



## TRADITIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES, RESOURCES AND TURNING DOWN OF TRADITIONAL RESOURCES FROM THE ENTRY OF THE MODERN LIBRARY RESOURCES: AN ANALYSIS

**J.Kavithanjali**

*Ph.D Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.*

### **Abstract**

*Any book may be considered as an effective medium for communicating information with all available sources. This medium may be found to be either clay or stone birch, either bark palm leaf or metal sheets, paper etc. The well appreciates the development in modern innovative technology solely meant for bring about and even effecting tremendous changes in all kinds of fields. Such developments have, no doubt, created many changes in library too; especially the modern library access system in the library may be the end of the traditional library. All such features and changes have been beautifully analysed and given expression to in this small bud informative attempt on traditional library sources and turning down traditional resources from the entry of the modern library resources.*

**Keywords:** *Traditional Library, Services, Resources, Modern Library.*

### **Introduction**

Library resources are basically sources of information; these resources were mostly books, journals, newspapers and other editorials and encyclopedias. The library resources may be classified into two types such as Traditional Library Resources and Modern Library Resources. Traditional Library preserved the resources in various manner and all the resources were very old on the other hand the Modern Library resources are very new, the resources are preserved in technically. The Modern library entry created many changes among the users; it turned the users from traditional library, because of its expediency.

### **Definition**

A Library is defined as a place in which books, manuscripts, musical scores, or other literary and artistic material are kept, for use but not for sale” and as an institution for the custody or administration of such a collection.

According to Dr.S.R.Ranganathan “A library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of books, the duty of making them accessible those who require the use of them”.hem accessible those who require the use of them.”

According to ALA glossary of library and information science “Library as a collection of materials organized to provide physical bibliographical and intellectual access to group with a staff that is trained to provide services and program related to information needs of the target group”.

### **Concept of Traditional Library Services and Resources**

Traditional library preserve and distribute the physical forms of resources, such as books, magazines, journals and periodicals, it maintains these resources with cataloguing and classification, the physical searching method is using to retrieve the resources. The information is stored in physical format, the users may be borrowed the resources and make use of it. A traditional library consist details of available stock in books and subscription of periodicals.

### **Traditional Library Services**

Choosing and acquiring information resources available in the market place, based on user needs and quality standards. It is maintaining the availability of publications though short-term as well as long-term storage and presentation, getting loan from other libraries, it proves guidance and assistance to users, including the development of support systems such as catalogues user education and information services.

### **Traditional Library Resources**

In earliest period various materials were preserved in libraries and used as a library reference. Similarly, our ancestors were used writing materials as Birch Park, clay tablet, Codex, manuscript, ostracism, papyrus, scroll,



vellum, wax tablet for made the library resources. After the development of technology the paper was invented and it is used as a library resource. So, in our generation print resource are considered as traditional library resource.

### **History of Traditional Library Resources**

History of library resources tells the history of libraries. In earlier period people were make records or written their ideas by pictorial or symbolic scripts and they kept their records in bone, leather, clay, silk, paper, tapes and so on. There are different types of resources used for written work and preserved in the libraries from ancient to present time. From time to time some technological improvements have been making changes in the library resources. At every stage these kinds of resources are preserved and maintained by the library-in-charges and served to library users. Now, we are using print and e-resources based on our requirement and availability. So we know what the technological changes are across to reach this stage in library resources. Historical development of the library resources is just an evolution of library resources. History of library resources contains lot of the draw backs for collecting the information about resources. Some of the ancient library resources are given below;

#### **Clay**

In earlier period ie 2000 years before the people were used the clay as a writing material, they used to communicate or expressed their happiness, sorrow or other thing through this clay, the clay was available on those days very easily so they use for writing and reading. There are two component define the first script. Characters are formed from the wider at the apex and tapering toward the base and the corner of the reed is made while pressing into the damp clay, this style of symbols known as cuneiform. Finally it will be kept in the sunlight till its dried and hardness. Because, the moisture may be affects the clay tablets.

#### **The Egyptian Papyrus**

The Papyrus is a water plant which was used by the Egyptians as writing material during 3000 BC. It consists of flat surface without roughness or any cracks. There are two processes involved for preparing papyrus such as wetting and pressuring. The processes begin with wetting and the second process is papyrus put in pressure. The first process is cutting the green plant and it will be kept side by side, it will form a rectangle and the remaining plant laid across at right angles, after complete the cutting two sheet are tie with paste and it will be kept under sunlight for making wet, after wetting it gives pressure then up to twenty sheets are bonded together, this was called as papyrus scroll.

#### **Bamboo Books**

The Bamboo tree is very familiar in China, during the 1500 BC the writing material was used as bamboo in china, because it is convenient to write and preserve easily. In early period the Chinese writing method is perpendicular columns, so they used a thin strips of bamboo is suitable for a single column. When they produce a prolonged text, threads are used for making link in the bamboo stripes. During the period of 5th century the shang dynasty people were used wax, leaves, wood for purpose of writing and reading. During the 400 BC the bamboo was used for made a book like reading material.

