Chapter – IV

User’s Satisfactions and Behaviors

4.1 Introduction:

Education in every part of the time it can be primary, secondary and even higher education student basic thing that we are called user was very important. Today's college libraries education classroom lectures can be given without a student-centered education program, referred to as. The mission statement of the college libraries to achieve the end results related to programmers and instructional resources to provide relevant information to end users. It only students present educational structure and competition pressures up with the scope of the current information age, the challenges faced by libraries can be properly prepared. And students for their studies pin-pointed the information you want.

So a knowledge library became a student in the direction of the center. Because the library is part of the organization college. So the user is satisfied with the librarian was required to study their behavior. As such, the higher education of the teaching learning process acts as a dynamic tool. Education, lifelong learning is a process that never ends. Education and knowledge, proper conduct, education, and technical ability are included. Also known as tertiary education, Universities, research institutes and colleges of education, research and applications of the technique include higher education, which are the main institutions. User to become a medical doctor and a user-friendly but serious patients' life. so generally related libraries.

4.2 Use, User, Read and Reader:

Here use means the process of taking any kind of facility. It means one who giving facility or services of any other. We are considering user is reader of library or academic reader is a user. So user and reader of library had no more differs in great view. Philosophies, logic, linguistics and even the content of its own linguistic function rather than being itself an expression of the phenomenon mentioned in this context refers to the Compare view. "Fido" being mentioned in the first Fido, Fido just another event 'using' the name, refers to Is of no use one requires. To understand the meaning, so look carefully at following:

1. A book to read; to read music.
2. To utter aloud or speech (printed, written something, etc.) in order to render their children read a story; the booming voice actors read their lines. It's being able to understand things written as
3. (A language) to have such knowledge, be able to read French.
4. Braille to read: by fingers, because otherwise than with the eyes (signs, characters, etc.) are meant to apprehend.
5. Apprehend or (gestures, movements, signals, or the like) interpreted to mean: to read a semaphore; Read sign language.

Medieval English property law, a person has the right to profit from land belonging to others. At least two and usually three are individuals. The latter for his own benefit but who himself could be a third person (C) will be used for the benefit of the man who would carry on the situation (a) or (B) enfeoff the ground. Land is only asset not given satisfaction. At the beginning of the 11th century had emerged as a legal institution, not only for property management as a legitimate method for conveyancing, defrauding creditors are deprived of their dues feudal landlords, and religious organizations they have been employed not only as a mechanism to allow land owner can not directly receive benefits.

**Reading (process):**

Reading meaning (reading comprehension) to form or to obtain a complex cognitive process of decoding symbols. Communications, and share information and ideas, as a means of language acquisition. Like all languages, it is culturally and socially, the text and the reader's prior knowledge, experience, attitude is shaped by the reader, and a complex interaction between language communities. The reading process of continuous learning, development, and refinement is needed. In addition, reading, creativity and critical analysis are required. Obviously consumer’s fiction texts describing these unfamiliar places, it makes sense to create images of them departing from the literal words, with each piece making venture. Reading is a complex process, because it is controlled or restricted to one or two can not be interpreted. Reading there are no concrete laws, but introspectively produce their own products allow readers to escape. During the interpretation of texts, promotes deeper research. Readers use a variety of reading strategies to assist with decoding and comprehension (to translate symbols into sounds or visual representations of speech). Readers to identify the meaning of unknown words using context clues can. Readers their knowledge or mechanism (schemata theory) read the terms of integrating their existing structures.
**Reading skills**

Literacy is the ability to use symbols of a writing system. What symbols represent the data interpretation, and other similar means so that it can obtain the same symbols have the ability to be able to re-create. Illiteracy means of signs used in a writing system does not have the ability to get to. Dyslexia is a reading and writing refers to the cognitive difficulty. It is a learning disability that specifically impairs a person's ability to read is defined as a brain-based type. Dyslexia is a term that can refer to two disorders: Developmental dyslexia is a learning disability; Alexia (acquired dyslexia), brain damage, stroke, or progressive illness which later refers to reading difficulties. The main predictors of an individual's ability to both alphabetic and phonemic awareness, alphabetic scripts, rapid naming and verbal IQ Z automat read.

**Skill Development**

Both literally and sub-lexical cognitive processes that contribute to how we learn to read.

**Sub-lexical reading**

Sub-lexical reading, sometimes in competition with whole language methods have argued that, by associating sounds with letters or groups of letters or phonics or using synthetic phonics method of teaching and learning, including teaching reading.

**Lexical Reading**

Lexical reading letters or groups of letters that compose them without notice or whole language learning and teaching method includes acquiring, using words or phrases. Sometimes the whole language approach to learning how to spell that lessens competition with phonics and synthetic phonics methods have argued.

**Quotes about the reading process:-**

1. "Books remind us of what we asses and fools."

   - Ray Bradbury, Fahrenheit 451

2. "You have to master the books. Fully read them. They are teaching you to bathe them. Read and re-read them digest them. Them your self go. Often a good book is to read and make notes and analysis. A student's mental constitution only skimmed it is better mastered than by twenty
books that will be affected by a book. Comes from reading a little education and very proud of the reckless. There are many attention put into the away from males Reading fertilizer since thinking is disabled. Reading your slogan, "let it be too many."

- Charles H. Spurgeon for my students, lecturers

3. "At any time of the day in any room of our house had read or be read to."

- Eudora Welty

4. "For you to buy them, do not buy books for your shelf." - Saji Ijiyemi, meeting not Die

5. "I enjoy not private, and public places have a responsibility to read. We read for pleasure in other people knows us, and then we read; see, if we use our imaginations. Reading is a good thing that we have to show other people."


6. "You do not read every day can be a writer. But you are not fooling anyone. It is your task, rather embarrassingly, shows."

- Don Language

7. "Life is too short to waste your time with bad books."

- Michael Krüger

8. And your world is really very surprising that the organic forms were impressed with the way people go on."

- Joseph Campbell, Hero's Journey: Joseph Campbell on his life and work

9."Before the firm lost wisdom, advice - read books."

- Amit Kalantri

4.3 Satisfaction and happiness:-

By Edgard Farasyn human Contentments (20th century), Happiness is the satisfaction of the acceptance and the ability to reach. The ability to reach the level expected sought after, desired, or simply provide satisfaction, which can be predetermined level. Synonymous with
happiness and contentment, but more basic or external achievement or self-improvement can be derived from that of happiness before. For this reason, more colloquially, satisfied and grateful to accept a state of life or a way to be happy with it. An attitude was toward satisfying to see so many situations. It is also satisfying to be satisfied that the relief as a result of this trend leads to more positive outcomes can be argued. Before any judgment about the intellectual life situations into something more subtle picture of a congenital condition, in the sense of satisfaction is understandable. You want happiness then believe on family or society. Meeting the necessary requirements - about - as long as it is present to block externally-provided security as well as the happiness derived from a sense of anxiety when welling innate satisfaction may be the case. All in all, a difference of self-actualization and happiness as opposed to an approach by external achievement and self-fulfillment came through as an innate state of happiness should be. Some resented the source of all mental compare and one that is less than ideal state of life experiences, and then inferring the opposite appears to be different. God in his heaven, the fall of man in the state of the tree of knowledge of good and evil of man eating the forbidden fruit was an interesting allegorical account. Men's eyes "opened" to know the difference between good and evil (Genesis 3: 5). This disparity creates the perception of mental and physical stress. This becomes exaggerated stress - stress and unhappiness is the result - either a right or distracted by business contributed in no small way. In Nate child like state of consciousness that human happiness is relegated to the background. Interestingly, the Tao Te Ching Tao in their primal state of consciousness called the man of the development has been well represented in this way: "The Tao is lost, there is goodness, goodness is lost, and there is morality.” Between good and evil, morality, we have intellectual intelligence. Discriminate between good and bad of a judgmental process represents a way to stop the "moment" happiness can be achieved by living a belief that is so.

Subconsciously or consciously, it seems only one person to conspire to create sensory stimuli that are not distracted by the mental processes because it is difficult in practice to try to stay in the moment. And this thought process is always involved with the memories. So now put together in the attempt to remove the memories, especially unhappy ones to break the subconscious of the conflict has always given the ponderous. For this reason, the business of the moment to be found in many religions and therefore exist within Ness and get in touch with satisfaction manifest in the forms of meditation and prayer. Just be glad: for most people, a more
practical approach, just as a good practice. To calculate a blessing about an approach to understand what happiness is perhaps more plausibly attributed to the good things that can be added. Other concepts such as good practice does away with the need - to achieve a satisfying unhappy and various methods have arguments about it. Seen in this light, the satisfaction of achievement, but one that may at any time adopts an attitude.

Of course, it also needs to keep improving on the tendency to obliterate the external circumstances that must be remembered. And the other is to achieve an attitude - that we're living in the different parameters that need to see it as just that. For the gratification of human needs (ie, inner peace) claimed that human behavior was hidden spring which human behavior (1925) of the Foundation: The American philosopher Robert Bruce Raup wrote a book complacency. Dr. Raup in the later 1930s, the American education system, which in its severe criticism of the use of pedagogical theory, was based.

However, in the context of present-day society, a multidimensional man of leisure, culture, outdoor activities, and letting go of his desire to be satisfied by the state back on its core a very significant way evinces. This will be elucidated below.

**Satisfaction through the lens of positive psychology to explore these ideas:-**

Being satisfied, which can be defined as the state in many ways, satisfaction, or, may be closely associated with the concept of happiness? In positive psychology, social scientists can contribute to a better life, or increased positive mood and overall satisfaction with their lives having to do what leads people to study. Happiness, positive psychology, in the totality of what is known as subjective well-being in a twofold way, is defined in. Negative emotion (negative effect) to a person, and positive psychology to determine how good a view of the questions asked in a life overall (global satisfaction) do not protest too much positive emotion (positive effect) is. Perhaps happiness is more closely associated, or in his / her life (global satisfaction) is related to the level of satisfaction with one person, but to get satisfaction, although it certainly makes people happy is to be used in the concept.
This research contributes to happiness in the variables:-

This is the concept that defines the ways in which people make choices. A Satisfier his/her criteria are met is the person who will make a decision, and every possible option is explored until a meksimajhara, on the other hand, not a decision. That research is a Satisficer is associated with positive happiness, and happiness is associated with a negative meksimajhara been shown that it may be intuitive to see. Genes and Happiness this may be a harsh reality for some to accept, but a 'depressive brain' can be inherited in the same (or a happy brain, if you will), there is a strong correlation between happiness and genes. Happiness is 50% heritable.

