



Original Article

The Role of Academic Libraries in the Digital age

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Manuscript ID:

IBMIRJ -2025-021103

Submitted: 02 Oct. 2025

Revised: 12 Oct. 2025

Accepted: 06 Nov. 2025

Published: 30 Nov. 2025

ISSN: 3065-7857

Volume-2

Issue-11

Pp. 12-14

November 2025

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Quick Response Code:



Web: <https://ibrj.us>



DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.17659419](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17659419)

DOI Link:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17659419>



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Abstracts

The primary objective of the research paper is on various best practices that the academic library should adhere to it. It highlights the significance of implementing best practices in academic libraries to help them enhance their operation and activities maximize the use of their resources and provide them with high-quality library service to the library end users. Best practices based on information communication technology, in day-to-day Library Work activities, are included in this research paper. In the digital era, academic libraries are evolving from traditional repositories of printed knowledge into dynamic centers for digital learning and information management. This paper explores the transformative role of academic libraries in integrating information and communication technologies (ICT) to enhance accessibility, efficiency, and user engagement. It emphasizes how libraries adopt digital tools, electronic resources, and online platforms to support research, teaching, and lifelong learning. The study also highlights the challenges libraries face in reengineering their services to meet modern users' needs while maintaining their core academic values. The paper concludes that successful adaptation requires innovation, collaboration, and digital literacy among both library professionals and users.

Keyword: The digital age, Academic Libraries, Reengineering, copyright, electronic resources,

Introduction:

An educational library is connected to a better training organization and performs complementary tasks, particularly to support the college school's curriculum and students' academic pursuits. The number of educational libraries in existence worldwide is unknown. A learning and research portal run by UNESCO has links to 3785 libraries. The National Center for Education Statistics projects that there will be 3700 educational libraries in the country. Reserves have previously been used to refer to the framework for challenging readings intended to complement lectures as required by the instructor. Prior to the availability of digital sources, the reserves were made available as actual books. Modern school libraries frequently include access to digital resources as well.

What is Digital Age

Digital Age, an ancient length within the twenty-anciently characterized with the aid of using the speedy shift from the conventional enterprise that the Industrial Revolution delivered industrialization, to a financial system primarily based totally on records era. Time bodies in records that use virtual era have become customary and of no unusual place use during the world. The unusual place was fenced in earnest with the great use of the Internet. Abovyan argues that the virtual age is the upward thrust of virtual technology that permit extra green processing, transmission permit storage, and evaluation of records. Digital technology encompasses telecommunication, broadcasting, encompasses and software program to system and speak records with the aid of using growing the go with the drift of records and the dissemination of understanding. The virtual beginning converts analog contents or originals into bits and bytes thereby establishing new vistas and prolonged horizons in each direction, supplying get right of entry to and possibilities for each new and antique audiences, enlightenment, entertainment, and schooling in approaches unattainable years ago The virtual age certainly has regularly moved into libraries which might be from time to time referred to as virtual libraries. Increasingly, virtual libraries have a prime characteristic to beautify our appreciation of our engagement with understanding and frequently led the manner on this new virtual area wherein better-gaining knowledge of establishments better-gaining. In the virtual age, it's far predicted of instructional libraries to beautify library offerings through virtual tools.

Library services in the digital age

Libraries are supplying records from historical instances after the discovery of paper and printing machines. libraries have been developing with the aid of using nature and the primary feature of libraries is to hold Information.

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How to cite this article:

Wadhawal, M. J., & S, D. (2025). The Role of Academic Libraries in the Digital age. InSight Bulletin: A Multidisciplinary Interlink International Research Journal, 2(11), 12-14. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17659419>

In the age of an information society, the intention of libraries is certainly to help information Seekers. the gear is evolved in a one-of-a-kind manner for libraries and records concentrically media and Web technologic Piggott Sylvia offers a declaration. in his article Reengineering the library for the second technology of the virtual age that the digital Highway of the subsequent decade will provide new possibilities for customers' houses and so alternate the manner humans paint and play superior networks will introduce college students required up their houses and electronically and do it at the display screen at 10 training without leaving their houses like telecommunications with inside the group of workers they'll assume to have to get to admission to each record out leaving their houses.

