Talk about the Change and Development of College Library since the 30 Years of Reform and Opening-up

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Abstract

Reforming and opening up for three decades, University libraries have great changes in the library, collection, staff, readers ,services and other aspects. Especially, with the development and popularization of the computer communication technology and the network technology, the application of various types of electronic literature, it has changed organization methods of the collection information. Library service has also applied in the each field in library, which has made Chinese library career undertake onto a new stage.

Keywords: Reform and opening up, Library, Service, Change

Since the Third Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party, Reform and opening up has gone through three decades. There's no doubt that china has achieved remarkable achievement, Chinese society has undergone earth-shaking changes after 30 years of reform and opening up. Thirty years of development of higher education drives the thirty years university libraries fast forward pace. During the 30 years of reform and opening up, university libraries have made great changes in infrastructure construction, work mode, service pattern, service concept and so on, which made the library complete the transformation from traditional mode to the modern mode. The library has already been realized the automation of management, modernization of service function, digitalization of the information collection and the diversification of service pattern. Especially, with the development and popularization of the computer communication technology and the network technology, the application of various types of electronic literature, it has changed organization methods of the collection information. Library service has also applied in the each field in library, which has made Chinese library career undertake onto a new stage, which also make the library works has some fundamental changes:

1. Changes in information resources

The last measure of the value of a library was to look at the amount of its collection and the size of premises, the library generally collected paper printed matter (books, journals, newspapers) as the main, based on the collection of document resources, the librarian use manual operation to provide readers with the library services. However, the library in a networked environment, with the popularity of online electronic information, it can use any of domestic network, or even any international information resources of another library .It means that a library can jump out of the museum collection of documents range and turn to the national or global information resources to grasp and to use. In this case, volume of collection is no longer the main indicator to measure the value of libraries; it is no longer a static repository of printed material, but rather toward an orderly, flexible, open, multi-functional information service system to develop. Books dominated the world. But now, this phenomenon is no longer exists.

Collection resources look digital information resources as the main body, through a comprehensive network system to provide readers with online information retrieval, electronic document delivery and other excellent services, computer network is the most important foundation of modern library facilities, it will achieve the highest goal of sharing resources which the library community has pursuit many years .The development of information resources, the establishment of information retrieval system and the extension of information service ,in measuring the social value of a library, take an more and more important position.

2. Changes in types and sources of information

Main types of traditional library literature are books, newspapers, periodicals, books, dissertations and other printed materials. However, information resources on the Internet have different types which show a trend of diversification. Such as: various types of databases, electronic journals, electronic books, personal or organization's home page, bulletin boards, online forums, email, etc. These types of information will become the

objects for library to process and manage. Traditional literature information mainly offered by the Publishing House, Xinhua bookstores, before entering the public communication channels; it should go through the review and certification by authorities. But in a networked environment, government departments, academic institutions, social organizations, business sector, civil society and any individual can publish information on the network, which have become sources of library information. Reform and opening up make the form of the sources of information multi-channel, and it expands the space of screening and confirmation for library resources.

3. Changes in the type of reader

University libraries have ever clear audience, mainly school teachers and students. With the application of modern information technology, social access to the network era, the sharing of resources has been expanded further; the audience of College Library is no longer confined to the school's teachers and students. Readers neither bear sector, region or country restrictions and other factors, various types of libraries can allow all citizens use computer terminals and communications technology at any time, any place to accept any of the information they need from the network, so that the information reader realize the socialization. Readers can use of the library literature information online in their own home or office, and they are no longer limited by the library collection, they can extensively study and use the library collections of resources. So libraries are difficult to determine their types and number of their readers.

4. Changes in service concept

The traditional literature service is the traditional library' thought reflection. It is based primarily literature collection, pursuing small and comprehensive or large and complete; with "thing" or "copies" for the collection units, It is mainly based on the collections of physical entities, its main task is to "manage the books", the symbol of its development is the number of books and the growth rate. It is proud of processing rare books, the only existing copies and the good books. The traditional library emphasize "hiding", while make little of "use". under the guidance of this thought, traditional literature Services will inevitably turn to be this mode; as "library" as the center or as "books "as the center, This is one kind of passive, inward-looking concept.

Modern Library information services are embodied the concept of a modern library service. Modern Library's collection has gone beyond the traditional form of "collection" forms, diversification of information carriers, automation of service means and facilitation of information transmission make the library as an open, active service system. This is seen the library as a mechanism which can make full use of any kinds of information resources, services and systems, in order to make the library Virtualization.

