Relevance of Libraries in 21ˢᵗ century

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ABSTRACTS:

This object attempts to explain the positive progress of the Public Libraries of India. It also tries to clarify how the libraries develop into user friendly gradually. It emphasizes on some laws, manifestos/manifest and acts conducive to the succession of 21ˢᵗ century public libraries of India. It also focuses on modern technologies very much related to the developing public libraries of India. The article also proposes some plans for the betterment of the libraries for the common mass of India.

KEYWORDS: Trustworthy, Library Network, Economic processes, Librarianship, Electronic links

INTRODUCTION:

Libraries supply an important role in society – to help people familiarize in our modern information society. As long as people read, culture will live on. The purpose of libraries is to facilitate people be informed in their reading choices and thereby better able to manage in their lives. The document is the basis for operational out the detailed strategies for different types of libraries. The process concerned more than thirty area specialists from special institutions and special regions in Estonia.

FUTURE TRENDS:

The growth of librarianship and reading habits in the future is affected by several cultural, socio-demographic, political, economic and technological trends. The IFLA Trend Report from 2013 recognized five top-level trends that will pay a key role in shaping librarianship in the future[1]:

➢ New technologies will both increase and limit who has access to information. Technological developments will mean the value digital literacy skills will increase

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> and the role of libraries will develop into assist users who lack competence with digital tools. In doing so, it is also important to understand the competencies that libraries must develop in the future in order to be capable of guiding users in information society.

> The limits of information protection will be redefined. The acceptance of new technologies will bring to mind issues of personal data protection, including when it is used for economic purposes. For libraries, the questions of gathering, using and protecting user data become increasingly relevant.

> The universal information economy will be transformed by new technologies. With the increase of online books making all books available online and automated translation programs potentially making any book in any language available to a user, there will be a significant impact on the services offered by libraries in the future.

LIBRARIES WILL FUNCTION IN THE FUTURE INCLUDING:

> The digital invention

> New forms of online education

> Income variation

> Rising urbanization

> Changes to information security and privacy

> Do-it-yourself initiatives and dynamic participation

> Drones and robots (effect on the way libraries work in the future, automated book return)

> **Educational processes:** focus on the ways that educational consumption is regularly changing and the rising competition on leisure time; people's reading practice and ways of reading are changing; the internet and new technologies are causing a decrease in the ability to comprehend longer and more complicated texts.

> **Socio-demographic processes:** libraries can be affected by an add to in life expectancy and the accompanying trend towards an aging society. it becomes increasingly important to offer services to the elderly and to support lifelong learning.

➢ **Political processes:** the effect of major reforms onthe field; developments in librarianship are affected by different policies (including cultural, educational, integration, social policies and many others).

➢ **Technological advances:** The way libraries purpose as far as availability and accessibility of information is directly affected by technological advances and the ability of libraries to adapt to changes is active to the growth of culture; the advance of e-books affects the field, including the growing trend in self-publishing; new online learning materials and state services means libraries have to be ready to advise people on their use.

MISSION:

Libraries or information resource centers is to build up user or people's reading habits, sustain lifelong knowledge and ensure access to information, knowledge and culture. The result is a cultural, intelligent, self-sufficient citizen.

VISION:

The 21st century library is a trustworthy, equal opportunity, inspiring information and educational center that is guided by the requirements of the user, ready to keep up with the times and able to react flexibly to societal and technological changes.

CHALLENGES TO DETERMINATION:

➢ Libraries are internally fragmented and the field has thus far lacked a unifying, general vision. Libraries belong to different administrative levels and departments, which often makes decision-making slow and cooperation between decision-makers and libraries modest.

➢ On a state level, policy and legislation affecting libraries is outdated.

➢ The physical environment in libraries isn't attractive enough and it doesn't carry in new users.

> The level of library services and competence of library employees differs and the cleave between the competent and less competent libraries is considerable.

> There aren't sufficient new people entering the field – the level of pay isn't inspiring so there aren't enough capable, young people being hired. There is a dearth of financial resources being directed towards professional development and training for library employees.

> Library employees lack adequate knowledge of new technology and preparedness to use it.