#### **Palm Leaf Manuscripts**

The script prepared out of dried palm leaves. They provide as the paper of the antique world in diverse parts of Asia as far back as the fifteenth century BCE and possibly much earlier. South Asia and south East Asian people were used to documentation actual and legendary description. At the commencement phase the communication was done orally, but after find the alphabets and its benefits were motivated the people ultimately began to write it down in dried and smoke treated. After written completes, all document had only some limited time to be copied onto new sets of palm leave manuscripts. The reason for spreading Indian culture to South East Asian countries was the palm leaf manuscripts. During the early 19th century the invention of printing technology affects the manuscripts process like copying.

#### **Pergamum and Parchment**

The Pergamum and Parchment is finest substitute for papyrus, this is a kind of leather ,but is was exclusive, during 197 to 159 BC the Pergamum was used as an interpretation and an inscription resource. Since about 2500 BC the leather has been used as writing and reading resources, but only one side can be written on.



If the ordinary leather was treated both sides it become smooth and able to write both sides. It is not until much later, in the second century AD, that parchment becomes a serious opponent to papyrus. But from the 4th until the 15th centuries it is the typical writing surface of medieval European scribes.

### **Birch Bark Document**

This Birch Bark Document used in India during 4th century CE, the people were used this birch bark for wrote the Sanskrit text. In Russia early of 1400 CE the people were used this birch bark for written purpose. Birch park manuscripts of Gandhaharan Buddhist texts have been originate in jars. It articulates the culture of the people to the next generation. In India for writing long scriptures and texts in Sanskrit and other scripts has been used the Birch park document of Himalayan Birch that was named as *Betulautilis*. Early Sanskrit writers such as kalidasa during the period of 4th century CE, Sushrutha during the period of 3rd century CE, and the period of 6th century CE Varahamitra has been used bark document for their work.

### **Codex**

In Latin the caudex means trunk of a tree or block of wood. It was a book format resource which was leap and used. The reputation of codex was coupled Christianity. The Bible was printed in codex document in early periods. The codex was measured as a recognizable book form resources in the ancient world and also put back the scrolls. It is one of writing resources which was developed by the Romans .It has been phrase the most important advance in the history of the book prior to the discovery of printing. The roman poet Martial during the period of the 1st-century AD, who was received gratitude for opportunely used. During the 6th century the codex had completely restore the scrolls.

### **Ostracon**

The word ostrakon was derived from Greek, which means a covering pr splinter. The plural form of ostracon is ostraca. Usually ostraca was shaped from the busted terrain ware boat. It is a piece of ceramic. The scripts are like scratched-in words or other forms of writing which may give clues as to the time in use of ostraca. The ostraca was used as a voting ballot. This hard of pottery was used as avoiding ballot in Athens.

### **Parchment & Leather**

The history of parchment and leather was based on the pergamena. The leather is supported to transmit our ancient empire into our next generation. In the dominance surface Pergamena was enhanced than parchment and leather. In Lerida of Spain during the period of 8000 BC the cave work of art of pergamena was rendered. During the period of 700 AD, the oldest obtainable description of the biblical Gospels, were written and enlighten on parchment. During the period of 2600-2000 BC, leather scrolls and parchment are used by Ancient Egyptians to record writings.

### **Wood Pulp**

The rags are one of the main ingredients for paper manufacturing process. The paper has white smooth and flexible pages, it provides convenient to its readers. The main ingredients of paper rags also meet the requirement of paper production. So, paper manufacturers are try to alternate for rags that was esparto grass. Paper from wood pulp soon turns yellow and brittle.

### **Paper**

Paper was invented during the period of AD 105 by the Chinese emperor Cai Lun. To make a sheet of paper these substances are frequently awash, crushed, washed, simmer, strained and lightened. The pulp is left to exhaust in a network casing and then dehydrated. The result is thinner and suppler than papyrus or parchment, and much more adjustable to methods of large-scale production. Paper is the best resource for printing and maintaining in the form of books, periodicals in library. During the period of 800 BC the paper preparation method is shifted to bhagdad, during 900 and it was stimulated to Egypt and Europe by 1400. In present situation papers are considered as a traditional resource because it is using in book form from the past several decades.



### **Advantages of Traditional Library Resources**

There is lot of advantages while using traditional library resources. Because it is some features like the format, size, quality, easy to handling and etc.

