going to work. CILIP will be introducing an obligatory form of membership next year to be able to prove that members are keeping up on continuing professional development. Working with employers to recruit for aptitude and train for skills. The ACE report on innovation in libraries said libraries are very bad at it. Innovation is doing new things.

3: What are the current issues in libraries? Speak Up For Libraries Workshop: 23rd November

In no particular order, 11 issues and challenges facing academic libraries right now: MOOCs and the rise of online education. In particular, there are a swarm of licensing issues in relation to MOOCs, and issues related to preparedness of librarians to be effective with online pedagogy in relation to online education.

Libraries exist all over the world, and they come stocked with various types of books which range from encyclopedias to thriller novels. With time, however, the value of libraries continues to dwindle in the society, and more people put off the idea of heading to the library for a visit. Libraries are facing a crisis which needs dealing with for the good of the generations to come. What issues do librarians face? Budget - Librarians require money to maintain the resources in their hands and to get more resources. The competition for funding is stiff, and more often than not, librarians end up losing out on allocated monies. Library changes - It is necessary that any changes made to the library get to the ears of stakeholders; otherwise, things will fall apart. Librarians sometimes lack the support required for such communication which in turn makes management quite a hefty task. Declining requests - The need for validation of all library purchases as well as the strict budget on which they operate makes it hard for them to accept applications for books from their patrons. Career advancement - With the fast pace at which technology is taking over the world, librarians need to get equipped with the right education. However, this on-the-job training is not forthcoming, and it makes library administration hard. However librarians are on the demand nowadays. Technical requirements - Librarians need help to come up with digital libraries to make books more accessible. Such training is not easy to find. They also require understanding the current trends in research so that they can help others out in that sector. Policy changes - Many changes occur in the scholarly world regarding the way education materials should get handled, and librarians need to stay on top of things to ensure that they are not in violation of any regulations. Tracking performance - Librarians handle some people working under them, and they need to keep track of their progress to ensure that things run smoothly. It is clear that more work requires going into aiding librarians better manage the assets in their possession. Why is education so important? A child who gets a chance to get educated stands a better chance of having a stable job in the future as compared to one who is not. Having academic experience also increases the job opportunities that a person has and enables one to earn a higher salary when compared to one who does not have such a background. Education reduces the chances that a person will engage in social vices because they know the effect of such practices and it shapes them into becoming a better person who can be of help to the society. Having libraries allows people to have tons of material to read, from where they can get ideas on innovation. Reading opens up the mind and enables one to think outside the box. With books, scholarly perceptions can get shaped into becoming some of the most important people in the society. As such, the need for libraries is dire. Why does the government invest so much in education? With the growing rate of school drop-outs, there is less innovation in the world. The population keeps growing, and the jobs get less each day, and there is a need to strike a balance between the two. Educated people can see gaps in the market and work on exploiting such loopholes in a bid to create more jobs in the world. The more educated people that we have, the more enlightened people become about social vices, and the rate of crime can reduce. People also start seeing the bigger picture and what they can become if they put their minds to it. Instead of focusing on giving people hand-outs, it makes more sense for the government to invest in them through education, to make it easier for people to be more independent. Importance of libraries in the society Education - Libraries offer people a chance to go through centuries of reading material which makes them knowledgeable about the world in which they live. There are countless stories of people who sourced their creativity from stories in books. Kamkwamba, a Malawian national, once read a book on windmills. His experience was so fruitful that it drove him to pursue a degree in the United States. Given that students cannot afford to buy every book required for their research, libraries provide a solution to their predicament. Students can source information from various reading materials in the library, cite them and present them in school. Cultural heritage preservation - Libraries not only have books that contain information on past generations, but they also include age-old collections which visitors can view.

