



Future library and library professionals: perspectives of library services

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Abstract

The hallmark of future public libraries, meanwhile, will be known for its hyper-connectivity. It will reflect our increasing reliance on social media, streaming content, and open-source data. The definition of a library is already change in term of technology development and adaptation. Some libraries have 3D printers and other cutting-edge tools that make them not just a places of learning. However, the creation of the library as a place of access to physical and virtual materials has become increasingly important. It can be said that people will see libraries as place to create the future, not just learn about the past and the present. We talk a lot about information and the information age, but people look for wisdom and knowledge. This paper discusses the future technology and its effect on the future library. It also explains the abilities of future library professionals needed to improve future challenges for library services.

Keywords- Digital Library, Virtual Library, Library professional, future library, community center,

Introduction-

It is a generalization about the future library, which is changed from traditionally defined physical collections to the digital world. Can librarians take advantage of strategic planning tools affecting sound strategic decisions to secure a place for libraries and librarians in the institutions? What services can libraries offer to facilitate new processes? Can librarians significantly contribute to promoting changes to meet users' needs, behavioral changes, and future expectations? These are the genuine question about the future library and the role of library professionals ^[1]. The library will cross the physical barrier for the services, and the user takes advantage and uses the library from a remote location. The future library advance in the technology used for its daily user services. Services like, cloud computing, print on demand, library consortia, repository services, online research assistant services, powerful search facility with the use of tagging technology, use of artificial intelligence to understand the user needs, mobile access service, powerful library guide by the support of Drupal, crowdsourcing and so on introduced in recent ^[2]. The challenges also hit the professional to survive in this highly technical environment. The professionals have to enhance their communication, technology, leadership, and management skills to defend their identity. This study tries to briefly discuss the future aspect of the library and the library professionals.

Objective-

1- Try to find the possible characteristic of future public library

- 2- Discuss the various aspects of the future library.
- 3- Discuss the possible quality of future library professionals

Important features of future library

No physical restrictions-

The concept of a future library indicates no physical boundary for the library. The increase of e-resources forces the development of the digital library, virtual library, library on the network, and the hybrid library that is accessible beyond the vicinity of the library. It will reduce the workforce and the housekeeping practice of the library. It impacts the library access 24/7 by the user. This type of library has a virtual interface where the user connects with the library and may get various types of information. It allows the user to download, read, and use the resources with the help of electronic tools. The library facilitates users to create the content by using an e-repository, which is a part of the library. The government of India has launched the National Digital Library program for ensuring free digital access to ordinary people. The library may provide the facility of document searching, downloading, online OPAC facility, multimedia content access, e-book download, the full-text excess of e-journals. The library allows access services to users from any part of the world with the help of a particular user id.

Library as community resource center-

The library in the future will work as a community center where the information collects, consolidated, and delivered to its verified community. An academic library research assistant may work to search for the research community. Social media like Facebook, Twitter, Wats'up, Google+, Instagram, etc., create the library as a social community hub^[3]. The community center works as a specific information facility provider to its particular user. The library website provides the interface for the various community. The selective dissemination of information service, new arrival information, library-related news, seminars, symposia, a special lecture and the latest update of multimedia-related information will send by the library interface to its listed users. The public library may provide the information to the student, primary learner, senior citizen, former, business community, government employee, etc. These benefit the public library community center. The future public library provides the skill development program, reading promotion facility, and the local contribution of knowledge. The community center will specify the library user and their needs so that it may want more attention from the library side to fill the user's needs. The Digital India project may force the library to provide community-based services to its users.

Organization and storage of resources-

In the future, information storage and organization will be drastically changed by the impact of informatics. The more e-resource and multimedia content will hit the library, which is not organized in the traditional form. The database management system used for accessing and storing information and automation software will act as a hub of information services. The library automation software will work as a periphery of information act in the library. The KOHA, Libsis, SOUL, D SPACE, GREENSTONE, and other software will change their interface according to future needs. The introduction of web dewy 2.0, a service of online computer and Library center^[4] for the providing DDC number, will transform the routine work of technical library section. The Z 39.50 client-server protocol integrated with the SOUL and other Library software can acquire the online catalogue for any book and other allied items. The storage will change their place

from library stack to library database server^[5]. The storage also facilitates the distribution facility to library users, which requires the library's alertness about user demand. These will survive; they collect and disseminate the information as soon as possible. The host cloud facility also is part of the future library. The Amazon S3, Rack space, IBM Cloud, Digital Ocean, Cloud Sigma, Dura space, etc.^[6] facilitate library data storage on their server. So in the future, e-content will also reduce from the library database.

