

## Library Information Services In the Digital Age

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### ABSTRACT

Library information services are a key component in libraries since the traditional times. Their important role is progressively becoming a live of the library's contribution to the transformation and development of a society and also the nation at large. The employment of data Communication Technologies (ICTs) has caused a change within the users' perception from what's being hosted in the library to however and once services are rendered to meet their requests. Consequently, libraries are getting slighter for the fabric they collect or house. Instead, their importance is being measured in regard to the fulfillment of the users' requests. The transfer of documents from publishers and their hosting "just in case" some users need is replaced by the delivery of documents from publishers "just in time" to meet the user's. However, this transformation has posed a challenge in the field of library information services: to cope with the ever-accelerating complexity of information, to differentiate useful information from erroneous information, and to meet the growing expectations of library. This paper will discuss the available technological opportunities that can be used by the library information services in addressing such challenges.

**Key words:** ICT, Library Services, Library Transformation

### I. INTRODUCTION

The literature on library and information science/services indicates that Libraries started off as store houses, wherever books were additional preserved than utilized and bibliotheca acted like theme type of custodians and their interaction with users were minimal, for instance solely in locating books and serving users, then there was a shift as a results of data communication technology. At most, if a user asked for a book, then the service that will be offered by the so referred to as librarian was to pass on the book and leave the user alone. From the traditional times to present we have a tendency to note that this trend in services has hugely modified to due information technology. Libraries play different roles for various people. To some, a library may be a place to browse books; be furnished this news from up-to-date newspapers; to try and do research; an area to access or share information in response to a selected need; etcetera currently days, libraries and librarians play a very important role in providing access to information, organizing it, and serving to users to seek out the data they need. Consequently, information services have become a key component for libraries. This user's interest is to urge the data in would like inside a given timeframe. For instance the timeframe for a

MD making ready for an operation before getting into a theater is far shorter and demanding than that of a lecturer preparing for future lecture. Though the present users will get access to the Brobdingnagian amount of data on the net and on-line databases, the role of library information services has no where reduced. the number and variety of the ever-increasing information on the Internet and in on-line databases is one amongst the main attributes to the increased role of library information service the shortage of data organization on the web; the stress of users who need faster and clear answers in response to their information needs; technological ability deficiency among some information seekers to expeditiously and effectively look for the proper information; are among the few causes that have raised the requirement for information services quite before in during this paper I discuss the out there technological opportunities which will be utilized by the library information services in addressing the challenges brought about by the ever-increasing complexness of data wants within the digital.

## II. MEANS OF ICT

In keeping with Hamelin, "ICT are those technologies that change the handling of information and facilitate totally different styles of It embrace capturing technologies for example camcorders storage technologies, CD-ROMs, process technologies e.g. application software, communication technologies for e.g. native space Networks and show technologies like pc Monitor. Data and communication technology is that the set of technological tools and resources accustomed communicate and to create, disseminate, store and manage.

### **Advantages of Functions ICT Based Mostly Library Services**

Typically computers in library have been accustomed change the subsequent functions.

- ✓ Acquisition and budget
- ✓ Cataloguing and short loans
- ✓ Circulation Serial control
- ✓ OPAC etcetera The ICT product and services are useful for the
- ✓ It saves the time of service suppliers
- ✓ It takes little house to avoid wasting the data.
- ✓ It save the energy and resources
- ✓ It helps to regulate the information
- ✓ Due to ICT librarians will provide additional information in time. Since the Fifties use of ICT in libraries has essentially citron through four stage, equivalent to the main reasons for automating.
- ✓ Improving the potency of internal operations.
- ✓ Improving access to native library resources.
- ✓ Providing access to resources outside the library.
- ✓ Interoperability of data system.

### **This Trends**

Library is Brobdingnagian store house of information. Emergence of web and communication technology (ICT) libraries has been exploit totally different approaches of a similar and mode of service is changed.

## Remodeling the Data into Digital Contents

Throughout the classical period, distinction was drawn between libraries, archives and museums. The chief task of all sections of those establishments was the gathering and preservation of documents. The library departments sorted the collection of the written word, whether or not on clay tablets, as within the Babylonian empire or on papyrus rolls, as in Egypt. However currently the condition has been change. During this digital age, the overwhelming majority of recently created data is digital. Moving from a hand-on, real-life learning expertise of substance to a digital version of it presents several fascinating challenges betting on what the goals are, many models are possible.

