



FUTURE LIBRARIES IN INDIA

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Abstract :

Libraries are undergoing re nascence, berthing permissive services and experiences they offer and in the tolerant services and experiences they provide. In a corporate environment, They are becoming increasingly important in business settings in terms of providing diverse and collaborative workplaces. The community will be a center for education, health, recreation, and work. Libraries are encouraging people to return to physical spaces by incorporating cafes, free WiFi, makerspaces, childcare programs, and more. Also speaking of the internet, social media, non-violent people, mobile apps that are bookmarked and shared on the go, the first walls of slavery that go beyond buildings. However, these habits are not true in all environments, communities and situations. Parts of foreigners are still intimidated by the pervasiveness of libraries. Proceed with rundown the real development academic libraries, overpraising the benefit and cause they face the present. It then discusses how academic libraries are evolving in purpose and importance due to the decline of physical book collections and the increasing focus on collaborative learning environments. The article also covers recent technological advances in data management and education and how they have affected the academic library industry. It also affects the need for library staff to acquire new skills and act as dedicated librarians.

Keyword: Libraries in India, Challenges future librarian, Empowering librarians

Introduction:

Libraries have always been valuable repositories of knowledge and information, offering various types of information such as books, diaries, journals and more. Nevertheless, as technology advances promptly, the role of librarians. New technologies are touching the way libraries manage and provision services. As the library works to maintain its grand ambitions and ideals while adapting to the changing needs and possibilities of its patrons, new obstacles and openings emerge. New technologies such as blockchain, PAL computing, virtual and solid reality, artificial intelligence, internet of effects, open access publishing and mobile technology are linked to the future of libraries. These technological advances are changing the way libraries manage their libraries, provide services, and interact with users opening up new opportunities for collaboration, creativity, and knowledge creation.

Advances in technology pose additional challenges for libraries, including managing digital archives, ensuring appropriate access, preserving cultural heritage, and ensuring privacy and security. As a result, library practices are complex and diverse and require a thorough assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of new technologies. All things considered, the future of libraries is promising and dynamic, with many opportunities for learning, innovation and discovery. By adopting new technologies, libraries can support the fundamental principles of intellectual freedom, inclusion, and diversity while effectively expanding their collections, improving user experience, and meeting the growing needs of their communities.

Libraries in India :

The development of libraries due to various factors such as information overload, globalization, introduction of new technologies, etc. and the various studies conducted to understand the future of libraries have contributed to the future of the LIS profession worldwide. It's having a big impact. . The following discussion focuses on the issues raised by the above factors in the Indian context. Firstly, the evolution of libraries from the past, secondly the introduction of technology, and finally, LIS specialization to ensure a sustainable future for organizing, managing and delivering information to new categories of users. There is a need to develop home-related skills and knowledge. They are called the "millennial generation." In a situation of information overload, the quality of information is an important factor. Ordinary people are satisfied with the information available on the Internet. However, academics and researchers looking for quality scientific information from web resources are despairing of the sheer amount of information found on the Internet. They are the ones who are feeling the effects of information overload affecting the LIS community and the user community. Most information seekers are satisfied with the information they find on the Internet without bothering to check the quality of the information or the credentials of the person uploading the content. This requires an active role of LIS professionals with customized information literacy programs targeting the user community. The LIS expert also provides users with information in a way that attracts users who have never been to a library and makes them understand that her LIS expertise is relevant when selecting quality content. You need to be able to meet their needs. Many libraries in India cannot afford to purchase or license all the documents their users need. Therefore, it becomes essential for libraries to share resources across library networks at national and international levels. This helps manage access to information resources that are not accessible to users. Therefore, resource sharing introduced by various libraries helps to reduce information overload in the most economical way. Librarians are important now because they can summarize information for users and support knowledge creation. LIS professionals were familiar with the resources published in the pre-Internet era. However, with the creation of vast online resources, LIS professionals are unable to make full use of publicly available resources. Fundamental knowledge of computers, networks, and other technologies allows LIS professionals to leverage intellectual skills and technology to perform tasks efficiently. Unprecedented developments in ICT and the emergence of networked information services have led to an overhaul of the LIS profession. Over the past 30 years, access to information has fundamentally changed due to advances in technology, new storage devices, electronic databases, and the proliferation of the Internet. Therefore, a higher level of expertise to obtain and analyse relevant information is essential. The information sector has expanded beyond libraries and information centres and turned into an industry that creates, organizes, processes, and sells information. Continuous development of librarians and teachers is ensured through various teacher training programmes, orientation programs and refresher courses. But the challenge is how creative and innovative these programs can be, and how they give librarians and teachers the opportunity to add new dimensions to their work.

Challenges for future librarians :

Future challenges for academic libraries and key competencies for future library professionals. Librarians is identified five key challenge areas, with a focus on new services due to economic importance and changing customer needs.

