



CHANGING DYNAMICS OF LIBRARY EDUCATION IN CONTEMPORARY TIME: AN ASSESSMENT

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Abstract: The document examines the modernization of universities and university libraries in India in the second half of the 20th century. It details the contributions of the University Commission scholarship in terms of reports, presentations, conferences and financial assistance for the replacement of the collections, the construction of library facilities, and upgrading of library services. Also discussed are other national organizations such as AIU, AICTE, NAAC and library networks. Its transformation into university libraries of the 21st century has been helped by this modernization. Special features of 21st Century university libraries are also explored, such as library software, retrospective transfer, and digital library initiative. It discussed the changing nature of library science, with an emphasis on new skills for librarians and information professionals. It is concluded that, while the basic functions of libraries are not changed, the old methods of their performance have changed as a result of the application of ICT. The library facilities have been improved and are more successful.

Keywords: Dynamic of Academic Libraries and Librarianship, Modernization of Libraries

Introduction

This development is remarkable, especially when compared with the 18 universities and 600 colleges that existed on the eve of our independence in 1947. The academic libraries, and university and college libraries, are very much part of the Indian library system, with 430 universities and 20,000 colleges various types that serve the needs of study and research of nearly 110 million students and 5 million teachers. With the start of each academic year, these numbers go up. As a result, there are very good, worthy, and poor academic libraries in India today. In their own way unique, city networks and the national library, have accelerated the growth of university libraries. The Government of India's National Knowledge Report of the Commission on Libraries, Bookstores "knowledge brokers: roadmap for the



revitalization", launched in 2007, also guides the possible construction of an academic library.

The different development schemes of the UGC in the last 50 years have maintained university libraries fit and service through INFLIBNET and through the allocation of special grants for infrastructure facilities, as well as to fill the library collections, starting and the implementation of various activities and programs, to formulate a set of standards and guidelines for their proper functioning, national organizations such as the Association of Indian universities (AIU), the Indian Council for Technical Education (AICTE), national Evaluation and Accreditation Committee (NACK, for example).

The growth of university libraries is often linked to their development. There have been many qualitative changes in higher education and science over the past five decades. multidisciplinary studies, application of education / learning technologies, improvement programs at the university, distance education and open universities, education, autonomy of educational institutions, IT-oriented cooperation with international universities . Problems related to university libraries were: academic library employees in terms of rank and salary, Bibliothek professor scheme of models and sanctions personnel, and timely disbursement by UGC and Govt. subsidies. Fifty years ago, local and national associations have worked on them on behalf of libraries and librarians. Most of them are now stabilized in a satisfactory way, even if there are difficulties with the implementation of decisions in this regard.

These changes in the dynamics are so important that the library does not save any area or working for them. In order to avoid duplication and repetition, delayed and delayed the work time of the entire library for possible new combinations and links by the application of technology, the entire library is scanned for more or less the changes. This library creation process ICT led to complete, but also fast, access to bibliographic and textual information for users of the documentation library. The old principles of conservation, the different sections depending on the style of the content library, the techniques of the player and structures, workflow and time schedule also guarantee a fresh look. Library administration is increasingly incorporated. A sentence, twenty-first centuries, clearly describes the current world achieved through the application of information and communication technologies.



Research objectives

- The goal of this proposal is to increase awareness among academic library workers about the changing role of their profession.
- We will focus on current library trends to outline the suggestive role they play.
- In order to help academic library professionals, envision the library of the future.
- In order to understand the obstacles to the implementation of digital libraries, one must identify them.
- In a new digital era, academics must deal with numerous new issues confronted by academic librarians.

Literature review

Starkey, Sylvester, and Johnstone (2017) in the literature study they conducted found out that there are three divisions of digital divide in schools - one involving access, another involving capability, and the third involving participation. Finally, schools would attempt to be more focused on building access while at the same time placing an emphasis on making a strong commitment to providing students with high-tech educational tools and teacher training. Still, an education system that cannot meet the expectations of their students with regards to computer training is to blame for the fact that people today have a far different view of the importance of computers than they had just a few years ago. Researchers who were examining the digital inequality/teachers' use of technology findings were able to access the information that was identified and then examined in Google Scholar. With 17,200 citations to draw from, the theme teachers' role in digital inequality in schools was implemented, and a search engine immediately displays these references. Eight out of these ten additional studies found to be significantly linked to this literature review are available for you to see. The review of research undertaken for this research revealed that teacher training on the use of technology or ICT is the most significant factor in the existence of digital inequality and digital inclusion among pupils (Karakainan et al, 2018). the higher levels of school culture



for teacher professional development will lead to a rise in digital competence among students (Hatlevik, Ottestad, & Throndsen, 2015). Providing teachers with the opportunity to enhance their knowledge and understanding of the value of technology in the classroom could open the door for them to optimise the efficacy of technology in the classroom. By applying their particular pedagogical approach, their strategy for how to teach and use technology had a favourable impact on students' attitudes toward using technology for educational purposes (Gibson, Stringer, Cotten, Simoni, O'Neal, & Howell-Moroney, 2014). In addition to teachers' use of ICT in the classroom, their attitude towards it as a tool for teaching and learning goes a long way in promoting inclusivity (Beacham & McIntosh, 2013). This article summarizes findings from the research that were analysed, revealing that teachers act as a critical, intermediary link in regards to the relationship between computer skill and academic accomplishment (Paino & Renzulli, 2013).

Changing Trends in LIS Education

It is no longer librarian's responsibility to administer the resources in the library in the digital world, but rather, the title of librarian is subsumed into that of an information manager / knowledge manager. One of the key goals of the library is to meet the information needs of the user to the greatest extent possible by using library sources, or by outsourcing. If you are to survive and thrive in the digital world, you must be ready to learn new skills and techniques on a moment's notice. The mission of the librarian for millennia has been to help the community. As a result of the technological revolution, numerous changes have occurred for academic librarians and library personnel in regards to their management of the day and the provision of information to clients. Following are the significant objectives: -

- Changes to the traditional and to the digital environment
- Put more emphasis on interaction with the user base
- Advocacy of the library collections
- For the incorporation of the new and always changing roles
- It's become common to handle the questions from customers in the digital era



- Collaborating with the technical personnel
- The selection of the electronic resources
- The training on greater understanding of information-related skills is needed
- In laying out the panorama of information
- The teacher administration of the educational technologies and learning environments
- For being in the project teams' collaboration

Conclusion:

Michael Gorman has analyzed the evolution of libraries and career change in his book "Our Enduring Values: Librarianship in the 21st Century," published by ALA in 2000. According to him, the central roles of libraries remain the same: information gathering and knowledge, organization and distribution. However, due to the implementation of ICT, the way in which can be implemented it is changed. This is also suitable for university libraries and libraries.

The historical experience of libraries suggests that modern innovations were introduced and now has advanced. Current developments are, but libraries have trouble keeping up with them quickly and libraries. In order to transform our leading academic libraries in libraries worthy of the 21st century, the nomenclature experts of libraries should focus on emerging occupations and it 'exciting to find universities that provide similar resources to librarians through refresher courses, seminars and workshops.

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