New Technology trends in libraries future

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ABSTRACT   *Today, libraries are not only about lending books. They are creative spaces, not only for individuals, but also teams. They are economic incubators and learning hubs. Most of all, the libraries are the entry points to the digital world. They are the way to embrace technology and avoid digital exclusion. Therefore, to improve technological literacy of communities, libraries should be equipped with relevant technologies.*

The library has a critical role in the functioning of educational organisation. The technological changes in information processing and the choices that are now available make it critical for libraries to adopt strategies that will both improve existing delivery systems and recognize new emerging technologies. It is the purpose of this paper to examine the application of ideas, from influential theorists in strategic planning for information systems, to the library situation.

Keywords: Information, Technology, Application, Library.

INTRODUCTION

Information is a fundamental resource which is essential for survival in today's competitive and wired world. The information itself and way it is accessed have undergone changes owing to the developments in information and communication technology. It is a vital ingredient for socioeconomic and cultural development of any nation or individual. The value of information in every human endeavor cannot be overstressed. Quick and easy access to every required information is a supreme importance especially for libraries.

Information technology application and the techniques are being used by the libraries for information processing, storage, communication, dissemination of

information, automation etc. Further, origin of internet and the development of World Wide Web revolutionized the information communication technology. Recognizing the advantages application of information technology the libraries are essential to provide the facilities to their user community.

 "All knowledge, ideas, facts, data and imaginative works of mind which are communicated formally and or informally in any format". This information that is so vital to human life, where does it come from? An in-depth study of how information is generated would be a difficult task, but is it can be safely be concluded that research is one of the better known areas where information takes root. Most of what we know today is a result of research. The work of experts in the fields of science, technology, social science and the humanities continue to give birth to information that is beneficial to the whole society.

INFORMATION NEED

You must understand the needs of all kinds of users, not just 'typical' users. You also have to consider the needs of people who provide the service or support other users (for example, caseworkers, call centre agents, inspectors, lawyers and charity workers).When researching, focus on users who have problems using existing services or getting the right outcome for them. This will help you create a simpler, clearer, faster service that more people can use.

Information need has four levels

The conscious and unconscious need for information not existing in the remembered experience of the investigator. In terms of the query range, this level might be called the "ideal question" — the question which would bring from the ideal system exactly what the inquirer, if he could state his need. It is the actual, but unexpressed, need for information.

The conscious mental description of an ill-defined question. In this level, the inquirer has a conscious information need in the mind and might talk to someone else in the field to get an answer.

A researcher forms a rational statement of his question. This statement is a rational and unambiguous description of the inquirer's doubts.

The question as presented to the information system.

Information needs are facts that a person wants needs or expects in an information source. This can be driven by curiosity or the need to make a
decision or complete a task. The following are common examples of an information need.
Professional - Information required doing a job.
Research - The data, concepts and guidelines required to conduct research.
Work - Information about careers, firms, positions and professions that are useful to individuals in the labor market. For example, a review of what it is like to work for a particular company.
Learning -The process of learning such as a student who looks up a concept.

APPLICATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

 The library is the main information centre which can make use of the fat development IT for the benefits of mankind as a whole. The librarian's preference of IT should include all those technologies which are expected to be used in the library activities/ operations and other library services for collection, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination of recorded information, the fast developing information technologies have showered almost every areas of application including libraries. In case of libraries, these are good use in the following environments.
a) Library Management - Library management includes the following activities which will certainly be geared up by the use of these fast IT developments: Classification, Cataloguing, Indexing, Database creation, Database Indexing.
b) Library Automation - Library automation is the concept of reducing the human intervention in all the library services so that any user can receive the desired information with the maximum comfort and at the lowest cot. Major areas of the automation can be classified into two -organization o f all library databases and all housekeeping operations of library.
c) Library Networking - Library networking means a group pf Libraries and information Centers are interconnected for some common pattern or design for information exchange and communication with a view to improve efficiency.
d) Audio-Video Technology - It includes photography, microfilms, microfiches, audio and tapes, printing, optical disk etc.
e) Technical Communication - Technical Communication consisting of technical writing, editing, publishing, DTP systems etc.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

RFID: Radio frequency identification is a term used for technologies utilizing radio waves for identifying individual items automatically. The most common way is storing a serial number identifying a product and related information on a microchip attached to an antenna. RFID is used very similar to bar codes.
Word Processing, Text editing, Character Recognition, voice Recognition
Electronic Publishing, Magnetic Storage, Videotext, Tele-text. Computer disk, ROM.
Electronic data processing, Artificial intelligence/ Expert systems.
Database management system,Information retrieval off-line, On-line.
Electronic mail, Electronic document delivery, Computer conferencing, Tele facsimile, View data.
Magnetic erasers, Optical erasers, re-use the medium.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
Advantages
- Easy to gather different library activities.
- Avoid repetition of efforts within a library
- Increase the range of services offered
- Save the time of the users
- Speedy and easy access of information
- Improves the quality of library services
- Remote access to users
- Access to unlimited information from different sources
- More up to date information
- Information flexibility to the users
- Reduce the workload of the library staff

Some disadvantages

The acquisition of new information technology materials is just beginning, but already CD-ROM acquisitions are part of the budget of every academic library and many of them are acquiring magnetic tape files to load into local systems for access through campus online public access catalogs.

- Insufficient funds
- Operational costs are exceeding year by year.
- Inadequate trained staff.
- Unemployment

Conclusion

The conclusion will be the Technology is Infinite.

Day after day the technology continues development and improvement.

So what you learned yesterday will not be enough for tomorrow.

The term of Information Technology is too wide nowadays. There are some of trends but these can be hype. Machine learning is very popular now with all the non deterministic learning models. But yesterday these hype technologies were mobile development, web-development etc.

Suggestion

I think the Information technologies most of what we know today is a result of research. The work of experts in the fields of science, technology, social science and the humanities continue to give birth to information that is beneficial to the whole society.

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