

Academic Libraries and Information and Communication Technology: A Changing Tool

Dr. Mallikarjun N. Mulimani¹ and Basavaraj Naregal²

¹Librarian, Government First Grade College, BIDI – 591106

²Libraian, Government First Grade College for Women, Chamarajpet, Bangalore

***Abstract*—Information and communication technology (ICT) has satisfied its guarantee in academic libraries there is high rate in the utilization of ICT. It has immensely changed the way Information technology is put away and scattered. It has debilitated the conventional ways to deal with the academic libraries and its administrations.**

***Index Terms*—Keywords.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Information Technology innovation has changed the entire world which is progressively reliant on the imaginative administration and dispersion of Information technology. Presently, in the 21st century, the period of learning and Information technology is in its higher rigging. This is an age when undetectable learning and Information technology play the part of prime movers driving all segment. Over the previous decades the world has been encountering noteworthy changes in which the need to gain, use and share learning has turned out to be progressively fundamental. In a learning and Information technology arranged society, innovative brains get to be pioneers of economy and information specialists are in extraordinary request. On the off chance that learning can be compared with advancement, then the more extensive the information crevice, the more extensive the improvement hole.

With the invention of Information and Communication Technology, libraries now utilize different sorts of advances to help the administrations they render. Regular new innovative advances influence the way Information technology is taken care of in libraries and Information technology focuses. The effects of new advancements are felt by libraries in each angle. Processing innovation, correspondence innovation and mass stockpiling innovation are a portion of the territories of consistent improvement that reshape the way that libraries get to, recover, store, control and disperse Information technology to users. The academic library has been from its origin an indispensable piece of foundations of higher adapting, instead of an informative supplement or assistant.

II. CHANGING ROLE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Academic libraries have dependably been respected to be the operational hub of colleges as these are mindful to bolster the educating, investigate and other academic projects of the college. Presently these libraries are going through a period of awesome move being impacted by social, political, monetary and innovative improvements that are occurring in the general public. The time is over when academic librarians were

included in housekeeping activities. Presently they need to go about as the information pilots and change facilitators to satisfy the customer base's specific needs. For this, it has turned out to be basic to utilize forefront innovation devices and systems the re-designing of the educating and learning structure is under route in the dynamic colleges. Today's ecological weights are compelling libraries to concentrate on quickening innovation, advancement, specialized complexities, social and lawful issues, cost, chance, ability, aptitudes of staff and innovation itself. Along these lines, the library experts need to act in a proactive way to bolster the twenty-first century instructive change.

The presentation of different Information and communication technology (ICT) patterns has prompted to rearrangement, change in work examples, and interest for new aptitudes, work retraining and renaming positions. Innovative headway of the previous a quarter century, for example, the electronic database, online administrations, CD - ROMs and presentation of web has drastically changed access to data. Uses of ICT are various however it is for the most part utilized as a part of changing over the current paper-print records in the whole procedure of capacity, recovery and spread. ICT has affected on each circle of academic library action particularly as the library gathering advancement systems. ICT presents a chance to give esteem added data administrations and access to a wide assortment of computerized based data assets to their customers. Besides, scholastic libraries are additionally utilizing cutting edge ICTs to mechanize their center capacities, execute productive and powerful library collaboration and asset sharing systems, actualize administration data frameworks, create institutional archives of advanced neighborhood substance, and computerized libraries: and start ICT based limit building programs for library users.

III. CONVENTIONAL LIBRARY VS ELECTRONIC LIBRARY

The accompanying point outlines the potential contrasts, amongst customary and electronic libraries:

- Conventional libraries are based upon unified control and moderately few get to areas; electronic libraries can be conveyed and universal
- Conventional libraries bolster one way, approximately coupled cooperation; electronic libraries bolster two-route correspondence with tight, quick communication. Customary libraries are based upon a model of one-way seek: a shopper searching for a protest; electronic libraries bolster deliberate pursuit: customer searching for a question and the maker of the protest searching for a buyer.
- In customary libraries organized content inquiries are utilized to help academic access; in electronic libraries complex connections of inquiry, route/perusing, and social sifting can be utilized.
- Only a custodian may add to the accumulation of a customary library, due to the train and pursuit confinements to approved information can be consequently implemented.

