



**IMPACT ON LIBRARY ACTIVITIES IN
ICT ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**



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ABSTRACT : Information is a key factor in any kind of research and developed information itself and the way it is accessed. It has undergone changes owing to the development in owing to the development in information and communication Technology (ICT). The Application of in Information and Communication Technology is used as a powerful tool for providing library services. Because of new technology, library provides

several new materials such as media and modes of storing and communication of the information. This paper highlights impact of ICT of Library services with the application of various technological tools in library.

KEYWORDS : Meaning of ICT, objectives need for ICT in libraries, components of ICT based library activities, advantages of ICT for library, various, challenges etc.

RESEARCH PAPER

Introduction :

Information and Communion Technology is a comprehensive concept and parallel concept with Information Technology (IT) that denotes a single unit of technology like telecommunication equipments, data processing equipments etc. The emergence of IT is one of the wonderful gifts of modern science and technology which has brought tremendous changes in library and information Science

A librarian may provide other information services including computer provision and training, coordination of public programs basic literacy education and active equipment for people with disabilities and help with finding and using top community resources. Therefore as such a modem librarian has a very important role to play in the process of communication of information in today's World.

What is ICT?

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 technology including telephones and emerging technology devices. Central to these is the Internet which provides the mechanism for transporting data in a number of the formats including text, images, sound and video.

OBJECTIVES OF ICT

This study is designed and comes out with the views to determine the following objectives.

1. To explore, various components of ICT used in libraries.
2. To find out the participation of LIS professionals in various ICT related activities.

Components of ICT ?

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is a generic term used for group of technologies. It is the convergence of computers, communication and computers, communication and microelectronic base technologies. Technological change is becoming a driving source in our society. ICT developed throughout the ages. During the period of development, a continuous change has been observed in the material and technique used for various forms of information like recoding processing, storage and communication. ICT is a term that included any communication devices as well as the

various services and application associated with them. The components of information technology, which are most relevant in library applications are as follows :

Computer Technology: The drastic development in the information transmission process in every field of human endeavor has been made by the widespread use of computer technology that can further be divided into. Following Categories workstation mainframe computed super computer mini computers, personal computer, microchip, technology CDS/ISIS in magic book maintaining and searching and searching library and information databases, library software. CD : Rome Technology

Reprographic Technology : The term reprographic is used to identify that reprographic is used to identify that field of information processing which concerns with technology and equipments for the reproduction of documents.

Micrographic Technology :

Micrographic is that field of information technology which concerns making use of microforms. It is a generic term for all information carried which uses microfilm or similar optical media (including study) for the high density recording and storage of optically encoded information in the form of micro-images of printed documents, bit patterns or holograms.

Printing Technology :

A printer is a device that converts computer output into printed images. There are a number of different kinds of printers used in library such as dot matrix printers, laser, printer, inkjet, bubble Jet etc.

Communication Technology :

Communication or telecommunication technology are used to transmit information in the form of signals between remote locations using electrical or electromagnetic media as carries of signals, communication technologies surprise the following audio technology, audio visual technology motion picture, TV, cable television system videodisc, videotext, teletext television signals telephone, mobile phone, fax, f-mail, voice mail, teleconferences, satellite, technology internet, network technology WAN, LAN.

ICT Based Library Activates :

Some library users are adopting electronic habits, making increasing use of the new ICT including computers, the internet, the web, internet, extranet and offer technologies. As a result, library users are placing new demands on their libraries. They require access to the latest information, updated information recourses and access to ICT facilities that they could use in the work. Libraries are also providing various ICT - based activities to their user including the following :

1) Provision of web access to OPACS :

Web OPACS user to learn and use their sources and to use universal access client the web brewers.

Electronic documents delivery :

Electronic network is to deliver copies of journal articles and documents in digital format to library users desktop.

Delivery of information to users desktops :

Library and information users are now getting access to electronic information resources from the computer desktop in the computer laboratories, internet cafes, offices and even at home.

Online Instruction :

Libraries are also implementing online based bibliographic or library use programmes. These include online tutorials on searching online resources and virtual tours of library collections.

1. ICT in libraries various challenges :

Changing role of libraries and librations are more and more. Library users are using digital technologies and have access to global information resources via the web. Unfortunately the huge amount of information available on the web is generally overwhelming information users. Further a large number of web users are still not able to use the web efficiently.

2. Finding for libraries :

Due to severe budget cuts and high prices for books and journal subscriptions, libraries are faced with no options but to reduce expenditures on books and journals subscriptions.

The introduction and use of ICTS in libraries has not made the situation any better. Money is required to maintain and upgrade the equipment and software pay software license fees, pay for access to electronic journals and online databases pay for internet connections, etc.

3. Copyright management :

Digitization and provision of access to digital collections accessed via electronic network, especially the internet is presenting bigger challenges to librarians unlike printed based documents, digitally based information resources can be accessed from anywhere via electronic networks, copied several times manipulated (i.e. edited, modified, repack aged etc) or deleted.

4. Information access :

Whereas libraries generally contain and provide access to selected information resources, this is not the case with information accessed on the web. Distribution of pornographic materials and information produced for deliberate disinformation is very easy to do on the web and this presents problems to many librarians on how to exclude access to such types of information especially on internet workstations located in libraries.

5. Preservation of digital information resources :

The print based library and archives environment, as opposed to the digital information environment has evolved centuries.

Preservation methods and formats for print- based documents have also been developed and tested. There are printed based documents that are over 2000 years old in the world today and can still be read. The digital information era is in its infancy and already some of the information is stored in formats or media that cannot be accessed or read.

Conclusion :

Information communication technology thus provides greater avenues for easy access to information and provides efficiency to functioning of the library system. This

revolution provides efficiency to functioning of the library system. This revolutionary change is also true in the case of libraries and information centers. Libraries and information centers can hardly function today without computers and information technologies. In the modern world, the library and information professions have been changed and adopted itself to the development of information and communication technologies.

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