**Personality and happiness:-**

Experience, honesty, Extraversion, agreeableness, neuroticism, and openness to, by factor analysis, these five aspects of personality traits are heritable personality, which is a factor of the theory, has been narrowed down. Personality research has shown that 50% of inheritance. Happiness is related to two aspects of the personality. Happier that there are more extraverted a person that is a strong relationship between Extraversion and happiness (or in fact act), he/she will be. Happiness has a strong relationship, which is another aspect of personality is a genetic predisposition to neuroticism. A person more neurotic (emotionally unstable), the more likely he/she are unhappy.

**Goal businesses and happiness:-**

Is important to you and that is in alignment with your personality, your feelings of confidence and expertise can contribute to reaching that goal. It is neither too easy nor too hard to establish goals that are important, but they are considered the best. Stay away from those goals, energy security is diminishing contribution to be quite intuitive to understand as well as a goal, it is also important to note that one will have to fend off.

**Money and Happiness:-**

Many people strongly linked to money and happiness, they think the rich will greatly contribute to their happiness, and we see that this idea is more and more American society reflects this growing material. Property some positive results, namely a lighter sentence for the same crime, health, and with the reduction of infant mortality, and as previously described, in
some cases, can be used as a buffer, the overall relationship between money and happiness is marginal. Its basic needs are met, where the lower threshold, the impact of money on happiness is very small, that is. Once the money has reached a certain level of income has no effect on happiness, realized the diminishing marginal utility of income, but as a relationship exists with the curve, wealth and happiness. One of her basic needs are met, there is more, really take some time to give or to experience happiness. Happiness really is due to the energy flow in and out of state. Happiness is the pursuit of money - - unwittingly becomes a purpose, just because it means the opposite result could lead to bring more happiness, I believe only trying to accumulate more and more.

**Leisure and happiness:**

The concept of work-life balance is now widely accepted. At the same time, it must be noted that this "work - life" concept "life" aspects include special one's personal life, and sometimes will require the kind of determination and hard work does not move more than one person from working and living requirements. In some societies, "Life", the after care for the elderly and infirm, to send their children to school, cooking, cleaning, laundry might include. They have so much work. In the middle of it all and need to leisure activities is just a strange concept.

Developed or developing society closer to the younger generation is more inclined to believe, but as a culture, leisure and general social values. Spa, karaoke OK, ING relaxes after work activities between two generations, popular now, attend concerts, foreign travel lounging in cafes with friends. In fact, in the past 15 years, the market has seen a substantial increase in demand for leisure services. This trend may seem like a branch of a more affluent society; clock, schedules, deadlines and timetables is running - - modern economic life of humanity only through an internal matter of fact, in the background will be needed demand leisure needs. Such a state of happiness is universal pre-school children experience, when the responsibilities and duties of school life, and then living and working in adult enter the picture gradually lost.

Not all of society has formally accepted the leisure culture, even if they have reached a certain degree of affluence. Survival-oriented lifestyle traditions continue to influence in some developed society, so the idea of retirement is still some, I believe it will quickly lead to
boredom and fear of aging generation. For this reason, some elderly people far beyond their official retirement age have some reason to insist working. There this idea because they have not yet reached an agreement with the community as a legitimate leisure lifestyle - let alone recognize it as a major contributor to the growing the business unit. For this reason, these societies place not so strong support recreational and cultural infrastructure - such as a universal social welfare system and extensive facilities for retirees to age represents. Even if they become more elusive among affluent society such may continue to look for happy people.

Let us recognize the individual as a major contributor to the field of business growth - their society has not yet reached an agreement with leisure as a legitimate way of life, because there are a number of reasons, this kind of thinking. For this reason is no one to support recreational and cultural infrastructure in these societies - enjoying his retirement a universal social welfare system and a wealth of features, such as represented in old age. They become more prosperous, even in the elusive search for happiness such a society can continue. The nature of leisure, work and life stress, in order to release the pressure is all sought after. It is often used to indulge in games - through their smart phones, the Internet, movies and games, surfing constantly obsessed with how to spend today. Undoubtedly, this is a pleasant activity. But also allow people to leisure - Re-chat with family and friends, so drink or meal experience the joy of interaction - without any modern tools.

**Health and Happiness:**

Historically, India and China on human development in the doctrine of Eastern mysticism is no distinction between the spiritual and material. Happiness, happiness, good health is not seen as an independent country. And Ayurveda and TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine) and their respective herbs - - such as Hatha yoga and qigong / martial arts as physical fitness, enhance the practice is consistent with the implied recognition of the mystical teachings are integrated in the pursuit of the ideal state of consciousness but also the launch pad support necessary for a healthy body. In the multi-dimensional human personal development and all aspects of the health system is considered to be a more comprehensive development. Body and is now known as neuroleptic drugs (including factors associated with) the concept of considering the mutual influence of traditional Chinese medicine, especially in the so-called mysterious doctrine that has been a part of. There are a lot of heat trapped in an unhappy, angry patient's internal organs, and then use the
appropriate medicine or acupuncture therapy may be required by practicing qigong practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine physician. The, it is not unusual for some time, he also Qigong may be recommended for some patients. However, such a complex whole analysis and processing experts are hard to come by, because the pre maintain healthy practices are not always reliable enough or may be unsafe. But because in such complex integrated analysis and processing experts are hard to come by, oriental health maintenance practices are not always adequate, reliable, and even safety. Western mainstream medicine and good personal knowledge transformation and how to treat them safely at home should also be included in the total package of common health problems in order to ensure good health, so that the body can become the best, positive performance with the vehicle - the foundation of happiness.

Outer success and material possessions is secondary, when health is compromised. A person could not be happier or satisfied when the body is broken; it is almost common sense, but there are rare exceptions individuals who are able to transcend their physical difficulties. However, with good knowledge and effective protocol for the vast majority of personal health care not only for their own well-being but also to their family and friends is very important.

Laughter and Happiness:-

Laughter is synonymous with happiness. In order to get a recommendation (eg joke) or sensory (eg, itching), were performed not expected to be mental or physical order, which is some confusion, turning it into a temporary rest here. The interior of the innate happiness for a person to express himself in the happy laughter breaks through the temporal break. In fact, the TV comedy of laughter by showcasing some of the patients in hospitals for many years as a health treatment is used. Laughter Club by regular meet ups laughter as a form of health promoting growth in India and some Asian countries have been formed. The global market for funny cartoons in the daily papers delivered through laughter search for happiness is a testament to humanity. However, such releases are good jokes, unfortunately much less common. Happiness is a result of a series of good laughs happiness or quality of life can make a difference. It usually does not make it not only makes the daily eating habits.

Universal social welfare and happiness So far, we have been exploring on the basis of happiness, contentment person. So far, we have been exploring on the basis of personal
happiness and contentment. The Nordic countries have repeatedly been up tops Happiness Index survey - and surprising, but most likely related to economic performance, and - to the world that happiness is their welfare system, which not only meet the health, social and other basic needs very roots of their people, but also provides a higher security universal social welfare them.Society stake, the need for collective consideration of risk in the form, with a larger social perspective will explore the happiness of mankind. Individuals who break the traditional family structure is more developed societies, this is especially true when the support.

**Jewish:-**

Some of the earliest references to the satisfaction of the State of Samayach B'Chelko midah (individual characteristic), the reference is found. The expression (root Sin-Mem-chat) "happiness, joy or satisfaction", meaning, and chelko (CETA root Lamed-KUF) "part, lot, or part of the" meaning, and combined with a satisfaction samayach meaning of the word a lot in life. This feature, which is referred to in the source Mishnahic "Ben Zoma said: Who is rich? Who is happy with their part?" The origins of Jewish culture, satisfaction, which is reflected in the Book of Proverbs reflects an even older idea A merry heart makes a cheerful face; A sad heart makes a sad mood. All day poor people are wretched, but contentment is a feast without end. The issue of satisfaction, Solomon ibn Gabirol, the eleventh-century Spanish poet-philosopher who taught for example in the writings of Jewish thought during the Middle Ages as having clear Who wants to have more than they need, they are enjoying themselves, it hinders. Find what you need and you need not give. You do not need to give up; you'll learn what you really need.

**Islam:-**

In Islam, the true satisfaction always keeps it in mind to establish a relationship with God is achieved through. The Quran says: Indeed, the heart can find satisfaction that Allah (God) is the recall. - Quran - 13:29 this verse more people become more hunger and burning in his heart as a result, to obtain material that reveals the life miserable. But for those who seek the Lord, the more they have their peace of mind, it is closed. The search for the divine or supreme Deity of human nature and human beings have inherent within the innermost yearning. Real and ultimate goal is of a person's life. In a well-known hadith the Prophet said (saying of the prophet Muhammad): Adam (human beings) was the son of a valley full of riches, he would love to one
another; He was given another one, if any (of the grave), except for the dust to fill the belly of Adam's son and he will be happy to third. Book76: and Allah. --- Saheeh Bukhari- Volume 8 in it (turns) forgives repentant.

**Eastern religions:-**

Yoga (Yoga Sutras of Patanjali), movement or positioning, breathing patterns, and concentration, as well as medium and in law, (santosha) can contribute to the satisfaction of a physical state. Buddhist sense, worry, want, or need is freedom. Once it is lost, since there is nothing to reach that happiness is the goal of all goals. The death of a living system is very long for a perfect balance and harmony of forces can not remain satisfied. Living systems is far from equilibrium of forces in the search for stability in a complex dance. The balance achieved quickly satisfied that any pursuit of momentary experience of satisfaction, which is met by a growing pain. The never-ending source of dissatisfaction for the joys of Buddha's task was to find a solution. The Buddhist faith is based on the belief that he succeeded.

