



APPLICATION OF WEB 2.0 AND WEB 3.0 IN LIBRARY

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ABSTRACT

As we are aware that during and after pandemic libraries have extended online services tremendously and reaching to their stakeholders and to keep pace with the present situation. It is observed that Internet and WWW (World Wide Web) has not only changed the world, but also the teaching and learning, library services and library stakeholders. The paper highlights about web 2.0 and 3.0, which have not only brought revolutionary changes in libraries, cultural, physical, and conceptual, so as to keep pace with the changes in communities, demands and their information seeking behaviour. The study of this

paper was done by collecting information online from websites and some online renowned journals. This paper also highlights the online facilities provided by different libraries of Delhi University under the Delhi University Library system.

KEYWORDS: Web 2.0, Web 3.0, Library 3.0, online library, Delhi University Library System, E-resources.

INTRODUCTION

The new technology has opened up many new opportunities for management, students, faculty, libraries, etc. During and after pandemic, the universities and college libraries have extended online services and facilities not only to provide required and updated information to their stakeholders but also giving many updated services to meet the emerging needs of their users with the help of Web 2.0 and 3.0.

Web 2.0 is a second generation internet- based services or tools or techniques which motivate users to collaborate, communicate, interact and share information with the help of social networking sites, wikis, folksonomies, and other communication tools.

During pandemic education was totally based on Web 2.0 to facilitate online lectures, recording of audio or video lectures, e-quizzes, online exams, e-portfolios, social media sites, exchange of information, blogs, chatroom, and so on. All over the world, most of the universities were taking full advantage of Web 2.0 not only for teaching, and learning but for other administrative work also.

Library 2.0 uses the features or technology of Web 2.0 and to qualify this active user's feedback and participation is required. The key features of library 2.0 are as follows

- Library 2.0 facilitates video chat or instant messaging, meeting, seminar, webinar, conference, interview between two or more people using Zoom, Google Meet, FaceTime, Skype, AnyMeeting, Google Talk, etc.
- Library can take advantage of RSS Feed Aggregation Services to bring multiple journals or news or updates from various sources on one website with the help of various tools and websites linked with it.
- It also facilitates the user to keep track of new updates on the published articles, journals or on the chosen subject or website.
- Library 2.0 is based on synchronous communication, i.e. virtually instant textual communication between two or more people using Whatsapp, Yahoo Messenger, Google Talk, Instagram, etc. It also provides chats among multiple apps using a single interface and real – time reference services.

These days library 3.0 is widely used, which is based on Web 3.0, which was coined by John Markoff. It is a series of combined applications that turns the web into a big database using artificial intelligence, which is easy to understand, operate and learn by the non-technical person. Now the professional need not to type the particular website or url but just the keyword in the search engine and get the related information or post from all over the world or from any library on his screen.

After Web 2.0, came Web 3.0, which enhanced the features of Web 2.0, making it much faster and easier than before. Some important features of Web 3.0 are highlighted below, which are making it so popular and easy to use by non- technical person also.

- Web 3.0 is a form of personalized portal on the web as well as information processing and search.
- It has the ability to human computer interaction, auto-translation, natural language processing, and analysis.
- It can be used on any device such as a computer, mobiles, TVs, automobiles, handheld devices, scientific devices with internet facility.
- It supports 3D graphics and also creates virtual 3D environments.

Library 3.0 is a modernized form of online library services model as it includes features of Web 3.0 such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, web ontology, semantic web, auto tagging, reasoning, etc. to help stakeholders to access library collection from any internet-based devices such as mobile, laptop, personal computer, etc. A few emerging features of Library 3.0 are highlighted below.

- Web OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) facilitates the users to search the required information from anytime, anywhere. It is also easy for library members to search through OPAC and can also send for reservation of particular book and can do automatic reservation of books also or other library material. Many libraries have first started with online OPAC facilities during pandemics.
- It also helps the users to trace any information such as photographs, videos, movies, images, etc. located at specific location. These days most of the mobile devices have GPS facilities to trace any location used by most of the drivers.
- Library 3.0 is a boom for people who are away from the libraries but with the internet facilities they get virtual reference service at their device anytime anywhere developed by any library in the world.
- Library 3.0 also offers ubiquitous content or the personal content created in various formats such as movies, blogs, stories, games, articles music etc. This content can be easily accessible, shared and transferred anytime, anywhere and can be reused through any mode of communication.

