

ICT is A Boon for Library

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the effects of ICT on Libraries. The purpose of this paper is to find the use and implementation of ICT in college library. Computer and communication technology have brought revolutionary changes in the field of library management.

I. INTRODUCTION

A library is a social institution and it will keep growing like an organism that's way we say Library is a growing organism. A library will grow in terms of documents, readers, and staff. The ancient methods of maintaining it are no longer dynamic and efficient. For expeditious retrieval and dissemination of information and better service for the clientele, application of modern techniques has become absolutely indispensable.

The library plays a vital role in every educational institution and it also influences the people of a society to upgrade their knowledge and utilize that knowledge in day-to-day their life. At the same time the growth and development of ICT as well as use of computer is come up as blessings in the field of library and information science; housekeeping activities which reduces the work load and save the time of library professionals and make library services smooth and effective. In this ICT era we can see that the whole library concept has been changed in terms of collection development, organization and its services to the user. Apart from that the users are always in a hurry to get relevant information in their hand at a minimum time. For that reason the concept of library automation has brought up.

What is Information Communication Technology?

The term "ICT" describes the use of computer-based technology and the Internet to make information and communication services available to a wide range of users. The term is used broadly to address a range of technologies, including telephones, computer and emerging technology like internet which provide the mechanism for transforming data in a number of formats including text, images, sound and video.

Information and communications technology (ICT), is often used as an extended synonym for information technology (IT), but is a more specific term that stresses the role of unified communications and the integration of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals), computers as well as necessary software middleware, storage, and audio-visual systems, which enable users to access, Store, transmit, and manipulate information. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks

with computer networks through a single cabling or link system. There is not a universally accepted definition of ICT, because the concepts, methods and applications involved in ICT are constantly evolving on an almost daily basis. It is difficult to keep up with the changes - they happen so fast.

A good way to think about ICT is to consider all the uses of digital technology that already exist to help individuals, businesses and organizations to use information. ICT covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically in a digital form.

So, ICT is concerned with the storage, retrieval, manipulation, transmission or receipt of digital data. Importantly, it is also concerned with the way these different uses can work with each other.

II. OBJECTIVES OF ICT

- To develop ICT capability in finding, selecting and using information.
- To use ICT for effective and appropriate communication.
- To monitor and control events both real and imaginary
- To use their ICT skills to develop their language and communication skills.
- To provide easier access information.
- To assist people to develop their ICT skill for accessing information.
- To give access to digital learning materials, which are set to increase in both quality and quantity?

III. IMPACT OF ICT ON LIBRARIES

Information communication technology has the power to change the society. Today's interrelated world, information and communication technology (ICT) is extensively used by our country and it affects our lives every day. In the current digital age everyday new technology comes as ICT. These new technologies have been accessible by people in their everyday life and increase their living standards. Now days, many ICT gadgets are used in our life and they facilitate with mobility thus used anywhere and anytime. These gadgets operate for Information, Speed, and Communication and reduce the physical and mental human work load. By that principles, modern day gadgets truly helped mankind in daily life. ICT has contributed a lot to change our everyday life such as letter to e-mail, market shopping to on-line shopping, classroom learning to e-learning, etc,

Libraries which were considered only as the storehouse of knowledge have got a new outlook in the modern Information Communication Technology era. The activities which were carried out manually in libraries with so much of pain and strain are being carried out smoothly with the help of ICT with greater effectiveness. Library organization, administration and other technical processing have become easier and more quantum of work can be done in relaxed mood.

The first and foremost ICT component, which can be adopted in the libraries, is the computer for library automation. Following impact of ICT on libraries work and services are bellow.

- 1) **Software:** for library automation there are so many library software available in the market. The software is compliant to international standards for bibliographic formats, networking and circulation protocols. The software is suitable not only for the academic libraries, but also for all types and sizes of libraries, even school libraries. We can do all housekeeping work of library through Library management software like Acquisition, Cataloguing, Circulation, Serial Control, OPAC, and all Administration work.

- 2) **OPAC:** OPAC stands for Online Public Access Catalogue. OPAC have enhanced usability over traditional card formats. The online catalogues does not need to be sorted statically; the user can choose author, title, keywords and they find the various books list on the computer. New days WEB-OPAC is come, now user can search on mobile are computer in the house also.
- 3) **E-Books and E-Journals:** Library is facing the problem of increasing prices of the Books and Journals but now ICT make it easy by using a E-books and E-Journals by paying a some money library can store all E-books & E-journals in the library. Some books and journals are free available on internet.
- 4) **Online information Service:** Online services promote the library materials to the user through online services. The various services include newspaper clippings. Abstracting services, Current awareness services, translation services, referral services, computerized services.
- 5) **Internet Access:** Libraries provide free or controlled access to the user depending upon the availability user can be given time slots for use of internet facility. Usually internet enabled terminals are provided in the library that can be used for internet access and email etc.
- 6) **Digital Library & Archives:** libraries are developing digital repositories of such recourses & providing internet access to the user. The main benefit of digital library is the ability to provide 24 hours remote access to high-demand materials for multiple concurrent users.
- 7) **Audio- Visual services:** Audio-visual materials play a vital role to access the information and by this tool user can understand easily what they see and heard from Audio-visual Aids.
- 8) **E-query Services:** E-query service is web-enable contemporary reference services offered to the registered member of the library and handle their query by E-mail by library staff. Library staff gives feedback of their queries within three working days.
- 9) **E-reference Service:** Conventional means of reference service are replaced by E-Mail and FAQs (Frequently Ask Question).
- 10) **Photocopying:** The technology of reprography made a big impact on the document delivery system. Most of the library has provided Xerox Machine for photocopy of any document on demand.

IV. CONCLUSION

The use of ICT in libraries is a essential part of the Library. ICT enlarges the scope of the libraries. It raised speed, reduces cost and over comes space, time, language and media barriers. ICT has brought many new avenues for librarianship to increase their own capabilities in organizing and retrieving information in the 21st century.

V. REFERENCES

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