FUTURE PROSPECTS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

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Abstract : One of the most stimulating careers in the humanities and social sciences is library science. This career choice still provides a rewarding experience for those who are dedicated to investing their qualifications, even in an era when access to information has become increasingly digitalized. A rewarding career in library science in India At the moment, librarians are in high demand in both the public and private sectors. They can also assist professors with their research or prepare bibliographies and catalogues for publishing companies. You can continue your education in this area. Very capable up-and-comers of the field can search for a task at schools, schools, colleges, public and government libraries, confidential libraries, news broadcasting organizations, scholarly foundations, and some more. You can also apply to museums, galleries, archives, and documentation centers. Computerized first systems are driving an adjustment of how curators can uphold research. According to a new survey report, libraries need to become more user-friendly in order to meet the demand of their customers for digital services.

Key words : Library and data science training, LIS School, Library Exploration, Showing Strategies, LIS Educational programs and Courses.

Introduction :

Both in terms of the social infrastructure they provide and in terms of notifications, sources, a collection of services, etc., libraries are experiencing a renaissance. The Hindi translation of the English word library is "library." The word liberi, which means "lighter," comes from the Latin word for book. The library's methods and systems for preserving the nature of books and documents are linked to the history writing system. Book and Alaya are the two words that make up the word "library." The library is where study materials (books, movies, leaflets, maps, manuscripts, gramophone records, and other readable materials) are kept safe.

Because books are kept there for commercial purposes, a library is not the same as a collection of books near a bookseller or full of books. There are approximately five crore books in the Chinese National Library, and the university also has a large library. In the year 1881, the Imperial Cabino Library established the National Library. Japan also has a number of large libraries. In the United States, Philadelphia was the first city to have a public library. The largest library in the United States is the Library of Congress. It was established in Washington, DC, in the year 1800. It has three and a half crore texts. 2400 employees work in

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the library. In addition, this library occasionally publishes numerous books and publishes a weekly newspaper. The American Library Association was established in 1876, shortly after the library, primarily public libraries, began expanding rapidly in the United States. Public Library Law of 1849, and probably the first state in the United States to enact this law was New Hampshire. There is a state library in every American state. 1885 saw the opening of a children's library in New York City. In each public library, child departments gradually emerged. The development of school libraries also began in the 20th century in the United States.

Future of Librarian :

The Future Ready Librarians Framework outlined specific ways that school librarians could not only teach and lead strategic work but also support it. The framework provides specific examples of how librarians can align their practice with school and district priorities, using the same terminology and gears as district leaders. The Future Ready Librarians initiative has changed the way people think about school, college, and university librarians and how they lead, teach, and support student learning over the past four years.

Until this point, the drive plays both explained vital parts for school administrators and furthermore connected with and engaged the custodian local area to fabricate figuring out, proficient limit and perceivability as pioneers in schools. The Future Librarians translate well, most importantly. Instead of competing with other standards or professional guidelines, it gives librarians clear and easy ways to align their work with the problems that school and district leaders face. Even though the Obama administration started Future Ready Schools, meeting the needs of future students has always been a challenge.

The study and teaching of specific procedures, technicians, and processes related to the procedures to be performed in libraries is known as library science. The term "modern library science" refers solely to the acquisition of books, as well as submission, classification, and cataloguing. The panel also includes information search under administration, attainment, resources, communication, and recovery. Modern libraries make excellent use of the most recent information and communication technology. Qualified and skilled staff are prepared to organize and run the libraries through education in library and information science.

The profession of library science is related to providing services and falls under the technical subjects category. In the context of the library, this management, information technology, makes use of pedagogy's principles and tools. Because there is a constant increase in the number of books and other necessary supplies, the library is a growing institution. Because of this, it is only necessary to pay attention to this fact when it was first established.

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The history of transmission units, their organization, management, various technologies, their services, and his responsibilities to society and activities in general are all topics that can be studied theoretically and practically. It changes shape and size all the time depending on the topic and information world. As a result, adequate knowledge and knowledge of various library-related services are also provided in library science education in addition to the various library techniques and techniques. of a wide range of experiences and services they provide. They are becoming increasingly important in the provision of diverse and collaborative workspaces in business settings. They are developing into hubs for work, education, health, and entertainment in communities. By incorporating things like cafes, free Wi-Fi, maker spaces, and child care programs, libraries are bringing people back to the real world. Online resources, social media, crowdsourcing, and mobile services are also changing how collections and services are accessed and shared while on the go, expanding the "walls" of libraries beyond the physical space.