1. Comfort
2. Deferred complacency
3. Gratification
4. Pleasure

**Satisfaction quotes:-**

1. "You do not have to choose if you get hurt in this world ... but some of you say that you have to wait. I like my choices."
   - John Green, Fault in Our Stars
2. "There are two ways to get enough. Continue to accumulate more and more. Others will have less."
   - G.K. Chesterton
3. "That he wants nothing to happiness, anxious dependence on the future, without hope or fear delighted to present to amuse ourselves with either, but it is enough that we are satisfied with the comfort. Mankind's greatest blessings are within us and within our reach. A wise man without wishing for it, a lot of them, are content with whatever it may be."
   - Seneca
4."Happiness is a byproduct of a life well lived ... not a goal."
- Eleanor Roosevelt

5."I shall repeat in Chapter 8 as a more general way, the bad effects of religion are actually a
virtue that teaches us to be satisfied with not understanding it."
- Richard Dawkins, the God Delusion

6."It's good I've been loving you. I am wiser, and easy, and is brilliant. Many things I want to get
used to, and I did not feel angry. Theoretically, I was satisfied. pleased with myself that I had
limited my wants., but I was itching for the subject. I wish morbid sterile hateful fits of hunger, is
used., I can not think of anything better, because now I'm really satisfied, because I can’t think of
anything better. It’s just as when one has been trying to spell out a book in the twilight, and
suddenly the lamp comes in. I had been putting out my eyes over the book of life, and finding
nothing to reward me for my pains; but now that I can read it properly I see that it’s a delightful
story."
- Henry James, the Portrait of a Lady

7. Never again will I go to find my heart ", I will not look any further than my own back yard.
They are not there, because I really do not lose it to begin with."
- L. Frank Baum, the Wonderful Wizard

8."Curiosity killed the cat, satisfaction brought it back."
- Holly Black, tithe

9."For a woman to look ten years younger than her daughter, because she is completely satisfied"
- Oscar Wilde, Picture of Dorian Gray

10. "I have a little more, I should be very satisfied. "You have to say, if you make a mistake.
Doubled if you are not content with what you did, if you are not satisfied."
- Charles H. Spurgeon

11. “Or just a second, look at your life and see how perfect it is. Leading to your real life is going
to stop looking for the next secret door. Stop waiting.'s it, nothing else. It is here, and you better
enjoy it or you can decide, forever, for the rest of your life, you're going to be miserable to go
there."
- Lev Grossman, the Magicians
12."Do not spoil what you have by what you desire."
- Forever in Blue Ann Brashares: The Fourth Summer of the Sisterhood

13."It is the ability to enjoy this little guy, he was fully satisfied that the greatest opportunity is undeniable, and the very existence of the charity can not always see it any happiness in the world, is formed, incomplete chances are that. But they are all tolerable, if you can learn to bear its imperfections, and they are conscious of the existence of imperfections really do not envy, but they do not feel good at all, just because it is worthy of imperfections.

14. It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; Better Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied. The fools, or the pig, are of a different opinion, they only know his side of the question, because it is the same."
- John Stuart Mill, Utilitarianism

15."He, who is not satisfied with a little, is satisfied with nothing."
- Epicurus

16.If you love the first thing we look at a scene. Suddenly very much in love at first sight it is needed, a curtain parts and devoured by one yet has ever seen did not have eyes, and of all things, for the first time the best view is the view of the object in the scene I would love consecrates. Quietly is in the context of the lover's experience covers the planning, the elements of the Star.

Love at first sight is always spoken of in the past tense. The scene is perfectly adapted to the temporal occurrence: different contingencies, is framed, the memory (memorializes but does not represent the nature of the photograph) is all the magnificence of the scene of the accident already, I can not match my desire to eat to meet it, the idea of having had the good fortune. The gesture of a lover's embrace, do not seem to exist in love with the dream of total union with another longing for achievement ... this moment, everything is suspended: time, law, prohibition: nothing is exhausted, wants nothing, they certainly seem to meet all the desires, is eliminated ... a moment of affirmation; For a certain time, a limited one, in a baroque frame, however, has been somewhat successful, I (abolished by the abundance of their satisfaction with all my desires) has been completed. "

- Ronald barthasa, A Lover's Discourse: Fragments

4.4 Behavior:-
Behavior or behavior itself or other systems or organisms around as well (non-living) environment in conjunction with their physical environment, including living organisms, systems, or artificial entities in the range of actions and mannerisms. Various is stimuli or inputs, internal or external, conscious or subconscious, overt or covert, and voluntary or involuntary, whether the response of the system or organism.

1 Biology
1.1 Human

2 other fields
2.1 Earth Science
2.2 Management

**Biology:-**

Accurately determines the behavior of a biological context, how is some disagreement, however, a meta-analysis of scientific literature, based on a common interpretation of the behavior (an individual or an entire living organism internally coordinated responses (actions or inactions) that "states internal and/or external stimuli groups)"Behaviors can be innate or learned.

Behavior changes its relationship to its environment; the organism can be regarded as any action. Behavior provides outputs from the organism to the environment.

**Human:-**

Human behavior affects the endocrine system and the nervous system is believed to be. It most commonly in the complexity of an organism's behavior is correlated with the complexity of the nervous system that is supposed to. In general, organisms are with more complex nervous systems to learn new responses and thus have a greater potential to change their behavior.

**Other Fields**
Behavior outside of psychology, physical properties and chemical reactions.

**Earth Science:-**

Environmental modeling and especially in Hydrology, a "behavioral model" for example, provides a good chance that the observed natural processes, ie., observed river discharge is
consistent with the widely accepted as a model. It is uncertain how environmental predictions quantify the uncertainty of the possibility of so-called normal Estimation methodology is a key concept.

**Management:**

In management, the desired or undesired behavior associated with that focus. Managers are usually the result of what is needed, but behavior patterns can take on. This pattern of behavior is really needed is a reference to how often. A behavior before it actually happens, is that the former focus on stimuli that affect behavior. After behavior, the results fall into place. They may be in the form of rewards or punishment.

**Some types of Behavior:**

1. Applied Behavior Analysis
2. Behavioral cusp
3. Behavioral Economics
4. Behavioral Genetics
5. Behavioral Sciences
6. behaviorism
7. Behavioral Analysis
8. Works Behavioral
9. Common Behavioral

1. Formerly known as behavior modification Applied behavior analysis (ABA), an education or as part of the treatment process to improve human behavior is application of Operant and classical conditioning. Behavior Analysts "hypothetical constructs" without resort to the east, and the consequences for the environment, including the relationship to focus on observable behavior. Functional assessment of the relationship between a target behavior and the environment, by the methods of ABA can be used to change that behavior. Approved methods of applied behavior analysis from intensive behavioral intervention, most notably the rules by which humans adapt and maintain behavior for basic research, which examined an autism spectrum disorder (ASD) for use with the children, he said. AIDS prevention, business management, natural resources, education, Gerontology, Health and exercise, industrial safety,
language acquisition, littering, medical procedures, parenting, psychotherapy, seatbelt use, conservation, however, a whole range of areas, including applied behavior analysis contributes to the animals, severe mental disorders, sports, substance abuse, and zoo management and care.

2. Cusp of the far-reaching consequences of a behavior that brings new accidental contact with the organism's behavior is any behavior change. The consumption (1) new reinforcers, (2) a contingent (3) in a new environment, (4) new related behaviors (generativeness), (5) provides the learner with opportunities to compete because of a change in the behavior of the cusp behavior of a particular type with the ancient is the problem behavior, and (6) the effects of the learner, and the surrounding people (7) agreed to change the behavior of the people and are removed after the intervention to support its development. Developmental milestones such as the time it is a simple way, maturity and behavior provides the option to change the perception to realize that, for each person, and the implications for the field of developmental psychology is reached. The cusp of the special features compared to other changes in behavior represents a change in behavior.

3. Behavioral Economics and the related field of behavioral finance, the economic decisions of individuals and organizations and the market price, the return of the result, and on resource allocation, psychological, social, cognitive, and emotional factors, the effects of the study. These fields are concerned primarily with the bounds of rationality of economic agents. Behavioral models typically psychology, neuroscience and articles compiled from Microeconomic Theory; in doing so, the behavioral models, concepts, methods, and fields covered. The studies of behavioral are economics and public choice in making decisions on how to include mechanisms that drive. US scholarly papers, as shown in a recent study, "Behavioral Economics" used in the last few years have increased. Behavior of the three common themes:

• Heuristics: rules of thumb, people often make decisions based on logic and not strict.
• Framing: individuals understand and respond to events depends on the mental, emotional filter creates a collection of anecdotes and stereotypes.
• Market inefficiencies: These include mis-pricings and non-rational decision making.

4. Also commonly referred to as behavioral genetics, behavioral genetics, behavior (including humans) is the field of study that examines the role of genetics in animal. Often the "nature versus nurture" debate associated with behavioral genetics, biology, genetics, Epigenetics,
Ethology, psychology, and statistics involving the contributions, are highly interdisciplinary. Behavioral geneticists are to study the inheritance of behavioral characteristics. In humans, this information is often gathered by the use of twin studies or adoption studies. Animal studies, breeding, transgenesis, and gene knockout techniques have in common. Psychiatric genetics is a closely related field.

5. Behavioural Sciences systematic analysis and control of human and animal behavior through observation and investigation of nature, and disciplined in scientific experiments. Formulations and observe it strictly by the law, to try to accomplish the objective findings. Examples are of behavioral science, psychology, psychobiology, and cognitive science.

6. Behaviorism (or behaviourism), philosophy, methodology, and theory that combines elements of the approach to psychology. It is often hard to be tested using experimental methods that had trouble making the monthly "mentalistic" psychology, emerged as a response to the twentieth century. John B. Watson, BF Skinner, and other writings, as expressed in the elementary theory of behaviorism in psychology, with their minds that are unobservable events, people and animals should concern itself with observable behavior. The behaviorist school of thought such behavior either resorting to physical events such as thoughts and beliefs without the scientific description of a hypothetical construct that can be maintains.

