

ICT'S IMPACT ON LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Talents related to libraries and information, knowledge, communication, marketing, and presentations, as well as using ICT technologies to solve problems. In the outside world, ICT affects every field, but libraries employ it to provide timely, high-quality materials and services to users. Since this gateway lets users get to up-to-date information, ICT affects every part of library management.

Keywords: *ICT technology, Web 3.0. Library Management, Wi-Fi, E- Library, RSS Field*

Introduction :

Management is a very important skill to have in every field. Every business that makes things wants to make more and more money. The library is a source of information that is used to make many different kinds of information products. With the help of ICT, library management services got better. Planning, organizing, staffing, directing, collaborating, reporting, and budgeting are all parts of managing a library.

This article is about some ICT tools and techniques, such as digital libraries, electronic libraries, virtual libraries, Wi-Fi technology, RFID, library consortiums, library software, Web 3.0, barcodes, cloud computing, etc. ICT tools like these have an effect on library management services. How do ICT and library management work together?

Changes happen quickly in the social, political, and economic worlds, as well as in the scientific field. We constantly hear about how industry is expanding.

Through the media, there is globalization and competition in many fields. These things have an effect on society right away. ICT is used in the library for many things, such as automating the library. ICT and library management go hand in hand with each other. The next point made things clearer about ICT and how to run a library

ICT's function in libraries :

Information communication technology is a phrase that is used in IT, but it is distinct in that it emphasizes the function of telecommunication. ICT is used in information processing and dissemination with communication media (print and non-print). ICT is a key factor in the growth and development of modern libraries, societies, and countries. ICT includes radio, TV,

mobile devices, computers, satellite dishes, phones, broadcast media, and any audio-visual equipment used for a variety of services.

ICTs provide tools for creating, gathering, and storing, preserving, modifying, and transmitting information. Making use of the global range of information and communication services offered by computers and the internet.

A vital component of every nation is its library, which is used for both society's learning needs and ongoing education. Through the internet or the web, libraries are acknowledged as being global. Traditional changed to global, paper changed to paperless, and physical changed to virtual. ICT techniques are used to make library automation, which gives people instant access to information.

ICT is helpful for managing libraries:

Although using a computer in a library is expensive, both users and staff find it useful. The resource is the nature of federal spending on library automation. The following examples demonstrate how ICT can be used to manage libraries.

- The use of OPAC made it very simple to do book searches.
- It conserves time, resources, and knowledge.
- It provides quick access to information and instills discipline in library work.
- It aids in the prevention of duplication and the upkeep of the library's standard.
- Planning for library growth and expansion is simple.
- It provides simple access to advanced knowledge as well as an online classification system.
- It aids with stack verification and counting.
- ICT is beneficial for circulation and library management.

Tools and technology for selective ICT :

1. Digital library :

Word processing text files on a floppy disc are useful for creating a digital library. Every book is available on a digital file in a library. Digital information can be accessed through a network. TCP/IP and other protocols assist in providing online publications.

2. Internet Library :

The electronic library includes information that is available in electronic format. With the information available through the library, a user can do research and read books from the collection without having to go to the library. Users of this service get access to an electronic

library.

3. Internet Library :

An Internet-based virtual library that is reachable via the internet network. In this kind of library, users can find knowledge from anywhere in the world. There is an unlimited resource of electronic material available in this library. This kind of library was made possible thanks to the World Wide Web.

4. WEB 3.0:

Following the success of 2.0 technologies, the latest web 3.0 technologies have been introduced in libraries. Web 1.0 consists of well-organized websites, emails, newsletters, etc. Web 3.0 technology is now accessible on mobile websites and smart phone apps, in addition to 2.0's portals, blogs, wikis, and social networking sites. In 3.0 when using an RSS field in a library to get to articles, e-books, e-journals, e-resources, and other kinds of information.

5. Internet Resources :

Databases: Libraries now offer a growing number of electronic materials, including books and journals. E-resources were used for this material's procurement, licensing, access control, evaluation, and preservation. Magnetic and optical e-resources have a significant impact on library collections.

6. Consortia :

In order to develop and implement resource sharing among members, consortia are formed by formal associations of libraries that are geographically constrained and not under the same institutional supervision. It assists in preventing duplicate e-resource subscriptions and in advancing national fund perspectives. The main goals of a consortium are to build a network of information resources, make it easier to share resources, and lower the cost of information.

7. Library Services :

There are many lists of software in libraries, which are broken down into open source and library management software. Software for managing libraries, including SOUL, LIBSYS, SLIM, LIBRARY MANAGER, KOHA, etc.

8. Barcode :

The barcode system is an automatic identification method that uses a predefined structure of dark bars and white spaces. Its compact informational components enable accurate, real-time data collection. A barcode system can quickly and accurately read information. Stack verification can be made easier for library employees.

9. Wi-Fi advancements

The phrase "Wi-Fi" is a wireless fidelity abbreviation. Radio waves are used by wireless networking technologies to offer wireless high-speed internet network connections. Wi-Fi is

available for usage in establishments, businesses, homes, and workplaces. It can be used to access library information without being physically present in a library. RFID is a new technology for libraries that helps with detecting systems to stop book theft. For the past ten years, the library has been using this system. In addition to being able to recognize library materials, it speeds up the process of charging and discharging staff.

11. Cloud computing

Through the utilization of shared resources and software, libraries leverage computer networks to provide computing as a service rather than a product. In cloud computing, data is sent over a network as a metered service to computers and other devices. The following aspects of cloud computing is relevant to libraries:

PASS (platform as a service), SAAS (software as a service), and IASS (infrastructure as a service) HAAS (hardware as a service)

CONCLUSION :

Computers, the Internet, library software, Consortia, RFID, institutional repositories, web design, electronic resources, Wi-Fi, and cloud computing are some of the most recent ICT trends that have helped us solve the problem of lacking library and information skills as well as knowledge, communication, marketing, and presentation skills. In the outside world, ICT affects every field, but libraries employ it to provide timely, high-quality materials and services to users. Since this gateway lets users get to up-to-date information, ICT affects every part of library management.

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