Great Anticipation to Learn from the Pandemic for the Library Professionals

Dr.Kailash D. Tandel
Assistant Librarian,
Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat
Mobile No. 9879283605
E-Mail-kailashagrilib@nau.in

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a global health crisis. Pandemic extended as a wave of different continents. Human daily life is positive and various companies are published anywhere. Many countries use different strategies to include the current disease. Librarians and libraries are looking for the correct solution to provide possible services to these important situations. The purpose of this paper is to understand various libraries and librarian strategies to promote a chance to learn and transform the change in library services. This result needs to be familiar with the latest strategy to help pandemic users. Several important strategies, including health awareness programs, provide research support and meet research needs from regular readers. During COVID-19, just like medical and emergency medical staff, Library professionals also seem to need to be ready to provide the best possible service to students, teachers, researchers and other readers, because the library is the hospital for the mind.

Keywords: Library services, Pandemic period, Covid-19, Library and Information Centers, Work at home, Remote Servicing, Modern Information Networks, Virtual library service.

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INTRODUCTION

COVID19 is a pandemic and global health crisis of our time and is one of the biggest challenges we have faced. The virus has spread to all continents of the world. Countries are trying to contain the spread of the virus by taking various precautions, such as: Restricting travel, isolating citizens, and preventing large gatherings such as sporting events, schools, academic institutions, etc. COVID 19 is over the health crisis. It has catastrophic social, economic, and political unrest that will leave serious scars. Many countries have been abandoned because we are in an unfamiliar area, many of our countries are currently unrecognized and remain in homes by choice or government order. To further expand these pandemic, shops, theatres, playgrounds, restaurants, and many public places have been closed. People lose work and income every day and wonder when normality will return. International trade organizations estimate that 444,195 million jobs could be lost if the pandemic is not contained as soon as possible. (UNDP, 2020).

Objectives of the Paper:

Searching 'Fulfilling reading/research demands of Library users during the pandemic'

Introduction from the standpoint of library and information science-

Responding to the reading research needs of library users during a pandemic people are blocked, especially in libraries, where they cannot move freely wherever they like. In this regard, library staff must meet the demands of library users and support their research mission. They need to continue to support users in the form of information services, document delivery services, literature searches, and systematic overviews. You also need to support researchers during difficult times and sincerely follow your research needs through Zoom, Google Classroom, Skype, Google Hangouts and more.

Libraries around the world, the source of research activities, are wondering which services should choose customer limits. Governments around the world are taking different approaches.

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Many states have advocated a complete closure of the system, but others have stated that they should continue to live as usual (IFLA, 2020). As a result webinars, Faculty Development Programmes, Workshops, Quizzes, Training, Short Term Courses, different institutions during different thematic / themed online events were held. Increasing the amount of webinar quantum indicates that webinar events are popular with other online events. Except for the training program, there were hardly workshops, virtual meetings or short courses under the heading "COVID19 / Corona, Lockdown". It also focuses on the roles of different institutions / publishers / providers. Blocking Period The situation among scientists is based on "digital citizenship."

In India, along with other companies and government agencies, educational institutions have been observed to remain closed to avoid a surge in coronavirus outbreaks during the blockade. The library with the reading / laboratory was also closed, so no physical access to printed or rented items was observed. Therefore, the concept of "working from home" is a good opportunity to use home time as quality time. Since then, several academic institutions / groups / associations have launched various online programs on different topics / topics, including webinars, webinars, Faculty Development Programmes, Workshops, Quizzes, Training, Short Term Courses and more. Curious people such as scientists, researchers, teachers, and librarians have tried to take advantage of this tenure by participating in these online programs and fighting the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there are significant changes to all services / operations, including library services, before and after the blockade period.

Changes in Sources of the information source of academic, learning, and expansion activities in the blocking period:

In response to the virus's dangerous effects, HEIs (higher educational institutions) such as universities, colleges, training centers such as ASC/HRDC, associations, and others have developed innovative academic online programmes and plans that make the most of home leisure time for academic and extension work, with the motto "access/research never stops." As a result, academics are involved in these activities, and they are familiar with online learning methods/tools, strategies, and engagement that will be valuable in their professional/personal growth, and they may utilise themselves as an 'accessible resource' for the teaching community/society.