7. From early 19th century psychology, behaviorist school of thought ran concurrently and in the 20th century Gestalt psychology in the mental and share commonalities with movements; Mental philosophy of the Gestalt psychologists from the complex. Its main influence was not necessarily agree with behaviorism or behaviorists, however, were Ivan Pavlov, who investigated classical conditioning, rejected introspective methods and Edward Lee Thorndike, John B. Watson sought to restrict psychology, experimental methods, and conducted research on the BF Skinner's operant conditioning. In the second half of the 20th century, behaviorism was largely eclipsed as a result of the cognitive revolution. Behaviorism and cognitive schools of psychological thought may not agree theoretically, they are as simple phobias, PTSD, and addiction as a specific pathology, demonstrable utility in treating cognitive behavioral therapy as practical therapeutic applications, are complementary to each other. In addition, behaviorism, from birth to his death in human behavior stream sought to create a comprehensive model. Experimental and applied behavior analysis: There are two main areas. Designed are to add to the body of knowledge
about the behavior of the experimental analysis of behavior, including basic research. Applied behavior analysis, on the other hand, real-world situations, and this behavior has focused on the application of principles. Those who work in the field of applied behavior analysis and behavior are interested in their relationship with the environment. Rather than focusing on internal states, ABA therapists focus on observable behaviors and behavioral techniques are used to bring about behavioral change.

8. We autism and other developmental disabilities to individuals, families, schools, and related professionals working together to help reach their potential. People in their environment (behavior) responded by focusing on the way, we have a positive outcome (health), leading to opportunities for them to learn how to provide specific and observable. (Also known as generic) 9 is the normal state of being normal. Behavior that is consistent with the person's normal behavior of the individual (intraper sonal normality) can be common. Usually someone's are behavior (known as harmony), while society's most commonly used to describe their behavior. Definitions of normality person, time, place, and vary by situation - it changes with changing social norms and standards. Common behavior disorder is often just the opposite is recognized. Distortion is seen as bad, when its simplest form, normality is seen as good. Someone "normal" or "not normal" is seen as being included or excluded from the larger society, including the social ramifications of being stigmatized, may be. It's a simple concept, it is difficult to define normality, however, the existence of these ramifications, it is an important definition. What is commonly called the study normatology - normality and abnormality in this field (or pathologies) tries to develop distinguishing between the operational definitions. The general question of "what is normal?" Philosophy, in many fields, including psychology and sociology, are discussed. The most comprehensive effort to distinguish normality from abnormality in the conclusion and Statistics Manual is in clinical psychology. The DSM normality how it changes throughout history and how it often involves value judgments, the situation depends on how the shows.

4.5 Library:-

Source of information and resources in an organized collection, similar to a library, or borrowed reference is made accessible to the defined community. It provides access to the material, physical or digital, and the physical building or room, or virtual space, or both may be.
A library collection of books, magazines, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, documents, Microform, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, Blu-ray discs, e-books, audiobooks, databases, and other formats are included. Libraries million size range from a few shelves of books for many things. In Latin and Greek, bookcase idea of many modern language, eg in the library, the Bibliotheca meaning and Bibliothēkē derivatives are represented by the French bibliothèque.

Some dating back is to the 2600 invention of the first libraries in the Sumerian clay tablets in cuneiform script, the earliest forms of writing, including archives. Private or personal libraries made up of books written in the 5th century BC appeared in classical Greece. In the 6th century, is very close to the classical period, the great libraries of the Mediterranean world remained those of Constantinople and Alexandria. Planning to use a library and a public body, an institution, corporation, or is maintained by a private individual can be. In addition to providing materials, libraries also find information and organizing and interpreting information needs of librarians who are experts at providing services. Libraries often provide quiet areas for study, and they also often offer group study and contribute to the common areas of the facility. Libraries often have access to their electronic resources and the Internet to provide public facilities. Modern libraries are increasingly unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources as places are being redefined. They and the exploration and analysis is of very large amounts of information with a variety of digital tools to assist librarians in providing material accessible by electronic means, extending services beyond the physical walls of a building.

Types :

2.1 Academic libraries
2.2 Children's libraries
2.3 National libraries
2.4 Public lending libraries
2.5 Reference libraries
2.6 Research libraries
2.7 Special libraries

**Type:-**

Many supporters of material bodies, institutions, or expected to be loaned to other libraries and to where moving or lending library, and do not give out stuff that makes the difference between the reference library. Modern libraries are often the general collection for circulation containing a mixture of both, and the library is restricted to the space of the reference collection. Also, increasingly, digital archival prints may not be broadcast content to enable broad access to, and even without building a large facility enables libraries to expand their collections.

**Academic libraries:-**

An academic library is usually located on the campus of colleges and universities and other educational institutions, and primarily serves the students and faculty. Some academic libraries, especially public institutions, in whole or in part are accessible to members of the public. Academic libraries such as colleges and universities, post-secondary educational institutions that have hosted libraries, that is. The main functions of academic library resources and research support for students and faculty educational institution has to provide. Specific course-related resources in general, such as "reserves" in the textbooks and reading copies of the article, as is provided by the library (they are loaned out only a short-term basis in a matter of hours, the usual meaning has done).

Academic libraries in their programs provide students with the tools necessary to succeed in that, in general, characterized coursework, workshops and courses offered outside. Help in the workshop, effective search techniques, journal databases, and electronic citation software included. In this workshop, they can not learn in the classroom (their future occupations, and often) to help them achieve success in their academic career can provide students with the skills. Toronto, Robarts Library at the University of Toronto. Academic library, a quiet study space for students on campus provides; it’s such as meeting rooms, group study space can provide. North America, Europe, and other parts of the world, academic libraries are becoming increasingly digitally oriented. Students and researchers to use a variety of library resources print / for both physical and digital "gateway" provides. Educational institutions, databases, electronic journals
and scholarly writing software providing research and students subscribe to journals, library search databases and portals institutional electronic resources, Internet access, computer workstations or computer labs to provide a general, and course- or work-related software (ie, word processing and spreadsheet software). They are more and more like a collection of students' theses and dissertations digital copies as needed institutional scholarly research and academic knowledge, as well as in the electronic repository.

**Children's libraries:-**

Children's libraries special collection of books intended for adolescent readers and the general public libraries are usually kept in separate rooms. Some of the smaller ones for children's libraries across the floor of a room or area larger libraries have wings dedicated to them. They acquaint the young with the world of literature and an educational agency is seeking to develop a love for reading. Public schools are that complement their work. All services normally provided by public libraries to develop early literacy skills with a purpose and a love of books, infants, toddlers, preschool children, or for after-school programs, including storytelling sessions. Public libraries offer one of the most popular programs for children, families, and summer reading programs for adults. Read PAWS other popular reading program for children or the children can read to certified therapy dogs of the same programs. Animals have a calming effect and there are no children to learn self-confidence and a love of reading. Many states only that this type of parenting programs are available in their local library, ask the librarian to see them.

**National libraries:-**

A national or state library data serves as a national repository, and the publishers need to submit a copy of each publication with a library of legal deposit, which is a legal requirement, is right. Unlike a public library, a national library rarely allows citizens to borrow books. Most likely, many of them rare, valuable collections or significant works are included. Place less emphasis on the character of national repository library definitions. First National Libraries of the sovereign or some other supreme body of the royal collections of the state of their origin. Many national libraries, to discuss their common functions and promote common standards and help them to fulfill their duties to carry out the project of the International Federation of Library
Associations and organizations in (IFLA) within National libraries of cooperate. National Libraries of Europe Conference of European National Librarians (CENL) is a service that takes part in the European Library. Public lending libraries Police, Poland Public Library A public library provides services to the general public. Library is part of a countywide library system, as citizens around the county library system with an active library card can be used with the associated library branches. They are not a member of the county public library system, the library, however, can only serve their city. Most content is available to borrow from the public library. Library staff, patrons are allowed to borrow items, as well as details of the allotted time to decide on borrowing. In particular, community members wishing to borrow library books for the library card issued. Often a city, visitors are able to get a public library card. Many public libraries also have reading groups and toddler story time, free to the public to provide services and events that serve as community organizations. For many communities, the library is a vast world, gaining knowledge and understanding, and the connection is a source of entertainment. According to a study by the Pennsylvania Library Association, Public Library Services increased the illiteracy rate among young people plays a major role in the fight. They are protected by public libraries serving the public and are funded. Numbers of books in libraries has increased steadily since their inception, the need for compact storage and access with adequate lighting has. The stack system is in a space separate from the reading room of the library's collection of books to be included. This arrangement arose in the 19th century. Book quickly cast iron and steel frameworks supporting the bookshelves also often allow light to pass through the translucent blocks built (but modesty reasons, were not transparent), the floor, supporting the development of a standard form stacks. The introduction of electrical lighting had a huge impact on how the library operated. Floors of multi-story stacks still in the air several times to allow for the transmission of the glass floor was made of metal grating used often, was closed. More space was needed on the track, a method of moving shelves (compact shelving) was cut down on otherwise wasted aisle space.

**Ethiopia is a community library:-**

Library 2.0, the term in 2005, Google's challenge and using Web 2.0 technologies to meet the changing needs of the users of the library to try to respond. Some aspects of Library 2.0, commenting, tagging, bookmarking, discussions, use of online social networks by libraries, plug-
ins and widgets are included. Inspired by Web 2.0, the library is an attempt to create a more user-oriented organization. Despite the importance of public libraries, they are routinely having their budgets cut by the state legislature. Funding so badly, many public libraries are forced to cut their hours and release employees that are depleted.

**Reference libraries:-**

A reference library does not lend books and other items; instead, they must be read in the library. Especially libraries, such as a university, for example, are used for research purposes. Reference libraries are historical and even some things that may be unique. Examples of reference libraries, the British Library in London and the Bodleian Library at Oxford University included. Lending libraries, which are common in many reference books such as books, not have the "Reference Section", and therefore do not give out. Reference sections of the newspapers and magazines, including the "Reading Room", as may be referred to. Bagh-e-Jinnah, Lahore, Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Library.