This preservation of our history for the generations to come is entirely a useful function served by libraries. What kinds of people need libraries? The answer to this question is everyone. Children require libraries to shape their young minds at an early age. Students need the resources in the libraries to come up with excellent essays for their school papers. Teachers too, refer to reading material as they decide on the content that they will pass on to their students. There are cases of doctors who have sought the help of librarians in a bid to come up with a cure for a disease. If you are looking to make a big break in betting in casino games, crack open a book about some tricks that you can use to make some money. Education helps us make the world a better place, and the more we read, the more educated we become. Importance of training librarians and academic administrators The world has changed, thanks to technology. It is therefore critical that librarians get in tune with such changes to make them more efficient at their jobs. Regular training courses should be undertaken every few years to keep them up to date with such modifications as they can then spread this knowledge to their patrons. Education is essential for an economy to thrive and what better way to spread it than by using books? Grab a book today and enrich your mind. Whether you are a librarian, tutor or administrator log onto our website today and scour through tons of materials which are beneficial to your library experiences.

4: Library Issues - Academic Librarianship Blog

Academic library budgets, even in the best of times, did not keep up with the inflationary prices of books and journals and the emerging technology that produced databases and e-books and various media.

However, the face of libraries is changing as content is moving toward a digital platform and Internet access is becoming more of a human necessity than a privilege. While this presents innovative and creative ways for libraries to remain relevant to students and researchers, it also carries its fair share of challenges. Here are the top 10 obstacles being faced by academic libraries today: Making services engaging to researchers and students: As a result, you have to fully absorb the needs and wants of students and researchers so you can make a substantial and engaging difference in their work moving forward. Handling research data management tools: Libraries should be the place on campus for data curation and research management. Academic libraries are always on a budget. This means that month after month, year after year, libraries have to come up with compelling examples of how valuable their work is - often with a looming bottom line. However, according to the American Library Association, research has proven a connection between student grade point averages and library material usage. Staff needs to communicate this connection and demonstrate why libraries require more attention and public engagement. Preserving material on a digital scale: A growing and diverse spectrum of customers: Nailing down library policies: Or, as many modern academic research centers are discovering, there may not be a need for purchasing textbooks at all. These are just some examples of library policies that staff and the administration need to pinpoint moving forward. While no institution is going to expect you to process information at the pace of a computer, it might feel that way sometimes. Adding budgeting and resource constraints can contribute to this problem as well. At times, these models can be quite complex and take a good amount of research on your part. However, it appears that these same efforts need to be done on a micro-scale if universities want to keep up with subject-matter expertise. Becoming familiar with a wide range of digital content: With academic libraries, the challenges of role development, digital licensing and research tools are shaping the way that librarians provide quality content to students and researchers.

5: Library Leadership & Management

It concludes by advising the academic libraries not to toil with knowledge of their resources especially the tacit knowledge of their staff if they intend to join the trend in knowledge management issues as well as meeting the goals of their organization.

It raises their knowledge level and ability in knowledge acquisition. Other objectives are highlighted below.

Tacit Knowledge In Employee Library workers sometimes change employers and or careers. They retire, and or leave their workplace with the professional knowledge acquired in the course of working in the library. When this happens, the establishment loses the experience and expertise of such employees. The wealth of knowledge that is in older employees which can be used to give the library a competitive edge is lost. A knowledge management initiative in libraries becomes imperative in order to harness the wealth, wisdom, expertise, and experiences embedded in the heads of such employees before they leave the library. This can be achieved through brainstorming, open discussions, and provision of fertile ground for creativity, sharing of ideas, organizing workshops, conferences, mentoring, web archiving, digitization, and identification and collectively addressing problems and finding solution.

Desire For Retention Of Knowledge In Employees When an individual enters an organization, they did so with little or no knowledge of the modus operandi of the organization. Through orientation and training which such a staff undergoes, a lot of knowledge is accumulated. If the wealth of such knowledge in librarians is not to be lost, library administration must initiate knowledge management practice which may involve a lot of strategies that will tap or transmit the latent talent of the older staff to the succeeding ones. There are still many knowledge management concepts that are new for many researchers. By promoting and raising awareness of the benefits of KM amongst the library users, faculties, and other stakeholders, librarians are encouraging them to have immense impacts on library performance.