Novel online events are also arranged by some associations/groups. The registration and webinar / meeting joining hyperlink/ID/number/password, date-time, and other details were distributed by whats-app, e-mail, and social media platforms. The invited expert/resource

person might be Indian or international. After submitting online comments and, in some programmes, participant's online poll/score at their registered e-mail address with/without registration costs, they give participants a digital/e-certificate and, in some programmes, participant's online poll/score at their registered e-mail address.

Adopted methodology-

To receive information about, some WhatsApp groups, that is online events. Forwarded email alerts and telegram channel LIS forums for researchers such as Library 2020, LIS Webinar Alert, MUCLA Maharashtra, FAMT Warrior, SUCLA, SUK Teachers, University Teachers, KRC Teachers, UGC NTA CBSE NET SET and KOHA are searched daily. During the lockdown, the details of these events will be collected in various categories and the required data /information will be summarized. depending on the event registration/ theme, academic assignments are divided into groups, including webinars, FDPs, quizzes, workshops, training courses, STCs, and other academic assignments. The data in these groups are related to three main themes: LIS (Library and Information Science), Covid19 / CoronaLockdown, and -related issues / issues and conclusions.

UGC will use it from March 25, 2020 to support the culture of "working from home" in faculty / student studies and to maximize and productively utilize difficult blackout periods.Swayam Online Course, UG / PG MOOC, ePGPathshala, UG Course E-Content Courseware, Swayamprabha, CECUGC YouTube Channel, National Digital Library, Shodhganga, EShodhSindhu, Vidwan and, more. .. In addition to the online information sources above, the DIKSHA e-learning platform / Dikshamobile app., EBalbharati / Ebalbharati app. , NROER (National Repository of Open Education Resources), Global Digital Library, etc. Such ICT tools are "from the visualization of home learning.

Apart from the above, some major institutions / publishers / institutions / vendors benefit scholars, scholars, and the general public to strengthen their research missions and take advantage of the embargo period for reading and extended work. We offer the following free electronic remote resource services for readers

1. TIFR-- CovidGyan.
2. Springer-Nature-- Access COVID-19 Content across Journals, Books, and More-Free access to articles, book chapters; COVID-19 Response; Access Covid- 19 datasets, etc.
3. SIAM-- Siam epidemiology collection; Covid -19: Auto industry update.

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4. Sage- -Free access to eTextbooks, LMS (Learning Management System) resources and articles in SAGE Journals and SAGE Knowledge; Coronavirus (COVID-19) Research etc.

5. Proquest-- Corona virus research database.

6. National Digital Library of India (NDLI)-- Study at home; Covid-l9 Research Repository; Featured collections [E-Resources, Videos; Data sets etc.]

7. Jstor-- JSTOR resources during COVID-19 (Free e-resources).

8. INFLIBNET Center-- e-ShodhSindhu Webinar series: Awareness session of different publishers; Off-campus (Remote) access to online resources through INFED platform ; Free resources from publishers in COVID-19 situation

9. IFLA-- COVID-19 and the Global Library Field; Resource Sharing during COVID-19 (RSCVD); IFLA and COVID-19 etc.

10. Elsevier-- Novel Coronavirus Information Center.

11. Cambridge University Press-- Cambridge Core: Free textbooks (e-books); Educational resources for schools.

12. Annual review-- Coronavirus Information Hub.

13. American Society for Microbiology (ASM)-- COVID-19/SARS-CoV-2 Research Published Across ASM Journals; The ASM COVID-19 Research Registry [Latest research article on Covid-19].

14. American Institute of Physics-- AIP responds to COVID-19; Scitation e-resources.

15. AICTE-- Courser's Coronavirus Response Initiative (Online teaching at campuses); AICTE-NEAT (National Educational Alliance for Technology)- Free E-Content For Engineering And Polytechnic Subjects.

16. ACM Digital Library-- Open access to ACM Digital Library.

Remote Servicing-

Online Events App-The webinars and other courses / events are hosted online via the following web platforms / apps / software: depending on the number of attendees and the length of the online event meeting, these platforms have free / paid criteria.