Advantages of Artificial Intelligence :

a) Capable of handling difficult and stressful tasks that humans may be unable to complete;
b) Can complete tasks more quickly than a human probably could;
c) To learn about new things. for example, space;
d) Less mistakes and flaws;
e) There is no end to function.

Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence :

a) Does not have the "human touch"
b) Can take the place of human workers
c) Can break and do things other than what they are programmed to do
d) Can be misused, causing widespread destruction.

Career Opportunities In Library & Information Science :

The interdisciplinary field of Library and Information Science (LIS) applies management, information technology, education, and other fields' practices, perspectives, and

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tools to libraries; information resources' collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination; and information's political economy. Because libraries are information and knowledge repositories, their significance has grown. The profession of librarianship has now achieved the status of a distinct field. Administrators are the caretakers of libraries and they put together, keep up with, and store books in the libraries. They assist individuals in finding and utilizing information effectively in their personal and professional lives. Periodicals, journals, microfilms, audio-videos, cassettes, and slides have replaced books in traditional libraries for a variety of uses, including education, research, reference, and pleasure.

Archival science has always been a part of library science. This includes the ethics that guide library service and organization, the legal status of libraries and information resources, the applied science of computer technology used in documentation and records management, how people interact with classification systems and technology, how information is acquired, evaluated, and applied by people inside and outside of libraries, as well as cross-culturally, how people are trained and educated for careers in libraries. Management of libraries and information systems, classification and cataloging systems, bibliography, documentation, manuscript preservation and conservation, collection management, information systems and technology, research methodology, computer applications, reference, statistics and management, information processing, archives management, indexing, library planning, and other related fields are all included in a career in libraries. New topics like database management, information architecture, and knowledge management are being incorporated into library science's ever-evolving field. It's a fascinating topic with a great opportunity to learn about a wide range of information sources.

Landmarks that transformed the libraries :

Due to the rapid pace of innovation, human activities have undergone change. Right from the print machine to the computerized tablet, these developments have changed the human development generally. One of the greatest inventions, Gutenberg's printing press revolutionized the dissemination of knowledge and ideas and has had a significant impact on academic communication. The Internet, Web 2.0, social networks, etc., are currently experiencing rapid growth and expansion in the information industry. Libraries of the 21st century are evolving into what they must be. As a result, as digital technologies advance, libraries are becoming centers for learning resources. Libraries must simultaneously focus on problems like reducing costs and making the most of time by making staff members more productive and services more effective. Traditional libraries' place in the digital revolution is a topic of frequent debate among critics. In order to provide a paradigm shift that will help to sustain the profession in light of the emergence of new disciplines, the merging of existing disciplines, and the percolation of opulent digital devices into the users' day-to-day lives, library science professionals must rethink, reflect, and reorganize their professional roles. It is in this manner examined by Lorcan Dempsey (2015) that the "significance of pondering the library in the existence of the client rather than the conventional model of reasoning the client in the existence of the library"

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Transition of libraries of the future :

Some Studies A Delphi panel of forty experts from the United States, Canada, Europe, and Israel investigated a study that was carried out in Israel from 1998 to 2000. Statements related to the transition of libraries from a traditional to a virtual model, the shift from a library-centered to a user-centered approach, and the skills and roles of information science professionals were to be graded by the experts. It was interesting to note that 77% of experts believe that the virtual library model will not replace the traditional library model. Despite this, the traditional model continues to undergo significant changes. According to 87.5 percent of experts, it is highly desirable for libraries to remain "Society's memory" by collecting and preserving valuable information for future generations' use. As sites get updated frequently and content administration configuration and methods change habitually, assessing data sources appears to be progressively complicated. According to 85% of experts, it is highly desirable for LIS professionals to focus on comprehending how people seek and consume information. 73.8 percent believe that this transformation is very likely. 75% of respondents believe it is very likely that in the not-too-distant future, librarians will work from home and communicate with patrons via email, phone, or skype.

