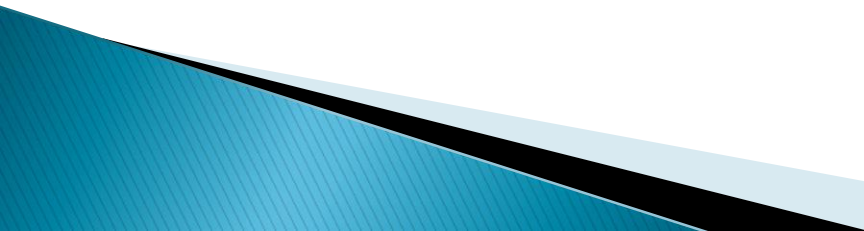


Federal University Oye–Ekiti

General Studies Unit

- ▶ Faculty: General Studies Unit
 - ▶ Department: General Studies Unit
 - ▶ Course Title: Use of Library and ICT
 - ▶ Course Code: GST 103
 - ▶ Year: 2014/ 2015
 - ▶ Semester: First Semester
 - ▶ Pre–requisite: Nil
 - ▶ Lecturers: Mr. O. Olajide
- 

Rationale

- ▶ It is not uncommon to hear students of tertiary institutions complaining that library is unable to provide the needed materials for their information needs no matter how huge and relevance the resources of the library might be. Research has shown that the inability of students to effectively utilise the library resources for their information needs is as a result of lack of basic library skills required of the (students) right from primary school level. It is in this view that Use of Library is designed to teach new students the basic library skills required of them to utilise library resources and services for their information needs.

ICTs and new Concepts in Librarianship

As a result of emergence of Information and communication technologies (ICTs), new concepts in librarianship have evolved. They are :

- ▶ **Automated library:** this is a library in which all the activities in all departments/sections (administration, readers' services, technical services, acquisition cataloguing, circulation, etc.) are linked together to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.
- ▶ **Electronic library:** this is a library that houses only electronic materials such as CD-ROM, Compact disk, flash drive, etc. E-materials are the materials that can only be accessed through the application of information and communication Technologies e.g. computer
- ▶ **Digital Library:** this is a library that consists and provides digital materials and services respectively. The materials are stored, processed and transferred via digital devices,
- ▶ **Virtual library:** this is a library that is everywhere. It is also known as library without walls. It consists of both digital and electronic libraries existing virtually. The virtual library provides remote access to digital collections e.g. pictures, documents, sound, video, etc.

How to access information in the Library

- ▶ **Call Mark:** The Call Mark of any book is made up of letters representing broad subject area covered by the book and a series of Arabic numerals. Each book on the shelf is provided with a call mark built on Library of Congress Classification Scheme (LCCS).
- ▶ A combination of such letters, numbers, Cutter number and year of publication of that particular material is called Call Mark. For example, a book with Call Mark built on LCCS reads as follows:
- ▶ Call Mark: QA –represents broad subject areas
- ▶ 1775 – further narrows down the subject areas
- ▶ .A46 – the Cutter numbers for the first letter in the author's surname
- ▶ 2014 – year of publication

Three major Approaches to Library catalogue are:

- ▶ Author
- ▶ Title
- ▶ Subject

Library Databases & ICT Practical

Database: Is a collection of data that is organised so that its contents can easily be accessed, managed and updated.

Library Databases:

- ▶ HINARI – Health International Access to Research Initiative
- ▶ AGORA – Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture
- ▶ TEEAL – The Essential Electronic Agricultural Library
- ▶ OARE – Online Access to Research in Environment
- ▶ ARDI – Access to Research for Development and Innovation
- ▶ EBSCOHOST contains general information

ICT Practical on:

- ▶ Library Management Software adopted by FUOYE Library is *Koha*
- ▶ OPAC– Online Public Access Catalogue

Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA)

- ▶ The AGORA programme, set up by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) together with major publishers, enables developing countries to gain access to an outstanding digital library collection in the fields of food, agriculture, environmental science and related social sciences. AGORA provides a collection of more than 5700 key journals and 4100 books to 2800 institutions in more than 100 countries. AGORA is designed to enhance the scholarship of the many thousands of students, faculty and researchers in agriculture and life sciences in the developing world. AGORA is one of the four programmes that make up Research4Life: AGORA, HINARI, OARE and ARDI.

HINARI –Health International Access to Research Initiative

- ▶ Launched in 2002, HINARI Access to Research in Health programme is managed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in partnership with Yale University Library and over 180 publishers. More than 5,700 public institutions in over 100 eligible countries have already registered to HINARI, which provides access up to 14,000 journals (in 30 different languages), up to 33,000 e-books, and up to 90 other information resources. The journals can be searched through a special version of PubMed (Medline), and other article indexes.

OARE – Online Access to Research in the Environment

- ▶ Launched in 2006, OARE (Online Access to Research in the Environment) is managed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in partnership with Yale University and more than 60 publishers. OARE provides over 2,800 institutions access to up to 5,700 journals, up to 15,000 e-books, and up to 50 other information resources in a wide range of disciplines contributing to our understanding of the natural environment, including environmental toxicology and pollution, zoology, botany, ecology, environmental chemistry, geology, hydrology, oceanography, meteorology, climatology, geography, environmental economics, environmental law and policy, conservation policy and planning, environmental biotechnology, environmental engineering, energy, and many other disciplines.

ARDI – Access to Research for Development and Innovation

- ▶ Launched in 2009, ARDI (**A**ccess to Research for Development and Innovation) is coordinated by the World Intellectual Property Organization together with its partners in the publishing industry with the aim to promote the integration of developing and least developed countries into the global knowledge economy, allowing them to more fully realize their creative and innovative potential. By improving access to scholarly literature from diverse fields of science and technology, the ARDI programme is designed to reinforce the knowledge infrastructure in developing and least developed countries and to support researchers in these countries in creating and developing new solutions to technical challenges faced on a local and global level.

Recommended Texts:

- ▶ Adeyeye, R. F. O.(2005)Simple Guides to the Use of Library. Ado–EKiti: YETLAS PRINTS
- ▶ Alokun, N. A. T. (2004) The Use of Library: A textbook for students in Tertiary Institutions. Lagos: NUDEX International
- ▶ Olajide, O. (2010) A Perfect Guide to Basic Library Skills for Tertiary Institutions. Lagos: TaisoftPublishers

Next week

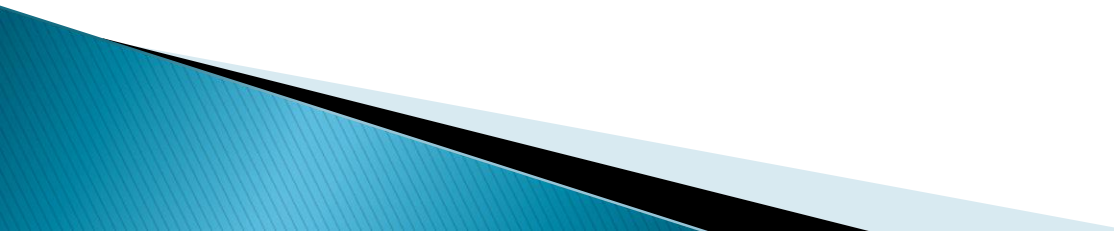
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Thank you

For

Listening