The Impact Of Information Technology The combination of computers, databases, and telecommunications, especially the Internet, provide librarians with an incredible number of options for improving the way libraries as organizations function. Information technology has facilitated the codification of tacit knowledge in worker and made them available simultaneously to other employees in remote locations. Information Technology in knowledge management helps to maximize the benefits and provides confidence in academic librarians. Raja et al noted that the implementation of knowledge management in academic libraries is driven by its mission rather than by the competition from internet-based reference services or electronic books

Strategies For Knowledge Management In Academic Libraries Jantz maintained that knowledge management can help transform the library into a more efficient knowledge sharing organization. And one of the major objectives of KM which Kim pointed out was that knowledge management practices aims to draw out the tacit knowledge people have. Therefore there are a number of approaches that academic librarians should follow and harvest the tacit and explicit knowledge of workers to the full advantage of the library. These include acquisition of modern tools, updating skills and standardization, knowledge creation, knowledge capturing, knowledge sharing, and skills in ICT.

Acquisition Of Knowledge Management Tools Librarians should first and foremost have knowledge of the tools, skills, and competencies needed for effective knowledge management and take steps to acquire them. To implement knowledge management in academic libraries, a lot of financial involvement is required. Writing on the techniques and tools for knowledge management in academic libraries, Gupta et al concentrated their contribution under six key areas namely finance, cost analysis, information technology, standards, retrieval tools and metadata. Without finance, information resources cannot be acquired and accessed. For efficient and effective knowledge management, cost analysis is very essential, while knowledge is the key factor in the application of IT in information handling activities. Libraries should ensure that adequate fund is available before embarking on knowledge management project.

Rewarding Competencies The exchange of information in the society is possible only if compatible standards, skills, and techniques for information and knowledge transfers are followed. Ugwu and Ezema studied the competencies for successful knowledge management applications in Nigerian academic libraries and reported that the skills needed for successful applications are cultural skills, leadership skills,