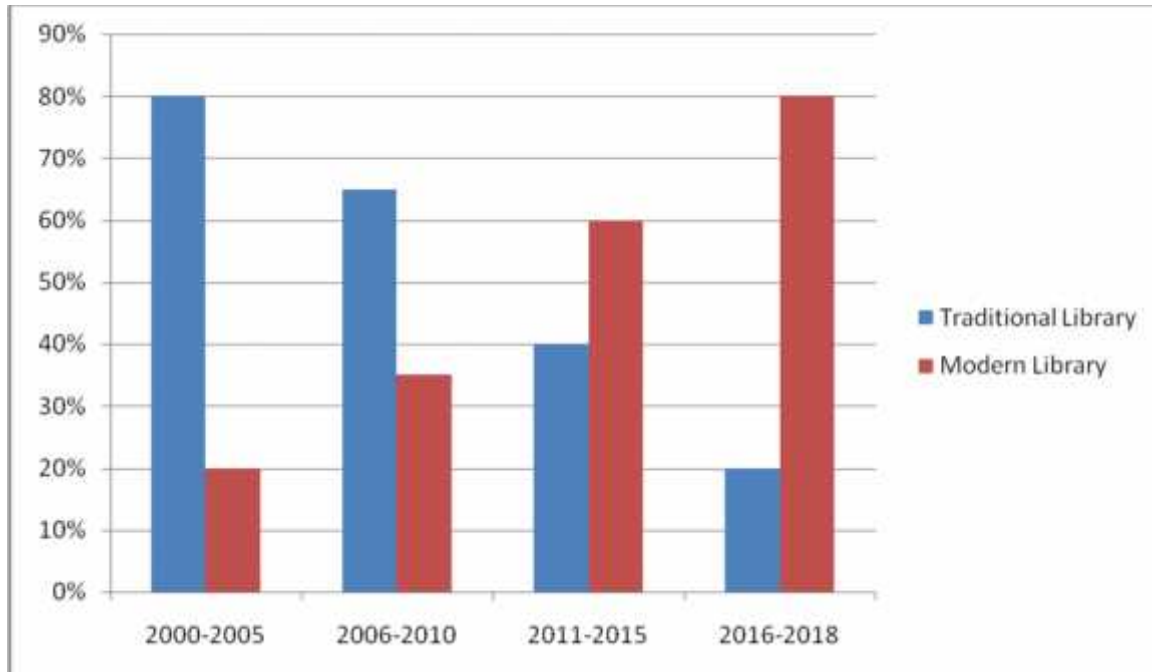
1. Traditional print resources are less weight, so the user can handle the book easily, it is very much comfortable to read because o its portability.
2. If the computers are failure, the reader may not get disturb to read, the user can read the printer resources.
3. The traditional print resources can turn the pages easily.
4. The print resources are very convenient for the users; the user can keep the resources with them at anywhere.
5. The print resources are more authenticate than E-resources.
6. It helps the librarians to find quality materials, and avoid substandard, unfair, or ambiguous works.
7. It does not require any technology to read the print resources. User can spend long time for using print resource.
8. The print resources are very convenient for reading and it will be available in different size for make use conveniently.
9. A traditional format of print resources is more convenient, easier to read, and better to handle.
10. There is no need to store the resources at a scrupulous place.
11. Printed resources are more ecological than e-resources.
12. The printed resources never create any pollution in the surroundings.
13. Traditional Printed resources stay behind readable for numerous years.
14. The user can't touch the material in E-Resources as well as the user can physically touch and feel the original work.
15. The user can purchase used materials at significant discounts.

### **Disadvantages of Traditional Resources**

1. The maximum number of printed reference books is available at high price. Even there are number of free search engines and search directories and websites available online for user's reference purpose.
2. Only one user can use a printed resource at one time. The user may lose the opportunity if the resources is misplaced or lost in library.
3. As reporter May Wong states, Once-a-year updates for printed editions means that some information can be stale even before the books get out of the box.
4. If users want a traditional print resource he/she should visit the library during the working hours only twitter.

### **Turndown of Traditional Library from the Entry of the Modern Library**

In earlier period the clay was used as writing material after the invention of papyrus the use of clay reduced and next invention reduced the uses of papyrus, so every new invention may reduce the previous invention's uses, in this way the entry of the modern library reduced the use of traditional library resources. The Modern library is consists many advanced technology such as Internet, E-resources etc., The e-resources is saving the time of the user also it is compact to the user , through traditional library the user have to borrow the books and then they use it , but e-resources need not to be borrow ,through the internet access the use can download more than thousands of resources , the use need not to enter into the library physically in the modern library but in traditional library the user should enter into the library physically. These are the reasons for turndown of traditional library from the entry of the modern library. The following chart shows the average percentage of turndown of traditional library resources usage (20%) from the increasing of modern library resources usage (80%) for every five years from the year 2000. (Data source from [http://:www.Internet world statistics.com](http://www.Internet world statistics.com))



### Conclusion

In a nutshell, it may be said that in this modern era, we couldn't imagine to use the traditional library resources such as Birch Park, clay tablet, Codex, manuscript, ostracism, papyrus, scroll, vellum, wax tablet etc., because it takes much time to write, read and preserve, now a day's people have become very busy, they are having big scheduled activities, for these purpose they require to do any work shortly, the technology also help the people for saving their time. The traditional library resources are the pioneer of the modern library. The traditional library had many advantages as well as disadvantages but its service is valuable.

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