# A STUDY ON TRADITIONAL AND MODERN LIBRARY SERVICES IN UNIVERSITY

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**ABSTRACT :**

The present review focuses on difference and transformation of services from traditional library to modern library and how the concept of digital library has revolutionized the library sector using the tool of information and communication technology mainly the bar code technology. The review discusses about the modern day libraries and the librarians and new challenges faced by them in their daily activities in dissemination of information due to the changing scenario where information is available thought globe and also provides solutions. In conclusion, librarians need to reorient themselves, think creatively and adopt new technology skills to generate services and resources where their skills of structuring and organizing resources are put to its best use.

*Keywords:* Traditional library, University, Modern library, Bar code technology, Computerized libraries, Service transformation, Digital library service.

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## INTRODUCTION :

A library is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. Library provides physical or digital access to material. A typical library's collection can include books, monologues, periodicals, news, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, CD documents, microform, cassettes, videotapes and DVDs, e-books, audio books, databases, and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items.

There are different types of library services provided by a typical modern library common to all such as circulation, interlibrary loan, periodicals, learning resource centre providing net facility with multimedia, and research assistance. Moreover, a library must have lots of helpful fliers that provide directions, helpful staff support for users who are in confusion, scanning and printing service, reprographic service, current awareness service, selective dissemination of services, new arrival books service, newspaper service etc. in comparison, the traditional library services merely had circulation service, periodical service, reservation service, staff supports service, interlibrary loan on the bases of trust. Thus, there has been a paradigm shift from traditional to modern library services that has created a revolution.

## History :

Libraries have a very old traditions and functions to support information society to develop culturally and academically strong society with the help of public, academic and special library systems. Libraries in earlier period were collecting information in different forms like clay tablets, papyrus and due to invention of paper knowledge spread in the form of books and thereafter manuscript libraries transformed into print media libraries.

Moreover, libraries provide information as per the demands of users and the technology is used in the changing environment to support the different activities carried out in the libraries.

## Significance of work :

The present review work is significant as it studies the difference between traditional and modern library services and the developments that have taken place in traditional and modern library services. This shift is important to understand for better implementation of approaches that are discussed in this paper for modern libraries establishment.

## Traditional to modern libraries :

Traditional era of publication started with maintaining information written and preserved on stones, cloths and metal wall's and maintained and exploited information to society. The development of libraries was essential for the development of the civilization. In 1883 Dewey became librarian of Columbia College, and in the following year established the School of Library Economy, the first institution for the instruction of librarians ever organized. In India the Central Library of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi was established in 1917 with the assistance of Sayajirao Gaekwad III, Maharaja of Baroda state (1875 to 1939), known for establishing libraries throughout his state. India always had a rich cultural tradition of higher learning centres.

modern universities in India came into existence with the recommendation of Wood Dispatch of 1854. In India three universities were started in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857 by the British. After Independence various commissions were appointed by Government of India. Primarily, University Educations Commission was set up in 1948 under the Chairman ship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Education Commission was set up in 1964 under the chairman ship of Dr. D. S. Kothari which contributed tremendously for the improvement of higher education in India (1964-1966).

Thereafter, University Grants Commission (UGC) was established in 1956 to promote and coordinate the university education across nation and establishing standards for teaching learning and knowledge extension

Academic libraries were the sole custodians of the library in the traditional era. The change in the education systems came into existence after 1991 in India when globalization, privatization and liberalization was announced under the chairmanship of Prime minister P. V. Narsimarao, and thus during 1990 the computers came into existence in India. Due to globalization and impact of information communication technology, information explosion and growth of internet technology the information was now available in e-formats, e-books that changed the role of library from traditional to digital era.

## Conclusion :

The present review compares traditional and modern library services and has coined many important points that are critical for modern library establishment. Primarily, people must change according to time or else people are defeated and they may face problems. Secondly, improvements in the facility of traditional library services are necessary and adoption of new techniques and equipment's have become vital to fill the time gap between traditional and

modern library services by using integrated library management software. From the present review work it is concluded that for the rapid growth of modern library services, information technology is required particularly.

This is so as the internet and associated technologies, has opened up an entirely new medium for providing improved information services and resources for the users. The future may require the librarians to reorient themselves, think creatively and adopt new technology skills to generate services and resources where their skills of structuring and organizing resources are put to its best use. To cope up with the trends, LIS professionals have to move in right direction with having a vision of the traditional ways and to adapt to social and technological changes.

Also, as the libraries are distinct from the internet cafes, librarians are the only suited professionals to guide scholars and citizens towards an appropriate evaluation of online resources to provide accurate information to the needy scholars. The digital or virtual library uses technology and networks to link people to resources with a goal of providing universal access to these libraries. Normally the linkages between other digital libraries and information services are transparent.

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