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Re-Engineering of Library in Digital Environment: Issues and Trends

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ABSTRACT

Technology facilitates seamless access and distribution of information across borders. As information changes, the way it is created, stored, accessed, edited, and searched changes in the library environment. We are in the electronic information age where technological advances are reshaping the global information industry. Libraries are changing due to factors such as user numbers, technology improvements, digital libraries, and new planning and management approaches. This article explores the transformation of libraries, including library-publisher relationships, word-of-mouth (WOM) and electronic marketing media, institutional repository development, connecting with entertainment media, open educational sources, more commercial document delivery, and remote. I will try to enumerate various trends. access, e-books and more. The success of libraries increasingly depends on restructuring through the most effective and strategic management of new technologies.

KEYWORDS: Reengineering, Marketing, Wi-Fi, Open-Source Libraries, Remote Access, Audible e-books

INTRODUCTION

The adoption of technical services and functional styles has changed the way libraries dress. Retrieving information from the library can be faster and more accurate. Information technology has brought great changes to the library. Electronic resources have not only changed the way information is accessed and stored, but also the tedious task of obtaining library resources. A revamped library works better than a hybrid library, balancing both paper copies and electronic resources. They focus on adopting and delivering new technical services along with traditional ones with a technical twist.

Changes in the way people use libraries have forced libraries to innovate. Library reconstruction helps create a new learning environment in the library. This will improve library resources, facilities and services. Today's library users are tech savvy. The use of the OPAC (Open Public Access Catalog), the library page for the latest additions to the library, and the download and submission of library forms are in the new format.

Technology has had a major impact on libraries by reducing the number of doors and increasing the use of virtual resources. Academic libraries in particular have faced significant changes in recent years. Users have more options than ever to meet their information needs. LIS professionals must be creative and innovative in order to deliver maximum value to their users. Professionals need to reach more people in different ways as collections and services increasingly move to virtual environments. We need to provide our users with better access to internal and external resources. This is exactly what they want. Now, information-her workers have to work harder than ever to enter the user's space (both physical and virtual) and draw users into the traditional space of the library. Below is an overview of initiatives and strategies implemented in engineering libraries to attract users to the library, physically or virtually.

Recent trend of libraries

ICT in the 21st century has changed many aspects of people's lives. The new possibilities offered by ICT in areas such as economy, learning and communication have thrown the world into a new society called the knowledge society or information society. The world has become a global village. The Internet, which can move from one computer chain to another, is called an information superhighway. Information and communication technology (ICT) has caused socio-cultural, political, educational and economic changes. According to Ayako 3, this new age we are living in is a revolution that far surpasses the agricultural and industrial revolutions. Information is now the most strategic resource transforming the global economy. As Salisu (2002)4 points out, ICT is a technological development that has brought new approaches to job and service delivery and changed job and career expectations. Libraries are one of the key areas that will be greatly impacted by ICT, the backbone of the Information Age. This is because the library as the primary source of information and knowledge has been virtualized, allowing libraries and information services to extend beyond walls and physical buildings.

Knowing reengineering service

Hammer and Champy (1993) argue that reengineering involves a radical rethinking and radical redesign of business processes to achieve dramatic improvements in key performance indicators such as cost, service, and speed. It is explained that New information and communication technologies have played an important role in the restructuring of traditional services. According to Hammer and Champy (1993), technologies that have contributed to the reengineering of business processes include shared databases that make information available in many places. An expert system that allows generalists to perform specialized tasks. A communications network that allows an organization to be centralized and decentralized at the same time. Decision support tools that make decision making part of everyone's job.

Semantic Web – The 3.0 intelligent Web

Web 3.0 uses the Resource Description Framework (RDF) to describe web resources, in contrast to the Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) used in Web 2.0 and Web 1.0 respectively. With RDF, databases are automatically updated when the information resources that make up them change (Feigenbaum et al., 2009). This is the third generation of Internet services that constitute the 'Intelligent Web' (Hendler, 2008; Jastram, 2008). Some scholars refer to Web 3.0 simply as the Semantic Web, while others refer to it as the location-based, moment-relevant (and sensitive) intelligent Web (Lucier, 2009). It is about describing and connecting existing data through ontologies, contextualization, standardized languages and descriptions to facilitate its deeper exploitation. Proponents of Web 3.0 argue that Web 3.0 will create a web of meanings (semantics), not the web of links implied by previous versions of the web (Wahlster and Dengel, 2006).