Information Access to e-resources.

Libraries give everyone the opportunity to gain knowledge. Both cataloguing and categorization have made it possible for conserved works to remain stable inside an understanding framework. How to get the shipment of several statistics to elements for a retrieval—a combination that has long supported well-known inquiries. Much of the content now has a cumulative order and predictability thanks to these functions. Bibliographic tools like OCLC and RLIN, as well as the shared cataloguing model, are early, crude models of distributed and open strategies to share bibliographic information because protocols for structuring and sharing bibliographic information were better for automated systems and networks, which allowed libraries to share the information and create more flexible access rights in many ways.

The Library as the Editor

We consider libraries being more involved in publishing techniques, including content display, management, and distribution regulations and practices, as the second example of contemporary paradigms for the library's role in series development. This expands the library's capabilities beyond storing and mediating posted works and moves it closer to the introduction and distribution aspect inside the publishing approach. The philosophies underlying those new publishing positions are most likely consistent with library principles and the growing aspirations of organizations and writers in relation to the acquisition and use of highbrow assets.

Communities and Collaborators

Trends in metadata usually reflect the expansion of cataloging techniques to new content dimensions and gain access. Libraries are trying to figure out how those new access methods might help people reach their goals. Libraries now specifically look at how content needs to be delivered in order to obtain the preferred capability within access systems. In order to evaluate capabilities, more and more requests are being made for details about how and by whom content is used. For instance, in order to benefit each study participant and K-12 user, the metadata for a collection of plant or animal specimens might include clinical information in addition to well-known names.

Semantic Web

Librarians can contribute significantly to the endeavor to redesign the Semantic Web, which would need a variety of expertise. They will get interested in creating metadata in one area where the information provided by librarians in descriptive tactics seems to be pertinent. Librarians have latent delight in areas other than glossary building in the more complex realm of ontologies-defining relationships among entities, such as lessons and subclasses or houses and sub-houses. The library network should be included in the larger multidimensional description of laptop scientists, ontologies, and their specifications primarily because they define and specify the sound judgment of relationships among metadata variables and objects, such as This file represents a print object in virtual form.

User Services

The evaluation in libraries is based on instances of additional methods allocated to implement services that duplicate the enhancement of complex and integrating support structures. Although there is proven evidence of transforming customer behavior, it is not always well understood. Even if some are seeing an increase in academic engagement, academic libraries have reported a decline in both in-library attendance and the use of in-library resources, such as reference and circulation. Additional data points to an increase in the use and preference for digital information. The use of traditional direction reserve techniques has decreased, and institutional academic control structures are offering places for direction reserve materials.

Although the field has yet to fully explore the relationship between those trends, they support increased non-location-based use of library and non-library content as well as increased interest in acquiring the skills necessary to utilize the network's many structures and resources. Additionally, course-control structures mirror the increasing demand for asset-based products. These changes in customer behaviour and interests prompted libraries to expand their traditional services within the networked environment and to consider the broader range of customer needs that should be met by consumer support systems.

Systems of Virtual Reference

Over the past ten years, there has been a noticeable increase in reference materials to support more digital research. Although the library first catered mostly to distant patrons who were associated with the university, it later expanded to service a more global clientele. Easy verbal exchanges and email references were the first steps in the development of virtual reference approaches. They now have equipment that enables reference librarians to provide real-time assistance with digital resources or to fully understand the nuances of the reference interview. The Internet has seen the growth of numerous non-library reference resources. This expert or Ask-a carrier may interact with clients and specialists, give specific subject area expertise, or use herbal language technology to interpret the question and produce a quicker, automated response.

