

Libraries as Hubs for 21st-Century

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Abstract:

In the rapidly evolving digital age, libraries have transformed from regional repositories of knowledge to dynamic hubs that play an important role in fostering community development and lifelong learning. The library has multi-faceted functioning, promoting information access, bridging the digital divide, and cultivating innovation. Libraries have embraced technology to offer diverse resources beyond physical books, including digital archives, eBooks, and online databases, through providing internet access and technology workshops. Libraries have become vital catalogues and guides for digital literacy, empowering individuals to navigate the digital landscape effectively.

Nowadays, libraries have evolved into dynamic hubs that embrace the challenges of the 21st century. By leveraging technology, fostering community engagement, and nurturing cultural presentation, libraries continue to be indispensable institutions, in reaching lives and paving the way for a more informed society. This paper explains various concepts like connected learning, computerized services of libraries. Paper also sheds light on library in the digital era, the future of digital libraries, the need for digital libraries, types of digital libraries, institutional archives, digital archives, national library collection, and paper also describes various digital library software, NRD, and skills required for developing your work in a library.

Keyword: Digital Library, Urban, Rural, 21st Century, E-Learning, Etc.

Introduction:

Libraries as socio-educational centers traditionally, libraries have been viewed as repositories of resources. Today, however, they are 21st century centers of science. Libraries have become places that support lifelong learning for the whole community and individuals. Libraries are a central part of the community and serve as the focal point of the community. They can connect communities, whether rural, urban, or suburban, with the global community. Many barriers remain for young people from low-income backgrounds, most notably access to technology and the internet. Nine out of ten low-income households have Internet access at home. However, a quarter of those earning below the median income and a third of those living below the poverty line only have access to the internet via mobile devices. This leads to problems such as exceeding data usage limits quickly; the software is limited to mobile platforms; and device sharing in homes. The main

problem with mobile-only access from home is that young people may struggle to complete necessary steps, such as submitting assignments online, which is currently the preferred method for teachers. In addition, it is difficult for young people to find enough time online to develop their digital skills through participation in online communities. This creates a permanent and growing gap between young people who have more open and continuous access to online resources. Libraries help many young people fill this gap by providing them with access to high-speed internet and computers they can use on their own. Thanks to their position as places of openness, community and support, libraries are well placed to help young people develop global competencies, particularly through blended learning and hands-on development activities.

Most modern libraries are "hybrid" libraries, characterized by print and electronics Collection, manuals and services based on information and communication technologies. Therefore, they need to go beyond their traditional role as bookkeepers and integrate new methods of storing and transmitting information into the structure that is already in place. Mandatory equipment of modern libraries connects users to the information they are looking for. Today's users expect more libraries than ever before. This article is about the strategy Aspects of library management planning, organizational structure and staffing and change management, based on the experience of library professionals from around the world. The importance of planning in any organization cannot be overstated. Planning bridges the gap between where we are now and where we would like to be.

The futuristic aspects of planning are problematic. We live in an environment, where it's difficult to make long-term plans. Strategic thinking provides an action plan for resource allocation. It also affects results and financial success. Strategic thinking stems from an open systems approach to libraries. We cannot effectively manage the library without taking care of the environment. The environmental assessment consists of two sub components, namely: Analyze the environment and collect information about competitors. Libraries as non-profit organizations are increasingly user-eccentric. They adopt ideas from other organizations.

Many libraries are looking for added value opportunities and are forced to find ways to market their services and attract more and more users. Management, human resources, information and control system, structural design are the tools available to implement the strategy. Once the strategy is formulated, it must be put into practice. Various key performance indicators are used to evaluate these strategies. The future is always uncertain. A professional librarian must have contingency plans for dealing with unforeseen situations. The organizational structure can be seen in modern libraries. Early libraries had strict hierarchies, fixed responsibilities, formal communication, centralized decision-making, and many rules. Today, libraries have completely changed their structure. Emerging new forms of library structures are characterized by collaboration, flexible responsibilities, informal communication, decentralized decision-making and fewer rules. The most popular new organizational approach is the "team approach". A team consists of several people, each with different responsibilities. Teamwork is done by a team to achieve a common goal. Organizing a team has many benefits such as: B. Faster response times, lower barriers between departments and improved morale. The team approach also has some disadvantages. It requires double loyalty, which can lead to conflict. More time and resources are spent on meetings. There are fewer opportunities for traditional career advancement. 21st century libraries are automated, but there is still a need for trained staff. Personnel are a personal task of recruiting and training personnel and maintaining favourable working conditions. The staffs are the library's most valuable asset. Modern librarians must have traditional library skills, including: Service Obligation. They need to be flexible and able to deal with change, be tech-savvy and able to

collaborate and learn throughout their lives. New trends in staffing library staff have emerged. Work and work patterns have become more flexible. There is a growing need for employee development. Globalization has presented a number of challenges for librarians. You need new skills in dealing with people from different cultural, linguistic and national backgrounds. There is also a need for staff development with regard to further staff training structures. Career plans and development plans should be noted in the library. All library staff should be lifelong learners. The library is a growing organization. That has to change over time. The cycle of change is never ends. Library professionals work as change managers. You must successfully manage change to survive and thrive in today's digital environment. The future of libraries can be both exciting and challenging for libraries that are capable and open to change. Library professionals are looking for innovative approaches, such as participation in consortia and open access projects, to address the challenges of rising library material prices.