The value of organization in libraries is inconsistent. There is not enough training programs for library managers and the contribution in the ones that do exist is meager.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES:

❖ **DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES**

Primary activities:

> Library services are described on special levels, including basic services and supplemental services. Services are described according to four categories: (1) collections, (2) services, (3) competences and (4) rooms.

> The explanation of services is used to decide the tenets of quality service and good governance in librarianship.

❖ **REGULATION OF LIBRARY NETWORK**

o The library network is regulated based on the standard that the accessibility and quality of library services must progress after the changes are implemented.

o An analysis of the collections and services offered in the library network will decide the best number and location of libraries.

❖ **DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES**

➢ Identified, including for library owners (local governments, ministries and others), associations, learning institutions.

➢ Consideration will be given to the concern of a common Library Services Development Center.

➢ Practitioners with different competencies (including cultural workers, education and youth specialists, IT specialists, etc.) are involved in the development and offering of new services.

➢ A vital system for national libraries is developed through the local and city central library network.

➢ Ensure the necessary IT support and access to e-collections for all libraries.

➢ Shape the reading habits of children and youth through special library programs by financing the structures that promote this.

❖ **TRAINING OF LIBRARY SPECIALISTS**

➢ The sustained modernization of library studies in arrange to make sure that librarians/specialists are prepared for the technological developments taking place and for the resulting changing position of libraries, including the improved importance of social skills. Traditionally, librarians are knowledgeable about literature and specialists on information.

➤ The opportunities for on-the-job training in the field of librarianship must be improved, made more diverse and tied to the valuable necessities and good practices of governance that will be developed for preparation.

➤ The specific standard for library employees will be updated to reproduce the changing library surroundings.

➤ Development of practical bases for professional study, training and professional internships.

❖ **DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

➤ Libraries will be intended into multifunctional educational centers that provide the different functions of a society, including educational, cultural and social functions.

➤ Build up libraries into attractive and encouraging places to read, spend time and participate in hobbies and permanent learning – which also means present different services and creating a new substantial environment.

➤ If required, then the sharing of rooms with other institutions can be considered, including with educational centers or institutions.

➤ Improvement of the technical ability of libraries, including investments in updating the computers, providing the supplementary equipment and software desirable and ensuring that technical equipment continues to be always updated.

❖ **CO-ORDINATION OF THE FIELD OF LIBRARIANSHIP**

➤ Decrease the division of the field and raise cooperation between libraries.

➤ Support the coordination of behavior implemented by the Ministry for Education and Science in their administration-level development of libraries.

FUNCTION:

➤ Receiving the right balance between the safety and security of users while at the same time given that a welcoming and more open plan layout.

- ➢ Ensuring that the social program – the reading lounge, the video or DVD preview suite, the seminar room – does not difference in terms of noise and activity, with space billed for studying.

- ➢ Providing dedicated space for children's services which is secure, whilst also easy for library staff to supervise

- ➢ Ensuring that the requirements of different groups of users – school parties, students – are respected, possibly by forms of time management.

- ➢ Extended opening hours, along with Sunday opening, offers opportunities to profile patterns of use: early evening provide could be more youth-friendly; Sunday could be a quiet day, only available for browsing, borrowing and studying

- ➢ Maintain the characteristic culture of the library. There is a danger that the growing range and individuality of library buildings and services will erode the identity of 'the library', and reduce library users' inherent trust in libraries.

CONCLUSIONS:

In future, it is probable that more libraries will be developed in partnership with other educational institute. Greater adaptability may be required in areas such as internal design, circulation, access and hours of services in library buildings, even though the buildings themselves are only a part of wider library services delivered through many physical and electronic media. Libraries could grow to be key communications centres for mobile populations, and their design will require to reproduce different levels and layers of entry or different temporal zone. As the need for constant learning continues to increase, long stay use of libraries for study purposes will need more friendly and efficient support services - toilets, catering, recreational quiet zones – meaning that libraries are likely to become more like members' clubs. Electronic links between homes and libraries are likely to increase, so that the library service and the 'customer' are in constant contact with each other as and when required. Children's services may grow in importance as the library becomes a secure, supervised, electronic safe haven in the city, and as government investment in early years

provision continues to grow. Virtual library services could be provided 24 hours a day, while other services will be offered out of hours

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