Additionally, 85% of respondents believe it is highly desirable for librarians to serve patrons outside of the library. This transformation was highly desired by 95% of the panel. Professionals in LIS need to learn new techniques for providing services and organizing "outreach" activities. Professionals in LIS cannot sit around and hope that patrons will seek assistance at the library. 90% specialists view as exceptionally advantageous the showcasing and advancing of abilities and administrations inside the networks or associations. 77.5 percent of experts predict that LIS professionals' roles in corporate settings will likely become more analytical and advisory. The need for numerous Internet users to obtain initial training as well as ongoing support and guidance in information and technology-related issues is another direct result of the revolution. This necessitates that professionals in LIS become Internet trainers and advisors, providing users with information literacy instructions at various levels.

Libraries in India – The Present Scenario :

The future of the LISprofession has been profoundly influenced by the evolution of libraries and the numerous studies that have been carried out to comprehend the future of libraries as a result of a variety of factors, including information overload, globalization, and the adoption of emerging technology. The accompanying conversation will zero in on the viewpoints that have arisen because of the previously mentioned factors, in the Indian setting. The first is the transition of libraries from the past, followed by the adoption of technology and the need for LIS professionals to develop the necessary skills and knowledge to ensure a sustainable future for organizing, managing, and providing information to the new user groups known as "Millennials." In the context of information overload, the quality of the information is the determining factor. The information that can be found on the internet is satisfactory to common people. However, the vast amount of information available online causes academics and researchers searching for high-quality, scholarly information to become discouraged. They are the ones who are affected by the user community and the LIS community's

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overabundance of information. The majority of people looking for information are content with the information they find on the internet, so they don't bother to check the information's quality or who uploaded it. This necessitates LIS professionals taking an active role in developing Information Literacy programs that are targeted and tailored to the user community. Additionally, LIS professionals should be able to successfully entice non-users and meet their information needs in such a way that they recognize the significance of LIS expertise in selecting high-quality content for them.

Many Indian libraries are unable to purchase or license every necessary document. As a result, libraries need to share resources with one another through national and international library networks. This helps control who can access information resources that users can't reach. As a result, the most cost-effective way for libraries to reduce information overload is through resource sharing. Currently, librarians are relevant because they can package information for their users and assist them in the processes of knowledge creation. Before the Internet, LIS professionals were familiar with published resources. However, the development of massive online resources is depriving LIS professionals of the ability to use published resources fluently. a fundamental understanding of technologies like networks and computers. made sure that professionals in LIS used the technology and their intellectual prowess to do their jobs well.

A comprehensive examination of the LIS profession has been prompted by the unprecedented development of ICT and the introduction of networked information services. During the beyond thirty years' mechanical turns of events, more current stockpiling gadgets, Electronic Data sets and the tremendous reception of Web have drastically changed admittance to data. As a result, more experience in finding and evaluating relevant data is necessary. The information industry has grown beyond libraries and information centers to include the creation, organization, processing, and sale of information. The constant improvement of the administrators and personnel is being guaranteed through different Workforce Advancement Projects, Direction Projects, Supplemental classes, and so on. However, the difficulty lies in determining how creative and innovative these programs are and how they empower faculty and librarians to add new dimensions to their work.

Challenges of the Future Libraries :

Due to a lack of staff as well as staff members lacking technological and professional skills simultaneously, many libraries are unable to achieve their objectives. It is essential to create a unique digital collection and make it available to the public by providing relevant search tools. However, the limited funding is a hindrance. Through individualized information literacy programs, LIS professionals must address the ever-demanding users as well as their searching abilities. managing the data generated by various research projects in research and development (R&D) organizations. To maintain their position within the institutions, every library must keep up with research data management tools. Especially in the academic sector, it is essential for library professionals to create value for the scholarly work that each library performs and contribute to the parent institution. This is another challenge that helps libraries remain relevant. LIS experts need to take dynamic part in the insightful correspondence by

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fostering the expected abilities and capabilities or probably the setting of libraries to their client local area, particularly in the scholarly libraries, will be a test.

