

Param Poojya Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Smarak Samiti's

Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies & Research

DEKSHABHOOMI, NAGPUR

Dr. Ambedkar College, Nagpur (The Mother Institution)
Vidarbha's only institution accredited by A+ Certification by NAAC

MBA

Master of Business Administration
Two years Full time Programme

BBA

Bachelor of Business Administration
Three years Full time Degree

MGM

Master of Computer Management
Two years Full time Programme

PGDCCA

Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications
One year Full time Programme

Boom CA

Foundation of Chartered Accountants
Admission open for 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

Deeksha
2017

We innovate... Ideas
We script... Success
We nurture... Minds
We create... Leaders
We mould... Careers
We don't just educate...
We breed... Talent

DAIMAN

CONFERENCE PROCEEDING - ISRD 2017

ISBN 978-81-924656-5-4

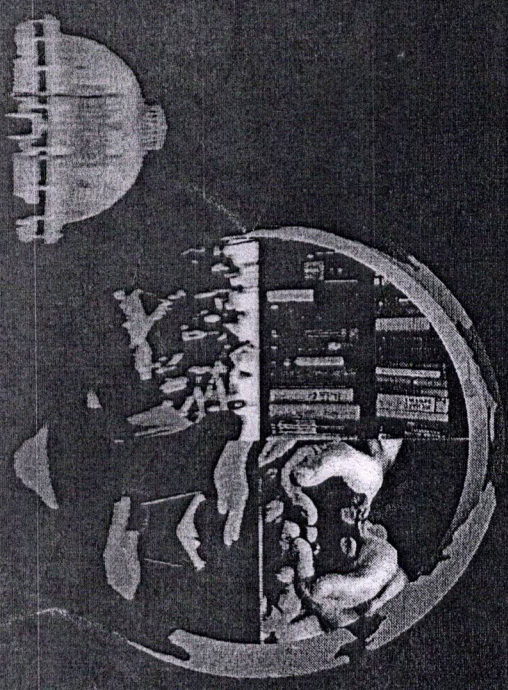


Param Poojya Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Smarak Samiti's
DR. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE
Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur

NAAC Accredited with 'A' Grade
and College with Potential for Excellence by UGC)

Karnataka State SC/ST Library
Professionals Association (R)
Bangalore

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE
LIBRARIES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
IN THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD
INFORMATION DEEKSHA FOR ALL**



Information Deeksha for All

USE OF ICT IN THE LIBRARIES

Dr. Uddhav R. Aghav

Librarian (Asso. Scale)
S.S.I.E. St Arts, Comm. &
Sci. College, Gangakhed
e-mail: druddhav2012@gmail.com

Miss. Jyoti Shamrao Magar

Librarian
Mahila Kala Mahavidyalaya,
Beed (M.S.)
e-mail: info.jyotimagar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with Information, Communication and Technology. It discusses all aspects of ICT. IT Act in India and various society's i.e. Agriculture, Industrial & Information. ICT ad its use in Library Management. Lastly its advantages and challenges before libraries. Concludes usefulness of ICT.

Keywords: *Information, Communication, Technology, ICT Act, India, Agricultural, Industrial, Information Society, Advantages and Challenges.*

INTRODUCTION

The ICT, (Information Communication & Technology) is considered the driving force behind the long unprecedented economic growth period of the last decade. It brought the world closer together by improving the dissemination of knowledge, accelerating research, stimulating innovation and facilitating collaboration.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has transformed library services globally. Most current information are recorded in electronic format, ICT has also contributed immensely to the performance of librarians in the discharge of their duties such as in cataloguing, reference services, circulation management, health control etc. ICT has contributed to the library in the following specific ways.

INFORMATION

In simpler terms, the processed data is information.

Data...>Process...>Information.

ALA-Information is a property of data resulting from or produced by a process that produced the data.

Information is the product of the human brain in action. It may be abstract or concrete. When an individual begins to think, a variety of images and sensations flash

across his mind. This makes some information to accumulate in his mind and his memory retains some pieces of knowledge.

'Information' term comes from in-forming, con-forming, forming in our mind, things received externally by impact or stimulus. Hence, one studies;

Information process, requirements, demands, sources of activities, problems of information, studies, effects of, social influence, centers, systems, professionals, Researchers and so on..

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology is a set of hardware and software tools used to store information. On the line of democracy, IT tools help in providing the right people, with the right information, at the right time. Knowledge workers in organization use information technology to complete various tasks and these can include: transferring of information, it is very important to manage information systems to ensure accuracy and efficiency. In research accuracy & authenticity is very important.

COMMUNICATION

"Something being transferred from one thing or person, to another"

We communicate many things in day-to-day life. Not only information, errors, opinions, thoughts, ideas, experiences, wishes, orders, emotions, feelings, moods etc. Heat and motion can be communicated. So can strength and weakness, and even disease.

Communication is the key for the development of all disciplines.

COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

This is a system that uses technical means to transmit information or data from one place to another from one person to another.

Communication is used for many purposes; it is used to convey ideas, exchanging of information and express emotions. Humans use Communication Technology tools like information technology tools to stay in touch with friends and family. Then everywhere we use communication technology tools to facilitate the flow of information in workplace, to help in decision making, to serve society.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology is a body of knowledge devoted to creating tools, processing, access and extracting of materials.

The term 'Technology' is wide and everyone has their own way of understanding the meaning of technology.

We use technology to accomplish various tasks in their daily lives, in brief, we can describe technology as products, processes or organizations. We use technology to extend our abilities, and that makes people as the most important part

of any technological system.

The technology being a driving force in the contemporary education system.

