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ORGANIZATION OF WORK
WITH ELECTRONIC RESOURCES IN LIBRARIES

This article describes the organization of work with electronic resources in libraries in modern age, acquisition of modern libraries with electronic information resources. The article provides information on electronic information resources as CD–ROMs, multimedia educating programs, text books, full–text data bases, e–journals, e–books etc.

Keywords: organization of work with electronic information resources in libraries, electronic information resources: CD–ROMs, multimedia educating programs and textbooks, full–text data bases, e–journals, e–books, electronic dictionaries, electronic encyclopedias.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

The provision of electronic information resources, or rather, search, creation, and storage of electronic resources are new directions in the process of library work together with new functions and working technologies. In a modern informed society computer technologies and tools, at the same time the search, collection, processing, and transmission of information on the basis of other legal norms, protection of its security, its access to market and reflection at an appropriate time, in form and carrier are of crucial importance together with taking into account psychological conditions. At present, documentation of information (electronic version, electronic document and electronic resource) enables to write information on a defined carrier, gives it an organizational form, determines whether it is a fake search, identifies with the purpose of search, use and etc. An access to information resources of the world, the transition to electronic documentation, preservation and transmission of documents, new methods of organizing other information and access to it put on the need for a solution of new scientific and practical challenges for libraries in the informed society.

Electronic information resources – are the associated union of the whole electronic information (numbers, letters, symbols, and their combination), the electronic programs (operator groups or sub–programs in carrying out certain tasks, including data processing) in one resource. Electronic information resources are divided into electronic documents and electronic publications in terms of logical structure.

An electronic document is the information which is complete in terms of content and written on a certain type of material carrier in a machine–readable form. In other words, it is understood as a machine–readable document written on an electronic carrier.

An electronic publishing is a contact (search, use) written in a machine–readable medium which has been provided with the means to meet an unlimited number of users (readers) on purposes (mostly for business).

In connection with the steadily increasing of number and complexity of various publications, both traditional and electronic documents which have been included by the libraries, rational and scientific organization of library processes, reflection of resources in catalogs have become one of the most important issues and their management is of particular importance. Therefore, the necessity for service organization and cataloging of the electronic and printed works, implementation of description, classification and subjection processes in libraries have increased the need for the search of the case with electronic resources, development of forms and history of evolution from traditional work towards electronic one around the world. Therefore, the study of organizational work with electronic resources which is considered an important step of bibliography–library work, research of the evolution from traditional cataloging towards cooperative one is important.

During the investigation of the organization and management of work with electronic resources in libraries, at first, theoretical issues of organization and management of traditional and electronic resources, methods of organizational work with traditional resources should be studied by giving their classification, then an appointment, classification and functions of electronic resources, operating principles of the electronic catalog, necessary software and hardware tools, creation of machine–readable bibliographic records and method of addition of electronic resources into bibliographic database, should be directed to the comparative analysis of the organization and management of work with traditional and electronic resources in libraries, commenting their models and methods of searching.

In general, electronic resources are of great importance in work of the libraries which complete their funds. The study of the needs is the main aspect in the process of organizational work of electronic resources in libraries. Comparative analysis of new ways which have traditional and non–traditional forms of information security catches up the main place here. As it was noted, an optimal staffing of the library fund is based on the study of information needs of readers and the world market for electronic products. One has to take into account specific characteristic features (technical, program and linguistic security) of these documents, economic and technical capabilities of the library and typology of electronic information resources in the organization of electronic fund resources.

According to their usage forms electronic resources can be in forms of local network, rather written on any physical carrier, for example, CD–ROM, DVD ROM etc., also distributed remote computer networks (e.g. database, web pages, web sites, teleconference materials and etc.). That's why in the process of acquisition different approaches are applied to the distributed local and long distance (global) electron publications. Let's note that a physical single–floppy or optical disk can be considered for electron publications under the name of copies. Recently, libraries prefer to complete their information resources on the basis of more multimedia documents. Multimedia documents provide themselves with all types of information: text, graphics, audio, animation, and video data integration.

Sources and methods of the acquisition of electronic publications, documents and other such electronic resources for libraries are significantly different. Three components of the acquisition with all electron information resources available in libraries are more used:

1. Free acquisition, that is, network (internet) resources open to the public.

2. Acquisition with books, journals and other kinds of documents in the portable information carrier.

3. Acquisition of set of libraries with paid network resource.

In the world scientific libraries the library management pays much attention to the organization of work with electronic resources, but electronic resources are also very useful for all types of libraries. Computers, portable devices and internet may be an access to electronic resources. Nowadays, there are a number of electronic resources on various topics, and it is quite difficult to describe and characterize them. Therefore, let's note the most prevalent types of electronic resources which are very important for libraries to obtain: e–journals, e–books, synopsis, bibliographic databases, reference databases (as biographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc.), and the number of statistical information databases, electronic images, electronic audiovisual resources, multimedia educational software and textbooks, bibliographic data, translation programs, electronic games cartographic electronic publications, full–text electronic publications and others.