## Digital archives

Digital technologies serve progressively to integrate information resources. Numerical text, image, voice and video data have so far resided in alternative print or analog media for storage and transmission. Transmission objects and hyperlinks in the world the vast Internet represents a series of new types of information and new forms of knowledge within the digital that collect old information and rework its use.

## Advantages of Digital Archives

Flexibility of digital material.

Digital files are tremendously useful so as not to waste the place.

Saves a lot of users' time searching for information.

Easy access to data and content.

## Based on ICT, mostly Users Services

Thanks to the explosion of information, information begins in electronic format. Users are advent. Students of analysis today want information not only in hard copies, but they also need it in electronic form. PRN users, many libraries are adopting electronic habits. They also victimize the web, intranet, extranet, and alternative technologies to preserve and distribute data. Currently, ICTs are used in various fields of library activity to enhance user satisfaction. It offers many benefits to the users.

- ✓ ICT provides unlimited information from different sources.
- ✓ Provides information easily and quickly.
- ✓ Evaluated the change in format and the mix of knowledge from different sources.
- ✓ ICT provides remote access to users. With the help of ICT, libraries are providing users with various services based mainly on ICT.

Which are given below.

## Web 2.0

Web 2.0 is the term that provides to explain a second generation of the world the wide Internet that aims at the power of people to collaborate and share data online. Web 2.0 essentially refers to the transition from static websites with hypertext markup language to an additional dynamic web that is more organized and relies on offering web applications to users. The alternative enhanced practicality of web 2.0 includes open communication with an emphasis on web-based user communities and a more open exchange of information.

Over time, web 2.0 has been used more as a promotional term than as a computer science-based term. Blogs, wikis, and web services are considered elements of web 2.0.

**Web access to OPACs:** - With the help of the web-based Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC), users will discover how to use a universal access client, the online browser.

**Online Instructions:** - Online browsers are for librarians to implement online based library or list usage schedulers. Provides online tutorials on finding online resources and virtual tours of library collections.

**Electronic Document Delivery:** - ICT-based services have become useful for libraries to deliver copies of journals and alternative documents in digital format mainly in portable document format (PDF) to library users.

### **Web 2.0 tools associated with degreed applications**

Web 2.0 tools are

**Wikis:** - it is a powerful content management system. It allows anyone to add a new article or revise an existing article through an internet browser. it is a perfect one for students and researchers and support workers for cooperative work allowing focus and content. Wikis are knowledge management tools. These are general knowledge repositories.

**Flickr:** - it is a social network for showing photos with the help of Flickr users who will work along the photo comes and use each other's tags to find new photos Flickr allows users to help organize , share and discuss photos.

**Podcast:** - Podcast like broadcast is a series of digital media files that are distributed to victimization syndication feeds on the net for playback on transportable media players and computers.

### **III. IMPACT OF ICT ON LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIES ICT**

Has brought about significant changes in library services. Today's extremely refined data technology to facilitate the storage of huge amounts of knowledge or information in one during a in an extremely in a terribly very compact space. Data technologies promise rapid retrieval of information from storage and have revolutionized our understanding of the functions of a standard library and contemporary information center. ICT are dynamic the various aspects of libraries and also the information profession. The benefits of ICT are leading to digital sources of information and the substitution of digital media and becoming the dominant type of information storage and retrieval. Now it has become easy to access digital information resources without any restrictions, such as times and day of the week, a kind of physical library. ICT implements the foundations of librarianship and knowledge science that were given by Dr S. R. Ranganathan, the daddy of librarianship and knowledge science.

### **IV. CONCLUSION**

ICTs have brought new changes to the information world. IT and new technologies have revolutionized the knowledge society. It has changed the way people think and the way they interact. It has affected the lives of everyone in every area. Most of the world's population is shifting from techno-illiteratetotetchno-literate. Whereas it is not libraries and ICT knowledge centers that cannot take a step. Within the ICT world, professions have jointly adopted new technologies to develop all fields.

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