



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

VOLUME - 9 | ISSUE - 10 | JULY - 2020



---

---

## RESEARCH ARTICLES ON IMPORTANCE IN LIBRARY WEB 2.0

**Parvati V. Mehtre**

**Govt First Grade Womens College, Bidar Karnataka (India).**

### ABSTRACT:

*The paper contains the substantial implication of the changing web as “web 2.0” for libraries and recognizes that while these implications keep very close to the history and mission of libraries. It describes the theory and definition to the practices of librarianship, specially addressing how RSS feed (popular tool of Web 2.0 technologies) might make changes in libraries provide access to their collection and user support for accessing the same. RSS aggregator applications installed in a library system, and coupled with the social network of the library, will enable users to have a single, customized personal library page that syndicates all the library content of interest to them and their research, elimination of irrelevant information.*

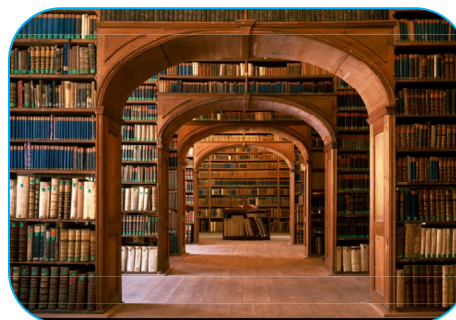
**KEY WORDS:** *Research Articles, Library Web 2.0.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The generation rate of information is immeasurable and also the demand of information is also beyond control. The development rates of the society as a whole truly exist at highest degree. Library profession is simultaneously trying to utilize Information and Communication Technology more to enable it to satisfy the users demand properly. For this, by applying different software viz. library database Software (CDISIS), Integrated Library Management Software (LibSys, Soul, Bibliosys etc.) Digital Library Software (Dspace, Greenstone, Fedora, E-prints, Roads etc.) the library and information services shifted from its earlier existence to today's ICT based information services. Further, the research output of application of ICT in LIS field gradually produces the new concept of ICT based services. Web 2.0 is one of the valuable outputs of the same.

Library 2.0 is the application of interactive, collaborative, and multi-media web based technologies to web-based library services and collection (Maness, 2006).

The real advantage of Library 2.0 can be achieved only by adding advanced functionality and features directly into the content (Abram, 2005). Aharony (2008) has emphasized that the library schools must come up with upgraded curriculum by introducing Web 2.0 course. According to him, Web 2.0 applications may be thoroughly taught as a separate course in the LIS curriculum. It will equip the library professionals with skills and competencies that are necessary to design dynamic and modern user oriented services.



### MEANING

#### 2. Web 2.0

web 2.0 is a network as a platform spanning all connected devices. Web 2.0 application are those that make

the most of the intricate advantages of the platform. On the basis of the definition Radfar gives following characteristics of web 2.0:6th Convention PLANNER - 2008, Nagaland University, Nagaland, November

## DEFENATION

- a) A platform enabling the utilisation of distributed services.
- b) It is the transmission of the web from a publication medium to a platform for distributed services.
- c) An entity that leverages, contributes or describes the transmission of web into a platform for services.

## 2.1. Basic feature of web 2.0:

### 2.1.1. The web as a Platform

It means we don't need to download and install on our own computer. In web 2.0 environment it is possible to put a document up on to the web and using web-based word processor all our colleagues can make changes to it. So actual document shared and application is shared on the web. For example we can create a power point presentation, then load to utility such as slideshare at [www.slideshare.net](http://www.slideshare.net) and allow comments or even edit online.

### 2. 1.2. Collective Intelligence

The web 2.0 resources are often referred to as ways in which "wisdom of the crowd" can be harnessed. This concept often referred to as "radical trust" and is at least in part based concept that people will either do nothing bad, or will act for the good for all. The role of user is much interesting and challenging now. User are able to combine materials for themselves to the extent that they do not need to know how to write websites or gather data from different sources while a user need to think about what they want to create.

### 2. 1.3. Everything is

We are all now fairly used to seeing products in "beta test mode". It means in an unfinished version. Google for example often keeps products in that state for months if not years. Improvements or changes will therefore be ongoing, with the product growing originally and changing according to the needs of the user over the course of time

## 2.2. Objectives and principles of web 2.0

web 2.0 is all about user participation. It follows user at the centre stage model through participation, open, applications and services. The term "open" in this context has two meanings-

### 1. It is technically open

- Open architecture
- Open source software
- Open standard

### 2. Socially open with privileges to utilise and generate contents by any one.

Therefore design and development of technically and socially open system by using web as a platform is the primary objective of web 2.0.

