## ELECTRONIC RESOURCES AND FUTURE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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**ABSTRACT:**

*Academic libraries have important components in the teaching process, among other aspects of teaching and research. Libraries are rethinking its services due to the development of new electronics technology to store and disseminate information and new electronics storage media; We talk about electronic context, full text data access, web resources, which are an integral part of learning in an electronic environment. This paper is learning in the library and is part of the e-learning that provides electronic services. Libraries need to adapt to this new development for e-distribution and collection and dissemination of information, creating and providing information about e-resources for education. We need to develop value services linked to the role of the library as a key component of education.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Academic libraries , disseminate information, providing information.*

**INTRODUCTION:**

In the age of information technology and information explosives, information communication technology (ICT) plays an important role in the development of libraries and helps to improve the quality of service. Managing the development and distribution of electronic library services is currently a major challenge for libraries and librarians. This is a practical view of e-library issues. The term 'electronic library' is used here in a broad sense to refer to network electronic information sources and related technical and managerial infrastructure. Electronic libraries assume that data is contained in various formats created or combined to provide services to end users. Over the past decade, a growing number of libraries have adopted e-services to provide electronics access to a wide range of services such as e-mail, web, and mobile phones to their users. E-services promise to save costs, spend time, increase operations.

**ICT AND LIBRARIES:**

Libraries, which are considered to be the only place to store information and knowledge in the form



of paper, have got a new perspective in the age of modern information communication technology. With the help of ICT, more efficiently automated activities are being carried out in the library. Library organization, administration and other technical processes have become easier to do and more work can be done in a relaxed mood.

**INFORMATION SERVICE:**

It is believed that public libraries must completely renew their services in order to maintain them, as they may not be able to continue existing services in the future. Some basic services

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will survive but complete changes will take place. However, the principle of free service - indiscriminately for everyone - will remain the same. In this regard, developing good programs for young people, becoming a popular destination for uneducated adults or adults with poor literacy, ready, quick and accessible information, offering documents and forms for government service, providing easy access to formalities and providing good opportunities for everyone. There will be primary services through computer. Reliable services are essential for the existence of public libraries. In addition, public libraries may have new roles to facilitate increasingly complex information for users. Public libraries need to support distance learning that will gradually spread, especially with electronic resources. Public libraries will become part of the growing information literacy program. They will have a tendency towards disadvantaged groups, especially adults, the elderly, the poor, the poor educated, women, housewives, prisoners and digital migrants. The role of the reference library will be important due to the complexity of access to information. However, Sheppe (2011) states that reference books are dead and those information desks in public libraries do not exist in the future. Instead there will be a mobile referral service and this service will be provided through social media, he argues. Public library services for children will become more popular in the future. Public libraries will need more cooperation in educational and cultural institutions such as museums and archives. Also, they will have to use new methods of public relations to announce their services.

Some of the important changes in ICT that are taking place in information services are: format, content and production methods and changes in the distribution of information and information products, requiring procedural and fundamental changes in public libraries and cost effects. The rise of the Internet as the largest repository of information and knowledge, extinction or significant change of some traditional information services such as press clippings, content pages, company information etc… use of new tools and technologies for disseminating information. The transformation of the role of LIS professionals as subject matter experts and end-users directly involves the work of information and consequently requires new skills. Shift from physical to virtual services to facilitate time and convenience to access services.

## TECHNOLOGY:

Raider (2011) explains the relationship of technology to the future of public libraries with this statement: "These are places where you can access computers or access technology where you can't get anywhere and people can access." It is a generally accepted fact that the main trend in determining the future of public libraries will be technological change. Toron (2011) asks if it is time to "rebuild public libraries and build tech shops" to prepare for the future. Since public librarians have a role to play in meeting the needs of the public in the formation of techno-creative societies, Schenker (2011) confirms that public libraries will be free centres for individuals, families and even small companies to access expensive technology.

It is generally accepted that public libraries will be necessary for effective and equal access to the digital world by guaranteeing computer access for everyone. New role materials, access management and information literacy suggestions based on public library technology will be provided. It can also be assumed that the role based on this new technology will appeal to the lower socio-economic groups in the society. Public facilities are expected to use the public library's technical facilities to access data in the public sector. However, technology and the Internet can be seen as a threat to public libraries today and tomorrow. The main source of this threat is that people access information quickly and easily through the internet. On the other hand, this threat also means opportunity. The need for society to acquire the skills to obtain information using technology motivates them to use public libraries. Furthermore, the question is whether the information on the Internet is really reliable, and the fact that the Internet is not an authoritarian but a highly commercial, other source of concern for public libraries is, in other words, not easy to obtain information for. Properly conducted research in the future, which will ultimately give public libraries a chance. However, the status of public libraries will also be different in different countries as the information culture is different in the countries where the technology is developed and used. They will be more important and necessary for technology producing countries.

Public library buildings are likely to be constructed to accommodate people with disabilities; Acting as a culture centre; Create a desire to work, think and learn; Help technology and space integrated with the

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Green Library system; They are fun, comfortable and "perfect for laziness" based on the principles of flexible architectural design. Such "user-oriented" locations will create a "different" environment with "attractive" "aesthetics" rather than functional management-focused centres such as social communication and meeting centres for face-to-face communication. In the future Rydell (2011) argues that public libraries that serve as physical meeting places will be less important because their goal will be to provide electronic information. A study conducted that the work of public libraries will continue to grow as a gathering place for individuals. It can be said that the work of libraries will increase in providing space for social communication, cultural activities and relaxation. Due to the complexity of the information retrieval process, public libraries need to be highly educated. The new roles of public libraries in the future will improve their qualifications. The fact that low salaries will make it difficult to get a librarian in some countries is one of the predictions about the future of public libraries. Public librarians must also have the capacity and sufficient capacity to conduct lifelong learning and information literacy programs. In this regard, their indicative roles will increase.

