

How to Find Resources in Nearest Library with Address and Contact Details by using ICT Application Technology

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Abstract: *This article is most useful for all the researcher, reader who faced the most important problem that how to find resources in nearest library. To solve this problem this article provide solution and provide nearest resources in just one click. Reader or researcher have to just search in search of the ICT application technology by searching whatever reader need as resource he will get the result of nearest library with contact details of library and librarian with address from the google map . this article is perfect answer for how find resources in nearest library with contact details as well.*

Keywords: ICT- Information and communication technology, App- application, tech- technology

I. INTRODUCTION

Respected Dr. S.R. Ranganathan the father of library science in India have given the five laws of library sciences such as:

- Books are for use.
- Every reader his or her books.
- Every book its reader.
- Save the time of reader.
- Library is growing organism.

Dr.. S.R. Ranganathan mostly focus on fourth laws of library science that is save the time of the reader so this ICT application technology definitely save the valuable time of the reader or user. As we all are reader, and in our life we faced the problem that is how to find the most relevant process also we faced in our city there are lots of libraries are there and finding right material or resources at right time is most time consuming process it's a big task. To find resources we have to go all the libraries in our cities and find the material is we found the material which we need in first library then its well and good but of not then we have repeat the process until we get resources. So takes lots of time and energy.

This ICT application technology is follow all the laws of library science just like books are use so this technology makes books useful. Second law is every reader his or her books so by using this technology readers gets the books and books get the reader and very most important is its save the most valuable time of user or reader .

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

ICT-based tools and applications are widely used in libraries to facilitate networking and resource sharing, eliminate duplication of efforts, improve the speed of operations, increase access to information resources and improve the quality of information services (Peyala, 2011) .Use of ICT applications can also assist libraries in creating, storing, transferring and using tacit and explicit knowledge. Libraries can use numerous ICT-based tools including , integrated library management systems, competency databases, decision support systems, online retrieval and search systems, expert networks, e-mail, groupware, teleconferencing, intranet, WWW, document management systems, video conferencing, meta data and data mining (Okumus, 2012; Peyala, 2011; Rah, Gul, & Wani, 2010; Shanhong, 2000).

Mohsenzadeh and Isfandyari-Moghaddam (2009) performed a study to define the status of the application of ICT in academic libraries in Kerman, Iran. Results showed that the level of application of ICT in Kerman academic libraries was acceptable, but efforts should be made to improve their status to match with the ever-increasing demand for better library services at universities. The most important problem and serious difficulty was lack of educated librarians, which requires suitable investment and planning. Ramzan and Singh (2009) investigated the levels of ICT application in academic libraries across Pakistan and found a lack of ICT infrastructure, especially the absence of computers, e-mail and internet. It was revealed that the respondent libraries needed to be fully automated using standard library software. However, access to online resources was found to be extensive and comprehensive.

Parirokh, Daneshgar & Fattahi (2008), on the basis of a survey in USA, report that how sharing of knowledge through the use of ICT among librarians can improve organizational learning in academic libraries. The findings of the study show that almost all libraries use email and library Website as part of their communication system. The Intranet and telephone lines have also been used by most libraries. However, the traditional face-to-face communication method is also widely used. Virtual reference desk and user mailing lists, which are relatively new artifacts, have been used by about half of the participating libraries, probably waiting for a wider acceptance in future.

Gandhi (2004) describes the value of capturing tacit knowledge of reference librarians and explained the early efforts of reference librarians in capturing tacit knowledge through old information tools like cardfiles of frequently-asked questions. However, with the recent developments in ICT, these practices have been replaced by the use of Common Knowledge Databases (CKDB) (Jantz, 2001), web-based Ready-Reference Databases (Stover, 2004) and Knowledge Bank (Branin, 2003). Both Jantz (2001) and Stover (2004) described the introduction of a new tool that has been developed by a team of reference librarians. Jantz (2001) examined how reference librarians could become more effective with the use of ICT tools and shared his experience of the development and use of CKDB within the New Brunswick Campus Libraries of Rutgers University. Stover (2004) shared his experience of the development of a Web-based RRD for reference services at San Diego State University to capture and reuse the tacit and informal knowledge of reference librarians. Some scholars suggest for creating and maintaining digital library or institutional repository as a tool for storing, retrieving and sharing all the intellectual assets of the university in a range of formats, including those that are unpublished, unstructured and unique (Ayanbode, 2011; Branin, 2003; Kao and Wu, 2012; Rah, Gul and Wani, 2010; Robertson and Sullivan, 2000). This is because technology in digital libraries is an enabler in the modern information supply chain (Abell, 2000; Jain, 2007; Singh, 2007) and librarians must be skilled at the technical aspects of the job.

