WEBLOGS : THE EMERGING TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract

In an Organization, the computer communication have brought emerging technology like libraries, research centers, information centers etc. The computerizing of the Libraries can share the information to improve the quality and availability of information. The comparison between conventional library and digital library enhance the responsibility to bridge the information gaps for users. Here we discuss about the web blogging (blogs), which compares to traditional library catalogue system. For this instant we require a new technique, which provides the information in a dynamic and economic view.

Keywords : Digital Library, Web Technology, Catalog, Blogs, Learners.

1.   Digital Libraries - Users

The librarians are in the business of serving the public. Perhaps the public is to be those who live in a particular city or country, or study at a college or a university, or work at a certain organization. No matter whatever the work is the clientele whose need for information and research is taken to meet and what they want.

According to Steve Jones, only nine percent of college students are using the library remaining are using the Internet for information searching. We have some ideas, mostly based on required information, but we do precious little with the statistical gold mine that is accumulated by many of our computer systems. Conventional library systems look after a well reporting aggregate numbers of books circulated, but why don't have an option to order search results based on popularity.

There are many dimensions of popularity and an increasing set of new services based on one or more dimensions of it. One of the most familiar services based on popularity is Google. Google's PageRank™ system is basically an algorithm for determining the relative popularity of web pages. Search results are then ranked based on that computed value. The Google's Inc.'s Internet leading search engine on serving up the entire contents of books of five major libraries and government documents. The entire list is called "public domain" and first large public domain books and documents available at http// :www.print.google.com. The program is designed to make more library material available on fingertips to attract more people.

Meanwhile, the OCLC has measured another kind of popularity. By plumbing the depths of WorldCat, OCLC Research staff are discovered the top 1000 titles among OCLC member libraries. This was achieved by applying principles described in the report Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and making some additional judgment calls in merging records for similar items.

2.   Collecting the Data

This movement toward capturing and sharing one's personal information is so significant that coined the term "collecting, storing, and displaying one's entire life, for private use, or for friends, family, even the entire world to peruse." When you consider that there will be surrounded by adults who have had a

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website since birth, the change of paradigm becomes more obvious. The concept may be a difficult one for librarians, who have zealously separated the identity of individuals from the books they read. We don't need to stop doing this but rather to understand that there may be legitimate times and places to allow users to self-identify their reading habits. We believe a variety of services on the web demonstrate, there are useful things that can be done with such information.

3.   WEBLOG

A frequent, chronological publication of personal thoughts and Web links. A basic duality is the Web was originally conceived as a hyper textual information space; but the development of' increasingly sophisticated front and back-end technologies has developed its use as a remote software interface.

Blog is short for weblog. A weblog is a journal or newsletter that is frequently updated and intended for general public consumption. Blogs generally represent the personality of the author or the website.

The surfing the web since five years, undoubtedly heard of "blogs" or weblogs. These personal Internet journals have taken the Internet by storm. Frequently updated and written in a personal tone, a blog is a diary or journal where the writer or "blogger" will write the observations on the world or provide links to useful websites. Different bloggers write about different themes sort, like a newspaper columnist but with a no specialized training necessary.

The first blog is said to have been the first website in 1992. Blogs didn't really start to take off until the late nineties. However they gained in popularity after 2000. Early blogs were mostly lists of recommended links with some commentary. Since then, they've evolved to something different. Now anyone who fancies himself a writer, and even some people who don't, has a blog on the Internet. The programs and websites are easy to use the most technically challenged person can get a blog online.

For some blogs are strictly vanity projects as they walk on about their daily observations to family and friends. For others, blogs take on a deeper meaning. Blogs can be used to make political statements, promote products, provide research information, and give tutorials. If there's a subject that interests you, there's a good chance - someone's writing a blog about it.