The concept of virtual library is to release the library from the traditional model which is limited by the number of books and sites. It makes the library re-understand and make full use of their core competencies and basic mechanisms jump the traces of literature in fixed place and documentation process, face the entire information environment to organize, control, select and use information resources, in order to greatly increase its ability to function. So, nature of our work is according our reader's need to provide information services, the Core of system and the foundation of capacity is the linkage mechanism on the choice of information resources and services, and it expands the work content, ability, and development range to the entire community naturally, to instruct and highlight naturally and clearly the "Library" as a function of modern information and communication hub, and to improve library's ability to transform and develop themselves according to the environment changes. Although it has its own premises, it has gone beyond the limits of physical entities. Focusing on "use" is the most fundamental ideas of a modern library. Thereby, it is the highest standard for a modern library, "treat the reader as the center, pro-active service for the reader, all for the reader".

5. Service model changes

In the condition of traditional library, the use the library for reader is limited by opening time, settings of service sector, service mode and many other limitations. There has distance between readers and librarians, between readers and literature. Traditional service model is based on the paper books as its information resources to provide services. But in the networked environment of the modern library, the distance between readers and information resources is narrowed. Readers using the information is no longer limited by opening hours of the literature, the number of library books, library procedures and many other conditions, it is the continuation and the development of traditional literature services. In one hand, it covers the services of traditional literature, takes advantage of advanced technology, improves service means, and obtains better service results; in the other hand, it develops many new service areas and service forms. It can use disk, CD-ROM, database, network information database and other resources to provide readers with information "unit" service. Its service content and forms can be classified into the following types:

1) Release the basic information of library on internet. Library web site offers all kinds of database linkages, services, methods of using collection, the library's announcements, publicity and other basic information. 2) Database retrieval services. Library offers lawful online readers bibliography, abstract databases, full-text

databases and all kinds of information resources to retrieve the disc, download, print and other services. 3) Virtual Reference Service. It uses E-mail, WWW, TELNET, and BBS, My's-library to provide frequent answering- Asked-Questions services, interactive communications services, customized and personalized information services and other SDI push tracking reference service. 4) Cultural and recreational services. Library makes use of video on demand, news forums to provide cultural and recreational services. 5) Electronic access services. It provides multimedia computers and other network equipment to readers to enjoy the above service in the electronic reading room. 6) carrying out multi-type, multi-level training and guidance to the reader activities, developing the reader's information awareness, teaching the using methods of online information resources to readers. The model of has changed from ground-service into a distributed and open form-services. So, it can service for readers outside and inside the Library.

6. The change of Service means

The traditional library services' means is manual operation, the service equipment is simple, which is characterized by intensive manual labor. In the traditional library, bookshelves and reading tables and chairs constitute almost all the services facilities. When processing the collation in the literature, they may even use the original mimeographed technology, the search tool is the card catalog; Librarians use hand-check means to provide readers advisory services, retrieval approach is single, and there has no search capability. it is very time-consuming and ineffective; during the borrowing services, librarians generally use closed frame means, they spend the most of the time on walking between the cashier station and the shelves, the efficiency is low.

It is the main indicator of traditional library service that heavy manual labor, cumbersome procedures, time-consuming and less effective card search. The management means of Modern Library services is computer; it connects the LAN based with Internet to provide readers with electronic information service. It uses a powerful and perfect computer network system to improve the document information precision rate and integrity rate, to provide readers with efficient information and advisory services. Administration, business tasks are managed by computer, Stacks use the way of the whole open-shelf. Librarians are released from the heavy manual labor, and they have much more energy to provide readers with "wide, fast, precise, accurate" information service.

7. The changes of service skills and service level

The basic form of traditional library service model is the combination of book and librarians, the combination of media and readers, librarians just need directory, taxonomy and general cultural knowledge. Therefore, the service concept is conservative and passive; service model is limited; service means is backward; the breadth and the depth of services is limited, which leading to the higher rate of collection rejection, lower satisfaction of the reader, lower utilization rate of the literature, less effective service .Now, the superhighway of information, the Internet, and the development of digital library all make the Modern Library change to a new modern model. The basic form of the work is the combination with librarians and computers, the librarians should deal with computer networks all day, they should use computers and network to achieve the library's goals, this requires librarians also need a wealth of scientific knowledge and high level of foreign language. Therefore, the service effect gets the reader's recognition and appreciation because it eliminates the drawbacks in the traditional model, and creates many new services. The traditional library requires Librarians should have basic knowledge of Library science, their main task is borrowing and returning books, they charged with the role of librarians and attendants; In the Modern Library's network environment, it requires library workers are not only librarians and staffs, but also information consultants, knowledge navigators, network administrators and information counselors. In short, in these thirty years, libraries achieve cross-domain-style development, the librarians continue to improve themselves, Library achieved a leap in the development, and it complete a qualitative leap from the traditional library to digital library leap.

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