Role of Information Technology tool (ICT-tool) in Library Advancement

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Abstract – The paper throws light on the advancement of libraries. Library play vital role in progress of any country. Progress of country depends upon advance knowledge gained by each and every person of the country. The availability of information resources in media is very specific concept and to identify the best practices that can be done through specific information and comparative methods so it will be helpful for all types of users. Thus to effectively meet the demands of end users, the libraries need to identify and adopt good and advance techniques.

Index Terms – ICT-Tool, Information, Library.

1. INTRODUCTION

The success of advance libraries depends up on how could user access useful and appropriate information. In this regards, digital library provides technological environment and computer is important for digitalization. Digital libraries remain closely linked to advances in high performance computing and networking. Digital libraries are inertly international. The user of a digital library need not go to the library physically. Digital library provides access to much richer content in a structured manner. Digital library provides user friendly interfaces. It provides fast access to information. Digital libraries differ significantly from the traditional libraries. Digital material can be sorted, transmitted and retrieved easily and quickly. Access to digital library can be provided online or offline. With the boom of information technology, advancement and digitalization of library taking place.

1.1. Advance Technologies in Library System

Information technology has brought tremendous changes in library system like,

- Barcode
- RFID
- OPAC
- E-Book
- E-journal

These all techniques improve the library system for proper use of human resources, development of new library resources and speedily disposal of library work.

Digital libraries are dependent on and driven by several general purpose technologies such as computer hardware, high-speed networking, security, and interoperability. Better computers are needed on both the library and user end. Today's workstations serve thousands of users per hour but as more information is streamed (e.g., video, real-time collaborative experiences) rather than transferred as discrete files, more powerful machines and storage devices and new intermediary machines will be required. In addition to storing ever-increasing volumes of digital objects, libraries will also need additional computational resources to store billing and transaction log data. Thus, continued progress in digital libraries will benefit from faster, more powerful CPUs and cheaper, higher-density storage devices.

A digital library is not confined to just digitize collection of rare materials. It should be built according to principles that are not necessarily the same as those employed for paper collections, and it should be evaluated according to different measures that are no yet totally clear and not defined perfectly. An important condition for continued development of digital libraries is seamless exchange across different digital libraries. This interoperability problem is addressed on two fronts. First, groups work to create standards for data storage and transmission, for query representation, and for vocabulary control. In this solution, digital libraries adopt standards and change content and services at the local level. The standards solution proceeds based upon shared interests but depends on agreement among vested interests and most often must follow long-term implementations adopted in the marketplace. The second approach is to allow individual digital libraries to be as innovative as necessary but to create public services that map local content and services to other digital libraries.

1.1.1. Advantages

It saves the library manpower and funds, Helps in Resource sharing facilities, It minimizes the duplication of new invention; Researchers Information Scientists will get information with minimum time, Helps the Libraries to get recent publications from the publishers, E-publications provide aids for connectivity, audio visualization, customizability, creation and revision of documents, interactivity and rapid information retrieval, The E-publications data can be maintained up-to-date so that the buyer will be able to purchase

the latest version of the publications, Helps to get bibliographical information, retrospective search, union Catalogue, Abstracting and indexing of periodicals.

1.1.2. Disadvantages

Changing habits in the field of learning and teaching is also another problem browsing on the digitized form is difficult when compared to printed form remote access to documents are uncomfortable when compared to spot accesses a disappearance of nascent information in internet, Some documents are used only when it is seen, Problems of intellectual property rights of the author and publisher, A problem frequently encountered and difficult to overcome will be the one of copyright and intellectual property issues, Locating the information on the internet requires good skills.

2. CONCLUSION

With the application of Information Communication Technology in the advance library system, the information made easily and quickly accessible to user. It helps in development and management of digital content. New technology plays very important role in library to generate, gather and storage retrieval of information.

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