The Web 2.0 and 3.0 is a boom for library services where any professional anywhere from the world can interact with each other anytime and exchange, information, or video or audio with each other. The biggest example is Delhi University library system, its libraries, and other University libraries. A few examples of this Web 2.0 and 3.0 are given below.

Delhi University Library System (DULS) has already been providing many online library services such as OPAC, A-Z list of e-journals, other databases, e-books available at DULS and many other libraries links given for access. During pandemic and till now DULS is providing many other services such as online perform for book recommendation, suggestion and Grievances, request for book or journal, full text copy of research papers, plagiarism verification, Bloomsbury Databases (Education and Childhood Studies), Chinese Database, Remote login to DULS, Abstract and bibliography of PH.D thesis and dissertation, online registration of vendors or book suppliers, online webinar and its recordings, etc to its members.

On 3rd December, Delhi University Library System (DULS) has online launched DU E-Library for research, students and faculty members, anytime, anywhere and on any device. DU e- library brings together more than 1 million e-Resources including E-Books, E-Journals, Video Lectures, Theses, Dissertation, Expert Talks, and other Literature from renowned publishers from all over the world. So the stakeholder of DULS can take advantage of their studies, teaching, and research through millions of DU subscribed and open access e-resources.

Not only this, DULS is not only providing online resources during lockdown, but even after lockdown many libraries are also providing registration link for its members. Even during and after lockdown also when teaching was online, still many other universities, libraries and other libraries have been providing e-books, e-databases, journals, e-newspapers, e-magazines, etc. to their members. DULS has also made many changes to their websites to give information about their library resources and accessibility to them through userid and password.

Many Delhi University libraries are providing many links for online information resources of many libraries and these websites and links have been explored to provide the following information:

- Central Library, Central Library Complex, North Campus : <http://crl.du.ac.in/cl/>
- Arts Library, Central Library Complex, North Campus : <http://crl.du.ac.in/arts/>
- Central Science Library, Faculty of Science, North Campus : <http://csl.du.ac.in/>
- Ratan Tata Library, Delhi School of Economics, North Campus : <http://crl.du.ac.in/rtl/>
- South Delhi Campus Library, South Campus : <http://crl.du.ac.in/sdcl/index.htm>

- Law Faculty Library, Faculty of Law, North Campus : <http://crl.du.ac.in/law/index.htm>
- Faculty of Management Studies Library, North campus. : <http://crl.du.ac.in/fmsl/Index.html>

Department of East Asian Studies Library, Faculty of Social Science, North Campus. : <http://crl.du.ac.in/easl/>

Using the same technology, other Delhi University college's libraries for example Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce (sggsc.ac.in) has also made efforts and taken membership of online resources to provide online resources for its members in addition to DULS

• Delhi Public Library: http://www.delhipubliclibrary.in/
• Delhi University Library System: http://crl.du.ac.in/
• Directory of open access books: https://www.doabooks.org/
• Directory of open access journals https://doaj.org/
• E-Pathshala : https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/
• INFLIBNET Centre (Information and Library Network Centre) : https://inflibnet.ac.in/
• J-gate UGC Infonet : http://jccc-ugcinfonet.in/
• N-List (National Library and Information Services) : https://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/
• National Digital Library of India : https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/
• Shodhganga a reservoir of India Theses : https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/

CONCLUSION

Web 2.0 and 3.0 have brought the whole world into small mobile phones or personal computers. This paper highlights important developments during and after the pandemic and efforts made by Delhi University and other university libraries in providing online resources to its members. This paper provides information about DULS online library services and facilities so that our research scholars, students, faculty, and other library administrator can make use of these online resources, send awareness to other professionals, and can give maximum benefits from this. Web 3.0 has not only brought revolution in teaching and learning but also in library services also.

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