Web 3.0 presents enormous opportunities for academic and research libraries.

According to Belling et al. (2011), the term Library 3.0 describes the development, organization, and It refers to facilitating sharing. Seamless collaboration between users, experts and librarians. They add that the primary goal of Library 3.0 is to make library collections universally accessible, searchable, and usable. He adds that the end result of Library 3.0 is the expansion of borderless libraries, making collections easily accessible to library users regardless of their physical location. Importantly, Library 3.0 is a virtual complement to the physical library space and should ideally seamlessly integrate with established library systems, services and collections. Although the concept is still developing, Chauhan (2009) explains that the speed, accuracy, precision, and systematic organization of information available on the Web are some of the key factors.

The invisible web is known to represent the majority of web resources, including unlinked collections and databases that are inaccessible to regular search engines (Lewandowski and Mayr, 2007). . However, as with previous library service models, the underlying goal of Library 3.0 is to provide the right information to the right users at the right time (Kwanya et al., 2014). Library 3.0 aims to turn

unorganized web content into a structured and organized collection of knowledge. It seeks to create semantic relationships between all available web content, including the so-called "invisible web", to ensure seamless accessibility, searchability, availability and usability (Chauhan, 2009).

Libraries Relationship with Publishers

Publishers are to librarians what pharmacists are to doctors. Publishers provide libraries with the materials they need to meet the needs of their users. E-publishing has changed the whole concept of publishing, with academics now taking the role of publishers. A well-qualified scholar plays an important role in the publication of his journals and databases online. Subscribing to electronic resources is a necessity of time, so a healthy relationship between libraries and publishers is very important. The relationship between libraries and publishers is changing. For printed resources, ownership of the product passes to the library when the library purchases the product. However, as electronic resources are procured by libraries, maintaining this relationship has become more important. Librarians should be in constant contact with them to ensure continued access to their subscribed resources.

Word of Mouth (WOM) Marketing

As a social institution, the library has never focused on marketing. However, as a repository of information, the library should use some method to make the user aware of its collection. WOM (word of mouth) is one of the best marketing tools. Libraries and library staff should participate in marketing the library using this method. They can do this by interacting with the institution's fellows, students and staff. This interaction can occur during a break where the user approaches with a question or something. You have to let them know what they are doing.

Marketing using E-tools

The popularity of social media sites such as Facebook and WhatsApp can be used to promote library activity and keep users interested in what is happening in the library. Numerous e-marketing tools such as blogs, websites, library forums and social media sites are now available for libraries to project. However, you must be careful not to offend a user's personal feelings or infringe on the copyright of the resource. Today, libraries are treated as unique entities that play a specific role as providers of information. Huge budgets are invested in acquiring and subscribing to resources. They may not be fully utilized until the library sells them. Creating a library website has become a popular trend and there is free software for creating such websites. These social sites are used to project activities such as Library Day celebrations, Book Days, and Best Reader Awards in front of users, making the library not only a repository of information, but also a center of educational and leisure activities. You can let the user know that . Web sites are always managed by librarians, not by IT staff. Librarians can add/remove any information without IT assistance. Due to security concerns, the use of social websites has always remained important. Libraries can use these sources to advertise conferences, seminars, lists of members attending conferences/workshops, changing event dates, adding new resources, etc. Library blogging services can also be created using free sources (E.g. Google Blogger).

Institutional Repositories and their Development

The idea of open access to information has had a major impact on how information is stored, and institutional repositories have become one of the primary sources of information storage. Information created by institutional faculty, staff, and students can be collected and stored through the development of an institutional repository. This information will be made available on the Internet or intranet in accordance with institutional policy. Publicly available information can be made publicly available, but access to copyrighted or publisher-owned material is restricted to external users at an abstract level. I'm here. There are commercial (such as VTLS) and free (such as DSpace) software available that can be used to create institutional repositories.

Use of Open Access Content for Development of Libraries

A library similar to the digital section of any library, providing links to all major websites (depending on the library). This collection may include open access journals, open access e-books, downloadable open access information, and more. This type of library saves users time and increases the number of resources available for finding information. Libraries recognize the importance of the speed at which information is generated and uploaded to the Internet. They started with the concept of developing an open source library.