strategic and restructuring skills, among other skills. They recommended that training and retraining of librarians to face the challenges of knowledge economy are essential for effective application of KM in Nigerian university libraries. Also Maponya , and Priti in their different studies recommended some skills and competencies needed for KM in university libraries. These include a sharp and analytical mind for librarians; innovation and inquiring spirit; and literacy on how to use the appropriate technology to capture, catalogue and disseminate information and knowledge to the targeted audience. Priti wrote that personal competencies, good communication and personal skills; understanding flexible needs of users; development of creative solutions; ability to market the concept of KM and its benefits; creative and long term vision; analytical and lateral thinking ability and cultural adaptability skills, etc, are among the skills and competencies which academic librarians needed most in order to operate in this 21st century. Knowledge Creation Whether the key objective of academic libraries is to provide resources and information services to support the university community, the core resource that is required is knowledge. Knowledge of these must be put together so that new knowledge is created and subsequently lead to the improvement and development of services to the users. However, this diverse knowledge is rather dispersed across library sections and library hierarchy and knowledge creation is the outcome of an interactive process that will involve a number of individuals in a library setting. Knowledge creation is a particularly important strategies and process of knowledge management because it focuses on the development of new skills, new products, better ideas and more efficient processes.. In addition, knowledge creation refers to the ability to originate novel and useful ideas and solutions. Academic librarians can become part of the knowledge creation process through participating in the teaching and research activities of the university. Knowledge Sharing Expertise exists in people, and much of this knowledge is tacit rather than explicit which makes it difficult to be shared. Knowledge sharing in library is simply about transferring the dispersed know-how of professional librarians and faculty members more effectively. Knowledge sharing is based on the experiences gained internally and externally in the organization. Internally, it is shared during staff meetings, seminars, workshops, orientations committees and board meetings. In many academic libraries, a great deal of knowledge sharing is entirely uncoordinated and any sharing of information and knowledge has been on an informal basis and usually based on conversation. Today, more emphasis is placed on formalizing knowledge sharing. Jantz noted that in many library settings; there is no systematic approach to organizing the knowledge of the enterprise, and making it available to other librarians and staff of the library. For academic libraries to utilize their know-how, it is necessary that they become knowledge-based organizations. Academic libraries need to prepare themselves for using and sharing knowledge. The expertise and know-how of other librarians should be valued and shared through meetings, conferences seminars in which the outcome is documented. That is why it is vital that knowledge should be shared and distributed within an organization so that isolated information or experience can be used by the whole company. Making this know-how available to other librarians will eliminate or reduce duplication of efforts and form the basis for problem solving and decision-making. The reason for this is that much knowledge is stored in the heads of the people and it is often lost if not captured elsewhere. The surest way to avoid collective loss of organizational memory is to identify the expertise and the skills of staff and capture it. As users became more sophisticated, academic libraries need to develop innovative ways to respond and add value to their services. Academic libraries need to be aware and to aim at capturing the knowledge that exists within their personnel. Knowledge Networking Librarians have been dealing with inter- library loan, in-service training of employees in other libraries for a long time. Today they are involved in searching online databases and web archiving of e-resources for their clients. This kind of experience can be very helpful in building knowledge bases and repositories, which is a crucial area of knowledge management. Since Knowledge acquisition is the starting point of knowledge management in libraries, Shanhong opined that knowledge in academic libraries can be acquired through: Implications For Library And Information Science Professionals The characteristics of the knowledge economy today suggest a number of implications for librarianship. Because an economy built on knowledge is fundamentally different from the one built on physical collections, knowledge management has assigned newer roles to academic librarians. In this 21st century, librarians are no longer meeting the information needs of users through the traditional avenue of

simply adding to their collections. There are lots of transformations in their roles. As knowledge workers, they must extend their expertise beyond collection management to knowledge acquisition and management. They have to extend their expertise in selecting, organizing, and preserving information. They must be willing to move outside the walls of the traditional library and work assiduously with technologists, faculty, and students. This means that librarians are no longer merely custodians of information; rather, they will act as knowledge managers who will work with users in collecting and analyzing strategic intelligence, act as trainers and consultants to transfer knowledge throughout the organization. In this paradigm shift, academic librarians will be: Knowledge management in academic libraries allows librarians an opportunity to see oneself not just as service oriented, but mostly value oriented. Conclusion The major trust of KM in librarianship is to enhance accessibility of information, and customize to the professional needs. In view of this therefore, the ability to work across organizational boundaries, and the willingness to take opportunities to try different roles and ways of working are essential for the information professionals in knowledge economy environments In the present scenario knowledge management is a powerful tool for promoting innovation, realizing and re-engineering the various aspects of day-to-day activities of an organization. Knowledge is growing very fast in every aspect of life and it is becoming very difficult for knowledge professionals to capture and disseminate the available information to the deserving person without using the emerging technologies. The utility of knowledge management in an academic library cannot be ignored. For example, knowledge management helps library professionals in improving the services being rendered to their users. This is achievable by retooling and re-skilling with modern facilities required in contemporary library environment. Recommendations There is a need to reshape the structure of academic libraries for them to be able to improve the services they provide to library users. The emphasis is more on the needs of the library user than the needs of the library. It is emphasized that the hallmark of a university education, information sharing, team-based structure, empowered employees, decentralized decision making and participative strategy should be promoted through knowledge management. Like other organizations, academic libraries need to reshape their structures to better serve their clients Academic librarians need to go an extra mile to understand the information and knowledge needs of users. They should be in a position to map internal and external knowledge that would assist them in increasing their efficiency. In other words, academic librarians should extend their information management roles and enhance their knowledge management competencies. The challenge for academic librarians is to manage services, which offer users a carefully selected mix of multiple formats and media. Academic libraries should rethink their role in the whole university community. There is imperative to support the needs of the users since the teaching and learning patterns in universities have changed. As information and research resources become more varied, this places a challenge to academic libraries. There is a serious argument that the changes in the nature of information, in research strategies and in the structure of higher education are affecting academic libraries. These changes define much of the shifting context within which academic libraries must operate. Budd suggested that the changes brought by electronic media necessitate transformation in the way librarians think about their jobs, the users of information and communication process of which they are part of. Academic librarians must strive to remain competent navigators of each medium in order to assist the library users. In view of this modern trend, academic librarians need to liaise with library users, departments, and faculties to support teaching, learning and research in universities. These challenges therefore require academic librarians to offer user-friendly ICT oriented facilities such as providing for remote access to information and services analyze the changing user needs and give support to users in like new academic environments. Getting out of the box: The role of the information professional in knowledge management. The Law Librarian, 31 2: The phenomenon of knowledge management: Information Outlook, 2 5: Libraries Unlimited Chase, R. Accessed July 2, Davenport, T. How organizations manage what they know. Harvard Business School Press.

