

## LIBRARIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: PRESENT AND FUTURE

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### ABSTRACT

*ICT has a positive impact on every sphere of Life. Libraries are also affected with the ICT. Traditional Libraries are transforming into Electronic/ Virtual Libraries. The way of serving the users have been change. The five laws of Library Science have been formulated with respect to Information. This information Society has new demands, new resources and techniques to feed ones need. New ways to evaluate libraries are needed. The paper discusses about the changing role of academic library system in ICT age, due to implementation of technological advancement.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Academic Libraries, Information and Communication Technology, Information Products.*

### Introduction

The revolution in Information Technology has given rise to massive resources of information. In order to have access to need and sufficient knowledge resources in printed and digital forms on a given subject, it is becoming difficult to do so day by day. The IT revolution has necessitated that there is going to be the growing need for Knowledge Technology to play a meaningful role as the application of knowledge can only transform societies in the world. The computer and communication technologies can help in networking knowledge and people in complex permutations and combinations and the necessary content can be rehashed, reshaped or rewritten to suit the needs of users. Knowledge technology will not only give access to knowledge resources but will also help users in taking decisions on world and futuristic perspectives. India has made a sizeable contribution to the IT field but needs to be done in the modernization and computerization of libraries and information centers.(DELNET, 2003).

An academic library is a library that is attached to an education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the curriculum, and to support research of university faculty and students. (Curzon and Quinonez-Skinner, 2009).

### Traditional Vs Modern Libraries

Traditional libraries were providing services based on the print media and the developments were based on the manual power. The traditional practices mainly influenced by cataloguing, classification and indexing and reference services etc. The main weakness of traditional libraries was:-

- Information sources available only in print
- Services based on available collection of a single library only

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- Information access was through secondary sources only and have limited access points to search the information
- Maintenance of the physical library was a challenging task and costly affair involving manpower.
- Catalogue has limitations in its handling and using with limited access points
- More repetitive task involved in library functions and operations which need more staff
- It need more manpower and more finance for maintaining stack and providing services from the libraries.

To remove these barriers applications of new technologies are very effective and found suitable at later stapes. The major benefits of ICT to libraries and users are:

- Pinpointed information delivery covering both current and retrospective information quickly in e-form various resources.
- More usage of internet and network based information sources.
- Development of databases and their integration for resource sharing
- Online search facilities of international databases.
- OPAC and Web OPAC development
- Preservation of the rare documents in e-from with hyperlinks
- Consortium and e-journal subscriptions at economical prices
- Better and efficient management of information and information services to users

**New Technologies and Academic Libraries**

Today libraries are not only just repositories of knowledge but are also houses of the access of information. Libraries are providing access to these resources to their patrons who cannot afford the technologies driven equipments and in many cases the patrons feel comfortable bringing their laptops to the libraries to get peaceful environment. Libraries are offering online access to digital archives, circulation of e-books, music, videos and audio books and many more facilities. Online classes through open source software are also great demand. (Suresh; 2017).

**Library 1.0 and 2.0**

Library 1.0 is a one directional service that takes people to the information that they require Library 2.0 aims to take the information to the people by being the library service to internet and getting the users more involved by encouraging feedback participation. The major difference between Library 1.0 and 2.0 are pointed in Table 1.

**Table 1: The below mentioned table describes the difference between Library 1.0 and Library 2.0**

<b>Library1.0</b>	<b>Library 2.0</b>
Information access in the library only	Throughout the world
Overall control of Library	Controlled by Users and stakeholder
Static library website	Dynamic user website
Resources available in Print version	Resources available in both print and electronic / digitize
Library as an service provider	Services through ICT
Information flow is one way	Information flow is two ways

The major difference between Library 1.0 and 2.0 is that library1.0 only allows for a one-way flow of Information while library 2.0 is read-write library that gives library users the power to decide the service that they get. It helps the users to identify and user the information in appropriate time and way.

**Table 2: The table mentioned below describes the difference between Library 3.0 and Library 4.0**

Library3.0	Library 4.0
The portable personal Web	Roadmap for the digital transformation
Focused on the individuals	On-line Li-brary
Life stream	Map of Industries 4.0 use cases
Consolidating dynamic content	Use cas-es
The semantic Web	Test beds
Widgets,drag and drop mashups	Mid-size sec-tor trans-fer
User behavior(meonomy)	International Cooperation
User engagement	Conference „Securing Industrial Value Networks“
Google, Net Vibes	

The major difference between Library 3.0 and 4.0 (Table 2) is that library3.0 only allows for a one-way flow of Information while library 4.0 is read-write library that gives library users the power to decide the service that they get. It helps the users to identify and user the information in appropriate time and way.

### Future Libraries

According to David Pescovitz, co-editor at Being and research director at the Institute for the Future, a Palo Alto-based collective that makes forecasts about our world, it's likely in the coming decades that society's traditional understanding of a library will get completely upended. In 50 years' time, Pescovitz tells Business Insider, libraries are poised to become all-in-one spaces for learning, consuming, sharing, creating, and experiencing - to the extent that enormous banks of data will allow people to "check out" brand-new realities, whether that's scaling Mt. Everest. To understand how libraries will change by the mid-21st century, Pescovitz says people need to understand what function they currently serve. At their core, libraries in the information age provide a public means of accessing knowledge, he says. That's what people crave.

The hallmark of future libraries, meanwhile, will be hyper-connectivity. They'll reflect our increasing reliance on social media, streaming content, and open-source data.

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