

**Arts & Commerce College Warwat Bakal
Tq. Sangrampur Dist. Buldana**

Research Papers 2019-2020

Sr. No	Title of Paper	Name of Author	Department	Journal	Year	Impact Factor
1	Youth in library information services in challenging era	Sunil M. Makode	Library	Research Journey-International multidisciplinary E-Research journal	2020	6.261

Youth in Library Information Services in Changing Era

Sunil M. Makode

Asst. Prof - Arts And Commerce College Warvat Bakal
Tal. Sangrampur Dist. Buldhana

Abstract:

Library information services focuses on procedures and operations of maintaining, developing and supporting library collection and services behind the scene such as acquisition, cataloguing, classification, inter library loan, document delivery and serial systems. Youth has changed due to library services getting more advanced in changing era.

Introduction :

The literature on library and information science/services indicates that Libraries started off as store houses, where books were more preserved than utilized and librarians acted like some form of custodians and their interaction with users were minimal, for example only in locating books and serving users, then there was a shift as a result of information communication technology. Librarians were supposed to be custodians who did not encourage the use of books. The users were expected to use the library on their own. At most, if a user asked for a book, then the service that would be offered by the so called librarian was to pass on the book and leave the user alone. From the ancient times to present we note that this trend in services has tremendously changed to due information technology.

The changing role of Library in Youth :

While providing books was a standalone function for libraries throughout the last few centuries, their offerings have evolved with the digital age to meet the changing needs of their patrons. In fact, according to an article in the November 2009 issue of *American Libraries*, more than 71 percent of public libraries provide their community's only free public access to computers and the Internet. Not surprisingly then - due to the economic hardship - more people are using libraries. A study sponsored by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and published by the Institute of Museum and Library Services last year found that 69 percent of Americans 14 years of age or older visited a public library in 2009.

Regardless of its exact nature, technology will play an increasing role in shaping our future libraries. For centuries, the book publishing industry has worked closely with and supported libraries, and they have done so without influencing the freedom of the institution. It is now time for the technology industry to step up and play a similar role.

Technologies in Library Services :

1. **Big data** : Along with all the technological advancements, people's most basic activities are generating more data than ever. The storage and analysis of large datasets can be a real advantage for librarians as they have the relevant skills and knowledge to make the best use of these massive sources of information.
2. **Artificial Intelligence** : With Siri and Alexa available on everyone's devices nowadays, artificial intelligence is no longer a futuristic technology as it is gaining more and more traction in our everyday activities. As Kristin Whitehair stresses in an article on Public Libraries Online Website, "with many AI applications focused on delivering information to the user, it can appear that AI is a challenge to libraries".
3. **Blockchain technology** : Blockchain technology has been one of the most discussed technologies in the past year, as Bitcoin has gained more and more power. Blockchain technology represents a decentralized database that keeps records of pseudonymized digital transactions that are visible to anyone within the network. Therefore, it is a new way to collect and store data.
4. **Internet of Things** : Since having connection to the internet has become a necessity more than a luxury, The Internet of Things (IOT) receives more and more attention. Just like the RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) technology, IOT refers to the possibility of connecting everyday devices and transferring data between them. But only in the case of IOT, the data is transferred over the Internet.

The impact of Technology :

Libraries have grasped the opportunities presented by the application of new technologies to revolutionise the technical processes required to deliver services. Examples include shared cataloguing, whereby many libraries share the task of preparing catalogue records so that duplication of effort is avoided. Other examples include self-issue and return systems, and security measures. The most dramatic impacts have been in the expansion of the range of materials collected and made available, together with the ability to reach users regardless of geography. The 'Library without Walls', once a dream is now emerging as a reality. The role of the library as a place for people to gain ICT skills in a welcoming atmosphere is becoming a decisive element in capacity building. Technology is gradually transforming the lives of library users who have been largely excluded from using traditional library materials, for example the visually impaired.

Importance of Library Information Services in Youth :

Libraries and information services provide essential gateways to the Internet. For some they offer convenience, guidance, Page 8 8 and assistance, while for others they are the only available access points. They provide a mechanism to overcome the barriers created by differences in resources, technology, and training. Librarians need to recognize the changes that have already taken place in libraries, and to be aware of the ways in which broader societal change are affecting Libraries. Many library functions are migrating to other environments (and because libraries are affected by the society around them) Librarians must resist the type of changes that threatens basic principles such as equal access to information and fair use.

References :

1. "The Amazing Story of Kentucky's Horseback Librarians (10 Photos)". Archive Project. Retrieved 19 May 2017.
2. "St. George Library Workshops". utoronto.ca.
3. Dowler, Lawrence (1997). *Gateways to knowledge: the role of academic libraries in teaching, learning, and research*. ISBN 0-262-04159-6
4. "The Role of Academic Libraries in Universal Access to Print and Electronic Resources in the Developing Countries, Chinwe V. Anunobi, Ifeyinwa B. Okoye". Unllib.unl.edu. Retrieved 9 September 2012.
5. "TSpace". utoronto.ca.
6. "Library Publishing, or How to Make Use of Your Opportunities". *LePublikateur*. 21 May 2018. Retrieved 15 June 2018.
7. One or more of the preceding sentences incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: Modell, David A. (1920). "Children's Libraries". In Rines, George Edwin (ed.). *Encyclopedia Americana*.
8. Udomisor, I., Udomisor, E., & Smith, E. (2013). Management of Communication Crisis in a Library and Its Influence on Productivity. In *Information and Knowledge Management* (Vol. 3, No. 8, pp. 13-21)
9. "Paws to read". Retrieved 1 April 2013.
10. Line, Maurice B.; Line, J. (1979). "Concluding notes". *National libraries, Aslib*, pp. 317-18