**Research libraries:-**

A research library is a collection of material on one or more topics. Scholarly or scientific research supports a research library will generally include primary and secondary sources; maintain the permanent collection and will try to provide access to all necessary materials. A large university library is a research library; Libraries such as the Association of Research Libraries in North America and can relate. The United Kingdom, the Research Libraries UK (RLUK) members may have. A research library is a reference library holdings, lend, lend, or all or some of its holdings, a lending library, could be either. Some extremely large or traditional research libraries of content to their credit, in the sense of context; Most academic research libraries, the United States and the UK at least, now lend books, magazines or other materials, but. Many research libraries are equipped with a parental organization and serve only members of the organization are.

**Special libraries:-**
All other libraries in the "special library" fall into the category. Many private businesses and hospitals, museums, research laboratories, law firms, and many government departments and agencies, specialized research related to their work for use by their employees to maintain their own libraries, including public. Depending on the particular institution or the general public or special libraries are not accessible to the elements. Government legislation, such as libraries, hospital libraries, special libraries and some libraries military base, usually a question of organization is open to visitors. Given the highly personal nature of special libraries, library visitors are often specific library services and controls applied to check whether the advice is often warranted. For more information on the specific types of special libraries, law libraries, medical libraries, music libraries, libraries or transportation View.

4.6 Internet:–

The British Museum Reading Room a library can use the internet in a number of ways. The contents of a library catalog can be searched online. Some specialized search engines such as Google Scholar, such as journal articles and research papers to academic resources is a way to search the facility. The Online Computer Library Center, library records can be found online through the World Cat database allows. Websites such as Amazon, Library Thing and summaries, reviews and books provide recommendations. A library to allow people to find information online provides access to computers and the Internet. Online access to information is particularly attractive for small library users. Digitization of books is especially in projects such as Google Books that are out of print, library and provides tools for online users. Valuable materials due to their holdings, some libraries such as Google search engine, and they are important partners in realizing the potential of the project is to negotiate effectively in cases where there is mutual benefit to be achieved. The emphasis and reliance on the Internet has grown, the library computers and Internet services primarily to provide access only to the print resources are moved from the load. Libraries Information literacy skills is a priority to reduce the emphasis on quality data to facilitate new ways, adapting a number of challenges in the face. Library access, especially in the context of services, the services required to put in doubt the potential reduction. Library, libraries, scholars, and they compete with the Internet users to reduce the risk of losing if they do not market their services to address the needs that are accepted. The library information literacy skills training to promote the profession as a whole are
important. However, services marketing to be successful enough to be financially supported. The publicly funded and it is difficult to branding and marketing, such as tight funding, apparently to justify diverting peripheral areas that may be problematic for library services.

4.7 Five laws of library science:-

Details of the five laws of library science are library management system in 1931, a theory proposed by SR Ranganathan. Many librarians worldwide accept it as the foundation of his philosophy.

These laws are:
1. It the use of books.
2. Every reader his [or her] book.
4. Reader to save time.
5. The library is a growing organism.

1 Overview
1.1 Second Law: Every reader his or her book
1.2 Third Law: Every book its reader
1.3 Fourth Law: Save the time of the reader
1.4 Fifth Law: The library is a growing organism

2 variants

Overview:-

Formed the basis are for the law library services. Dr. Ranganathan books were often chained to prevent their removal or observation and the emphasis was on the use of storage and maintenance. He did not reject the notion of preservation and storage was important, but he asserted that these activities aim to promote the use of them. Without the use of materials, the item is very value. By emphasizing the use, Dr. Ranganathan refocused the attention of the field, such as the library, loan policies, hours and days of operation, as well as the quality of library furniture such mendacities and staffing issues related to access. The first is to use the law library science books, books in the libraries away from people who are not meant to be closed.

Second Law: Every reader his or her book:-
The law requires every member of the community should be able to get material that suggests. Dr. Ranganathan in all social environments was entitled to library services for all individuals that felt, and were entitled to all the education on the use of the library, said. The subscriptions libraries / librarians and library patrons both were not without some important obligations. Librarian’s is excellent first-hand knowledge of the people to be served. Collections should meet the special interests of the community, and libraries to promote and advertise their services extensively to attract a wide range of readers. The second law of library science in his (or her) to read the book to anyone who wants to do this we do not mean that every reader to judge. Everyone has different tastes and differences and we should respect it.

**Third Law: Every book its reader:-**

This principle is closely related to the second law of each item or object in a library, but it will be useful to the individual or individuals who have indicated that the item itself is focused on. Dr. Ranganathan library every item to ensure it finds a suitable reader can be argued that many of the methods devised. A method of storage, open shelving, most notably the need for access to basic rules are included. The third law of library science who wants to read all of this, it is just one person, even if that means we should have a library of books book its reader. We should not just popular books.

**Fourth Law: Save the time of the reader:-**

Service excellence is in the law library's ability to effectively meet the needs of library users that belief. Dr. Ranganathan to the appropriate business methods to improve library management is recommended. He was found to have a distinct advantage in centralizing the collection in the library. He also has an excellent staff that is not only strong reference skills, strong technical skills in cataloging, cross-referencing, ordering, accessioning, and the circulation of materials are not included as noted. The fourth law is of library science to save the user time. Do you like the library and the library should be accessible to all as easy as possible to find the means.

**Fifth Law: The library is a growing organism:-**
The law on the need for internal changes to changes in the environment than more focused. Dr. Ranganathan library of growth in staff, the physical collection, and patron use should include argued. This allows for the development of a physical building, reading areas, shelving, and includes space to list. Fifth Law Library Science library is a growing organism. The library is always changing. The books must be purchased new books and old books changed over time, need to be updated.

**Variables: -**

Dreams, Madness and the realities of the [American Library Association, 1995], (p: Librarian Michael Gorman (American Library Association, Past President 2005-2006), and Walt Crawford Future of Libraries in the following Ranganathan's laws are recommended. 8) Gorman then our singular power. It is recited to them a small book.

1. Libraries serve humanity.
2. By which knowledge is communicated to all kinds of respect.
3. Use technology intelligently to enhance service.
4. To secure free access to knowledge.
5. To honor the past and create the future.

In 2004, librarian Alireza Noruzi "web application Ranganathan's laws," the rules of their paper web Ranganathan recommended for:

1. It the use of web resources.
2. Each user has his or her web tool.
3. Every web resource its user.
4. User saves time.
5. The Web is a growing organism.

In 2008, Carol Simpson acquisitions librarian for the prosperity of the media law that Ranganathan is recommended. Were the following:

1. It for media use.
2. Each of its patron information.
3. Each medium to its user.
4. Patron saves time.
5. The library is a growing organism.
The librarian, 1556 painting by Giuseppe Arcimboldo, 1952 Australia Library confusion
A librarian in a library professional work, and (either library science or library and information
science known as) librarianship may have a degree, which is a person.

1 Duties and Functions
2 History
2.1 North America
2.2 Ancient World
2.3 Middle Ages and Renaissance
2.4 Age of Enlightenment
3 Roles and Responsibilities
3.1 Positions and Duties
3.2 Additional Responsibilities
4 workplaces
4.1 Public Library
4.2 Academic Library
4.3 School Library
4.4 Special Library
5 Education
5.1 The United States and Canada
5.2 Europe
5.3 Australia
5.4 Advanced Degrees
5.5 library-related positions
6 Professional Organizations and Activities
7 Technology
8 Popular Culture
9 of the deaf community in the United States and Librarianship
9.1 deaf libraries
10 Gender and Librarianship in the United States

**Duties and Functions :-**

(Latin Liber, "book") from the word "librarian" as demonstrated by the etymology of the traditional way, a librarian, is associated with a collection of books. A librarian's role is constantly evolving to meet the needs of social and technological. And in many formats, including the provision of modern librarian, data maintenance can work: physical books; Electronic equipment; Magazines; Newspapers; Audio and video recordings; Maps; Manuscripts; Photographs and other graphic materials; Bibliographic Database; and web-based and digital tools. But other data services, including a librarian, can provide: computer provision and training; Coordination with community groups to host public programs; Basic literacy education; Assistive technology for people with disabilities; and assistance in locating community resources. Appreciation for librarians often acknowledgment sections of books by authors and scholars are included.

**History of Librarian:-**

**Ancient World:-**

The Sumerians were the first to train clerks keep records of accounts. "Books Masters" or "keepers of the tablets," the scribes or the record is a huge amount and complexity of the priests who had been trained to handle. His specific duties extent is unknown. Sometimes asurabanipale are the 8th century BC, in the king of Assyria, Mesopotamia, creating a library of his palace at Nineveh. Asurabanipale entered librarianship as a profession was the first individual in history. We Sumerian and Babylonian material, including literary texts on the monitoring of thousands of tablets were employed at least one "off the books" to know; History; Omens; Astronomical calculations; Mathematical tables; Grammar and linguistic tables; Dictionary; and commercial records and laws. Each one of these tablets all cataloged and tagged identity, subject or by type were arranged in a logical order. After the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC by Ptolemy I built the Great Library of Alexandria, was created to keep the whole of Greek literature. Demetrius, Zenodotus, Eratosthenes, Apollonius, Aristophanes, Aristarchus and Callimachus, it was notable for its well-known librarians. The scholar’s storage and cataloging of library collections for a variety of
scrolls have contributed. Most notably, Callimachus, the first subject catalog of library holdings is what is called pinakes created. The pinakes arranged in ten subject categories included 120 scrolls; after each class titles listed alphabetically by the authors, was divided. The librarians at Alexandria "learning custodians" were considered. Roman aristocrat’s private libraries in their home to catch the start of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire are near the end, it was ordinary. The aristocrats such as Cicero, boasting many of the enormities of their collection, the contents are kept to themselves in their private libraries. Others, such as Lucullus, to share his collection scroll financing took on the role of the librarian. Many Roman emperors to win favor from citizens in their political activities, including public libraries. Scholars of various emperors' libraries were employed in the role of a librarian, a qualified individual to be a librarian or a particular office or role. For example, Pompeius Macer, Augustus' first librarians are of the library, a Praetor, which combined both military and judicial duties of office. After the library of a librarian Gaius Julius Hyginus, was a grammarian.

