

IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON LIBRARY SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION

The term information Technology is made of the two terms, where both the terms have their separate meanings. The terms are information and technology. The meaning of the combined terms of information technology is to use modern technologies in various operations of information which makes the information more useful and important by using the new developments held in modern technologies in operation of creation, transfer, communication, dissemination and retrieval of information.

Libraries in the past used to be temples of knowledge. Knowledge generally reserved only for the few. Today information technology provides a means of reverting this paradigm, not only by providing access to information but also by disseminating information and for fostering

interaction. In larges the scope of acquisition. Processing organization dissemination and retrieval of information and knowledge, it raises speed, reduces cost and over comes space time language and media barriers. The librarians in academic and research institutions have to apply the tools and techniques of ICT to meet the changing requirements of the users by innovating its procedures and systems.

Past three decades have witnessed unprecedented developments in computer a communication technology. Computer are being used increasingly to automate various activities in libraries with a suitable off the shelf general or specific purpose software package that are now available in a wide range, Tremendous storage and processing potential of computers are being fully realized through exiting communication and

networking technologies. These two technologies are interdependent inseparable and share a symbiotic relationship. The computer's ability to store and process vast amount of information and communication technology with its ability for one location to coverage to from "Information Technology" or "Informatics" on "Information and Communication Technology."

The information technology refers to mosaic of technologies products and techniques combined to provide new electronic dimensions to information and retrieval activities.

WHAT IS "THE INTERNET"? :

Technically the "Internet" is all the computer in the world that are connected including the technologies Routers Servers, etc. (Which are also computers actually) as well as the wires and antennas that keep all the computers talking to each other. So the "Internet" is not just your web e-mail. It is everything that goes over those wires from one computer to another. The email itself, websites messenger (Such as yahoo messenger on MSN messenger). On Skype messenger from an ATM to Bank. The words "Internet" and "Web" are often used interchangeably. Strictly speaking the "Internet" would be everything that goes between computers and the "Web" would be websites. Internet on the world web the inter-connections to thousands of servers created by various organizations, commercial establishments, industrial units, academic establishments various groups individuals.

INTERNET TOOLS/ SERVICES:

1] E-mail:

EXCHANGE OF MAILS:

Text, Graphics, Programmers, Audio, Video one-one, one –many user net, listerv, male base etc.

Telnet (Remote Login)

Connect to remote machine a login and use the facilities.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

To move files between computers.

World Wide Web (WWW).

Navigational tool that enables browsing information inked to other related information hyperlinks, hyper texts, hyper media based. Provided unlimited access to large universe of e-documents.

CURRENT TRENDS IN LIBRARY:

Current Trends is the most recent literature of Library and Information managements systems. These current trends somehow or rather will have a bearing I shaping libraries and information professionals in the new era. They are summarized as follows.

A] A vision towards information and knowledge rich society.

B] Library functions in information and knowledge based society. Information management recognized as an important discipline.

- C] Information recognized as commodity
(Information brokerage, Information entrepreneurship fee-based information.)
- D] Integrated and widespread ICT applications.
- E] Role of digital /electronic/virtual Library.
Librarians are designed as cyber Librarians.
- F] Competency-based assessment/training
Access role replace custodial role.
- G] Customer focused/customer-centered user oriented approach in provision of services.
Strategic alliances, partnership and collaborations.
- H] Librarians need new management knowledge and skills; specialized knowledge & skill in library and information management.
- I] Trend to develop digital contents to facilitate access.

IMPACT OF INTERNET IN

COLLEGE/LIBRARIES:

Internet is a global network of computer networks which provides access to a wealth of information on countless topics contributed by people throughout the world. It has also opened up unimnumerable opportunities for searching and offering information. Internet is just like a whole new parallel universe that enable one to travel, explore, internet or search without having to live the room of to wait for replies.

THE NEW VISION IN LIBRARIES:

If the future, libraries are to survive, they have to be switched over to electronic mode because the information is fast changing and mostly resources are bore digitally. At the same time digitization of libraries is not an easy task if requires large amount of funds and skilled manpower including the staff with a positive attitude, rich experience and expertise.

- A] The library is a member of the national digital library consortium and through it the global digital library is worked.
- B] The print material will be available in multimedia form.
- C] All services are accessible from home work place and public libraries.
- D] Information access/study time per student is 70% electronic 30% print.
- E] Library space is 70% networked study space and 30% book stock.

The mission is to create a universal/library which wills faster creativity and free access to all human knowledge. As a first step in realizing this mission it is proposed to create the universal library with a free-to-read searchable collection of one million books primarily in the English language available to every over the internet.

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN COLLEGE LIBRARY:

New information technology can potentially supported range of traditional and nontraditional library services. Most of the library services generated, using information technology resemble closely to those generated manually with improvements and modifications to suit the requirements of automated services. Examples of some. It based library service are given below.

WEB BASED USER EDUCATION:

The www provide a dynamic environment for distributing information over a large network and web based instruction is a suitable tool to do so. Web based guide and teaching tools can be easily updated accessed and printed on demand. The library websites can use web base user education for imparting training to user in the following areas.

