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# A study on the implementation of ICT in library services

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### Abstract
Today, world is advancing through different patterns. In those patterns ICT is one; ICT has an incredible impact in men's advancement. Before pushing ahead we should have the information on ICT and its effect on our instruction.

ICT is a "different arrangement of innovative instruments and assets used to communication and to make, disperse, store and oversee information". These innovations incorporate PCs, the web, broadcasting advances (radio and TV) and communication.

Information and communication advancements (ICT) exemplified by the web and intelligent interactive media are clearly of extraordinary centrality for training. It should be adequately coordinated into the proper study hall educating and learning conditions. It is likewise to be engaged in an educator instruction program. The current paper highlights the implementation of information and communication technology in library services.

**Keywords:** information, library, technology

## Introduction
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and the empowerment of teachers to utilize ICT have been acknowledged as two important aspects in teaching and learning. ICT brings education to student's doorsteps, allowing them to study at their own pace and time.

When used appropriately, different ICT are said to help expand access to education, strengthen the relevance of education to the increasingly digital workplace and raise educational quality by among others, helping to make teaching and learning into an engaging, active process connected to real life. The effective integration of ICT into the educational system is a complex, multifaceted process that involves not just technology but also curriculum and pedagogy, institutional readiness, teacher competencies and long-term financing, among others.

Digitization of many ICT has made it possible to design, develop, deliver, manage and assess the learning and training process easily. It increases the efficiency of the system and makes it more powerful.

Most recent advanced innovations are developing and passing on quickly, a portion of these are:

Media PC, Workstation, Scratch pad, Computerized Video/Still Camera, on-line learning/e-learning (neighborhood and other systems administration/cell phone). WWW (World Wide Web): Disc ROM and DVD, email and Talk; Mixed learning (blend of study hall instructing, on-line learning and email, visit, electronic preparing); Computerized Libraries.

PC Intervened Conferencing – Video/Sound Conferencing, Augmented Reality, Use of Programming, for example, Word Handling, Spread Sheet, Power point and Reenactment and Discourse Acknowledgment and so forth. Information is a fundamental asset constantly required to take right choices or for decision of right alternative from among different choices. In the event that the necessary information exists, it should be looked and found. On the off chance that it doesn't exist, it should be created in a precise way and afterward utilized. Since an enormous volume of information exists and at a specific purpose of time, an individual may require a little among of tit, he should put his prerequisites uncertain terms.

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## Implementation of ICT in library services

With the development of Information and Communication Technology, libraries presently utilize different sorts of advancements to help the administrations they render. Ordinary new innovative advances influence the manner in which information is dealt with in libraries and information focuses. The effects of new innovations are felt by libraries in each viewpoint. Figuring technology, communication technology and mass stockpiling technology are a portion of the zones of consistent advancement that reshape the manner in which that libraries get to, recover, store, control and scatter information to users. The scholarly library has been from its beginning a fundamental piece of foundations of higher adapting, instead of an informative supplement or assistant.

ICT has affected on each circle of scholarly library action particularly as the library assortment advancement methodologies, library building and consortia. ICT presents a chance to offer some incentive added information administrations and access to a wide assortment of advanced based information assets to their customers. Moreover, scholastic libraries are additionally utilizing current ICTs to mechanize their center capacities, actualize productive and powerful library collaboration and asset sharing systems, execute the executives information frameworks, create institutional stores of advanced nearby substance, and computerized libraries: and start ICT based limit building programs for library users.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has carried extraordinary changes and change to scholastic library and information administrations, customary LIS, for example, OPAC, users administrations, reference administrations, bibliographic administrations, current mindfulness administrations, Archive conveyance, bury library advance, Broad media administrations and client relations can be given all the more proficiently and viably utilizing ICT, as they offer helpful time, place, cost viability, quicker and most-exceptional dispersal and end users inclusion in the library and information administrations process.