Adobe Connect; Air meet; Any Meeting; Cisco Webex; Click Meeting; Facebook Live; Google Meet / Classroom / Hangouts;GoToWebinar / GoToMeeting; jitsi Meeting; Microsoft Teams (MS Teams); Moodle; Skype; Telegram; YouTube Channel, Zoom and more.

An uninterrupted, continuous, fast internet connection is the main channel for accessing online conferences along with other ICT infrastructures such as computers, laptops, smartphones,

iPods, and power supplies. The organizer (host) role can be a resource. Live sessions like this need to be operational, with no technical barriers.

Many people around the world are new to digital tools.Huesca, Spain has created new training materials to make the most of the library's resources.Several other services, such as job hunting, are notable tools developed by the United States to provide in Miami Dade and Hillsborough Country and support their work (IFLA, 2020).

The Library of Congress has organized virtual transcription to involve people in distance learning, while other Norwegian libraries provide access to podcasts.The Dutch National Library has teamed up with a writers' organisation to provide an 'author on your screen' service, while librarians in the United States have been able to use Google Forms to create themed virtual escape rooms, many of which have been taken up and used by teachers to support education. A range of library crowd-sourcing initiatives is available via Library Journal.Library of Congress, 2020).

Some efforts have also been made in many academic libraries to provide remote access. For example, East-West University in Bangladesh offered online book orders during phone hours. The University of Malaya, Malaysia has created a poster explaining the online detection of Covid19. The University Library of Afrouzian University in Armenia provided the number of librarians they could contact remotely. The National Library of Estonia provides a personal login for users to register for online access. The Turkish Ministry of Culture's public library publishes its contents online. Similarly, the Moroccan National Library demonstrated their collection. In the United States, there is a call to libraries that connect users online to WiFi. Some libraries use Zoom subscriptions to communicate with users through these applications. Some Spanish libraries, like Fuesa, encourage students to write and share their stories online to deal with pandemic pressures (IFLA, 2020).

Towards Modern Information Networks:

Many libraries are transforming their services from traditional libraries to modern information networks. For example, in Denmark and the United Kingdom, restrictions on lending materials have been raised to achieve educational goals. Similarly, in France, the redistribution of e-book budgets will meet the needs of their researchers. Many publishers and providers have made the material freely available during COVID 19. Some publishers provide login and passwords for online materials during a pandemic. Publishers Macmillan and Penguin have created the easiest way for public libraries to buy e-books and access rentals. Similarly, some audiobooks are also available. The Internet Archive has also endeavoured to provide researchers with large amounts

of information during this difficult time. Hathi Trust also provides access to rent out materials in digital format (Ali &Gatiti, 2020).

Many libraries offer get admission to online instructional materials; one such instance is Open Education Resources Commons, a library group that has made a remarkable provide for the whole society, an additional instance is UNESCO Education`s division, which gives instructional assets and sound recording online from the past. There are severe online Media and statistics literacy talents, which train customers to apply those assets as much as most degree one such instance is MOOC which hosts on line getting to know platform thru Commonwealth getting to know. Several universities also are presenting statistics literacy talents on line to assist their college students to perform their studies online. One such instance is Hawai Loveland Colorado libraries with inside the U.S., imparting online guides round this pandemic. The rights holders in Brazil have taken critical steps to sell online studies and academic talents in their purchasers thrust the general public domain.

France has also requested publishers to make online materials available for free. The JISC in the United Kingdom has made open access materials available. This is a very promising step for the World Intellectual Property Organization. Similarly, IFLA has also developed several policy plans on intellectual property laws for priority access. Several other groups and associations work together to provide the best service to ensure better access. Some examples are the Australian Library Association and the Irish Library. They are negotiating with national level publishers to provide online access to satisfy their customers. Some publishers, such as Canadian publishers, are exempt from using online materials. The United States, United Kingdom, and Australia have copyright policies on what should and should not be available.

Reappraisal of Library Resources of the Library-

Libraries around the world are facing blockages challenges in providing access to collections and services. Libraries of all kinds promote digital services during the coronavirus pandemic situation. However physical resources are often most requested by users If possible, at the scientific organization where the research is being conducted medicines and medicines are made for medicinal diagnoses and drug research. Important library the number of resources may have ample opportunities such as: serve users throughout the period, even during the blockade period world.

