

LIBRARIES AND NEW TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES: A NEED OF MODERN AGE

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Abstract: - In today's age of modern technology, the role of libraries has changed and changed. Along with the increasing research of science, due to the increasing advancement of technology, the services and facilities provided to the library are also being changed over time. If the information required by the reader in today's libraries is not available in the library, then the librarian of the library has the responsibility of providing the required information immediately through the internet. Therefore, today the activities like creation of National Digital Library by University Grants Commission and INFILIBNET by National Library are being implemented. Under this initiative work is being done to connect the libraries of universities and selected colleges and institutes in India. Along with that, the picture has become clear that the importance of information in today's explosion of information by linking the library with each other has also increased considering the importance of the library.

Keywords: Library, New Technology, Modern Age, Information Technology, Automation.

1.1. Introduction

Libraries in India have developed significantly from ancient times to today's modern era, with many changes due to the implementation of modern technology. Due to the changing conditions of information technology, libraries and librarians need to be influenced by new technologies, and librarians need to be expert and aware of these new information technologies. Libraries are recognized as important social institutions in addition to educational institutions.

Therefore, in this new era of information gathering and dissemination, librarians must be familiar with digital, electronic and other online resources to manage these technologies and provide various digital, electronic information services to users. Special libraries and librarians have the basic responsibility to do so.

Due to the invention of information and communication technology, there has been progress in all areas and the development has been made from the

perspective of making it easy and convenient for the people in the society, just as libraries are an integral part of that society, they cannot be left out. Helps to provide services. Every day new technological advances affect the way information is handled in libraries and information centers. Libraries feel the impact of new technology in every way. Computing technology, communication technology, and mass storage technology are some of the areas of continuous development that shape the way library users access, retrieve, store, manipulate, and disseminate information. Academic libraries have been an integral part of institutions of higher education since inception rather than being appendages or appendages and adopters of technical knowledge.

1.2. Definitional Analysis

1.2.1. Library

- A place set apart to contain books, periodicals, and other material for reading, viewing, listening, study, or reference, as a room, set of rooms, or building where books may be read or borrowed.
- A public body organizing and maintaining such an establishment.
- A collection of manuscripts, publications, and other materials for reading, viewing, listening, study, or reference.
- A collection of any materials for study and

enjoyment, as films, musical recordings, or maps. (Dictionary. Com, 2023); library, traditionally, collection of books used for reading or study, or the building or room in which such a collection is kept. (Haider and Frank, 2023).

1.2.2. Technology

- The branch of knowledge that deals with the creation and use of technical means and their interrelation with life, society, and the environment, drawing upon such subjects as industrial arts, engineering, applied science, and pure science.
- The application of this knowledge for practical ends.
- The terminology of an art, science, etc.; technical nomenclature.
- A scientific or industrial process, invention, method, or the like.
- The sum of the ways in which social groups provide themselves with the material objects of their civilization. (Dictionary. Com, 2023); Fourth, a technology is a subset of related technological objects and knowledge. Computer technology and medical technology are examples of technologies. (oregonstate.edu, 2023).

1.3. Objective of the Study

The General Objectives of this research paper is to put forward recommendations for libraries to improve

their collections, functions and services in the modern age their roles in the light of the changes caused by technological innovations and other socio economic factors. The specific objectives are as follow.

- To Assessing the transformational changes taking place in the library
- To identify the current trends in Library and Information Centre.
- To study whether the use of library and new technological change has benefited the society.
- To provide recommendations for libraries to continue serving as a key social institution by optimizing their collections and services.

1.4. Methodology

The study is based on an in-depth assessment of the relevant literature to gain a comprehensive understanding of the changing trends of libraries in the modern era.

- Historical development of libraries in society;
- The changing nature of libraries in today's society;
- The changing roles and responsibilities of library and information

This assessment, replaced by the personal curiosity of the authors as practitioners and academics in the field of education by raising such questions, is used to integrate the observations and recommendations made in this paper. Authors' informal discussions with library and information practitioners and academic institutions have been instrumental in compiling these observations and recommendations.

1.5. Review of Literature

Another worldview has advanced in the field of LIS due to Information Communication technology Impact, Digitization and Modernization of the library. It is acknowledged actuality that computerized innovation has made space for itself in each field and circle of life. Libraries are no exemption in such manner in this advanced time and libraries store data as book, yet additionally as sound, video, DVD, and other interactive media type of records. The paper illuminates the portion of the cutting edge library advances. Subsequently, the present advanced condition has brought a ton of changes on the library and data benefits as well as on the jobs and desires for the library experts to fulfill their client's data request in current period.(Shivakumar, Hiremath and Lalasangi, 2019); this paper discusses a few prominent examples that illustrate the concept of “library

as media” including digital library collections (Digital Public Library of America), social media as information sources (authors’ recent empirical research on this topic); and social media as library marketing tools. We also will explore the unique features of digital media created in a library setting compared to those produced by the traditional mass media industry.(Yoo-Lee and Sun Kim, 2014);libraries play a vital role in meeting the information needs of users. Therefore the University Libraries and libraries need the application of ICT in their daily library activities, considering the importance and roles it plays in ones’ information dissemination. Effective application of ICT in library activities helps the librarians to carry out their duties and services effectively and efficiently. This paper assessed the need for ICT application in modern librarianship. It discusses the impact of ICT in Academic Libraries and the gains of ICT. It went further to see ICT as a revolutionary trend instead of as a tool. This paper went further to assess application of ICT in libraries as a window of opportunity, the factors that affect information technology in modern librarianship. (Onuoha and Doris, 2015).