The effect of ICT portrayed on information benefits by changes in arrangement, substance and strategy for creation conveyance of information items. Rise of web as the biggest store of information and information, changed the job of library and information science experts from delegate to facilitator, new instruments for spread of information and move from physical to virtual administrations condition and termination of some customary information administrations and development of new and innovational online administrations.

Because of information blast, automation of library administration is basic for effectiveness and compelling working of library and information focus. The automation is characterized as a strategy of making a procedure or a framework that works consequently. Despite the fact that for the most part library automation may mean utilization of reasonable machines to play out the exercises of library precisely absent a lot of manual or mental endeavors by individuals, today library mechanization implies ―mechanization of library housekeeping tasks prevalently by computerization.

The most normally known housekeeping activities are procurement control, serials control, recording and flow control. Lately, even the related points, for example, information recovery, semi-mechanization, programmed ordering and systems administration of computerized frameworks are likewise treated as a major aspect of library automation. In spite of the fact that PCs have a significant job in library automation, telecommunication and reprographic technology have a similarly significant job on account of the degree of help they offer.

The greater part of the Library and Information Focuses (LICs) of India have begun utilizing PCs and Information Communication Innovations in sorting out their assortments, housekeeping activities, preparing, recovery and scattering of information to the end users. The utilization and effect of ICTs is currently unmistakable in Indian library and information focuses which might be because of the radical decrease/acceleration of the expense of equipment and programming and their simple accessibility in the business sectors with administration support from the providers or sellers.

## Discussion

The impact of IT is also evident on the activities of many LICs associated with universities and other institutions of the national importance. Thanks to University Grants Commission for establishing INFLIBNET which have been playing an important role since its inception for initiating the automation and networking activities of library and information centers of universities, colleges, R&D laboratories and various institutions of higher learning. So far 142 universities have been covered under the INFLIBNET Programme which enables the university libraries to purchase computers, modem, printer, air – conditioner, software (Operating and application software) and get telephone connectivity, etc. The recurring grant is also provided for meeting the expenses of data support work, salary of Information Scientist, telephone charges for accessing INFLIBNET databases through Internet and maintenance charges for first five years from the date of installation of systems.

Implementing information communication technology (ICT) in the library depends largely on the attitudes of library staff to its usage. The application of ICT has caused significant changes in libraries; for Ex. automated cataloguing, circulation, information retrieval, electronic document delivery, and CD-ROM databases, for example. The advent of the Internet, digitization, and the ability to access library and research materials from remote locations created dramatic changes by the end of the twentieth century.

Using and implementing information communication technology in the library depends largely on the attitude of library staff toward this digital age. There is no doubt about the fact that significant changes have taken place in libraries in the developed world due to the application of information communication technology (ICT) in automated cataloguing, circulation systems, online information retrieval, electronic document delivery and CD-ROM databases.

It should be noted that the drastic change in library practices brought about by rapid changes in information communication technology is posing challenges to the Librarians in recent time, particularly in the developing countries. To cope with these challenges posed by ICT, Librarians in developed countries moved quickly to learn and adopt new information technologies.

Computers, software, CD-ROM, email, Internet, networks and other information management and communication

technologies were introduced to perform different library functions and to provide innovative user services. At the same time, library staff raised their level of knowledge of new information technologies through continuing education programs, professional training, and through revisions in their library and information school curriculums. This helped them to leverage the benefits of new technologies. Ultimately their libraries became well equipped with sufficient hardware, appropriate software and effective technology-based materials.

## Conclusion

In a nutshell, it can be said that the Library and information professional communities are being affected by a range of ICT developments and so find their roles changing worldwide. A librarian with diverse talents and training, and who is flexible, will be able to meet the challenges of future library scene. The container of information is not only the print materials but this is the age we are living where a huge rate of information born in digital format.

Technology alone cannot help bring about the required changes. Attitudes, practices, and policies need to change if libraries in India are to truly benefit themselves and their community of users by the application of new technologies; as the core objectives of LIS professionals are unchanged although the mode of services is changing to cope with paradigm shifts.

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