6: Issues and Trends | News and Press Center

Top 10 Challenges for Academic Libraries in the 21st Century However, the library and its role in academic research is no doubt going through a clear transformation in the 21st century. Libraries have long been endless sources of information for students - for centuries this involved row after row of books.

Nowhere is change more evident than in the librarian profession. We are experiencing library closures everywhere and rampant privatization of library management, regardless of our best achievements. Affects on libraries are obviously more than just the bad economy based on daily reports of unforeseen changes in all of the external factors that influence libraries and librarians. There are at least five major challenges that every librarian will face, sooner or later. Whether you overcome these challenges will determine whether you become a 21st Century librarian, and ultimately whether you, your library and your profession survive.

Broadest Spectrum of Library Customers in History The six generations including that Gen Next of adolescents that comprise 21st Century library customers create significant differences in library service demands, with the most drastic difference between the Great Generation and the Millennials. Digital Fugitive and Digital Native customers are at opposite ends of the customer service spectrum, but both deserve excellent library services. The following diagram is a broad generalization of where the generations fall within three types of library customers.

Information Literate Millennial Customers The Partnership for 21st Century Skills published its model in , and since then a nationwide movement to reform public education has gained popular appeal. To ensure that future America is capable of participating in the global economy, a major priority is to teach information literacy to young people to be able to use all the technology effectively to access and manage information. The role of librarian as expert researcher handing information to a waiting patron is the antithesis to the collaborative, participative mindset of the emerging Millennial customer. Even Gen Y customers are more technologically literate than most librarians, because the vast majority are Digital Natives, but very few of them are pursuing a career in librarianship. In order to prepare for the increasingly more information literate Millennial customer, librarians need to become guides for information literate participants. We have the computing capacity now to deal with one trillion calculations a second. It is a totally different world today. For the last three years, I. In other words, it must do more than what search engines like Google and Bing do, which is merely point to a document where you might find the answer. It has to pluck out the correct answer itself. Will the reference librarian become obsolete? And The Winner Is

4. Transition to Digital Content Because digital media providers, like industry leader Overdrive , provide greater access to eBooks, audio books, music, and video over , titles than your local library can afford to offer from its own collection, traditional circulation is being overshadowed by electronic formats. Can or should libraries try to compete with commercial information providers like Google, Netflix and Amazon? Can or should libraries try to compete with digital technologies like smartphones, tablets, and geosocial networking? They both also express exasperation from being asked that question routinely, which makes one wonder if the profession has any adequate answer. What can libraries do to remain relevant in their communities in the 21st Century environment except become 21st Century libraries? The future of librarians as information providers is not in a dazzling building, but in the world of cyberspace that resides in the hand-held devices of most library customers, and as an indispensable partner in the local and world communities. Generation Next adults will only access information on their mobile devices, and they will have information literacy skills far beyond any previous generation while living in local communities that are becoming more focused on global issues. Librarians must both catch a vision of the 21st Century Library and Librarianship, as well as achieve them before , or the local library will either be extinct, a reliquary, or simply a community civic center, with no librarians.