(ICT) INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION & TECHNOLOGY

ICT is a generic term referring to technologies that are used for collecting, storing, editing and passing on (communicating) information in various forms. e.g. National Knowledge Commission (Sam Pitroda) and ADHAR (Nandan Nilekani)

ICT ACT, 2000 (INDIA)

An Act to provide legal recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "electronic commerce" which involves the use of alternatives to paper based methods of communication and storage of information, to facilitate electronic filing of documents with govt. agencies.

SOCIETY'S

The human society has so far witnessed three major revolutions. There are :
1) Agricultural Revolution; 2) Industrial Revolution and 3) Technological Revolution.

These three revolutions brought tremendous change in man's physical, social, economic and political environment and behavior. Everett M. Roggs has given the differences between society in the following way:

Sr. No.	Key Characteristics	Agricultural Society	Industrial Society	Information Society
1.	Time Period	10,000 yrs. (& continues today in most Third world countries)	200 yrs. (began about 1750 in England)	Began about 1955 in the U.S.)
2.	Key Element (Basic Resource)	Food	Energy	Information
3.	Main type of Employment	Farmers	Factory Workers	Information Workers
4.	Key Social Institutions	Farm	Steel Factory	Research Institutions & Universities
5.	Basic Technology	Manual Labor	Steam Engine	Computer & Electronics
6.	Nature of mass Communication media	One way print	One way electronic media) Audio, Film, TV	Interactive media i.e. demassified

USE OF ICT IN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

Libraries utilize softwares designed to manage different library routines and processes. Most of these softwares are integrated and have modules for the different

activities or tasks carried out in the library like cataloguing, statistics, acquisition processes, serials control etc. Some examples of such softwares are CDS/SIS, GLAS, ALICE for Windows, X-Lib and SLAM. SLAM SOUL 2.0 is used in the University Library FUTA and stands for (Strategic Library Automation Management).

OPAC: This means Online Public Access Catalogue and is the computerized version of the library catalogue or a database of the library holdings. The advantage of the OPAC over manual methods is ease of use and the fact that it saves space. It provides access to the catalogues of a library on the local intranet, extranet or even the internet.

Office Operations: Word processing, accounting, database management and communication through e-mail are all enabled in the library through ICT.

Networking: Library users can access information of various types such as online databases, e-journals, e-books, government publications digitally through networked systems. Access may be allowed online remotely through the internet or intranets.

Electronic Document Delivery: Libraries may not rely anymore on postal services to send documents to users or carry out interlibrary lending. Libraries send documents through electronic networks that can deliver documents in various formats e.g PDF straight to users' desktops.

Online user education or tutorials: Libraries can use the internet or CD-ROMS to educate their users or carry out information literacy programmes. Virtual tours can be offered online making user education more convenient for all.

E-reference services: Some services such as SDI (Selective dissemination of information) or Current Awareness Services (CAS) and virtual reference desks, announcements of new acquisitions and other reader advisory services can be made easier through the internet. Users can have online interaction with the reference staff.

Library cooperation and resource sharing: A central union catalogue can be better managed through ICT, thus libraries can create and share bibliographic records and other information resources in digital format.

Institutional Repositories: Institutional repositories are publications that originate locally from within the university community such as theses, dissertations, reports, conference papers and seminar papers. ICT has made it possible not only to provide better access to these resources but also to ensure the preservation of the resources.

E-libraries: Digital libraries depend on information recorded on digital formats like CD-ROMS. Virtual libraries are libraries that do not exist in physical space or structure but can be accessed via networks. E.g. The Nigerian Virtual Library.

Social Media Networks: Social media networks like twitter, facebook and linkedin, are some interactive internet services that are presently serving as communication forum for librarians and their users. These networks can be deployed for educational uses. Discussion groups, list serves and communities also assist library services

E-mails: This is a means of communication between the library and the users.

Library websites: A medium of communication for libraries to their users. It is also used to promote the library and publicise it

Online searching: Searching of online databases like AGORA, ERIC. Browsing and surfing the internet through search engines, metasearch engines and subject directories to supplement library sources.

ADVANTAGES OF USING ICT IN THE LIBRARY

- ICT makes library work easier, faster, cheaper and more effective.
- Helps to manage information overload as information retrieval is made easier in computerized systems.
- Remote access is enabled through networked systems.
- Computerization saves space and reduces paper.

CHALLENGES OF USING ICT IN LIBRARIES

- Poor funding of ICT infrastructures.
- Constant change of software and hardware.
- Erratic power supply.
- Insufficient bandwidth.
- Lack of technical IT knowledge by library staff.
- Copyright and intellectual property rights management.

CONCLUSION

1. Provides the infrastructure, computers, broadband, wireless, etc.) data collection and storage, processing, computer power, visualization, animations.
 2. Helps to convert data into useful information the business knowledge. Presumably profitable knowledge.
 3. Helps reap collective wisdom through community collaboration such as Open sources and community software, wikis, and blogs to enhance quantity, quality & thoroughness.
- However, the collaboration needs to be structured and have well defined

orientation to be effective.

4. Helps accelerate research & innovation with open sources & open standards.

REFERENCES

- Shinde, Ganpathi Z. et al (2015): Emerging Technologies and Future of Libraries: Issues & Challenges, Daya Publishing Hous, New Delhi.
- Kumar, P. S. G. (2004): Information and Communication, B. R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi.
- Sarkar, S. P. & Aghay, Uddhav R. (2013): Glossary of Library and Information Science, Diamond Publications, Pune
- Sapre, Madhukar (2011): Computer Dictionary, Diamond Publications, Pune
- <https://futaib.wordpress.com/2013/01/13/searchd-on-21/12/2016/>
- Khan, Javed (2014): Information and Communication Technology, Ess Ess Publications, New Delhi.
- University of Hyderabad (2006): PGDLAN Course-411: Information Technology, Centre or Distance Education, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.