Middle Ages and Renaissance:-

Christian monasteries in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire are credited with keeping alive the institution of libraries. The parchment codex, the first book (scroll v) enters into popularity during this time. Inside the monasteries, the librarian's role is often where the monks would copy out of books cover the scriptorium was filled by an observer. Following their successful translation of a Greek who (literally "The Librarian") Bibliothecarius took on the title of a monk named Anastasias. During this time, the books were chained to a desk for the sake of the lectern system, but were not. During this period, classification and organization of books is usually a basic check lists using the inventoried material, which was the subject and alphabetically. One month later, more formally known as librarius cataloging, inventory and classification began. In the 14th century, universities, libraries and librarians in the job began to reemerge. At the same time royalty, nobles and jurists status symbols and began to establish their own libraries. King Charles V of France began his library, and a bibliophile, a feature that is closely connected with this time librarians kept his collection. The Renaissance aristocratic enthusiasm for libraries is considered a time. During this time of great private libraries such as Petrarch and Boccaccio figures were developed in Europe. The libraries of manuscripts in monastic libraries deteriorating Popes sent agents located throughout Western Europe, was
sponsored by the royals and nobility. As a result, the Renaissance was filled with a wealth of texts in libraries. Material in the libraries was largely restricted; the libraries were open to the public. Librarians plan and to meet the needs of public libraries were necessary for planning. This is a tool to achieve organizational goals, the first library catalog, appeared in 1595.

Age of Enlightenment:-

Conrad Gessner, Gabriel Naudé, John Dury, and Gottfried Leibniz, the Bibliotheca Universalis during the 16th century, a universal list of all printed books, was the idea of creating a well-established scholars and librarians. The Bibliotheca Universalis responsible for establishing the basis of four librarian’s librarianship is important. Gabriel Naude Elvis dresser une bibliothèque, librarianship pour monograph published the first printed. In this monograph, Naude, notably the more obscure, and atheist authors, old and new books, collecting all sorts of advocated. He led the development of the library collection, organization and administration of libraries, which contributed to the idea. Some libraries lend books out of the library began the extent Naude was in part thanks. John Dury is regarded as the first English library theorist. He "gets the Reformed Librarie-" was published in 1650 as, a professional librarian, about the duties of Samuel Hartlib wrote two letters. Librarians should not care, he only books, but also to rise the standards of librarianship should be made well-educated and skilled. In addition, they perform their duties to the fullest extent librarians to use their energy to a living wage advocated. Gottfried Leibniz was the most important factor in assisting the librarian of Education confirmed that. In addition to the traditional literature is within the library collections as well as including science texts. This time, the other major figure of his career as a diplomat and Oxford's Bodleian Library was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley. He is best known in modern times as the first to make a working library. Bodley following subsequent librarians Protobibliothecarius Bodleianus, Bodley's Librarian were called. They will earn £ 40 a year. The librarians formed with the continued development of these ideas in the 17th century. With the approach of Bibliotheca Universalis, libraries change; Entertainment and educational value of the underlying libraries, including literature, became less selective. At this time the library is no longer restricted to a small circle of readers, with access to the public became fully exposed. 18th century France, two librarians, and Joseph Hubert-Pascal van Praet in Ameilhon, pick and became the property of the Bibliothèque National in over 300,000 books and manuscripts are identified. During the French
Revolution, the nation's librarians select books for use by all citizens to assume sole responsibility. Regardless of wealth or education, library services to the general public expansion of democracy: The task was to implement the concept of the modern library service.

**Additional responsibilities:-**

Such as a library or information center director Ex perienced librarians may take administrative positions. The operation is similar to any other organization; they are more concerned with long-term planning of the library, and its parent organization (the city or county public library, college / university for the academic library, or by her relationship with a special library service organization). In smaller or specialized libraries, librarians typically have a wide range of duties. Justin Winsor, Congress, c librarian. 1885 Representative examples of librarian responsibilities:

- Research topics of interest to their constituents.
- Referring patrons to other community organizations and government offices.
- Suitable for different reading levels of children's books ("readers 'advice") suggestion, and recommending novels for recreational reading.
- Facilitating and promoting reading clubs.
- Library users of all ages and backgrounds for development programs.
- Managing access to electronic information resources.
- Building the collection in response to changing community needs or demands
- Creating pathfinders
- Writing a grant to expand the program or collection of funds for the
- Online access to the digitizing collections
- Telephone, postal mail, email, fax, and chat reference questions were answered by
- Making appointments and public access Internet computers pressure on the computer.

*Professional Librarian' is an oxymoron Ten Reasons why:-*

Before you comment was the professionalism of an unbalanced appearance. Yes, I'm a little trolling - but the library wants to lead a discussion on the topic of professionalism with the heart. The bulls are ten reasons to write a post about it. On the other hand, I often take professionalism as the librarians and library school students. Particularly in an era of rapid
change, see this as unrealistic. We are connected to the sexual discrimination of librarianship professionalization, teaching about the conflict, and every time something put in jeopardy our professionalization 5 Ranganathan's laws seem to depend on. In reality, it is the exception that proves the rule. Librarians as individual persons can address the following anti-commercial assumptions; they can not call themselves professional. What I'm saying on his wall like a librarian equivalent of the MLIS or society can not count toward any situation. Each claims their status as a professional librarian to respond to the needs of the individual for the following 10 items.

1. They claim to have a monopoly on these activities Librarians
You need to pass the bar exam to practice law. If you are a surgeon, as long as you can perform the surgery. You can not build a bridge without an engineering degree. Information is free. Your 12-year-old child to her grandmother, a Google search can help.

2. There are no consequences for failure to comply with the Ethical Practices
In addition to the risk of being deemed unfit for employment, a librarian called the ALA or any other professional organization to comply with any of the values claimed by an actual professional responsibility. There is no agreed-upon procedure for dealing with ethical violations, nor an entity to report ethical violations.

3. Librarianship is common to claim any expertise
"For librarians' wrote a number of books written in the books sector is analogous to the issue rather than having a specific area of expertise that librarians are actually a variety of items to the surface for Dummies." - Management, technology, community development and so on. Is a common skill can tell, the only thing that can claim management, engineering and education, and more in-depth areas of study like.

4 'librarian' rather than work, work, believed to be a place
Despite claims otherwise, 'librarian' books are a place where the "Library" comes from. It is not an activity, but a product or service. They were providing any product or service so as a librarians should be treated fairly.
5. To go with it because it is a competitive process in Librarianship peer review does not work

Library literature often librarians are awesome because they are collaborative by nature. They are the best and brightest in the field of research, as a minimum standard to meet because the article is accepted. They denied the privilege of a personal interest of the competitors have been published as true professionals with their peer review is much harsher.

6. Values are not enough

Leisure activities which are common values in many communities are different. Differs from are any other advocacy group that is associated with values of librarians. Information wants to be free because they think Librarians are not only eligible for the reward.

7. The primary motivation for Professionalization of Labor's monopoly

They are highly paid "ALA accredited degree or equivalent" can lay claim to the status of library organizations so that the main motivation for librarians to assert their professional status. Provided claim is an inherent selfishness, without objective evidence of professionalism because we can not accept any claim librarian.

8. Accredited library schools are not sufficiently prepare students for work in the library

'Professional' librarians to make this process no real library has been criticized for its lack of relevance to the work. We understand the secrets of the tea bag design that is like saying we are great experts to make espresso.

9. To achieve the target of competing businesses are offering various Paradigms

Computer scientists and engineers are in the use of search algorithms, interface design, and social media platforms to find ways to make the data accessible. The current library practices in their lead, not the other way around is as follows.

10. A 'great' librarian can name someone
A typical university to go to and a great Doctor ('Albert Schweitzer'), architect ('IM Pei'), or a lawyer ('Johnny Cochrane') name, ask professors. No librarian of the great professionals to stay out of the way. Library out in the field where no one is going to come close to naming Ranganathan. So I go with the ten things that a good dose of self-doubt claim without professional status of every librarian who hopes to put a little devil on the left shoulder. Actually, I have 10 items in this step and to provide exemplary service to their communities, the so-called 'professional' librarians are put on a special responsibility. Professional status information means nothing in the world - if you have to get your subscription.

Reference and User Services Librarians Professional Skills:-

Introduction

The purpose of the guidelines that follow the competencies required for successful reference and user services librarians with a model statement of librarians, libraries, and information centers provide. Competencies must be related to specific job requirements. Therefore, these guidelines apply to individuals and institutions that are most appropriate for their situation to the fulfillment of the goal of the meeting may want to choose a strategy. The competencies of reference and user services librarians from other professionals have unique abilities, skills, and knowledge is focused on. Like the competencies related to communication skills, reading, writing, and math competencies required by all professionals assume a basic infrastructure. The statement also specifically reference and user services librarians, including librarians, all kinds of core competencies developed by the American Library Association elaborates on the more general statement. Finally, approachability, interest, listening / reference and information services professionals to interactively search for Behavioral Performance Guide, Reference and User Services Librarians and follow-up in the professional skills through specific references are included.

Definitions:

Help, advice, and access to all kinds of records that instruct users Librarians: Reference and User Services Librarians. The assistance, advice, and information for supporters of both direct and indirect service included.

Competencies:
Excellent presentation more than average performers consistently and effectively display the Behaviors. The observed behavior depends on effective assessment of competencies that are required to support the behavior. Thus, the task force supporters of reference and user services that lead to the successful operation of organizations focused on identifying the underlying behavior. This document provides an excellent reference and user services for patron’s only competencies that are critical. Reference and User Services Librarians understand the competencies and core competencies of the American Library Association’s statement are designed to be used in a broader sense.

**Strategies:**

Strategies are excellent introduction to the fulfillment of the goals to achieve, especially in a job that has a definite plan of action.