Virtual library service- 1.Virtual referral service like chat / email 2.Self check-in and book check-out 3. Scan chapters from books and magazine articles Remote user 4. Lib-Guide list of

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resources available in the library 5. Dynamic content updates and conveniences for library websites tutorial.

Several libraries have released digital libraries highlights of services and content for holding virtual exhibitions on the website and online Lets Read Together campaign. Much effort has also been made to improve access to the Internet.Both online and offline library resources, such as Increase the number of eBooks / e-Journals / CD-DVD etc. to reduce the risk of spreading the virus COVID19 pandemic does not seem to be eradicated completely. Librarians are looking forward to exciting things discover new services and opportunities to build stronger businesses future library. To achieve this, the target library must be equipped with the latest infrastructure.Information and communication technology and qualificationsLabour force.

The Crux of the Impact of Covid-19 on Library & Library Professionals:

Continuous library services are vital to the institution's mission, particularly when it comes to pursuing excellence in learning, research, and innovation. The library's function, operations, and services have experienced substantial changes as a result of the COVID-19 crisis in 2020, including increased library staff tasks and enhanced visibility of the library portal for remote users.

Remote access has been a reality for libraries throughout the pandemic. India's libraries experienced the same problems as libraries across the world. During the crisis, libraries in India took all necessary safeguards to safeguard library materials and employees. In terms of community development, academics and governments have benefited from the libraries' engagement in numerous awareness programmes during the pandemic

Academic libraries, like public libraries, have played an important role in the dissemination of information both inside their institutions and to the general public. This study demonstrates that libraries have always been a driving force for academics and their communities. Due to careful planning and adherence to a strict social distance policy, libraries were a better support system for academics throughout any pandemic. Despite a number of setbacks, libraries have maintained their role in higher education throughout this particular age.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, tight coordination between libraries and academic publishers allowed libraries to play a significant role in the education industry while also serving the goals of the government and institutions. Being prepared is the greatest way to ensure that the preceding process is followed. Libraries have responded by launching a variety of initiatives both during and after the outage. According to the report, virtualization was a critical

component during the outbreak. As a result, digital libraries are planned to receive more than half of the annual library budget.

The strategic planning of libraries would be to overcome the unanticipated changes brought on by disasters such as the COVID-19 epidemic. Libraries must provide an equitable chance for each worker to learn new skills, understand the practical consequences of various library technologies and procedures, varied ways to engaging their communities, and establish connections in order to deal with unforeseen situations. In the library, staff professional development is just as crucial as collection growth and space design. Social media platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter, among others, are critical tools that may assist libraries in reaching out to users with information services and attracting readership.

Conclusion:

COVID-19 is a global health crisis that prevailed in our time and is one of the biggest challenges we faced. Libraries and librarians are at an important time deciding whether to stop public access or the alternative sources to adapt to meet the needs of researchers in the best way for both librarians and library users. Different parts of government have made different decisions, some are trying to shut down institutions, while others have indicated that they should continue to live normally, and more. Leaves the decision to the head of the institution. This paper narrated the general plan for specific pandemics, especially COVID 19. There are some limitations of this document will be need to be addressed in the future e.g. Guidelines for open access materials, copyright issues, and budget planning for library services in pandemics.

During this corona crisis, Blockade Episode teaches that is day-to-day, professional, and research tasks are completed under the maxim "working from home" through digital transformation in online mode. It also teaches that a positive attitude, faith and diligence are important life tools for fighting in times of life crisis. Therefore, the situation among scientists is moving towards "digital citizenship." In the future, the emergence of technology and needs will greatly increase the space for such online events. Great anticipation or we can say a chance to learn from the pandemic for the library professionals, in relation to resources, services, skill building, service providing. Therefore, it is recommended that the library can provide custom services to users during the covid19 lockdown.Recommendation for considerations-Financial resources for the development of a library system that can be utilized in any pandemic, Awareness of new emerging technology for library professionals, Access to Online Databases and publishers by the competent authority that can be used in any pandemic , Centralized

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training programs for library patrons, Performance evaluating system for the librarians, Public Awareness programs by the library staff that can educate their patrons about any pandemic.

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