Entertainment Media links

Creating Facebook/Twitter accounts and other social media pages for your library has become a necessity today. The best thing a library can do is link your library account to your social media accounts (if you have one). This helps keep you up to date with what's happening at the library. If the library wants to send a public message, they can do so directly to their social media accounts. These sources are not user-friendly for security reasons and care should be taken to ensure that the user's private information is not exposed. These links are a great tool for notifying users when a book they want arrives, when a borrowed book expires, and so on.

Wi-Fi Libraries

Today, most users carry around laptops, notebooks, tablets (iPad, Galaxy), e-readers, smartphones, or other wireless portable devices. A Wi-Fi facility is a technology that allows electronic devices to exchange data and connect to the Internet wirelessly. By providing Wi-Fi, information from open and subscribed sources can be accessed anytime on your institution's campus. You don't even have to carry a data modem. This also helps libraries save on increasing the number of desktops. The revised library only needs to provide enough ports to use the device.

Remote Access to the Library Resources

The electronic publishing trend is showing tremendous growth. Most publishers publish scientific/educational information in electronic format. This trend has led libraries to collect electronic resources. Libraries today spend a lot of money acquiring electronic collections. The ability to deliver these subscribed resources remotely also helps libraries increase resource utilization and keeps users connected to library services. Ezproxy is an example of this type of software that can be used to provide remote access.

Commercial

Document Delivery Service Document Delivery Service assists users in obtaining information from sources not located in their home library. Commercialization of this service will help users get the information they need more quickly. Not even all libraries can subscribe/collect all information. This is where the concept of document delivery comes in very handy. New Delhi's Development Library Network (DELNET) is one example that provides this service. Either the institution will incur a fee to obtain the required information (here it is more likely to request unnecessary information from the user), or the amount is negligible and the user can be asked to pay. increase.

Staff Training

Modern libraries also focus on staff improvement and training to keep them up to date. Lifelong learning is not just a learning concept. Keeping yourself current in your field is a habit to follow throughout your life. Restructuring the library means not only changing how libraries are delivered and maintained, but also changing the ability of staff to provide modern services. Organizations/institutions are currently sending their employees to various conferences/workshops/retraining courses, etc. To keep the learning process active. If library staff stays abreast of technological changes, only they can better serve their customers.

Scanning

A valuable, fragile document has been scanned and saved for future use. All libraries contain things that no one else has. This helps libraries manage and preserve these resources. These resources can become fragile over time or destroyed during the circulation process. Storing collections of scanned questionnaires, important class notes, and important correspondence is a common activity in modern libraries.

Use of portable devices for OPAC (Open Public Access Catalog)

The bookshelf can be equipped with a tablet/iPod. Based on this, users can search their books by simply standing next to the book itself. This means the library does not have to provide a separate computer for his OPAC access. It also saves space in your library as it connects to your bookshelf. OPAC/EPAC is a web portal for searching library holdings. There is a lot of free commercial software that provides this service.

Importance of E-Books

An e-book or e-book is an electronic version of a printed book that can be read on electronic devices. They are more than a replacement for paper books. Links from eBooks to dictionaries, thesauri, related images, photos, e-texts, and audio-video segments are the hallmark of eBooks. When rebuilding, the library should include the table of contents and book index in the bibliographic record. Because they are already digitized in E format. Full-text search for e-books will be integrated into OPAC.

Audible e-books

There are many systems, software programs and hardware devices specifically designed for using these audible e-books. Users can listen to the content of spoken words on the go. Resources in these formats are more convenient for users. You can listen on your computer or mobile device. Even publishers are developing audible formats for their printed books. Usually when a book is copyrighted, the publisher itself restricts the form of copying. Otherwise, users can move files to their portable her device and enjoy convenient access.

CONCLUSIONS

For reengineering, the space must be flexible to accommodate evolving information technology changes and their use. Libraries must become laboratories for new ways of accessing information and learning in wired and wireless environments. Libraries occupy a unique place both on academic campuses and in society. Can our services and tools be made more flexible, personal, fun, accessible, and of high quality? The answer is a redesign of our libraries with updated advanced technology. Modernization is the future of libraries, and the future remains irreplaceable. Change is essential and the library is aware of this. They are reinventing not only their approach to service and service delivery, but also their operations and back-office operations. Google and other search engines have clearly learned valuable lessons from librarianship. Early developers of search engines did their homework by reading the research literature on information retrieval. Now it's your turn to learn and create modern libraries.

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