- A] Basic library skill along with glossary of library terms.
- B] Using library OPEC/Web PAC locating books magazines and other library materials.
- C] Instructions for searching CD-ROM and web based data bases and other electronics resources.
- D] Instructions on subject searching training, using Boolean operators and searching internet resourcing through search engines.

The web technology provides for incorporating both synchronous and asynchronous interactivity in the web based user education.

CHALLENGING AREAS IN ICTERA:

Change is the law of nature. It demands the changes in the way we work, the way we think, organize, train the human resources to take up the new challenges. That change includes.

Acquisition of digital resource

Media convergence in digital resources

Electronic publishing issues.

Resource sharing a consortia approach.

There are many technical changes to be confronted while adopting new technologies. While implementing new technologies, there is need to develop new technologies, there is need to develop a plan for such environment would address the following.

- Current future information needs in the context of the mission goals of the institution.
- Current future physical resources required including as assessment of current technologies an application.
- Personal issues including the training needs of current a future staff.

There are 4 ways to find information in this collection.

- Search for particular topics.
- Access publication by subject wise.
- Access Publication by title wise.
- Access publications by type of materials.

You can search for particular words that appear in the text from the “Search” page. This is the first page that comes up when you begin and

can be reached from other pages by pressing the search button.

ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF IN FUTURE:

The importance of information content development has already been recognized. This is evident from several thousands of databases available in various forms as online databases, CD-ROM multimedia databases etc. These are marketed in various countries all over the world. Information content development requires skills in data organization, structuring and presentation of the content in a helpful format with the help of information technology to enable easy retrieval of required information by the users. Development of all these skills for library staff is required to provide computerized services to in the academic libraries. Another skill that future library professionals must develop is to analyze the information queries and provide information, which directly answer the queries rather than providing documents that contain answer to queries. In other words, the professional library staff will be more and more involved in information analysis and repackaging rather than in providing documents. The expected changes in the role academic library staff are described as follows.

INFORMATION AND LIBRARY NETWORK (INFLIBNET):

Information and Library network (INFLIBNET) is a versatile integrated library an

information system created in 1991 to support teaching and research in higher education. The information and library network centre will network 123 universities, 23 institutions 6100 colleges, and 200 libraries affiliated to other organizations through UGC. It promotes automation, creates union catalogues, provides access to information sources, Provides training etc. INFLIBNET has developed "SOUL" (Software for university Libraries) software for (University Libraries) software for automation creates union catalogue, provides access to information sources, provides training etc. Software automation in house functions. SOUL is installed at 15 university libraries and has developed five utility software packages for participating universities.

UGC-INFONET UGC has a consortium for E-journals through UGC-INFONET. It uses the Education network (ERNET) infrastructure. On behalf of the UGC, INFLIBNET is exciting the UGCINFONET project in collaboration with ERNET. This consortium promotes the use of electronic database and journals by the research and academic community. INFLIBNET, Centre is the horal agency for co-ordination of UGC-INFONET. It facilitates linkage between UGC, ERNET and universities and co-ordinates the programme. UGC INFONET is a boon to higher education in India. The programme helps mitigate the serve shortage of periodicals faced by university libraries. The consortia get a discount of 85 to 90 percent of list price. In the year 2008

there was tremendous growth in over all use of e-resources.

INDEST CONSORTIUM:

The ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set up the “Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST) Consortium”. On their commendation made by the expert Group appointed by the ministry under the chairmanship of Prof. N. Balkrishnan. The ministry provides funds for subscription to electronic resources for 38 institutions through consortium head quarters at the IIT Delhi. Besides 70 governments or government aided engineering colleges and technical’s departments in universities have joined the consortium with financial support from the AICTE, Moreover, the INDEST-AICTE consortium welcomes other institutions to join. The INDEST-AICTE Consortium is the most ambitious initiative so far. The benefit of consortia-based subscriptions to electronic resources is not confined to 38 major technological institutions in the country but is also extended to all AICTE accredited and UGC affiliated institutions.

Council of scientific and industrial Research (CSIR) CSIR has also formed a consortium with National Institute of science, communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) formed with the merger of INSDOC and NISCOM as the nodal agency. To augment CSIR research & development activities

NISCAIR implemented an agency for access to electronic journals. On behalf of CSIR it has entered into an agreement with Elsevier to access 1500 e-journals and intends to subscribe to more. CSIR consortium has extended its access to other providers of e-journals.

OTHER NETWORKS:

There are numbers of other national network and library networks including NICKNET (National Informatics Center’s Network) INDONET (ALIBNET) Calculate Library Network, DELNET. (Developing library Network) etc. ADINET is associated with INFLIBNET, DELNET with NIC and MALIBNET with CFTRI. A number of educational institutions are members of such networks. These networks, especially DELNET (Which has 752 member libraries including 742 from India and 10 from outside) are engaged incepting union catalogs, creating databases of experts, providing training to library staff ILL online.

CONCLUSION:

Academic libraries are very important part of the academic institution. Use of technologies in the field library and information science in term of designing and developing the information services and products has always good result. 21st Century is truly age of information knowledge Information communication technology. The role

of academic library Professionals has become more Challenging in modern world.

Dynamic changes are come in academic libraries. They have adopted modern technique tools and services in every operation of library such as information storage retrieval and other such in housekeeping routines as acquisition Cataloguing and serial control.

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