### Resources Sharing through Networks:

Public libraries are also using information technology to share resources. Their functions and services can be linked to computerized public libraries through appropriate telecommunications technology. The system enables you to obtain archived materials from each other in the form of a list of required documents, summaries of books, indexes and required items using a computer terminal with printing facility. The information can be scanned on the screen first and the relevant information can be found in the print out form if required.

### Literature search service:

Public libraries to provide e-services to find materials in a short period of time with accuracy, outside the public libraries, outside the public libraries or nationally or internationally. CAS and SDI services have become easier and can be provided without any delay using new IT. Thus e-services are having an impact on the timeliness, accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness of various libraries and information services. Due to the advantages of e-tools, the adoption of such technology by libraries and information centres for educational study and research is inevitable.

### OPAC:

The Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) allows the user to access the reading material available in the library through the computer's terminal. Using one or more search techniques, OPAC allows you to search the entire catalogue online, conveniently and quickly. For example, author, title, keyword, class number, etc. Find free text search, Boolean search, or one or more of these together. OPAC shows the current status of a book, it has been released that is available on the shelf. Another advantage of OAPC is the ability to display catalogue records in a variety of formats such as AACR2, MARC, etc. and the records can be displayed in the desired order and save users time.

### Impact of Electronic Services on Library:

The services provided with the help of ICT are fast and effective. Moreover, it builds trust and confidence in the products and services of the organization's customers. Electronic services have changed the way information is handled with the help of ICT development. Easy and quick access to e-service facility required information. This provides libraries with the opportunity to expand their resources, increase traditional services and their users. The purpose of e-services is to enable the user to access the information required to enhance knowledge. E-services contain information about all services, archives, digital resources, library information sessions. Typical e-services include providing remote library access library resource service delivery and generation information to the library. By the laws or regulations of individual organizations, access may be limited to members only or to specific sources, such as professional databases.

The electronic library services analysis option that is found is used extensively for study and research; libraries collect information together with the curriculum and add information by placing traditional materials in the library, providing new avenues to users. It is based on the expression "learn

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anywhere and anytime" in recent years, which clearly considers alternative information. The college and college library has tailored its services to the needs of the beneficiary users i.e. teachers, students and researchers. The current user is facing a major problem with improving information. The "information explosion" user may not be healthy because of the number of relevant references. Thus, the optimal structure of education must provide clearly defined educational objectives, continuity, counselling and library reference library services. It should be noted that this does not happen in the context of reference information and the adjustment of education if the educational and research process allows the conversion of new technologies.

The impact of these services clarifies the role of the library as a component of guidelines in national contexts and educational policies. The rise of electronic formats reflects the changes taking place in libraries and information and documentation centres, the trend towards the size of digital services. All libraries gradually retain the traditional service of information by remotely adding components of electronic access. One such feature is Web-OPAC, which users can access from anywhere: from a library or from a terminal connected to a web page which then allowed bibliographic data to be added to full-text documents. Any user, educator, student, or researcher who accesses bibliographic data in this way can search for specific keywords, topics, authors, titles, areas, and more. Thus, the composition of a bibliography can be organized by clear criteria. Public Library that provides access to resources, one of the library's objectives for archive development is the consortia's achievement in providing reference archives, database editing and online journal purchases, and access to resources for users.

### CONCLUSION:

Public libraries have thought about the future of public libraries and say that radical change will take place in a medium-term 120 years. Libraries are hopeful that public libraries will protect their existence and become more necessary in the future. Libraries that think the destruction of public libraries will have a negative impact on society establish a link between the public library and the information society. According to public libraries, public libraries will continue to exist without changing their basic roles and will adopt new roles such as reducing digital divisions, developing democracy and contributing to socialization. Librarians predict that public library services will make significant changes in the future, adapt to user-friendly design, and continue for free. It is assumed that standards will retain their importance, reference services, services for cultural minorities, and growth in public libraries will be stronger, while mobile libraries will be less important.

The relationship between public libraries and technology will be somewhat stronger; however, they will not be tech-shops. Requirements based on users' technology will become paramount and the main role of public libraries (but not just one) is to teach how to use this technology. The importance of planning and strategy in the administration of public libraries will increase, they will find new operating models and in the future the central administration will be perceived as an alternative. In addition, public libraries will cooperate more with other cultural institutions and strengthen their ties with the people. With regard to the future of public libraries, it can be said that the influence of books will continue, that electronic resources will not be included in the collection, and that the purpose of public libraries will not change if the sources in the collection change. The security of information sources and copyright issues will become clearer in the future. Public libraries will continue their physical existence (building); however, they will need further security measures and their task of being "third place" will not be achieved. The work of contributing to the art of the public library will not increase. Public libraries need to improve their professional knowledge and develop their teaching roles in the future due to their growing roles. It is understood that the importance of staff other than libraries will increase and the training of librarians will be significantly enhanced through distance learning applications. User needs will change fundamentally and users will be more educated and informed but they will still need a library.

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