What is connected learning?

Connected Learning is a learning-oriented framework for youth from an environmental perspective. This pedagogical approach combines youth interests, peer interaction and academic learning. For many young people, these three elements are unrelated: learning that takes place with their peers or is related to their interests has nothing to do with university studies and professional preparation. In networked learning, these elements come together. For example, a school can demonstrate through formal recognition that the interests of youth pursued outside of school are valued, such as through school credits for interest-based work.

Libraries are capable of functioning as networked learning environments. Places like the Media Lab in Chicago focus on creating experiences for young people to connect their interests with real-world experiences. For example, a librarian supports young people interested in video games by creating and publishing a video game review podcast. However, connected learning is not about the technology you have access to in your room; Rather, Linked Learning is intended to be used as a framework for program design. A rural Washington librarian tasked teens interested in art, science, and math with creating simple programs for younger children. As part of this process, the librarian discussed career options related to the youth's interests in these fields and developed activities to enable youth to develop academic skills relevant to their interests.

Computerized service:

Libraries now use computer systems to keep track of everyone Actions and Procedures. Libraries have computerized the workings of their homes operations such as capture cataloguing, workflow and detailed logging magazine subscriptions. Libraries use library management software (LMS) to do this. Carrying out various library activities. The software consists of several modules for library activities. Routine library work is done using software quickly and efficiently. Put simply, in a computerized system, everything cleaning jobs are done by computer. IT service is also offered to users via LMS. For example, the lending service distributes books to readers using a card the system or registration system. This is not necessary in a computer-aided traffic system for the library regarding the issuance and storage of lending cards or tickets. Every member requires a card with a unique identification number (e.g. member number) used by the software to access the member database. The software also controls many lending instruments.

Library Digital Era:

The librarian is responsible for the design and evaluates access to information systems that are responsive to needs users and information management team members. And The New Era

digital librarian provides users with instructions and so they can make the most of the available resources to hand. New Age librarians can work in the hybrid world of print and electronic media offers you the best combination of information and host questions responses from their teachers and classmates. In librarians play a key role in development information policies that allow access to all information resources. The digital librarian is knowledge-based professionals use the research as a basis for their own professional practice and supports research through its trade association. The librarians are working on it right now library walls. Many librarians now work in the so-called the information industry as a seller, new designer's computer systems, researchers and analysts.

The Future of Digital Libraries:

Despite the challenges, digital libraries are ripe for development in the future. In emerging societies, online education is e.g. digital libraries now play an important role. Millions For example, Carnegie Mellon started the Book Project University and was formerly known as the million book design. Thanks to this project, all books will be digitized to create in collaboration with other digitization centers Universal Digital Library (UDL) to promote creativity e facilitate access to knowledge. With the improvement the aim of the project is to support research into scanning techniques optical character recognition (OCR), intelligent indexing, machine translation and information search. And therefore, Libraries without walls will become significantly more important in the world in the next few years.

The need for digital libraries:

Factors such as the limited availability of digital technology the directs the transition to digital mode. Libraries purchasing power, complexity of current documents, archiving issues, etc. are just some of the problems faced by libraries. There are several factors to consider;

1. Information explosion Information generation posts explode.
2. The problem of research in traditional libraries: Library of Tradition, I can't find it provides accurate information about it to the right user in the right place.
3. Low Technology Cost: Consider storage Capacity for digital documents there are many better ways to make the technology a reality less than traditional bookstores.
4. Environmental factor: Most important are digital libraries Eco-friendly way to accomplish the mission. His motto is "Burn a CD, save a tree."

Types of Digital Libraries:

Book collections can be classified in a number of ways. There are digital libraries set up by individual institutions digital libraries are included in the national digital libraries university libraries; or by period, by country origin etc.

Institutional archives:

In university libraries, institutions are actively developing digitization deposits of books, articles, dissertations and other works they may be digitized or in the form of digital works. Institutional digital libraries, free digital libraries and corporate network - Libraries based on are often referred to as "digital libraries". Library institutional repository software enables archiving, to organize and search the content.

Digital archives:

Digital archives differ from each other in several ways Libraries. Traditionally, archives have been defined as follows:

- 1) Contains mainly primary sources of information (usually letters and documents created directly by people or organizations), not secondary sources (books, articles, journals, etc.) found in the library.
- 2) They organize themselves in groups rather than individuals items. The library catalogs the books separately archival catalogs of objects according to their provenance (who made them), original quality and order (because they were arranged by the creator).
- 3) Files in an archive are usually unique and cannot be found anywhere except in the arrest records. Unlike the book you can find at lot When it comes to archives, digital the's technology was even more revolutionary. Because of Path separates the second and third general principles.
- 4) With the help of search engines, optical in nature acknowledgments and metadata, digital copies of the units items (e.g. letters) can now be catalogued remotely was consulted, so no visit to the archives was necessary to find specific records in different libraries, second rarity.

