



ISSN 2278 – 0211 (Online)

Web 2.0 Tools and Applications in Libraries

Sonule Rahul Changdeo

M.Phil (Lib. & Infⁿ Sci.) Research Student
School of Media Studies, SRTM University, Nanded, India

Pawde Atul Shamrao

M.Lib. & I.S. Student, MGM's College of Library & Infⁿ Sci., Nanded, India

Abstract:

The accessibility of electronic resources tempts users to satisfy their information needs beyond the four walls of the library. Hence the libraries are equipping themselves to the changes as per the needs of the users. Present paper based on Web 2.0 tools and applications in libraries.

Keywords: Web 2.0, Library 2.0, social networking, blog, tags

1. Introduction

Web 2.0 is a term coined in 1999 to describe web sites that are technologically behind the static pages of earlier web sites. The term is closely associated with Tim O'Reilly media web 2.0 conferences which was held in late 2004. Now the web is the semantic web, Personalization, intelligent search and behavioral advertising among other things. It is a Portable personal web focused on the individual life stream.

2. Web 2.0

A new "user driven" approach of using the Web. Web 2.0 suggests a new version of the World Wide Web (WWW). It focused on online services that encourage collaboration, communication and sharing of information. It represents a shift from the passive experience of dynamic and interactive web pages.

3. Web 2.0 in the Library

Web 2.0 services are becoming part of library activities. Dan Sperring (2008) discusses this issue in his article about how Web 2.0 fits into the library paradigm and states "library users are there for one common reason, to find information and if we don't provide them with that they will go elsewhere to find it".

Web 2.0 technologies allow libraries the opportunity for more outreach activities and customizing their online presence for their patrons, helping create allow for organizational customization and increase participation by library users. The implications of these phenomenal changes are enormous. This allows users to access different services in one place, chat, create a public profile, Blog etc. There are many more different types of Web 2.0 services that are just innovation and collaboration.

4. Characteristics of Web 2.0

- Web 2.0 allows data to be exposed, discovered and manipulated in a variety of ways distinct from the purpose of the application originally used to gain access.
- Web 2.0 permits the buildings of virtual applications, drawing data and functionality from a number of different sources are appropriate.
- Web 2.0 allows the users a two sided communication to actively participate online by means of blogging, sharing files, or equivalent.
- Web 2.0 is about communication and facilitating community.
- Web 2.0 is smart application will be able to capture user knowledge and deliver services to satisfy their needs.
- Web 2.0 applications are modular, with developers and users able to pick and choose from a set of interrelating components in order to build something that meets their needs.

5. Library 2.0

According to Miller (2006) "Library 2.0" is a term to have been coined by Michael Casey on his library crunch blog".

Maness (2006) defines "Library 2.0 as the application of interactive, collaborative and multi-media web-based technologies to web-based library services and collections."

Library 2.0 is merely a description of the latest instance of a long-standing and time tested institution in a democratic society. Library 2.0 is associated with technologies such as blogs, wikis, podcasts, RSS feeds, etc. which facilitate a socially- connected Web.

6. Characteristics of Library 2.0

- It is user-centered
- It provides a multi-media experience.
- User friendly
- Use of social networking: Library blog, RSS feed, etc.
- More interactive and collaborative.
- Better online interaction about information sources & services.
- Sharing of resources.

7. Web 2.0 Tools and Applications in Libraries

Following are important Web 2.0 tools and applications in libraries:

7.1. Social networking website application

- Easy to take the help of librarian under one roof
- Manage to share their experience with others
- And the activities of libraries can be shared
- New activities are planned under same group or community by way get together
- Libraries can easily collaborate and create online communities
- New ways through communicating, educating and attracting of users

7.2. Blog application

- Allowing users to post requisitions, comments, suggestions, etc.
- Support to regular communication and discussions on problems
- Posting library's new arrivals to users
- Involving users by creating communities
- Providing information about self-help books with review
- Easy way to share user's opinions about the book
- It is one of the marketing tools with various facilities

7.3. Wikipedia application

- Creating collaborative spaces for library users to generate and update information
- Promoting activities development to exchange ideas on specific areas
- Managing the particular web content on the wikis
- An internal communication medium for sharing information
- It is an easy way to share their feelings on the Web site
- It can be an alternative to blog

7.4. RSS (Really simple syndication) feed application

- Implementing RSS for OPAC with the aim of automatic display of the latest self help books in the catalogue.
- A tool to broadcast the library activities and dissemination of the contents of books arrived in the library
- Providing SDI services related to the users
- Information changes to the library schedule, new acquisitions, book exhibition, etc.
- RSS save the time of librarian and users
- The librarian has a choice which links can be distributed and user has choice what to receive or accept

7.5. Tagging application

- Indexing, subject headings is almost the same tags in the Web 2.0 environment
- Tags are chosen informally and personally by the content creator
- User's tag its items, this collection of tags called a folksonomy
- Tagging creates the problem of standardized classification or standardized subject heading

- Meta-tags and standardized subject heading are not replacements of each other
- Support for technology development

7.6. *Instant Messaging application*

- Librarian and patrons will see and hear each other
- Software freely available
- In reference services include instant messaging (IM)
- To get quick answers of queries
- Save the time of librarian and users
- Easy to handle

8. **Conclusion**

Web 2.0 save the time, money and energy of librarian to update them. Web 2.0 is making library services more effective all library functions are very easy for to using Web 2.0. It will surely improve the quality of library services.

Finally Web 2.0 is also necessary to consider that the web will continue to develop. So librarians must welcome and adopt this new concept in their libraries.

9. **References**

1. Maness, J. M. (2006). Library 2.0 The next generation of web based library services. London. Journal of the world book community.17(3),139-145
2. www.wikipedia.org
3. <http://www.nic.edu/htbin/cgiwrap/binojs/index/php/fm/article/view/2139/1946>
4. Sperring, D. (2008). Libraries, the internet, web 2.0 and library 2.0 one person library, 25 (2), 5-6.
5. Brandley, P. (2007). How to use web 2.0 in your library. London. Facet publish