IV. NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Actually, the objective of examining new advances in the library environment is at last to enhance the conveyance of data to the user. The degree to which full content in computer discernable shape will saturate the library is a questionable issue. In any case, the way toward absorbing this innovation into record conveyance administrations is much slower than generally anticipated. Librarians started discussing the capability of optical circle in the mid to late 1970s. Presently it is the late 1980s, and not very many items are yet accessible either on 12 inch optical plate or CD-ROM. Information and communication technology (ICT) has conveyed uncommon changes and change to academic library and data administrations, ordinary LIS, for example, OPAC, The effect of ICT described on data benefits by changes in arrangement, substance and strategy for creation and substance and technique for generation and conveyance of data items. Rise of web as the biggest storehouse of data and learning, changed part of library and data science experts from middle person to facilitator, new instruments for scattering of data and move from physical to virtual administrations environment and annihilation of some customary data administrations what's more, rise of new and innovational electronic.

The presentation of innovation into the operations of a library can possibly give a window of chance a progression of exercises and choice focuses which can, if craved, outline authoritative and useful plans and changes which may some way or another is politically, monetarily, or officially to a great degree hard to mull over. For instance, changes in staffing designs in the specialized administrations offices are regular assistants to the presentation of mechanized frameworks. Moving the main part of duplicate listing to paraprofessional staff is an undeniable stride which can at last modify the faculty necessities for the library and permit it to

reallocate stores. Another case for change, minor however it might be, is the condition in which the interlibrary credit staff is overburdened in view of the accomplishment of its asset offering to different foundations. A contention can hence be made for adding to the staff of that unit. In any case, this creator trusts that there is another, more central, level of arranging required for libraries, regardless of whether they are vigorously required with ICT.

This level is the arranging which distinguishes the bearing of the library-i.e., what sort of organization it wishes to be later on; how its users will identify with it; what qualities will be required; and what level of subsidizing will be required. Achieving this practice will give the library organization and the institutional organization a solid feeling of the part of the library inside the foundation and the assets expected to move from here to there. The plan of this sort of hierarchical idea require not have anything at all to do with computerization and innovation, while in the meantime being completely receptive to the subject without bounds of the library. Be that as it may, most would fuse data advancements as a fairly vital part of the foundation's future, however that is on account of enough is thought about the data commercial center to perceive its own future relationship to innovation. Fundamental to this introduce is the conviction that innovation is an instrument; that it is an unfortunate chore and not an end in itself.

V. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN LIBRARIANSHIP

Why hasn't the innovation moved all the more quickly? There are a few reasons:

Cost: The effect of cost upon libraries and distributors has as of late gotten much reputation; we should not ignore the effect upon users who may now be requested that compensation keeping in mind the end goal to get to an online database or to seek an optical plate record and print out edited compositions.

Missing Standards: Until as of late the equipment producers utilized contrasting norms. Presently the High Sierra standard is by all accounts making it simpler for programming distributors to manage CD-ROM gear, yet norms stay to be created in different zones, for example, fax.

Absence of market. Distributors don't see a library advertise for new items based upon new advancements. For instance, generally couple of libraries and barely does any individual claim optical circle or CDROM drives for their computers. The originators of Bibliophile sold the item with the drives, and this system of offering equipment and programming now has a few imitators. It is still not a substantial market.

Copyright: The 1976 copyright law did not address developing data innovations, and the library and distributing groups are endeavoring, with just some level of achievement, to impact a com-guarantee between the interests of the two gatherings. The copyright issue will turn out to be much more extraordinary as full-content reports turn out to be progressively accessible in electronic shape.

Absence of staff preparing: Due to the reality most library staff are not web benevolent, the application and a few units of the library.

VI. EFFECT OF ICT ON LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Computer has acquired another effect to the library and Information technology use. In libraries, Information technology innovation has helped library experts to give esteem included quality Information technology administration and give more remote access to the between broadly accessible Information technology assets. Today's profoundly refined Information technology innovation to encourage the capacity of colossal measures of information or Information technology in an extremely smaller space. Information technology advancements guarantee quick recovery of put away Information technology and change our idea of the elements of a customary library and a current Information technology focus. As of late innovative improvements have drastically changed the method of library operations and administrations Modern ICT is affecting on different parts of libraries and the Information technology calling. Progressions in ICT and the far reaching utilization of ICT is bringing about advanced Information technology sources and computerized media supplanting and turning into the predominant type of Information technology stockpiling and recovery.

VII. LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

A. *Uses of ICT in Academic Libraries*

These days there are a few Information technology correspondence advances for different housekeeping, administration and regulatory elements of the library. Diverse electronic and computerized media, PC helped

electronic gear, systems and web have given critical parts in the recovery and spread of Information technology and ICT assumes a key part in the modernization of libraries which incorporates:

B. Management

Library Management incorporates the accompanying exercises which will positively be outfitted by the utilization of these quick ICT improvements.