## 2.3. Tools of web 2.0

1. RSS (really simply syndication)
2. Web blogs
3. Podcasts
4. Social book marking
5. Personal search agent
6. Wiki's
7. Instant messaging

8. social networking tools
9. resource discovery tools
10. mapping services

### 3. RSS Feed

RSS feeds and other related technologies provide users a way to syndicate and republish content on the Web. Users republish content from other sites or blogs on their sites or blogs, aggregate content on other sites in a single place, and ostensibly distill the Web for their personal use. Such syndication of content is another Web 2.0 application that is already having an impact on libraries, and could continue to do so in remarkable ways.

### 4. Generic use of Tools

#### I. Keep up to Date : Probably the single most useful that we can do with RSS feeds is use

- them to keep up to date with those weblogs or news feeds that we can read on a regular basis

#### II. Automating Searching : There may be searches that we wish to keep up to date with

- what happenings in a subject area of interest and we may until now have been doing
- them manually. Live at [www.live.com](http://www.live.com) offer RSS feeds. <http://news.google.com> by visiting
- google news. [www.icerocket.com](http://www.icerocket.com) allow user to run searches (in weblogs, web pages
- news or images).

#### III. Watching Specific Pages: RSS feed can be created to do little more than keep you

- informed about when page is updated. Exp. <http://web.freeprint.com/forum/bar/list.php>
- forum for librarian to post questions and comments has an RSS feed that keeps subscribers
- informed about additional postings to the services. [www.download.com](http://www.download.com), is a site that offer
- users the opportunity to download free software and it also has an RSS feed available that
- keeps subscribers up to date on what's available.

### 5. Use of RSS in library services:

- Information via RSS would no doubtly be doing a better and more effective job. More possible for the professional to become the publisher. Librarian now have been publishers on the net. RSS
- allows to take data that is one format and put into another

#### I. Incorporating Content into our Site

#### II. Keeping people up to date with our doing

#### III. Providing feeds for other people

#### IV. Utilising content from commercial provider

### 6. Use of RSS for LIS education and research:

- Library science is an interdisciplinary science incorporating the humanities, law and applied science.
- to study topics related to libraries, the collection, organization, preservation and dissemination of information resources, and the political economy of information

### 7. List of resources (software and services)

#### List of resources: (software and services)

#### I. Omea Reader - Free RSS News Feed Reader: Omea Reader makes staying up to date

with RSS feeds, Usenet news and web pages a smooth experience tailored to your reading style and organizing talent with search folders, annotations, categories and workspaces.

#### II. Bloglines - Free RSS News Feed Reader: Bloglines is a great, web-based way to read RSS

feeds. There's no software to wrestle with, and using Bloglines is smooth and easy.

Unfortunately, searching and a few other features are missing

**III. Awasu Personal Edition - Free RSS News Feed Reader: Awasu Personal Edition is an** extremely feature-rich RSS feed reader. The option to enhance it with plug-ins and hooks in particular makes Awasu a powerful aggregator, in spite of some limitations.

**IV. Google Reader - Free RSS News Feed Reader: Google Reader is a decidedly simple yet** very usable and, thanks to a flexible labeling system, quite comprehensive web-based RSS feed reader.

**V. Feedreader3- Free RSS Reader**

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

The library's collection will change, becoming more interactive and fully accessible. The library's services will change, focusing more on the facilitation of information transfer and information literacy rather than providing controlled access to it. RSS is one of the absolute fundamentals of a Web 2.0 environment. Without RSS either many of the tools like weblog, slideshare, flickr, open access journals, social bookmarking etc would not work properly, or their use and value would be so limited as to make them almost useless.

## REFERENCES

1. About.com. (n.d.). Top 10 Free Windows RSS Feed Readers / News Aggregators. Retrieved March 20, 2008, from About.com: <http://www.about.com/>
2. Al-Fadhi, M. (2007, Autumn). Web 2.0 +Library 2.0/What is Library 2.0? Retrieved March 20, 2008, from The University of Sheffield Web site: <http://www.>
3. Bradley, P. (2007). How to use web 2.0 in library. London: Facet Publishing.
4. Fichter, Darlene. (2003, Nov-Dec). Why and how to use blogs to promote your library's services. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from Infoday Web site: <http://www.infoday.com/mls/nov03/fichter.shtml>
5. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Feed-icon.svg>
6. Maness, J. M. (2006, June 19). Library 2.0 Theory: Web 2.0 and Its I