7: Five Challenges Every Librarian Must Face | 21st Century Library Blog

2 libraries is changing to provide the competitive advantage for the parent university - a factor that is crucial to both staff and students (Foo et al.,). Knowledge management is a viable means in which academic libraries could improve.

It turns out “no surprise” I do have thoughts about that! I sat down and built a list off the top of my head. A couple of notes: I know that will have a huge impact, but only on a specific sector of academic librarianship, and I felt the teaching pressures were already represented. I am an instruction and outreach librarian, with liaison responsibilities in the social sciences. Also, I bet this a really idiosyncratic list. So I really want to know: What are the big challenges you see coming at academic libraries? In no particular order, 11 issues and challenges facing academic libraries right now: MOOCs and the rise of online education. In particular, there are a swarm of licensing issues in relation to MOOCs, and issues related to preparedness of librarians to be effective with online pedagogy in relation to online education. This is both a philosophical as well as a logistical question. This translates directly to fewer research assignments, which raises questions of the necessity for better liaison skills, more confidence organizationally and individually in being willing and able to talk effectively to profs about creating information literate assignments that maximize professorial time. We have not as a profession moved the professorate or ourselves away from the ineffective one-shot info lit session. Lots of ramifications and opportunities “how to do curriculum mapping and info lit scaffolding politically, personally, professionally” hordes of skills not necessarily addressed in LIS programs? Relationship building with faculty, lots of liaison skills needed here. Which LIS programs do not teach if you were taught how to be a liaison on library school, please let me know. I want to know! This item, like others, ties in to Given for how long this has been a known issue and concern, and with so much data to back it up, I question the structure, nature, training, abilities etc. How have libraries utterly failed to position themselves, universally, as educators with greater things to offer than the one shot?? This is leadership, because this is funding, and advocacy, and institutional influence. Addressing this issue would change the shape of university libraries“ imagine what a library would look like if it was staffed adequately to teach credit classes in every major, as well as introductory library research classes. Big Deal comes home to roost. We are no longer even in a position to cut to save money anymore, we can only amputate. Not a good situation. Libraries are completely unprepared for supporting this. This is cresting will crest? The consumption and analysis of social sciences research data raises issues of IRs; of statistical literacy in library staff; of funding the purchasing or not whole new categories of things in these very tight times; of access issues and our philosophical commitment to them, since data sets and data set collections are not shareable. I see huge issues wrapped up in ebooks: There are huge issues across the digital divide: These are significant expenses for college students. They search and snag “so what are the implications for development of long term sustained thinking? Perhaps not a library issue, but ours insofar as we do shape life in the academy to some degree in this area. We give it away left and right this comes back to vendor control, but not solely. Do we even read the licenses for privacy? Are we at all prepared to understand the privacy implications of an app-based world? When every app on the device has access to everything a user does on their mobile device, are we able to protect patron privacy any more? Beyond the in ability to code it into place, we as an aggregate of people lack the awareness of who is in our digital foodchains, and thus who might have in-the-moment access to patron library-search data. This challenge is significantly amplified when paired with lack of web applications developers on library staffs. Libraries cannot afford the high cost of code monkeys in the modern market, but they are essential “and would ideally also have a library -borne understanding of the work. Libraries need strong leadership, and need to develop it across the whole bench, from the newest librarians onward. Instead we still see folks promoted to management for being good librarians, without necessarily being good administrators, managers, or leaders. Young librarians and new librarians 2 often distinct groups are seen as not having paid their dues until they lose their shiny new eyes and toe the company line “even though they are almost always hired to bring new ideas in. Libraries need the energy, the perspective, and the forward motion. I did not include issues surrounding tenure on this list. I feel strongly that public services librarians are educators and should be tenure

stream faculty members. I feel they should also be tenure stream faculty members” with all the teaching and research and service obligations and support, just as the rest of campus will recognize and respect. It seems to be a big campus issue? What did you think was missing?