Support information literacy-

The future library also supports information literacy to its user. It is mandatory because the library needs to reduce the digital divide to promote electronic resources. The library will play the lead role in promoting various information literacy programs. It can be done by the virtual platform, which includes the orientation program in the simple form of animated and interactive videos and image preservation. The library will organize the seminar-workshop for user literacy. It is helpful for the new library user and those who are not comfortable with the current services. Information literacy will include the practice of e-content reading, downloading, and contributing the resource in the library database. Introducing social media into society benefited the people in the extensive-term. The library may organize the program of creating the account, sending and receiving a message, and another facility to its user. In our country, public libraries also play the hub of information literacy supported by the government

The new form of information-

The library will change by the new medium of information on the traditional format. It is impressive imagination about the book's format in the future, whether it is a part of a large library stack or a database. The content in multimedia, e-resources, interactive pdf can replace the traditional book medium. These types of resources replace the treatment method of books. If combined in any library, the fast access and information storage will be a successful one in the future. The mobile access and other use format like the Kindle and Amazon online reading book facility will reduce the traditional way of library use. The digital and the virtual library, which wholly depends on the e-content, may replace the library concept in the future. By the content, the hybrid library replaces the traditional library because it has the information both in traditional and electronic form.

Way of information use-

The information use pattern will change in the future as technological development hits library storage and retrieval. The managing, advanced search algorithms, and networked-based services drastically modify how information is used. It enhances the capacity of the user, which helps the finding, observing, and even read the different ways of information. In every information systems, a tag is a keyword or term assigned to a piece of information (such as an Internet bookmark, digital image, database record, or computer file). This kind of metadata helps describe an item and can be found again by browsing or searching. It will enhance the searching capacity of the user from the catalog-based database. Commonly, those who tag a resource with keywords or metadata keywords are users of that environment, usually a website that the support exists in understanding that might help the library community realize the reason behind tagging on several social media sites.

Print on demand facility-



Bookless libraries regularly launch, where you cannot find a single print book. They apparently won't kill traditional libraries, just like eBooks do not kill print books. For me, every digital-only library should offer its patrons the ability to instantly make a print version of the book. Let's put aside the question of who is going to pay for this. The most crucial issue is that sometimes the book has to be real to use it. Espresso Book Machine (EBM) is an actual product. Manufactured by Xerox, On Demand Books sell it. It can make a paperback book while you wait, printing up to 150 pages per minute. The machine is connected to an online catalogue of over seven million in-copyright and public domain books, but institutions using EBM can also print custom titles [7].

Google book search-

The library community, content creators, the publishing industry, and many others are currently embroiled in a complex debate regarding Google Book Search, a vast effort to digitize millions of published works and make them available on the mega-search engines site. Google has already digitized the public domain; many remain protected by copyright and out of print. Google Books, [8] is a service from Google Inc. that searches the full text of books and magazines, which are scanned, converted to text using optical character recognition (OCR), and stored in its digital database. Books are provided either by publishers and authors, through the Google Books Partner Program, or by Google's library partners, through the Library Project. Additionally, Google has partnered with some magazine publishers to digitize their archives

Artificial Intelligence-

Artificial intelligence is defined as the human decision-making ability in Machin based system. The future is related to the implementation of AI in every field, and it will replace the person from many places. So that library also is affected by AI in the future. The AI may perform the library task related to visual perception, speech recognition ability, decision-making power, and translation ability of different languages. The future intelligent library system fully utilizes AI technology to provide knowledge-based services to its user and staff. It will store and disseminate the services on time for the library patrons. The Amazon Echo IBM Watson [9] are a few examples of current AI that can work from the user's previous activity, and they will provide more ways to information use.

Require things in future library professionals

Interpersonal Skills

- ❖ Adaptability, flexibility, and eagerness for new experiences and knowledge is necessary.
- ❖ Librarians have experts in communication and advocacy, which convey the importance of libraries to their parent institutions, target audiences/constituencies, and advance the library profession's values. The professional can help the user empower and make them self-sufficient and independent in the information use.
- ❖ The professional has negotiation skills when he is working with others.
- ❖ There should be a robust change management capability used in open-mindedness to change and adapt work habits in different conditions.
- ❖ He must have the power of decision-making that is well informed in a sensitive manner of the implications for committing to actions even when he faced uncertainty with fulfilling his goals.



- ❖ He should be capable of problem-solving to identify problems, determine the relevance and accuracy of related information, and make the proper judgment with solutions. He also possessed the ability to manage and resolve disagreements in constructive ways.[10]
- ❖ He can take the initiative to identify issues and to implement solutions to address these problems.
- ❖ He has the Innovation practice, which applies imagination to devise solutions to problems and design the future solution.
- ❖ He should use the new methods or procedures when he established ones and do not suffice, or they are inexistent.
- ❖ He should have the collaboration capability when he works with diverse groups, in and out of the library, in pursuit of shared goals, and with an appreciation of different perspectives, taking the library's story into the community [11].
- ❖ Library professional needs to expert in marketing skills because of the future. He promotes the library's expertise, services, collections, and facilities to a varied clientele like the undergraduate students, graduates, and faculty in all disciplines.
- ❖ He has a mentoring mind that suggests helpful advice and takes feedback from new members to get success in the field and their new positions.
- ❖ He should develop excellent writing skills for preparing persuasive grant proposals or reports for the future planning of the library [12].
- ❖ He must have presentation skills to speak in front of an audience with or without the help of technological equipment.
- ❖