Electronic encyclopedias – these publications are quite different. They can be sectoral, universal and special. Hypertext multimedia publications include all encyclopedias. When choosing electronic encyclopedias for library it is necessary to pay attention to vocabulary size, names of an organization and prestigious people who took part in their preparation, search capabilities and convenient interface.

Biographical information in electronic reference books – can be printed, universal, private, and complex. Data questionnaires are in most cases hyper–referential multimedia resources. They reflect all the materials of a person or collective and give an opportunity for the use of a wide range of users. As in encyclopedias an important quality of biographical reference books is a reliability of the electronic publication design by prestigious publishing houses and base materials.

Multimedia training programs and manuals – with the exception of games, CD ROMs of this group are of more assortments. These educational publications can be divided into several groups:

– Different levels of foreign language training courses.

– Practical skills training courses (driving, accounting, etc.).

– Textbooks for schools and high schools on various subjects.

– Children's mental and physical skills development programs compiled in the form of the game.

Bibliographic indicators – As we mentioned above, if it could be possible to relate edition types in both previous optical compact disks to e–books, then bibliographic databases might be in the form of books, as well as ongoing cycle of publications. So that, we are not talking about buying a new disk every month, we are talking only about (weekly, quarterly, bi–weekly, etc.) entering the monthly accumulation.

Bibliographic databases – today there is a large number and title of bibliographic databases on optical disks in the world information market so, that they are faced with the problem of right choosing in the process of acquisition. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to a few key characteristics:

– the source of the database formation. The main focus here should be directed to the existence of influential, more well–known news agencies and organizations;

– the scope of the countries, intended amount of magazines, total volume, chronological coverage;

– the convenience of the working interface;

– an easy way of loading of hardware tools and programs;

– the terms of subscription and delivery.

Legal databases – arrange a collection of official documents, various degrees of regulatory and legal acts with territorial, chronological and thematic range. They are not related to multimedia publications, but are supplied with a good search hardware system that organizes the search for important information on different norms. It should be noted that in creation of such databases the specialized form that is more active in that area needs to be applied.

Electronic dictionaries and translation programs – It is used when working with texts in foreign languages. Experience shows that, comparing usual print dictionaries with electronic ones translation of the text of the print is less convenient, therefore, libraries appeal more electronic dictionaries that perform an automatic translation of texts on computers.

Electronic games – it is a form of electronic publishing not only for children, but for adults as well. Very interesting discussions are carried out around the world about whether electronic gaming compact disks exist in libraries or not. In this regard, first of all, there are suspicions whether they could be fully included into e–books? Second, experts consider that the use of all kinds of documents in libraries, including optical compact disks, should be focused on the information needs of readers and in that case, when games and educational programs are not included in this concept, then another point of view occurs. So, if libraries carry out the functions of acquiring traditional books and various video publications and giving them to the use of demanders, at this time electronic publications as well as traditional books may be different in quality and even can teach something to the user as they can entertain readers. Playing electronic games have also the ability to teach. In addition, experts consider that the pedogogical importance of computer games cannot be ignored, because they develop human's analytical and creative thinking. Even so, there is an idea that there are some games you can look at them as a new form of art. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between entertaining and educational CDs. But you have to take into account that just the best educational disks with games have driven benefit. Entertainment elements are the means of education and stimulate the learning process.

Full–text electronic publications – in principle, everything can be submitted here: collections of multivolume books, magazines or newspapers (for great chronological periods) and so on. According to the preparing technology electronic editions can be divided into two groups: conversion from paper and electronic publications. Electronic publications (e–books, e–journals, newspapers and selections) are electronic documents created for the mass use, directly through special programs – editors.

Some experts consider that taking into account weak scientific value of such publications, as well as any work of fiction losing its aethsetic feature while reading on the screen, getting such publications are not so suitable for libraries.

Software products – are currently spread on optical compact disks. They can be softwares, antivirus programs, additional service programs and different editors for computers.

Cartographic electronic publications also play an important role in the acquisition of the library funds. So, cartographic publications are successfully converted into

electronic form in the world experience. For example, in England, the electronic library Edina (Digi map) by name, operates and performs national program with the purpose of help to scientific research and education programs with electronic atlases. They are drawn in different forms of atlases, in the form of CD–ROM, GIS, encryptioned kosmofotoatlases, aero shooting and thematic electronic atlases.

Electronic journals – one of the more prevalent types of electronic resources. Currently, there are around 6000 full–text electronic journals. 90% of the publishing houses are participating in the creation of electronic resources. These are PFFU, JSTOR, EBSCO, OCLC and etc. Electronic journals expand opportuni ties of the publishing houses and there is great interest by researchers in the journals.