C. Automation

Library Automation is the idea of lessening the human mediation in all the library benefits so that any user can get the wanted Information technology with the most extreme solace and at the least cost. Significant ranges of the mechanization can be characterized into two-association of all library Information technology base and all housekeeping operations of libraries.

D. Networking

Library organizing implies a gathering of Libraries and Information Centers are interconnected for some normal example or outline for Information technology trade and correspondence with a view to enhance productivity

E. Digitization

Digital is a gathered computerized processing, stockpiling and correspondence hardware together with the substance and programming expected to recreate, copy and expand the administrations gave by customary libraries in view of paper and other material method for ordering, recording, finding and dispersing data. A full administration digital library must finish every basic administration of conventional libraries furthermore abuse the notable preferred standpoint of computerized stockpiling, looking and correspondence. It gives access to part of or all its gathering, for example, plain messages, pictures, design, sound and video materials and other library things that have been electronically changed.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Libraries assume a crucial part in meeting the Information technology needs of users. Accordingly the University Libraries and libraries require the utilization of ICT in their day by day library exercises, considering the significance and parts it plays in ones' Information technology spread. Viable utilization of ICT in library exercises helps the administrators to do their obligations and administrations adequately and productively. This paper evaluated the requirement for ICT application in present day librarianship. It examines the effect of ICT in Academic Libraries and the additions of ICT. It went further to consider ICT to be a progressive pattern rather than as an instrument. This paper went further to survey utilization of ICT in libraries as a window of chance, the elements that influence Information technology innovation in present day librarianship.

REFERENCES

- [1] American Library Association (2006) Guidelines for University Library Services to Undergraduate Students, Chicago.
- [2] Martin K.S., (1989) Library Management and Emerging Technology: The Immovable force and the Irresistible Object.
- [3] Govan, J.F., (1987) "Fludity and Intangibility: The Stunning Impact of an Expanded Information Base"; Journal of Library Administration.
- [4] Saleem A., et al (2013) Application and Uses of Information Communication Technology (ICT) vcc gg3 ein Academic Libraries: An Overview.
- [5] Osinulu L.F., et Amusa O.I., (2010) "Information Technology, Quality Assurance and Academic Library Management"; Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal).
- [6] Busch, B.J., (1986) "Integration of Public and Technical Services Functions; Observations on Organizational Change" in Six Member Libraries of the Association of Research Libraries: Washington.
- [7] Chisenga, M., (1999) ICT in Libraries: An Overview and General Introduction of ICT in Libraries in Africa. Paper Presented at INASP ICT Workshop in Johannesburg, SouthAfrica On 21-23 July 2004.
- [8] Devchoudhary G.B., (2009) ICT and Electronic Library: Management and Delivery within the Traditional Library.
- [9] Ifidon, S.E., (2006) Modern Theory and Practice of Library Collection Development, Benin City: Justice Jeco Publishers.

- [10] Mohammed, H., (2004) The Relevance of Information and communication Technology to Information Professionals of the Digital Age: Challenges for Library and Information Centres.
- [11] UNESCO (2003). Manual for pilot testing the use of indication to access impact of ICT use in education. Retrieved August 10, 2008 from <http://www.unescobkk.org/education/ict/resource>
- [12] Parveen. Noushia, Use of social networking site (facebook) in making awareness among the library and information science professionals of university libraries of u.p: a case study, International Journal of Digital Library Services, Vol.1, No.1, 2011, pp. 9-17.
- [13] Mishra. C.S, Social Networking Technologies (SITs) in Digital Environment: Its Possible Implications on Libraries.
- [14] Sahu. Mahendra, Information disseminating through using social networking sites among library professional in the engineering colleges of odisha: a survey, International Journal of Digital Library Services, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2013, pp. 45-54.
- [15] Boyd. D, and Ellison. N, Social network sites: Definition, history, and scholarship, Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, Vol. 13, No. 1, 2007.
- [16] Ayiah.EfuaMansa, and Kumah. Cynthia Henewaa, Social Networking: a tool to use for effective service delivery to clients by African Libraries. (<http://conference.ifla.org/ifla77>).pp. 1-15.
- [17] Chu. Samuel Kai-Wah, and Du. Helen, Social Networking Tools for Academic Libraries. Journal of Librarianship & Information Science. Vol. 45, No. 1, 2013, pp. 64-75.