1.6. Technological Changes in Library

1.6.1. Library Automation

Library automation is a process of streamlining the operations of a library. It

includes utilizing functions in your library system to increase efficiencies in how library managers catalogue their collections, track users, circulate materials, and handle other administrative tasks. With library automation, cataloguing tasks can be delegated to library helpers or volunteers and then all the librarian needs to do is check the catalogue records, and assign subject terms and a classification. (Penny, 2023).

1.6.2. Electronic Data Interchange

Electronic data interchange is a method of automating library operations. Electronic data interchange is the process of sending data from one system to another. In the context of libraries, this usually means that your supplier of library resources sends your order and invoice data to your library system, so the information can be entered for you. Some suppliers may use EDI processing to assist with subscription renewals and check-in journals. Using EDI, libraries can be improved so that human errors can be reduced and record accuracy can be improved, efficiency can be increased in transaction security.

1.6.3. Cloud-hosted Library

The use of cloud-hosted library solutions is becoming increasingly prevalent as libraries seek to improve their services and

provide better access to digital resources. Digital resources hosted in the cloud can be easily shared with users, providing increased access to online content rather than on-site. By using cloud-hosted library solutions, libraries can reduce hardware costs and provide an improved mobile experience. Cloud hosting offers many benefits, including improved scalability and reliability, lower costs, and easier data integration.

1.6.4. Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a powerful technology that has received a lot of attention in recent times. How can librarians use artificial intelligence in libraries? For starters, librarians can also add chat bots to their library websites and create content more quickly for all kinds of purposes, which will disrupt librarians' jobs and improve user experience. In addition, AI can be used to improve the user experience of cloud hosted library solutions by suggesting more relevant search terms and displaying more useful content.

Using AI in their work makes librarians find more ways to leverage technology to benefit their library users. Machine learning as well as sound- and image-recognition technologies is already used to analyze digital collections to assign subject, element recognition and metadata. Librarians are also useful in

working with machine learning technologies to enhance classification schemes to improve search and recall accuracy.

1.6.5. Digital Resources

Over the past twenty years, and especially since the Covid pandemic, digital resources have become more popular among library users. Digital resources allow users to find and access information quickly and easily, whether they are on-site or working remotely. With a wide selection of books, articles, and other types of content available online, libraries can create a broader user experience beyond the library's physical space. As digital access increases, librarians will have more time to help user's access digital resources. Single sign-on is another important library technology trend that breaks down barriers to digital access. When users log in, it is easy to monitor the use of digital resources and obtain qualitative data. Librarians are using data analytics to gain insights into the collective behavior and preferences of users. This helps them improve the services and resources they provide and make evidence-based decisions.

1.6.6. Faceted Search

Faceted search is another library technology trend that is greatly improving the user experience when searching the

library catalog. For years, retail sites like Amazon and other book websites have offered pain-free searching for untrained users, while library systems still require users to use Boolean operators, wildcards, truncation symbols, and other code-like tools. Modern library systems now allow the user to type in a word or phrase and then find what's there using facets or smart filters. They are called "smart filters" because they are exposed only when resources are available. Filters allow the user to quickly narrow down their search results to no results at all. Examples of items or filters include format, subject, location, author, and publisher. With this simple search, advanced search is almost unnecessary for all but trained researchers or information professionals.

1.6.7. Responsive User Interface

Responsive interfaces for library systems are increasingly demanded in the modern era. Libraries should have interfaces that work for smart phones, tablets, and laptops so that the webpage design changes appropriately for these devices. Library users can use any type of device to search the catalogue, borrow materials, and check account information if working on-site or remotely. Library administrators likely won't use mobile devices, but they can benefit from tablets to perform library services and

stock checks away from their desks. However, most of their work is being done using desktop devices.

1.7. Conclusion

Digital tools, mobile apps, beacon technology and open access are revolutionizing the way libraries serve their users thanks to modern technological advances. These changing developments have led to advances in how libraries can adapt to the increasingly digital world, from enhancing user interaction to ensuring the longevity of digital resources. Libraries' fundamental goals of comprehensive, high-quality resource use for education, research, and enrichment clearly remain intact. Even as they embrace new technologies and techniques, libraries enable people to interact creatively with knowledge, collaborate more efficiently, and acquire knowledge. By embracing digital resources, library automation and electronic data interchange can revolutionize the old library model and create new possibilities. With these and other trends in library technology, libraries are evolving and adapting to the changing environment of information access and storage.

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