8: Journal of Knowledge Management Practice,

Issues and trends related to America's public, academic and school libraries, including: Children's and teen services, digital literacy, diverse content in children's books, accreditation of library science degree programs, teen services in school and public libraries, programming in public libraries, equitable access to information, intellectual freedom update, including "Top Ten Most.

Librarian helps users to navigate into the voyage of internet and evaluate information efficiently. Librarian offers a helping hand for users to find out the required piece of information and to use it for personal and professional purposes BLS, Due to the advent of Internet, World Wide Web and proliferation of online catalogue, the role of librarian has been changed. Librarian should be knowledgeable in a variety of information sources and follow the new trends and advancements in computers, media and publishing Careeroverview, To review the problems faced by librarians in new digital era. To identify the major challenges for librarians to work smoothly in cyber environment. To furnish recommendations to overcome the problems and to tackle the challenges. Available material on the Internet was also explored. A number of studies have been conducted to explore the problems faced by librarians. Given section reviews the studies conducted at International level in general and particularly in developing countries to investigate the problems confronted by the librarians. It was found the shortage of computers and computer skills among professionals. The study recommended that more attention and funds should be provided for training and procurement of ICT infrastructure in Nigerian University libraries. For computerization purpose, library administration should solicit funds and assistant from foreign agencies and foundations who are interested for the cause. They recommended that library management and leaders should organize and offer in-house computer training programmes for librarians and enough computers should be provided in this regard. Trushina discussed the issues related to the internet as well as the correlation of professional codes and their implementation in library practice. He stated that libraries depend on ethical principles more than any other institution because library services are essentially human-oriented. He stressed that librarians must follow the intellectual freedom principle and they have a moral responsibility to the patrons. It was concluded that new era librarian will become a guardian of digital information and digital librarians with newly acquired skills can play a meaningful and leading role in the networked information society of the millennium. Sreenivasulu studied the role of a digital librarian in the management of digital information systems. He stressed that the multimedia nature of the next generation of digital libraries requires the digital librarians DL to be essentially a type of specialist librarian who has to manage and organize the digital library, handle the specialized tasks of massive digitization, storage, access, digital knowledge mining, digital reference services, electronic information services, search co-ordination, and manage the archive and its access. He should be well-versed in markup languages, cataloguing, metadata, multimedia indexing and database technology, user interface design, programming, and Web technology. Johnson viewed library and information science education in developing countries. He concluded that LIS programs in developing countries continue to suffer from lack of financial support by governments. Wallis found that information literacy is vital skill set for citizens of information societies. They suggested that the librarian must support learning at all levels. They are needed to pass skill set of technological and media literacies to citizens at all levels of society for economic, social and personal empowerment. The study found that majority of institutions in Bangladesh do not have well-equipped computer labs or sufficient numbers of computers for students. A sufficient number of classification and cataloguing tools DDC, LC, Sears list of subject headings for practical were not present. Many institutions either have no library or inadequate collection of textbooks. In Sri Lanka, Wijayarathne n. It was concluded that the attitude of the government towards libraries in Sri Lanka has been changed during the last few years and the government has made several approaches to develop the libraries particularly University libraries. It was found very important for the OUSL to boost the process of achieving its development goals to upgrade the quality and maintain the standards of distance education in Sri Lanka. In Nepal, Siwakoti found that there was no government agency to control, monitor and evaluate the school libraries activities. There was lack of

