

A study of emerging trends in library and information science

Amit Kumar Rahi*

Librarian, Christukula Mission English Medium College, Satna, M.P., India

E-mail: rahi_amit@yahoo.co.in

* Corresponding Author

Article Info

Received 8 June 2022

Received in revised form 28 September 2022

Accepted for publication 11 October 2022

DOI: 10.26671/IJIRG.2022.4.11.102

Citation:

Rahi, A. K. (2022). A study of emerging trends in library and information science. *Int J Innovat Res Growth*, 11, 113-116.

Abstract

In the modern information society, libraries and information centers have a new role to play. This is due to increasing use of web-based information sources and electronic services. Libraries are also being managed in a more democratic way due to flexible communication system and efficient work organization. Services of libraries are user oriented, and with the emergence of new technologies all the kind of libraries and information centers are working effectively and efficiently. Not only in services but also in all parameters which are required for working in libraries. Due to modern technologies and inventions in this information era physical appearance is not required to get the information material because all are also available in digital form. This article is highlights on modern trends which are associated with library and information services and education.

Keywords: - Information Technology, ICT, E-Library, Mobile Library.

1. Introduction

India has a long and rich history of libraries in general; India did not see much that resembled a true public library until the British imported the idea of a subscription library in the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, S.R. Ranganathan began his legendary work towards establishing public libraries in India like those he saw when visiting the United Kingdom. Under the national constitution adopted in 1950, public libraries are the responsibility of individual states in India, although to date not all have taken advantage of their authority to create them. The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) of 2007 issued broad recommendations for the nation's libraries that are slowly being implemented. India's public libraries remain a work in progress.

Libraries are one of the foremost critical social institutions. No society is complete without a library storing information from the world over. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have extensively impacted libraries and their services.

Earlier, libraries offered manual information resources and services to their users, but now, libraries are opening up to digitalization, primarily in the form of online libraries, e-Libraries, or digital libraries.

1.1 Status of Libraries in Ancient Times

In ancient times, warehouses were built for the storage of texts, inscriptions, as evidence got from the Indus Valley Civilization shows. Nagarjuna Vidyapeeth Libraries it is mentioned by the Chinese traveler Fahien (399–414) in his writings. Ancient time Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang has described about the most famous Nalanda library in detail "Dharmaganj". It had three very big buildings which were called Sagar, Ratnodadhi and Ratnaranjak. Three hundred rooms in each building have been mentioned. This library was fired by Bakhytar Khilji in the year 1205.

1.2 Status of Libraries in Medieval Period

During the medieval period of Indian history, the Pathan and Mughal rulers focused on the development of libraries. Insisted, every king had a library in his palace, which the king used for his self-study. That is, kept for his own reading. Every Madrasa had a library. Feroz Tughlaq was a book lover and had established several libraries in his kingdom. The Imperial Library was established by Alauddin Khilji and Amir Khusrau Jalaluddin Khilji appointed the librarian of his royal library and He was given the title of the Holy Quran. Babur and Humayun were also book lovers and they established libraries in Madrasas and Humayun slipped from the stairs of the library and died there. Akbar had a special affinity for books and during his tenure a separate division of books was created whose director was called Nazim. Many libraries were established by Shah Jahan and the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar. Details are also available.

1.3 Status of Libraries before Independence

The picture of libraries changed with the invention of the press machine in the 15th century.

There has been a significant increase in the publication of books, newspapers and magazines. In India the Imperial Public Library was established during the British rule. Some for years, this library was limited to the use of only distinguished persons. But in 1930, Connemara Public Library was approved for use of general people.

The Asiatic Society Library opened in Madras and in Bombay. The British made an important contribution to development of these libraries. But this library was for Indian citizens. But most of the foreign language books kept in it. She was although the library can be used only by the educated people, especially those who are foreign knowledge of languages.

1.4 Status of Libraries after Independence

Libraries have developed. Whether libraries in educational institutions or the establishment of public libraries at different levels it may be district level and block level. States in which libraries Act has been passed. There is a rapid development of libraries. The government is giving more emphasis on education. Libraries and Information department has been opened at University Level. Library Science department is also available in distance education system.