A prerequisite for assisting the library in its transformation, particularly in the Indian context, would be for LISprofessionals to acquire expertise in the subjects of the parent organization's user community. The urgent requirement is to accept the benefits provided by the open access movement. Convincing the users in their communities to join the open access movement is, in fact, a challenge for LIS professionals. Addressing the quality of LIS education, which will produce high-quality LIS professionals, is the primary obstacle. To solve the problem of uniform quality in LIS schools' curriculums, the key is to incorporate cutting-edge technology, management methods, and communication skills.

Future of LIS Profession :

Some ideas The future of libraries depends on how much of the transformation of library services doesn't change the way things are now. In light of this, electronic resources that will be added to the core collection within the available budget must be reevaluated. To promote electronic information resources, appropriate information products and services must be designed. In order to comprehend the information requirements of users and adapt their services to include both virtual and on-demand options, LIS professionals must engage in more interactive sessions with them on a regular basis. Virtual service points, staffed pop-ups, extended service hours, proactive chat, and many libraries' virtual reference services that include phone, email, chat, and face-to-face interactions are commonplace in the larger, more modern libraries. The traditional functions of preserving, categorizing, and providing readers' services that libraries used to perform have been transformed as a result of the rapid adoption of technology. In recent years, smart technologies have spread to every facet of our lives.

According to technology trends, the future will be characterized by "Smart Digital Networks," and these three words will design the future. Professionals, devices, content, and services will always be a part of these networks, and as a result, they will be able to significantly alter almost every aspect of life, from the input to the output, the process to the product. overhaul in almost every facet of life, from the process to the product and from the input to the output.   The upward development graph of digital technology indicates that digital and virtual resources will continue to dominate libraries of the future. Print media will continue to be a part of the library collection at the same time. The provision of individualized services to the user community at their preferred locations is the only caution that the future libraries and library networks should be aware of. Even though collection development, conservation, preservation, and retrieval will be the top priorities of the future libraries, knowledge centers, and networks, electronic communication will be the preferred method of communication.

Library Science Career in India :

Libraries have long been regarded as centers of knowledge. They always met the needs of the masses for infotainment, or entertainment and information. The dissemination of knowledge is the primary goal of the library. The significance of libraries is steadily

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increasing in tandem with the expansion of research activities and the increase in the number of educational institutions. A lucrative and exciting career opportunity has emerged as a result of all of this for experts in library administration and management. Today, librarianship is a popular choice among many students and has emerged as its own distinct field. Periodicals, microfilms, videos, cassettes, slides, and, most importantly, thousands of books make up a modern library. The field of library science is responsible for the organization, upkeep, and storage of books in a library. Curators are the gatekeeper of library and they help individuals in tracking down data.

Conclusion :

Hence, libraries have crossed far in the improvement of human correspondence framework. As they transition from "Resource Centered Organizations" to "Access Centered Organizations," all types of libraries are currently undergoing a transition. They are the stores of media that are less restricted to place, paper and print. The use of modern and emerging technologies has made it possible for libraries to connect locally and remotely accessible information and knowledge, enabling the user community to become self-directed learners. Search engines that are easy to use have made it easier for users to find information quickly and effectively from wherever they are most convenient. Computers connected to televisions, the Internet, cloud computing, online classrooms, and mobile devices with fast computing power have made it possible to access information from anywhere, at any time, and in any format.

The view of library esteem from overseeing assortments to supporting instructing learning and examination has prepared for research efficiency and students' prosperity. The most important technology of the new millennium, the outreach and virtual platform known as the "World Wide Web" and its version known as "Web 2.0," has given libraries a new name and changed the world by giving people in far-flung parts of the world access to information and knowledge. Every area of the modern world is developing at its own rate, and every person now has access to "his or her" information—recalling Ranganathan's Second Law, "Every Reader his or her Book." Due to the impact of online technologies, the modern world has observed and regarded libraries as outdated and underutilized. However, access to Web OPAC and Virtual Libraries has actually increased library use.

The only difference is that each individual user is accessing the libraries through their own unique access points. Despite the fact that it is presumed that libraries face difficulties in providing users with services that are both effective and efficient, the profession has adopted and must adapt to changing times. To withstand the pressures of changing times, LIS professionals need to be more competent and self-assured. In addition to altering their content and forms over the centuries, libraries have also developed new ways to organize their content in all its forms and formats. At the time of the manuscript library, they claimed to be practicing cataloguing, and now they have developed Web OPAC. Another important fact.

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