- **Economic Issues :** The problem is that funds may decline as organizations struggle



with each other. The costs e-resources in the library space will also raise. While cost management is important, there are other external factors that costs control outwith the direct control of libraries, such as regional higher education rules and regulations.

- **New Services** : Research methods include electronic science element and network society between researchers and students. Library users part of global online society. Special attention is placed on develop research data management tools, social media platforms, bibliographies and open access services, to support learned communication. importance is placed on flexibility, awareness of the research environment. Library services with academic and research system.
- **Communication and Management** :The significance of effective communication role and significance of library in an academic institution cannot be exaggerated. There is a need to library activities with the university and scientific community, and to expand the library's presence beyond its physical boundaries. Change management plays an important role in this regard. However, due to the strong competition between companies, there are concerns about cooperation between libraries.
- **Collection Development** : While the collection of physical data is flagging, the collection of digital data is growing at spped. It is difficult to determine the importance of these collections and also to maintain a balance tweetd. Therefore, with a better understanding of customer needs, it is necessary to shift the focus from conventional debt collection activities to customer service. Also, this change affects the configuration of the database.
- **Human Resources** : New specialties are emerging and there may be a shortage of people with the right skills. Gather qualified staff is challenge as financial resources become progressively scarce.

Empowering Librarians :

By integrating librarians into the teaching, learning and assessment process and placing them at the core of the activity, an embedded or blended approach to academic librarianship develops relationships between teachers and librarians. While developing the necessary skills that bridge the gap between information technology, traditional library expertise, and instructional and instructional design skills, blended librarians actively and comprehensively participate in student learning. Librarians now have a say in their work by making recommendations for curriculum development, ensuring that information literacy instruction is included in the curriculum, working with teachers to plan reading lists, and providing reliable sources for specific subject areas. a chance to explore and contribute by offering yours, help. A number of most important idiosyncrasy enable the role. These are important characteristics in building teacher relationships: leadership, passion, collaboration, communication and commitment. Although the embedded library model goes beyond academic contexts and addresses a broader organizational environment, it has similar implications to mixed libraries, moving the work of librarians from a central library physically closer to an organization's customer groups. It is described as being transferred to. Embedded librarians provide a wide range of services such as training, research, awareness and alerting services, literature evaluation, and web content management, all of which require the development of information technology skills (Shumaker and Talley, 2009) But other soft skills are also required. collaboration, association, patron service and more. Particularly in the context of academic library work, this includes supporting open access and ensuring that institutional repositories include papers with the correct metadata, and scientists' citations. It facilitates tracking and analysis (bibliometrics) and enables research activities. It helps you prepare for EF requirements. In promoting and assisting researchers in using studies-focused social media

sites like ResearchGate, Google Scholar, and Academia, librarians may also encourage research. Websites for companies and education like Menlay and RefMe. For purposefully disconnecting librarians from the actual library, this hybrid/embedded library concept offers both fresh and unanticipated potential and also hurdles. Schumacher provides examples of the benefits of physical coexistence as well as the increased levels of participation and contribution that occur when librarians operate within an organization, community, or group as a whole. It gives numerous examples to support its points. Expert positions that are team-based and entail partnerships on value-added research and information curation are growing increasingly common. Therefore, educational teaching strategies need to take into account how students use information on a daily basis and how this affects their academic achievement. Great librarians engage students in new ways to improve communication skills by focusing on academic content in various disciplines and encouraging students to improve their communication skills through more interaction with experts. change in the middle. This means that libraries must continue to advance in research and develop strong relationships with scholars.

Conclusion :

Although there is some speculation that this technology will put librarians out of work, AI (Artificial intelligence) will immensely better library proceeding and service delivery, increasing their relevance in an ever-changing digital world. Additionally, as with many new technologies, artificial intelligence is being seen as a common denominator for librarians and the human touch in libraries. When artificial intelligence AI is finally accepted and integrated into library services, the many potentials promise it brings to librarians will become clear. His AI related information collected about the company's AI artificial intelligence technology and benefits in different arenas/subjects. The success of skilled arrangements, usual language dispensation, design acknowledgement, and automation takes led to significant saleable activity, counting the making numerous companies. With the introduction of capable models using AI technology, it is certain that artificial intelligence will become widespread in all fields in the near future. Library and information science would greatly benefit from the development of technical services and effectual professional arrangements for information processing. Academic libraries in detailed take confirmed implausible adaptableness to see the requests of larger and more diverse student figures, services stand now more user-focused. Access resources on a variety of platforms. Furthermore, academic libraries too play significant part in realizing and managing open access policies, permitting academics to expand their research reach through institutional repository organization the data management. In the future, stresses from users for modified services and demands after peripheral backing forms toward validate the effectiveness then cost-effectiveness of academic research are likely to create further challenges and opportunities for libraries.

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