According to the most recent evaluation of these resources, the websites respond best to fact-based questions, and the help of more complex and source-established questions may also be the focus of virtual reference resources in educational libraries. Thus, patrons can also look for answers to simpler questions regarding the additional community and use library resources for more complex questions. The lack of cooperation between industrial and library products creates an interesting set of layout issues. If the Internet is going to fulfill the desires of the trendy, should libraries expand their specialized offerings? Will the Internet's non-library offerings be sufficient in terms of reliability and pleasantness to satisfy patrons?

Information Literacy

Another core supplier that libraries have traditionally offered their patrons is instruction-supporting human beings, who employ library resources more effectively through guided and dependent instructional sports. (Undergraduate students have traditionally been the target of this aid, however this is no longer the case.) Setting boundaries around library resources has proven to be a daunting undertaking in the digital era. Furthermore, as new coaching and learning strategies have surfaced,

clients' educational desires have changed significantly. What has changed inside the setting of getting to know one another? Although the answer to this question differs depending on the organization and discipline, certain advancements are apparent. Better training was promoted in the 1990s by forces that, despite their theoretical disconnection, turned out to be interconnected in transforming the educational process. First, technology developed that allowed for asynchronous, distance-independent learning environments. These days, this technology is not just useful for remote learning applications, but also for more comprehensive on-campus programs. The second phenomenon was the growing need to reevaluate the academy's mentoring and getting-to-know strategies, primarily out of respect for the undergraduate community. These factors have produced a dangerous climate, but one that offers libraries excellent opportunities.

Libraries as an Organizational Model

Like different institutions, libraries are methodically organized for performance and patron service. Depending on the dimensions of the gathering and budget, the organizational shape of a library might be led via way of means of an unmarried director or a director and some assistant administrators. These normally tenured library technological know-how experts then supervise a line of departmental managers a few chargeable for a selected series or studies function, others committed to extra administrative tasks. All different library personnel falls under the supervision of those center managers. A director is technically at the pinnacle of the organizational shape of a library, although it is standard for this director to reply to a library board of trustees. This body's individuals are frequently appointed via way of means of elected county commissioners, or in a few groups via way of means of the voters. For libraries connected to academic institutions, the school's board of administrators will rent library trustees for unique terms. The history of those trustees can range widely, from enterprise leaders, lawyers, and up-and-coming politicians to retired citizens, die-tough library supporters, and academic leaders.

Library as Place

The library continues to be a location that people go to. This characteristic was formerly described as a space where people and facts can interact, a place where patrons can access collections, and a place where a library staff can transport patrons and facts together. A commonly expressed value is the physicality of libraries and their holdings. For many people, the ability to peruse and appreciate the gestalt of a variety of resources has long been a method of inquiry, and the physical pleasure of books, maps, or manuscripts is essential. Library centers also include a social aspect, offering a common area for patrons to mingle or an unbiased website for individuals from different fields to reunite.

Conclusion:

In the twenty-first century, academic libraries undergo a metamorphosis from repositories of information to hubs for the development of expertise. This case study investigates the discrepancy between instructional library patrons' assessment of the library's essential resources and services and their decreased utilization of such resources and services. Focus institution interviews with selected target demographics reveal differences mostly due to the scope of the study and discipline. Finding the library's location depends on its importance as a community and the resources and services that contribute to its overall atmosphere. The key to finding a library is understanding its importance as a place and what resources and services contribute to the area's library vibe. It is evident that the changes in library functions discussed thus far have an impact on library facilities. Previously the physical hub of a campus with sizable, significant collections, library resources are actually more abundant and patrons are more sporadic. Rethinking library spaces to reflect changing customer behavior and demands and expanding the library's community presence as a digital space of comparable value are the two tasks at hand.

Acknowledgment

The authors express heartfelt gratitude to the management and faculty of D.G. Tatkare Arts & Commerce College, Tala-Raigad, and Symbiosis Centre for Management and Human Resource Development, Pune, for their constant encouragement and academic support. Special thanks are extended to library professionals, colleagues, and research participants who contributed valuable insights and assistance throughout this study. The authors also acknowledge the inspiration received from the ever-evolving field of library and information science in the digital age.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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