Library Association of India, ISLIC and State Library Association and National Documentation Seminar for Development of Centre, NISCAIR and DESIDOC Library and Information Centers, Organizes seminars, conferences etc. Today libraries have adopted new information communication technology, the needs of different nature of users. Library users are also providing mutual cooperation to improve the library. Library Science of India as a separate subject it is only happened by the dedication of father of library and information science Dr. S.R. Ranganathan.

2. Social Change and Libraries

In ancient times man used to spend time only in eating, drinking and sleeping, but at present, there has been a massive change in our lifestyle, living style, methodology, education and culture. From the historical point of view,

The society before the industrial revolution when human beings only engaged in agriculture, hunting and other was involved in the activities. After the Industrial Revolution, there was a vast change in the lifestyle of man. By man Industrial production continued to grow through industries. Textile Industry, Cosmetics Widespread production and use of productive and comfortable resources kept on increasing. In the present age or information age, man can do his office work while sitting at home and can solve the problems of his clients living in the country or abroad. In developed country information technology are used effectively so that, there that country more develop economically and socially.

3. Changes in Library Use In Recent Years

We are living in a new era in which a highly integrated and self-conscious society is emerging.

We call it the modern society. Today's customer is different from last year's customer. we have seen that how changing lifestyles have changed the consumer market in demand for goods and services. Change has been made. At present, with better educational opportunities, literacy and information technology literacy both of them have improved. Most of the houses have radio, Mobile phones, television which reflects the modernity. Does it Even schools have included computers in teaching and learning. Reality in today's customer is better informed and more aware of environmental and global issues. In modern society, organizations and nations are globalized and burdened, and the need to function freely. It is common practice. Geographical, time and culture constraints are no longer issues of concern.

The role of libraries and information centers play in empowering information systems main contribution of Thus information and communication technology in modern society, make maximum use of library and information center to collect information related to get the information quickly and make it available to the concerned user. apart from this preserve this information in a format so that it can be easily accessed in future.

Libraries are universally recognized as important social institutions and no community is considered complete without a library system. However, libraries are facing change due to impact of ICT, changing patron needs, changing information environment or Web/Google that is trying to replace Reference Librarians. Use of Disruptive technologies is resulting in transition from Print to Digital, Changes takes place from Forms to Formats, Delivery systems, and it is inevitable.

There is a transformation in the need of library users and due to ICT, there is a change in the resources, services and products of the libraries. Every institution is now trying to compete in the national and international rankings and with the changed roles and services; the libraries and librarians are playing key role.

4. Current Trends in Library and Information Science

4.1 Electronic Resource Management

Electronic resources refer to e-journals, e-books, online databases, and other materials in digital formats, which are accessible electronically. E-Resource Management Software can be employed by libraries to trace the collection, access, authorization, maintenance, usage, evaluation, reservation, and selection of a library's electronic information resources.

4.2 RFID Implementation

Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) uses electromagnetic fields to select and track tags attached to library items automatically. The RFID-based library management system is the newest technology used to track inventory and strengthen library theft detection systems. This technology enhances the security of libraries and increases their efficiency by

streamlining the processes and reducing human dependence. For the users, RFID accelerates the borrowing and return procedures. Hence, RFID saves time and reduces library costs.

4.3 Cloud Computing

Libraries across the world are adopting cloud computing to make library services more streamlined and cost-efficient. This library management system plays a significant role in building digital libraries or repositories. Cloud computing also ensures optimal use of library resources, infrastructure, human resources, etc. Moreover, the technology is also used for library automation and quick data search. Additionally, in a digital library, cloud computing ensures that third-party services can manage servers, carry out upgrades, and create data backups.

4.4 Internet of Things

The best-integrated library software and LMS software have started using the Internet of Things (IoT) to transfer data without human intervention. Libraries use IoT to control inventory, prevent theft, and identify users. It also helps in improving the quality and speed of circulation desk activities. Moreover, IoT expedites reservation of books, fire detection in the library and its prevention, and streamline eLibrary services.