awareness programs, budgetary constraints, inadequate space, inadequate library materials, lack of trained and skilled manpower and lack of appropriate government policy and lack of information literacy. There was no uniform current syllabus for the training of teacher librarians. The biggest problem which was found is that in Malaysian teacher librarians are facing professional isolation. They need to be empowered by new skills and information before going to empower their patrons. Need for changing the syllabus of medical library and information science education in Iran was also felt. It found that library professionals in India were subjected to various challenges. The introduction of computers and new technology was a challenge to all librarians. It was concluded that librarians should be ready to participate in the process of generating and distributing information and knowledge for quality of life and education for all. Librarians must unite to withstand the revolutions that will occur in the information and communication fields. Similarly, Dasgupta searched out that in India there is non-existent of norms and standards for the education of librarians. Problems for Indian librarians discovered in his study were emergence of new LIS schools, insufficient faculty strength, lack of accreditation bodies, lack of proper library facilities, inadequate physical facilities, little attention for selection criteria, and lack of apprenticeship programs. Study suggested that the Government of India should play a leading role in promoting LIS education in India, by creating more job opportunities for LIS professionals and removing disparity in pay scales among LIS professionals. It was suggested that admission test should be conducted before admission in LIS and practical hours should be increased. Attendance should be made compulsory and syllabus should be up-dated. Availability of high caliber staff should be ensured. Mobile based learning programmes should be adopted for distance learning. For the purpose of imparting practical training, there should be complete infrastructure. It was concluded that to support learning and teaching ICT should be used because e-learning would be the future of education. Like other developing countries, studies conducted in Pakistan do not show the healthy picture of LIS profession. In Pakistan, even all libraries are not fully automated. Internet service for users is being provided in University libraries but in public and college libraries the provision of Internet service is not encouraging. Haider found that the present library scenario in Pakistan is not so impressive and is suffering from inadequate funds and lack of bibliographic resources in the country. It was suggested that in order to meet new challenges, library schools are needed to improve the quality of their teaching staff and revise the curricula as well. The amount of research by library professionals into their own discipline is simply inadequate. Mohammad Asghar listed some main problems as the lack of opportunities for proper training, appropriate guidance, availability and access to information sources, financial assistance and sponsorship, encouragement, publication or dissemination of research findings, and personal interest and initiative. College libraries, which are the largest group of libraries in the country, have also been facing the problem of poor services, outdated collection of reading materials, financial constraints and inadequate professional staff.

9: 11 issues facing academic libraries right now. | Deepening the Conversation

Library Issues highlights key issues in academic librarianship. Its intended audience is faculty and academic administrators and librarians who work with them.

*Rhode Island day at the worlds Columbian exposition, Chicago, Illinois, October the fifth, eighteen hundr Belajar
grammar bahasa inggris While He was here Complete Payment Book They Smell Like Sheep Democracy in Costa Rica
How to Use a Design Pattern Women of Afghanistan in the post-Taliban era Intimate Letters From France and Extracts
From the Diary of Elizabeth Ashe 1917 to 1919 Introduction to the research process Mel Bay Concierto Antillano History
of bihar Software engineering and modula-2 Capitalization, amortization, and depreciation introduction Tau Epsilon Chi,
a system for technical text Old people: cash and care Life andextraordinary adventures of Private Ivan Chonkin
Ha-Dover, the first Hebrew journal in Babylon Knowledge and representation Field guide to Zambian birds not found in
southern Africa The Paranormal Source Book The Distilleries of Campbeltown The Spirit Of Jacobite Loyalty Adult
children of alcoholics book Filming a blockbuster Vernacular Hermeneutics (Bible and Postcolonialism) Cambridge
history of italian literature British colonial theories, 1570-1850 Mollys Metamorphosis in India Notes of a half-aspenite
Bathtime on Sesame Street LOGBOOK, A Navy Pilots Story V.4. The architectural design of mosques Silver spurs to
Monterey. How do we become successful parents? Management Philosophy Colonisation, migration and marginal areas
Navneet 11th maths digest Childbirth, a consumers perspective American law an introduction friedman*