Everyone is jumping on the blogging. Blogs written by politicians, musicians, novelists, sports figures, newscasters and other celebrities have been spotted. Because of this, blogs have also been the center of controversy. Since one can write about anything in a blog, complaints about others are commonplace. There have also been issues with employees writing about their place of employment in blogs and getting fired. Though you can write what you want in a blog, you're not exempted from the repercussions. Anyone who makes a controversial statement had best be well prepared to back it up.

Blogs have become so mainstream that the word "blog" was Webster's Dictionary word in 2004. It has even become a category on the hit television game show - Jeopardy. Families now use blogs to keep in touch and teachers assign blogs as writing assignments. The magazine even recommend a few notable blogs each week to its readers. It appears that blogging is here to stay. If you've considered a blog, you'll be happy to learn that many services make creating your own blog as easy as typing and clicking.

A blog is often a mixture of what is happening in a person's life and what is happening on the Web, a kind of hybrid diary/guide site, although there are as many unique types of blogs as there are people. People maintained blogs long before the term was coined, but the trend gained momentum with the introduction of automated published systems. Thousands of people use services such as Blogger to simplify and accelerate the publishing process.

Blogs are alternatively called web logs or weblogs. However, "blog" seems less likely to cause confusion, as "web log" can also mean a server's log files.

4.   Benefits over Catalogs

Most Conventional library systems are currently configured and used should be removed from public view. Before to say why, let us clear that the conventional library system serves a very important but limited role.

The conventional library system should serve as a utility of the infrastructure of a library, handling such tasks as materials acquisition, cataloging and circulation. The conventional library system should be a complete and accurate recording of a local library's holdings. It should not be presented to users as the primary system for locating information. It fails badly at that important job.

5.   Lack of content

The main problem of almost any library catalog system is that it typically includes only information about the books and journals held by a particular library. Mostly do not provide access to journal article indexes, web search engines, or even selective web directories like the Librarians' Index to the Internet. If they do offer such access, it is only via links to these services.

The library catalog is far from one-stop shopping for information. Although we acknowledge that fact to each other, we still treat it as if it were the best place in the universe to begin a search. Most of us give the catalog a place of great prominence on our web pages. But information for each book is limited to the author, title, and a few subject headings are rare book reviews, jacket summaries, recommendations, or tables of contents be found or anything at all to help users determine if they want the material.

6.   Lack of coverage

Most catalogs do not allow patrons to discover even all the books that are available to them. If you're lucky, your catalog may cover the collections of those libraries with which you have close ties, such as a regional network. But that leaves out all those items that could be requested via interlibrary loan. Most thinkers in library shows the users a universe that is open to them, highlight the items most accessible, and provide an estimate of how long it would take to obtain other items.

7.   Inability to increase coverage

Despite some well-meaning attempts to smash everything of interest into the library catalog, the fact remains that most conventional library systems expect MARC records. This means that whatever we want to put into the catalog must be described using MARC and AACR2.

This is a barrier to dramatically increase the scope of a catalog system, even if we decide to do it. For example, use the Open Archives Initiative Harvesting Protocol to crawl the bibliographic records of remote repositories and make them searchable within your library catalog. It can't be done, and it shouldn't. The library catalog should be a record of a given library's holdings.

8.   User Interface Hostility

The library catalogs of two public libraries, new products from two major library vendors. A link on one catalog said "Knowledge Portal," whatever that was supposed to mean. Clicking on it brought you to two choices: Z39.50 Bibliographic Sites and the World Wide Web. No public library user will have the faintest clue what Z39.50 is. The other catalog launched a Java applet that before long froze web browser, so badly it was forced to shut the program down.

9. Conclusion

In the field of Library and Information Sciences, Technology is an important asset in the development of the country. The minimum requirements for establishing the Library as computerized network are Automation, Coordination and Cooperation. Instead of using the Catalog system, the new technology blogs are essential for the library and information centers because of easy retrieval of information on fingertips. In the 21st century, the Digital Environment has taken place an important role through the blogs.

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