**Access**

The primary focus of this section to understand the information needs and behavior of the primary users of information and effectively to meet the needs of the information is on skill development. Access, user information are overload recognition of the importance of coping with the user space and time, and to remove barriers to service the related competencies.

**Response**

Goal: A librarian is responsible for providing services to user needs.

**Strategies:**

1. person or through other communication channels when interacting with each user's personal information to the users to determine the situational context.
2. For each user attraction, interest, level, context and content analysis of the data sources is recommended for users.
3. What is important to the user to indicate that a particular work?
4. Traditional in-person service setting while providing reference service inquiries / approachability, interest, and listening to the Behavioral Standards Reference Librarians use.
5. Users engage in discussions about experiences related to their information needs and interests of each user experiences are connected.
6. By empowering them to pursue their own preferences to determine the direction of their research for the users correctly.

**Organization and design services**

Goal: A librarian effectively designed to meet the needs of the community and the primary reference and user services are planned.

**Strategies:**

1. Information resources planning, presentation, process users usually want to meet their needs using the information to match.
2. To increase access to information resources and use them to motivate users bibliographies, book talks, displays, tutorials, electronic documents, and other special equipment to make.
3. It is meaningful to the primary user group that organized and effective data.
4. Providing reference service when you are looking for guidelines on the use of Behavioral Performance.
5. Designs services are to those with disabilities as a second language, and English, including those with primary users, to meet the needs of the particular use.
6. Appropriate sources of assistance, so that users can specify the primary user a group interested in compiles and maintains information about community resources.

**Critical thinking and analysis**

Goal: A librarian carefully analyzes both information sources and services by providing high quality services.

**Strategies:**

1. for the great interest in the topics recommended for primary users, to connect users with carefully selected sources of electronic and print media use.
2. for each patron in order to provide the most relevant information for the synthesis of a variety of data sources.
3. Information Service performance based on data collected as a result of the use of data to evaluate patterns and use the results to improve services for users.
4. Users seeking information about the process of data services framework applies knowledge.
5. Behavioral Performance on the follow-up service to provide guidelines for the use of.
Knowledge Base:

Reference and user services librarians require knowledge of these areas, the primary users of the focal areas of information resources

(1) structure; Online catalogs, search systems, databases, web sites, both printed and electronic formats, videos, and sound recordings in the journals and monographs, including the basic information resources,

(2) Knowledge;

(3) Samples and information seeking behavior of primary users;

(4) Both in person and through other channels of communication involving interaction with users;

(5) Information technology influence on the structure;

(6) Copyright and intellectual property law; and

(7) Information competency standards.

Important skills are to plan and implement services for users of advanced assessment techniques, learning how to apply knowledge to practice constantly, and how the methods are included. Core knowledge is acquired as part of basic professional education. However, knowledge must be constantly updated. Therefore, the division of competencies for reference and user services in the domains of knowledge for the rest of the current goals and establishes strategies.

Environmental Scanning: -

Goal: A librarian regular reference and user services to improve knowledge of current developments in the relevant data sources to monitor.

Strategies:

1. Reading, demonstrations, and knowledge in areas related to the primary users are present to listen to the media.

2. The organization provides support, while at least times a year, local, regional, or national professional conferences attended exhibitions.

3. Reference and user services that are relevant to the delivery of emerging technologies to scan
the environment.

4. Reading, viewing and listening, by attending professional meetings, small presses and publishers, with a catalog of resources, review the new information by consulting a variety of tools to keep current on.

5. The primary users of print and online media, both related to the great interest in all formats from reading reviews.

**Knowledge Application:**

Goal: A librarian, reference and user services to deal effectively increase the use of new knowledge.

Strategies:

1. User services and research literature in the context of reading and apply the knowledge gained to improve professional practice.

2. Integrates the latest technology and equipment used in practice every day.

3. Available technologies and their application in the search for reference and user services.

4. Experiments with the latest innovations available to assist users in their information needs.

**Knowledge Dissemination:**

Goal: A librarian shares skills with colleagues and mentors new staff.

Strategies:

1. Classes teach skills areas.

2. Skill areas to prepare presentations.


4. To discuss the issues with colleagues.

5. Guide colleagues by listening, coaching, and serving as a role model.

6. Reviews of draft manuscripts for colleagues.

7. Email and other communication methods available and by discussions of meetings, videoconferences, mail lists, participate in professional discussions.

**Active Learning:**

Goal: A librarian actively engaging in projects with colleagues and enhance independent learning skills through individual contributes to improving professional practice.

**Strategies:**

1. Professional organization takes an active part and librarians work with a wide range of
organizations.
2. And while the technology-based learning modules are available right through the receiving skills.

**Marketing / awareness / information:**

A planning process to identify and promote services for users is necessary. Performance goals and objectives of the strategic plan provide a framework to be formalized. Utilities, services and information are delivered to the roadmap by which to provide the means and methods. A marketing plan goals, objectives and strategies that can be measured in are quantitative manner by which a promotional method that is an aspect of strategic planning. Who is being provided services to the services provided, and service effectiveness are issues that need to be addressed.

**Assessment:**

The goal: to provide a librarian and what services will be provided to the users of the Services to determine what kind of research.

**Strategies:**

1. Reference services to meet the needs of users, both inside and outside the library building, surveys are planned.
2. Planned to meet and talk and interact with users and focus groups to gather information about users' information needs.
3. consults network and brainstorm with other libraries that are provided in the context of programs and services.
4. Library reference service and community that makes the service address of the linkages between individuals and the community to meet with community leaders.
5. Reference Service program development, research and background preparation for the evaluation of the data gathered.
6. And reference service that will be provided to the user to decide.
7. Users’ information needs in the community that meets the designated reference and user services program implementation.
Communication and Outreach: -

Goal: A librarian effectively serve users have been given the reference and information services that are connected to nature.

Strategies:
1. To set goals and service objectives and the performance of services as part of a strategic plan develops a written marketing plan.
2. Persons trains and publicity and to promote the importance of services that addresses staff Develops a public relations plan.
3. Physical or virtual library, visit the library setting and encourage users to make use of the services that make the physical environment.
4. Refer to the homepage to promote services, e-mail, mail lists, and electronic media as radio and television use.
5. Newspapers, brochures, newsletters, displays, posters, reference services being provided and print media use as a conversation.
6. Sets of community relations and community groups within the partnership to develop services models.
7. Offer reference services to promote lectures, programs, tours, school visits, departmental addresses, and engage users through a press conference.

Evaluation: -
The goal: continuous and systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of the marketing of a librarian, reference and information services.

Strategies:
1. Meetings and training sessions to gather feedback from librarians to services related to the success of the planned housing is provided and products offered.
2. Reference services and visual feedback to the user as a follow-up focus groups, surveys, feedback forms and engage users.
3. Reference and Information Services in the current and changing trends in the evaluation of
services and the services being provided and arranged promotion.

4. Identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the products to the services that are offered as part of the distribution.

5. Conferences, workshops, and professional associations to participate in the service, new products and new methods to identify potential new users.

6. Reference services and products will be retained and what changes, if any, will be implemented to determine.

7. Price set in the context of providing a service that is reviewed periodically as the timeline for the evaluation process.

Webster defines collaboration as "an intellectual effort, especially with the work or jointly with others, the Oxford English Dictionary describes as" cooperation, working in conjunction with another or others "librarians are always together, assumed a new importance, have worked together. data expansion and increased access to information in a variety of ways, librarians, colleagues, professional organizations that must deal with., all within a relatively short period of time, information, new knowledge and modern technology has seen a phenomenal growth in the world, agencies, and the users they at the time of need and in the right format to ensure that the necessary information is available to other groups. Librarians recognize and respect the role played by the user in the data exchange needs. Librarians pursue an active connection to the services to their users must have.

**Relationships with users:-**

Goal: A librarian process information to the user as an associate and partner treats.

Strategies:
1. Searching for listening / reference and information services professionals Behavioral performance at the inquiry, the guide, and follow-up.
2. By transaction information while working on user opinions and advice are asking.
3. Process and involves the user in making decisions.
4. Brought about by the interaction of the user accepts.
5. To accept the limits of local resources and support refers to the appropriate resource.

**Relationships with co-workers:-**
The goal: to provide quality service for users of a librarian working in collaboration with colleagues

**Strategies:**
1. colleague’s unique knowledge, skills, and can help in responding to inquiries that recognizes that power.
2. Supports the right of the partner elicits.
3. Seeks opportunities to share knowledge and expertise with colleagues
4. Simple and improve user service with a team of colleagues to take part.
5. Work effectively as part of a team.
6. Samples, listening, discussing, and of faith conduct effective team process.
7. Colleagues for the excellent user services with shared goals and values develop.

**Relationships within the business:**
Goal: A librarian service for users to enhance collaborative relationships within the business develops.

**Strategies:**
1. local, regional, state, national and international professional organizations actively take advantage of the networking opportunities provided by the partnership.
2. Identifies and seeks out partners as possible for users to expand the services.
3. Volunteers and local users that will benefit the state and national collaborative efforts to take part.
4. Reference and Information Services Professionals Follow-up to the Guidelines for Behavioral Performance of use.

**Library and outside business relationships:**
Goal: to develop a librarian and library services for users and maintains a strong business partner out

**Strategies:**
1. The library users value the knowledge and skills to identify partners.
2. Goals, objectives, and values Communicates effectively with partners to ensure mutual understanding.
3. Form partnerships to improve existing systems and develop new products and services.
Evaluation and Assessment of Resources and Services:

Important to continually assess the needs of users in terms of equipment and any related information are required to keep. A parallel effort to assess and evaluate the delivery of information services is equally important. A wide range of data services to a large and growing set of distribution channels is provided by the users. On-site visits to print save, or print materials are delivered to the user, distributed electronically stored on the Internet, information services in person, telephone, fax, email, and web-based virtual sessions provided by. In all of these services, the goal of the library in a format that meets the needs of the user and the user has the tools available to.

