

Mobile Phones: An Innovative Tool for Library Services

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Abstract: Mobile technology and devices have the potential to significantly ease the process of teaching and learning. Through enhanced accessibility to library materials, increased ubiquity of library resources, and the development of novel ways to strengthen relationships between patrons and libraries, mobile applications can boost learning. With more people using mobile devices, there is an unexplored opportunity to distribute library resources to users. The next stage for libraries in granting everyone access to materials and information is the mobile web.

Keywords: Mobile Applications, Web-based Library services, Mobile Technology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Libraries will experiment with mobile technology and services as the information revolution develop to meet their druggies' information conditions wherever they may be. The relinquishment of mobile technology raises new sequestration problems for compendiums and disrupts the established ties between libraries and their druggies and bias. The expansion of mobile bias and services also brings up enterprises related to content power and licensing, digital rights operation, and availability in the digital age. moment's mobile bias have bettered stoner commerce capabilities, the capability to run decreasingly complicated software, affiliate with pall services, play rich multimedia content, and more. The mobile environment includes text messaging, smart phone software apps, mobile websites, global positioning systems (GPS), Wi-Fi, and media creation and capture capabilities, as well as new hardware and technologies like Bluetooth, accelerometers, and multi-touch screens. More and more modern mobile devices are "always on," or by design intended to be linked to a wireless network.

2. MOBILE PHONES AND LIBRARY SERVICES

In the era of information and communication technologies, academic libraries have modified their services and administrative procedures to make their collection more accessible. Information distribution systems like mobile phones, telephone lines, cellular networks, and the internet are of great relevance to libraries. Since their target request(experimenters, speakers, undergraduate and postgraduate scholars) is demanding and dynamic, academic libraries have plodded to meet the prospects of their druggies. University speakers, experimenters, and scholars can now find what they need without visiting to the library thanks to the Internet and World Wide Web (www). Academic libraries must vend their goods and services, just like the maturity of service organizations. Utmost libraries face a challenge in attracting and keeping druggies, from the perspective of marketing dispatches. In order to handle and respond to the constant inflow of questions from druggies both outside and beyond the library stoner community, mobile phones and dispatch are pivotal tools.

Info libraries get their very own line located in the library administrator's office. The enquiring tables had mobile cell phones to use. Brief Message Services (SMS) may be used to market forthcoming events and new arrivals in the educational library. Academic libraries need to adjust to the changing needs of the clients. The mobile library service is a specific and customized information service that can be provided through the use of wireless technologies. Books could be renewed automatically if they are almost credited or overdue. Mobile phone websites offer free SMS services on the Internet. There is a lot of home elevators the utilization of cell cellular phones in the internet. As cell phone technology continues to evolve, it will have as significant an impact on libraries as the Internet.

3. SERVICES

3.1 Database searching

Through their websites, academic libraries offer many forms of database browsing services. Users of the library need merely input the search terms to obtain the results. Advanced search capabilities are also available when perusing a database. Mobile devices with small screens can be used to access this service. Users can search for the needed books through a web application on a Smartphone or mobile phone with the help of services like OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue), original document search, OCLC's World Cat mobile application, etc.

3.2 SMS notification services

The use of short message services is crucial in people's day-to-day lives. It is used to send and receive quick messages instantly. The most recent news, events, and notices can be sent using a smartphone or tablet. With integrated library management software, SMS notifications can also be created automatically. The users of the library can instantly receive alerts about new books, the availability of reserved materials, overdue books, fines, subscription renewals, reminders to return library materials, library circulars, loan requests, subscribed e-journals, schedule changes, information about significant events, etc. The libraries at Murray State University (<http://lib.murraystate.edu/>) offer these services.

3.3 Text reference services

Libraries that use AltaRama's Reference by SMS service are given a special mobile number that can be used to promote the library's text number. Text messages can be sent automatically to a library-provided email address rather than a cell phone (Murray, 2010). The library typically receives a large number of inquiries that call for succinct answers and references. A quick response and a link can be added by the librarian. Another text referencing service in this high-tech era is Ask a Librarian.

3.4 QR code in Smartphone

Your QR code can be an encoded bar code that may be read by any mobile device. Academic institutions and your local library in the United States of America have adopted this technology. Mobile labeling refers to any alphanumeric text that is utilized to store URLs, text message, etc. Exhibits in the library add a QR code website link to videos, websites, etc. It may also be associated to library loads, journals, etc.

3.5 Mobile audio and video tours

In the past, customers had to schedule a time for a librarian to accompany them and act as a guide. Although it was a laborious procedure, libraries now offer mobile audio and video tours to both library users and non-users. It's possible for a user to reside in a remote or far-off region. They are able to access the library tours on their phone, but they are unable to attend the on-site training. The production of mobile audio and library video tours is rapid and less expensive. Mobile devices allow users to download these audio and video tools. For someone who doesn't utilize a particular library, it is highly beneficial.

3.6 E-books and mobile reading

Numerous academic libraries are lending out Kindles and other e-readers, frequently with popular fiction books already loaded on the portable devices (Lippincott, 2010). According to Murray (2010), public libraries have popular fiction e-books available for checkout through their OPACs; these are frequently set to expire from the reading device after a certain amount of time. University of Nebraska-Omaha is experimenting with instant ILL delivery through e-book reader devices. Many publishers offer e-books that may be read on mobile devices. These publishers offer mobile device access to a variety of databases and e-resources, including e-books, dissertations, e-journals, audio books, streaming music, movies, photos, and article databases. For those with disabilities, audio books can be downloaded from library websites. E-books may also be available through commercial e-book readers such as nook, Kindle, and Sony Reader.

4. CHALLENGES IN USING MOBILE TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARIES

There are also some hindrances in the use of mobile technology in libraries especially in the developing countries like India. Here is a list of a few of these difficulties:

- Connectivity and battery life
- Screen size of the mobile device
- Low bandwidth
- Files supported by specific mobile device
- Limited memory
- Copyright issues
- Risk of sudden data loss
- Demographic boundary
- Unawareness about functions of mobile etc.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Libraries can provide a wide array of mobile services to interested users. While the use of smart phones for reading, watching, listening and producing digital content will enjoy the most impact on libraries, it is also possible that libraries will be able to implement these devices in a blend of applications such as computer vision, speech recognition and natural language processing. The necessity to implementation of mobile technology in libraries raised a solid awareness among library staff about the requirement to acquire the required skills. Academic corporations are marketing their services through cellular devices. The care of educational libraries is in making system. Drawing Bitmap compelling information services available to an individual community. The mobile revolution is a turning point for academic libraries.

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