National Library collections:

Collections of the National Library The legal deposit system is subject to copyright and sometimes by the laws applicable to and required by statutory filing, which are copies of all documents published in the country filed with a government agency, usually national Library. The rules have changed over time electronic documents, identical to the 2016 change Australian Copyright Act 1968. Since then many guys electronic archives were set up Digital Library.

Digital Library Software:

Greenstone Digital Library Software: Greenstone is Collection of software for creating and distributing digital content libraries. Greenstone is multilingual open source software produced by the New Zealand Digital Library. That is, released under the terms of the GNU General Public License for building and distributing a digital library collections. Above all, Greenstone software empowers user in universities, libraries and other institutions public service to build their own digital libraries.

D-space: is a revolutionary digital repository collects, stores, indexes, retains and distributes in digital forms of intellectual production of university research teachers. In addition to managing and distributing digital items, lets you create, index, and search metadata to find and retrieve items.

E -Prints: An open source build package open repositories compatible with open archives Initiative Metadata Collection Protocol. Despite the fact, which shares many features with document management, used primarily in institutional repositories and scientific journals?

Fedora: Fedora's open source software offers organizations a flexible service-oriented architecture for management and Delivery of Digital Content. A powerful digital object model also supports multiple views of any digital object reports. Digital assets may include locally managed assets or point to remote content. Storage architecture supports various management functions for digital devices objects. Fedora exposes all of its features as web services. At object and repository level. Precise access audit policies can be used to protect these features.

Human Resources Development:

Young people lack skilled labour and the skills they need to be part of a globally competitive workforce. Most young people feel unprepared for their studies and careers. Employers agree that students lack the necessary skills to enter the labor market directly. And basic skills like reading and writing are not enough to prepare young people for work. Libraries seek to fill this gap

by supporting staff development training. Young people need many skills to thrive in an increasingly globalized and competitive economy.

These skills include:

1. Flexibility and adaptability
2. Initiative and autonomy
3. Social and intercultural skills
4. Productivity and responsibility
5. Leadership and responsibility

By supporting the development of the youth workforce, libraries act as a link between young people and other community organizations. The IDEA Lab at the San Diego Public Library is a place for teens to create digital media. The librarian in this field hires young interns to work in this field and does so in the spirit of human resource development. The young interns design and develop workshops on technology and digital media. The interns then conduct workshops for other youth who come into the room. Teens are responsible for creating and distributing content, giving them a great opportunity to develop the skills listed above in the workplace.

Developing a Youthful Workforce in a Library:

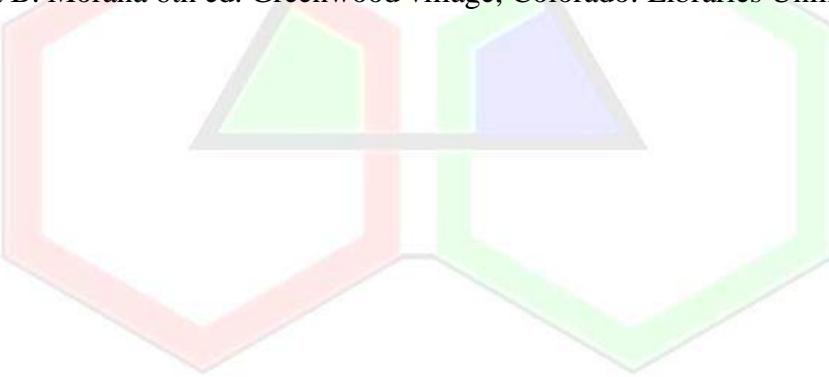
We aim to give young people the opportunity to connect with their careers through programs and inductions by people working in different fields. Network with local community organizations and businesses to offer young people internships and tours that match their interests. For example, in 2014, the Seattle Public Library partnered with the Seattle Youth Employment Program. Together they developed a program to build digital and information skills. Help young people organize community events so they can develop the skills they need to work in the 21st century and in the world, such as communication, organization and leadership. For example, a librarian at the San Diego Public Library branch supported the Spectrum LGBTQ+ Club by setting up a bookstall at Trans Pride San Diego and offering books of interest to the community. The partnership was created and managed by the club's teenagers who have created opportunities for teenagers to develop communication, organizational and leadership skills.

Conclusion:

Digital information technologies are developing rapidly, and the digital information is stored online in the form full-text articles, e-books, images, audio and video other forms of information. There are different types of tools and the technologies available to collect information online. Scientists use digital information as a means of coping mechanism with research problem formation; however, it is important for the seeker to understand Corrected numeric information due to incorrect information has very negative effects. There are currently studies will increase, but the results will not be affected stores false information on internet channels, online media, databases and libraries. For a better search and education scientists need to think, discuss, review and selected good quality online databases. Supporting young people to develop global skills can seem like a daunting task that can be difficult for libraries to tackle beyond the work they are already doing to support young people's learning. Extensive knowledge and skills can and should be integrated into the existing learning support for young people. Teachers should keep this in mind when developing new programs so they can prepare young people for an ever-changing future.

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