4.5 Big Data and Data Visualization

Big Data and Data Visualization is the method of displaying a large volume of data through charts, graphs, maps, and other visual forms. This makes the info more natural for the human mind to grasp and makes it easier to spot trends, patterns, and outliers within large data sets. This technology is helping digital libraries become more globalized while accessing a vast amount of data. It makes the libraries more easily accessible to readers who can find a plethora of information at their fingertips.

4.6 Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) uses the power of a robot or a computer that tries to do tasks that humans usually do. The most common application of AI in a library is the chat bots that receive directional questions from users and resolve them. They can alert the user about their book submission due date, direct a user to the relevant library segment, and automatically schedule appointments.

4.7 Mobile-Based Library Services

The three main objectives of a library are to promote literacy, disseminate useful daily information to the people and encourage lifelong learning through its reading materials and resources. Mobile libraries bring resources outside of the library's fixed location to users who otherwise might not get an opportunity to profit from them.

With the help of mobile services like SMS and WhatsApp, libraries can produce new services and provide faster access to their collection. It also includes a learning management system (LMS), a software application that provides the framework that handles all aspects of the learning process and tracks your training content.

An example of the best LMS software is Moodle. The OPAC mobile application is a classic example of mobile-based library services. The platform is operated by SLIM Software and aims at converting conventional libraries to digital libraries.

4.8 Intelligent Library Search & Federated Search

Federated search and Intelligent Library Search are techniques to retrieve information from many different content locations with only one query and one search interface with federated search. The technology complements main libraries in retrieving information quickly and makes indexing seamless. Libraries also use this technology for descriptive cataloging, subject indexing, database searching, and collection development.

4.9 Academic Integrity and Plagiarism

Any discussion about current trends in library systems will be incomplete without mentioning academic integrity and plagiarism. Plagiarism is using another's ideas, words, theories, illustrations or graphics, opinions, or facts without giving credit. For students, copying others' work damages the intellectual integrity of their academic experience. Technology has undoubtedly made our lives much simpler. A library is no more the same it was a decade ago. Modern-day school and corporate library software ensure that you get the latest technologies in library systems right at your fingertips.

5. Changes in Students and the Curriculum

Do current students read less or have less intellectual curiosity than former students? Are they just too enamored of the surface Web or too busy to explore or learn how to explore what libraries offer? Years ago, students had difficulty using the online catalog, but could find the books they needed on the library shelf using the Dewey Decimal System. Today, they have no difficulty using the Web-based catalog, but they cannot find the books they want on the shelf because they do not understand the classification system. They ignore the numbers to the right of the decimal point and appear to be oblivious of the alphanumeric Cutter number.

6. Role of libraries in modern society

The purpose of the library in modern societies is to give information support to the institutions of education and learning, policy and decision making bodies, industry and to members of the community in the widest sense for raising awareness and education on issues of common interest to the society in health, social.

7. Conclusion

At present work of the Library is not confined only to the transaction of the books, but it has become the knowledge resource center of information. Therefore, it has now become mandatory to follow current trends. With the current trends in the Library and Information Science, the knowledge of computer science has got immense importance ultimately resulting in the need of the use of Internet. Now days, classification and cataloguing have got immense importance. Curriculum changes have made it necessary to maintain better coordination between information technology and management sciences.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict in this manuscript.

References

- i. Alemna, A.A. (1996). The periodical literature of library and information in Africa: 1990-1995. *International Information & Library Review*, 28, 93-103.
- ii. Bajpai, R.P. (2007). *Current Trends in Library and Information Science*, New Delhi, India Pub. & Distributions.
- iii. Buva, G.A. (2007). *Granthalya and Mahitishastra Vyvasthanave pravah, savantvari, shrisai*. Prakashan.
- iv. <http://www.slideshare.net/VISHNUMAYARS/current-trends-in-library-science-research> (Accessed on 05/05/2014)
- v. kumar, S., Chand, P. (2006). Library & Information science research in india: A bibliometric study. *Annals of Library & Information Studies*, 53.219-223.
- vi. Kaba, A. (2002). Research trends in library and information Science at the International Islamic University Malaysia, *Library Review*, 51, 32-37.
- vii. Lahiri, R. (1996). Research in Library Science in India (1950-95): An Account of Ph.D. Programme. *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*, 43, 56-60.