The above–mentioned electronic resources in libraries in the information society make the work easier to serve their readers and improve library service.

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Організація роботи з електронними ресурсами в бібліотеках

Розповідається про організацію роботи з електронними ресурсами в бібліотеках, комплектації сучасних бібліотек електронними інформаційними ресурсами. У статті дається інформація про електронні інформаційні ресурси – CD ROM, мультимедійні навчальні програми і підручники, повнотекстові інформаційні бази, електронні журнали, електронні книги і т.п.

Ключові слова: організація роботи з електронними ресурсами в бібліотеках, електронні інформаційні ресурси: CD–ROM, мультимедійні навчальні програми і підручники, повнотекстові інформаційні бази, електронні журнали, електронні книги, електронні словники, електронні енциклопедії.

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Организация работы с электронными ресурсами в библиотеках

Рассказывается об организации работы с электронными ресурсами в библиотеках, комплектации современных библиотек электронными информационными ресурсами. В статье дается информация об электронных информационных ресурсах – CD ROM, мультимедийные обучающие программы и учебники, полнотекстовые информационные базы, электронные журналы, электронные книги и т.п.

Ключевые слова: организация работы с электронными ресурсами в библиотеках, электронные информационные ресурсы: CD–ROM, мультимедийные обучающие программы и учебники, полнотекстовые информационные базы, электронные журналы, электронные книги, электронные словари, электронные энциклопедии.

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Об архитектурной структуре некоторых албанских религиозных памятников первого среднего века Гянджа–Газахского региона (на основе археологических материалов)

Расположенный на северо–западе Азербайджана, Гянджа–Газахский регион богат древними памятниками материально–духовной (религиозной) культуры. В этом регионе, являющимся одним из провинций Кавказской Албании первых средних веков, исторически существовали албанские христианские памятники, отражающие духовную среду азербайджанского народа. Некоторые из них сохранили свою уникальность до наших времен. Эти наши религиозные памятники архитектуры имеются также в Газахе, Акстафе, Товузе, Гедабеке, Дашкесане и прилегающих к ним территориях. Часть религиозных памятников, характерных для этих территорий албанские храмы, храм–монастырские комплексы, крестокамни, со стороны армян подверглись «восстановлению», подделыванию. Однако, историческо–археологические исследования показывают, что унаследованные от предков памятники, как Авей VI–VII века, VI, Аскипара IX–XII века (Газахский район), пещерно–храмовый комплекс Кешикчидаг (Акстафинский район), албанские храмы Торпаггала, Avdal VII–VIII века (Товуз), храмы Пир Джаваншир VIII век, Айривенг VII–VIII века (Кедабекский район) удалось сохранить особенности Арранской архитектуры. Из–за того, что строительная профессия первых средневековий была основана на античных традициях, появились простые и сложные варианты албанских христианских памятников. Типы храмов, как однонефный, залы с араковым перекрытием, трехнефная базилика, крестообразный, с куполом являются характерными для региона, строительной особенностью. Обычно храм состоял из прямоугольного зала. В первое время, отнесенные к простому типу, прямоугольные комнаты строились смежно. Со временем в конструкции храмов появлялись новые строительные типы. Отсюда можно прийти к выводу, что каждый из вышеупомянутого типа памятников, отражающих албанский христианский религиозный символ, храмы и комплексы с точки зрения археологии и истории имеют значение.

Ключевые слова: Храм, материальная культура, историко–археологический, религиозные строения культового назначения, типологическая структура.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

В период появления феодальных отношений, распространения и укрепления христианства религиозные строения, материально–духовные памятники, в том числе могила, храмово–монастырские комплексы определили новый этап развития архитектуры в Гянджа–Газахском регионе. Строения религиозного назначения Гянджа–Газахского региона отличаются по типам архитектуры. С этой точки зрения, христианские памятники культового назначения первого среднего века региона – с точки зрения архитектуры привлекают больше внимания. Историко–археологические исследования показывают, что эти строения с точки зрения планового и конструктивного решения из строительной специфики, характеризующей период. Так как, албанские христианские религиозные строения раннего средневековья по своему устройству состоят из однонефного, трехнефного, крестообразного и различного типа храмов. В Газахском районе (Авей VI–VII века; Аскипара IX–XII века) на территории Товузского района (Торпаггала VII–VIII века), Кедабеке (Кедабек, Пир Джаваншир VIII век; Айривенг VII–VIII века) региона храмы считаются образцами религиозных архитектурных памятников албанского периода. Образующие самые простые типы албанской архитектуры местного значения, с арочным перекрытием однонефные храмы состояли из прямоугольной конструкции. Храмы в Газахском районе Avey, на территории Товузского района Торпаггала являются храмами однонефными, имеющие такую структуру.