Must have Leadership and Management

- ❖ He has the Leadership quality to convince and motivate others to strive for excellence; he can adapt to various working or learning styles, scenarios, and organizational cultures and lead change.
- ❖ He needs to be capable of financial management to understand the principles of planning and budgeting in academic libraries [13].
- ❖ He needs to train in human resources management principles for effective personnel practices and human resource development.
- ❖ For the services and remedies development, he needs to know how to assess the plan and implement new services or resources in light of current and anticipated needs.
- ❖ Risk management is necessary for future professionals.He has to understand advantages and disadvantages of decision to solve problem in future [14].
- ❖ He has the quality of project management, planning, organizing, and managing resources to complete specific project objectives within a particular time frame.
- ❖ The ability to manage, assess, and evaluate the service resource of information.
- ❖ He has the partnerships and collaborations ability with practical reasons and strategies for developing collaborations and partnerships with stakeholders and relevant communities.

Expert in Collections Development

- He should have to run the scholarly edition's scholarly publishing cycle, from creation through various stages of use to disposition in the library.

- The collection development and management with the valuable concepts, issues, and methods related to the acquisition and distribution of resources, including knowing collection strengths and library and institutional goals and objectives for future resource development [15].
- He has digital curation with understanding best practices for the selection, collection, preservation, description, organization, and archiving principles for digital documentation and research data in various formats for the library requirements.
- He capable of digital conservation of the principles, activities, policies, procedures, and services for Continued access for the user.
- He can manage and preserve the collections with the primary methods for maintaining the public collections of rare books and archives [16].
- He must have an expert in records management and understand how the information is organized for easy identification and retrieval, including cataloging and metadata standards for all formats.

Promote Information Literacy

- He must be aware of information literacy principles in the academic environment, including numerical data literacy.
- He knows learning models and strategies and relevant teaching pedagogy and models for the university environment.
- He should know institutional education and learning programmers and goals to connect with stakeholders and integrate information literacy programs as appropriate.
- Professionals know the concepts and principles of information literacy, including the value of integrating critical thinking and lifelong learning into teaching and instruction methodologies [17].
- He has a good understanding of practical reference service principles and techniques that provide access to relevant and reliable information to its library users.
- He is an expert in patron engagement with knowledge of the principles and techniques to interact with users to determine information needs and when that need has been satisfied.

Involve in Research for the Profession

- His contributions to writing, editing, reviewing books, articles, or reports are needed in the future.
- He can give presentations for professionals in scholarly associations or meetings.
- He took the initiative to broaden subject or professional knowledge and may include study for advanced Professional and related academic qualifications [18].
- The teaching courses must be started in librarianship, archives, or other academic disciplines.
- He can plan, organize, or conduct professional programs, workshops, seminars, or conferences in the library or beyond.
- He needs active participation in professional associations, including holding executive office, serving on committees, etc.
- The active engagement in community initiatives, especially with those associated with their area of professional or subject expertise.
- He is Staying informed and able to keep abreast of research in a particular area to support a research agenda or to support other work as a librarian within the library [19].
- Must have the research models and methods knowledge of qualitative and quantitative research methods, including the research process.



- He needs to be the expert in Grant writing knowledge and pursue avenues available for grants to facilitate research work.

Information Technology Skills

- He knows basic structure, content, and use of an integrated library system.
- Well known about the emerging web technology and knows the main trends in web development, including online social networking tools like Twitter, Facebook, Myspace, etc.
- Expert in electronic resources management with the knowledge of how digital resources are acquired, managed, and accessed for the library and its users.
- Need to understand web page design and maintenance principles for future requirements.
- Must understand the basic structure, content, and use of campus institutional repositories for knowledge management for the organization [20].
- Should have the knowledge of the structure and the use of campus LMS / CMS software like JOOMLA, WEB PRESS, DRUPAL, etc.
- Need to be able in Database management and understand how the databases are designed and structured for convenient data and information retrieval [21].

Conclusion-

The study shows that every aspect of the library is going to change in the future. It operates from a remote location beside the physical restrictions. The user and the library will attach for the services and the demand. Everything changed from the future, which is a part of the current time so that library professionals will enhance their capacity according to the future requirements. The library professional may convert as a leader for the library in communication, technology expert, information literacy provider, collection development, and researcher in the future. As expected, that library would be stable on the information highway for hyper-connectivity. Every practice performs in this route in less time, so the library needs to be such professional they can save the future library in the open-access era. Professionals need to be experts in future practices of library-related operations and build the new theory to better library services when needed.

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