USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

Present article emphasis on Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Library. The authors has analysed the Definition of ICT, Brief History of ICT, Communication System, Information Technology, Television Broadcast, Audio Cassettes, Video Cassettes, Video Texts, Tele Texts, Satellite based communication, CD-ROMS, DVDs, Internet / Lib. Networks Etc.

KEYWORDS

ICT, Library.

INTRODUCTION

Today's Library and Information Science (LIS) profession has been influenced by the challenges of Computer, Communication, and Information technology. Information and communication technology, computer technology, usage of communication media, information technology, computer technology, ICT infrastructure, storage technology, digital technology, web based services, library automation, library networking, agricultural databases online / offline services, CD- ROM technology, institutional repository a) library software, b) operating system, c) consortium, d) ICT skills, f) web technology, agricultural education system, library collection, library organization, library budget, library users, and the like. It is a fact that all type of libraries are involved today in a period of revolutionary change. The exponential growth of information and communication technology has greatly influenced the methods media and format of information technology have highly revolutionized in the field of library and information services.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The information and communication technology ICT is the science of information handle and processing, particularly by computer used to support communication of knowledge in scientific and technical economic and social field. ICT has a converges names computer and communication tools. In other words it is a mosaic and techniques have combined to provide new electronic dimension to information handling and management.

DEFINITION OF ICT

"Information and communication technology (ICT) is the study of the technology used to handle

information and aid communication".

Encyclopedia of Library and Information science defines "ICT as electronic technologies for collecting, storing, processing, the information there are two main communication categories, those which process information such as computer system and other which transfer. Information such as computer system and other which transfer information such as telecommunication system".

BRIEF HISTORY OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

There has been an explosives growth in the volume of publication in the various formats leading to the emergence of information society. It has been estimated that one trillion pages of information was generated in USA alone in 1993. It is also assumed that U.S.A. produces about % of total world's information output. Therefore, the total output of the world crosses 4 trillion pages in a year, which is growing at rate of 6 to 11% per year over the past decade. As a result of knowledge explosion, users have been confronted with the problems of searching and retrieving the required information in right time. It has been estimated that on as average professionals spend 5 to 15% of their time on reading but up to 50 % of their time is been wasted on looking for information.

The storage and maintenance of huge information on paper documents have become extremely costly, time consuming and labor intensive. Printing itself is the one of the costliest options now available for disseminating information. Information storage medium has been drastically changed over the years from storage i.e. paperless, clay tablets, lather, and paper plastic to optical media. Optical media is widely used compact storage of huge information in text, audio video from and speedily dissemination to the needy around the world.

Today, it is beyond the working of any library to provide pinpointed. Expeditious and exhaustive information at the right time to the person manually. Therefore, it has become essential to use modern information technologies. It provides opportunities for libraries and information centers to widen to scope of their activities and increase their significance within the organization serve. In the present day context, the information technology is needed in libraries because of the following reasons.

✵ Information explosion.
✵ Availability of machine-readable from
✵ Multiuse of machine-readable record.
✵ Need to provide better services on wider scale by adopting online storage and Retrieval techniques.
✵ Facilitate the storage, retrieval, dissemination and access of information much Faster.
✵ Many users can use a machine –readable bibliographic data for any number of times for various purposes.
✵ It offers a new dimension to share resources among the libraries by creating library by creating library networks.
✵ With the support of IT, a user does not need to visit a completely mechanized library i.e."Paperless Library". He / she can access his / her information in his/ her laboratory, office, house or any place if he/she has the necessary telecommunication and other facilities.

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Postal Services, signals, telegraphs, telephones, telecommunications, newspaper, radio, television, roads, railways and other vehicles of transport falls under this category.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Computer, videotext, tele texts, internet, emails, satellite communication, online, retrieval, reprographies, micrographics, CDROM, DVDs, video text information networks, libraries, network, e-books

– e-journals etc. The communication systems transfer information from one place to another from one person to another in a conventional way. Information Technology helps the communication system to transfer the information internally within organization and externality beyond boundaries.

Library is a lace where users could get available these technologies to get their required information. For that libraries must possesses and make available the various information packages and also the libraries make available the non conventional communication systems, like.

a) Internet - : E-mail, E-book, E- journal

b) Satellite - : Television, Teletext, Teleconferencing etc.

For that all type of libraries should become member of network that will greatly facilitate the location of information sources. The information can also be get by the special information units, the traditional online databases and familiar CDROM products have been joined by the internet and, e-journals, groupware, e-mail etc.

Today its is beyond the working ability of any library to satisfy the Information needs of the users without using modern information technology. To provide pin pointed, exhaustive information at the right time to the right person, it is essential to use modern information technology.

It provides opportunities for libraries and information centers to widen the scope of their activities and increase their significance. It the present day context of lifelong learning and continuing education the libraries are needed information technology to provide better services by adopting online storage and retrial technique like.

a) Television Broadcast   b) Audio Cassettes

c) Video Cassettes   d) Video Texts, Tele Texts

e) Satellite based communication   f) CD-ROMS

g) DVDs   h) Internet / Lib. Networks

THE TELEVISION BROADCASTS

The Television Broadcasts is becoming an important component of the distance teaching, leaning systems. Encouraged by the success of the experimental T.V. service in the country, educational programmers are telecasted for the primary, the secondary and the University level students. Infect educational telecasts do from a segment of the Doordarshan Program' both at the regional and the national levels.

THE AUDIO/VIDEO CASSETTES

The Audio/ Video Cassettes are considered to be more effective medium than the television broadcast. The video cassettes are more flexible and convenient in their use. Pre recorded video program are more effective in continuing education.

TELETEXT

Teletext in one of the advanced communication technology with a tremendous potential for education, Teletext is a generic term for transmission of pages of information as digitized signals through the television medium. It makes the common television receiver function like a computer terminal for retrieval of textual information

VIDEO TEXT

Video text is a two way interactive communication wherein students and other users can transmit the request to a central database. A large master computer fulfils the needs of the uses simultaneously. The information can be relayed to the user through telephone, radio or television signals.

SATELLITE BASED COMMUNICATION:

The Satellite technology strengthens the capacity of telecommunication networks and information flow. This among other things gives a boost to the educational development of the country. The satellite can be used for educational purposes by three ways.

I) Broadcasting programme for general people

ii) Recorded programme for student of all level of education

iii) Teleconferencing for two way interaction

CD/DVDS

Being a massive information storage and retrieval device CDROM has immense importance in the library. The facilities to provide instant information have changed value of library services. The economy and effectiveness becomes possible in the libraries by using C.D. ROM databases.

CONCLUSION

The term ICT described the use of computer based technology and the internet to make information and communication service available to wide a range of users. The term is used broadly to address a range of technologies, including telephones and emerging technology derives. Central to these is the internet, which provides the mechanism for transporting data in a number of formats including text, images, sound and video.

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