It is the most critical element of any data service staff. Using performance measures to evaluate the staff is a challenge. The data service in many aspects of the interaction of abstract and difficult to measure objectively. However elusive, assessment and evaluation of the performance goal, remains valid. Reference and User Services Librarians evaluate and assess the competencies of both formal and informal mechanisms are needed. Assessment methods designed using natural observation, surveys and studies on the interlibrary loan documents through user feedback in the form of closed questions in the context of interaction with the effective use of can.

User Needs
Goal: A librarian effective tools and techniques to survey users and their information needs.

Strategies:
1. User population and identifies the potential user population.
2. Plans and a variety of formal and informal methods, the information needs of the primary user groups are regularly reviewed.
3. Translate user needs into a plan for services.

Information Services
Goal: A librarian is provided for users to assess the effectiveness of information services.
Strategies:
1. Develops and evaluation measures, including any new information.
2. Develops service standards for new and existing data services.
3. Of all existing and proposed services is the standard against which the organizational climate
is constantly measured.

4. Analyzes the resources available and the most effective way, designated community service programs that meet the needs of users for the use of human and financial resources.

**Information Resources:-**

Goal: A librarian and objective standards and assesses how well it meets user requirements in terms of library resources in all formats evaluated.

**Strategies:**

1. For the accuracy and currency of the virtual collection of print resources and assessment materials.
2. Determines the resources authority.
3. Identifies a data source of any bias or point of view.
4. suitable for primary users to evaluate new data sources.
5. The librarian's judgment supplementary reading reviews of new information resources.
6. Writes and publishes reviews of new information resources.

**Service Delivery:-**

Goal: A librarian user capabilities and service match the technological requirements for the evaluation of new or existing services.

**Strategies:**

1. To meet the needs of this specific user group to determine the right combination of technology and distribution channels.
2. They need to provide more effective than current methods, but can not disenfranchise users to see new technology assessment.
3. Experiments and evaluation services for users.
4. Tools that are no longer needed to ensure that services are not affiliated with or distribution methods for the assessment of the distribution of human and financial resources.

**Data Interfaces: -**

Goal: A librarian tools, as part of an overall assessment of the price structure of resources, access, and evaluation aspects of the presentation.

**Strategies:**

1. Identify any factors that impede the use of source.
2. Better user interfaces that are optional equipment sets of data.
3. Utility communicates with concerns about the data source designers.

**Information Service Providers:-**

Goal: A librarian effectively identifies and measure staff performance evaluation techniques are employed.

**Strategies:**

1. Identifies and uses as an example, the steps that have been developed by the profession, RUSA Guidelines for Behavioral Performance.
2. Works with the information service of the staff consensus standards development.
3. Service standards are being met would be useful to assess whether the action develops.
4. Support and evaluate the behavior of a person de Corps service and repair work is encouraged.

**Professor Librarian: a user-friendly and dynamic new role model**

In recent gloom and doom projections for academic libraries with library literature is rampant. Students no longer enter the information electronically available to have a library building; Physical books, magazines and newspapers professors on campus course management system to provide students with course materials electronically scanned copies of my electronic ones are being changed and not electronically accessible campus library or through interlibrary loan can be obtained by using mmaterial World Wide Web. In addition, the open-access publishing movement currently on their journal subscriptions, libraries, thus weakening the grip of a growing number of articles published is to provide free access. "Libraries are transitioning from analog to digital environment and Lyman Ross and Pongracz Sennyey claim that" academic librarianship basic needs to review its efforts to become competitive in the digital environment.

**Image of Librarian:-**

With his finger to his premature graying hair coiffed into a modestly pun bespectacled, middle-aged matron or library are unforgiving to the typical stereotype of giggling young leaves his lips shushing patrons. But unfortunately, it is undoubtedly true for many people in the general public's mind in the clouds an academic librarian (or any librarian) really helps to have a good comprehension of an image. Librarians centuries are damaging the image to contend with, and they have learned to laugh at it, though, they ultimately still feel oppressed by it. Today,
academic librarians are in their professional role in justifying ongoing educational institutions. College and university professors of both businesses, while adhering to the principle of the University's mission to serve the educational needs of students in the academic librarian share that light has a favorable image that appears. However, the commercial department of education, teachers and librarians are legendary. "A bad stereotype" as a defense mechanism against librarians essentially elevate themselves to the status of professors, but one of those, it may be difficult to change only "admits;" Organizational literature, "Pauline Wilson, he wrote a lengthy article on what is known as well that it is harmful." Although conceding that "the behavior of the composition of the teaching role of the librarian has set up a small part," Wilson, a professor of education and academic librarians to be associated with a refusal to allow identification; Instead, their role in it belittles: “Use of library instruction would be a good idea as data rather than teaching. Maybe Robert D. Leigh and Kathryn W. Sewny, more correctly, the image of the librarian's frustration with the summary:

**A paradigm shift:-**

During the past few decades, education has been experiencing a profound shift change. The Professors lecture, students take notes, and assessment has been encouraging, because the service tests and written assignments in the transmission model of teaching "rather than the superficial reproduction of a real education." Subject to a deeper, are more profound understanding of the lack of, well, the research process, but the "active learning", "case-based learning," and "problem-based learning model, known as the formation of research, including." This shift is similar to the development of creative education, teacher education; to enable or disable education. Focus on student learning in order to transfer the burden of education.

**Professor as Librarian:-**

Continuing education opportunities for academic librarians to transform into a patron's questions; they rarely find the information and not just hand it to a student. Instead, the first investigation of the real object of academic librarians to ask their own questions, and then demonstrate how the student to find the desired information. The point is that the students have discovered independently in the future. This concept is certainly not new; Instead of our first dates back to the nineteenth century librarians from leading universities and public libraries to the beginning of the theory. it was so soon after the new college and university librarians have
been identified as those of their students were learning to expand the "Laboratory library;" Not instruction in the classroom, the library took place in the building. "George W. Harris, Cornell University librarian, a librarian of the entering class, the list and its management plan explaining the general context of the work, pointing out the main lecture" would be helpful to indicate that the. 'Since librarians full semester credit courses with tours of the library containing the data from the progress of the iterations in a cornucopia of bibliographic instruction or information literacy is taught. Howard L... Simmons so aptly, "as a teacher librarian: A Personal View," in his article entitled states. "Information literacy and resource-based learning in the work of teachers, first and foremost, my long-held conviction that most librarians, sure," the librarian's Academic librarians have proven, however, practice and information literacy proficient teachers, that they can branch out to other disciplines that they also want to be? Professors in higher education literature search on the subject librarians as essential with very few other options, bibliographic instruction or information literacy education librarians gain on the article. However, an exception Gretchen V. Douglas writes about her experience in education which is an article of the semester, the professor librarian "title at Cortland State University of New York (SUNY) at credit-bearing course in computer: A Model for the Future of Teaching Librarian. Apparently views it as a natural progression in their profession and taste ", Professor Librarian" Douglas refers to himself as ". It "crosses all disciplines," both as teaching computer application course dovetails with librarianship and librarians are adept at using technology because, on many college campuses, libraries, the first computers were used in academic pursuits. Librarians had to learn to use technology to survive. In turn, librarians effectively print sources of information available to the campus community had to teach how to use the new technology. We are expert users of technology, and we are already taught in many capacities. The next step is the evaluation of the librarian profession as a professor, so I have to believe that. I our next step am to teach courses in computer programming credits. Librarian of Professor Douglas' perceptive concept and the evolution of technology in higher education reveals the incredible, just a computer application courses for the education of future librarians, despite their vision is restricted. Librarians are ready and able to tackle more. South Orange, at Seton Hall University in New Jersey, librarians teach library instruction or information literacy out of new opportunities. As the new millennium approached, the university was in the process of creating a new core curriculum. Since its inception, librarians were involved in the creative process and the core
design of information literacy, including proficiency necessary for the long and hard fought. For many years it was expanding an arduous task, but the outcome was a success on several levels. All core courses include information literacy, but also the core curriculum committee of librarians serving on the faculty members can win some respect and admiration. Under consideration for new librarians teach core courses to be considered among the faculty provided a major opportunity as the second achievement was of prime importance. A librarian at Seton Hall University Core courses taught and continues to teach. Among those are having a core curriculum taught reference librarian, an archivist, a Cataloger and the library of the Dean.

On Librarians Seton Hall also has branched out to other areas of education, credit-bearing courses; Education of their Specialty field in his second master's degree or work experience is based on. A Cataloger the Women and Gender Studies Program, Elizabeth Ann Seton Center for Women's Studies on campus to teach in part, and the Stillman School of Business, contact the library as a reference librarian, teaches a business course. With a doctorate in anthropology librarian science education in their program in the College of Arts and Sciences was contacted by the Department of Anthropology. Different colleges or departments within an institution of higher learning to teach all specialties are numerous opportunities for librarians; They just think outside the enclave of the library and faculty in their teaching colleagues are fighting among themselves number. Of the 20th century explosion of data on digital storage and electronic equipment for the 21st century, emphasizing the extensive technological innovation and ease of access to information, and is due to libraries throughout the world are facing an uncertain future. Librarians to re-evaluate their professional role in the natural causes, but perhaps the best professors in their academic librarians are prepared to co-exist in the future. Essentially, they have always been teaching, but now they have been subjected to the treatment of the disparaging image and status of college and university campuses around the world to win and classrooms must change their business by joining their colleagues in the Faculty of Education.

4.9 Conclusion:-

The fourth chapter we deeply into my thesis are to study different thing. User is wander term including their meaning, kinds of user, users behaviour of user and types of user habits. Then we have our educational system, medical user, as well as their importance is not negligible. As well as user satisfaction is the best reading material at a low cost for the user to provide the best
reading material. Rangathan Library of Science we are discussing about the law. The rules of the user, library, librarian and user satisfaction is very important. And a good material is for the reader to choose how to talk about ethics? So the librarian played an important role in user satisfaction. And my thesis was reading skills as well as users discuss their habits. After reading mean? And satisfaction, customer satisfaction, behavior, and the behavior of the user are deeply discussed in my thesis. we are discussed about various things in this chapter. hyter media and digital s6urse are very important in modern age.