Sun, Hao-Chang, Chen, Kuan-nien, Tseng, Chishu and Tsai, Wen-Hui (2010) in his study shows how implementing new information technology has expanded the role of librarians as educators and how this role has evolved with new technology. It was found that collaboration with faculty member was to be an essential feature of the most successful stories. Teaching students and faculty to use new ICT may have become one of the important roles of librarians and information managers.

Ghosh and Ghosh (2009) conducted a study to examine the progress India has made in its move towards a knowledge-based economy. The Indian Government has demonstrated its commitment to the development of fundamental pillars of knowledge sharing infrastructure, knowledge workers and a knowledge innovation system. Libraries are identified as key players in building an inclusive knowledge economy (KE) for a country. The important findings of the study were: the practice-based examples of how information and communication technology (ICT) projects are influencing contemporary Indian society and an account of government policies in regard to ICT implementation and development towards a KE are presented. The impediments in the process of KE in India are identified and recommendations are made.

Antherjanam & Sheeja (2008) carried out a study to find out the impact of ICT on LIS and its major shifts and practices in university library of CUSAT. The major findings of the study were: (a) Users are making very good use of the available ICT facilities. (b) With the help of telephone, e-mail, Fax etc. reference queries are answered faster than before. (c) SDI, CAS etc. are also done faster than before. (d) Issue & return of books, renewals are done faster than before. (e) Book selection, price checking are also done very efficiently using ICT. (f) About 90% of the users of the library search OPAC for getting information about the where about of books. The main objective of the study was to investigate and determine the levels of information technology (IT) in Pakistani libraries. This article also focuses on

the status of computers and other commonly used hardware, e-mail, internet, library software, automated user services expenditure on ICT and online resources available in academic libraries of Pakistan and particularly developing countries. The questionnaire methods were used of data collections. In this paper was found that a low level of IT infrastructure facilities availability, particularly the absence of computers, email and internet in libraries. It was found that libraries need to be fully automated using standard library software packages. Hence, access to online information resources through the Higher Education Commission (HEC) was found extensive and comprehensive. The finding can be utilized to evaluate the status of different ICT tools and applications. The collections of data were useful and authentic source for planning to improve the libraries ICT infrastructure, library automation and reducing the gap in the use of IT in different kind of libraries (Ramzan and Singh, 2008).

Raza and Amar Nath (2007) point out that the use of Information Technology (IT) in the university libraries of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh with an clandestine objective to establish some co-relation between quality in libraries and use of IT. The paper highlights the use of hardware and software facilities in university libraries. It also highlights the access of networks, information services and barriers in IT applications. Questionnaires, interview and observation methods were used for data collection. A survey conducted on four university libraries, namely Panjab University library, Chandigarh; Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla; Punjabi university Library, Patiala; and Guru Nanak Dev University Library, Amritsar found that only Panjab University Library, Chandigarh and GND university library, Amritsar have provided computerized access to in-house databases. Library literature reveals that quality depends on merging print culture with digital culture but the result of this survey confirm that print culture is still dominating in university libraries of this region.

The study of Cholin (2005) is an attempt to give an overview of Information Technology implementation in different university libraries in India that provides effective access to resources available within universities and elsewhere. Also discussed is the role of the INFLIBNET Centre in the overall development of university libraries across the country with special emphasis on efforts through UGC-Infonet E-Journals Consortium.

The purpose of the study conducted by **Obioha (2005)** was (1) to ascertain if ICT has played any roles in helping research officers in their information seeking and use, (2) to know what these roles are (if any), (3) to find out if there are constraints in the use of ICT tools by research officers, and (4) to find out what these constraints are (if any) and extend useful suggestions that will aid in the researchers' information seeking and use. The important findings of the study were: (1) The researchers of the NIOMR, Lagos have considerable awareness and exposure to ICT and its tools, (2) ICT tools aid researchers in their seeking and use of information speedily and with ease. ICT helps in acquisition of more knowledge. This is learning. It is found that aid from international and local agencies supports research activities including provision of ICT tools, training and retraining in ICT, and (3) Lack of adequate, stable power supply and infrastructure are hindrances to ICT use as responded by these researchers. Insufficient ICT tools and centers slow down research work. This paper deals with the development of public libraries in Bangladesh, their present situation, and some recommendations for improving their services and implementing Information and communication technology (ICT). It plays a vital role in bringing about changes in society. This age of ICT the role of the public library has changed drastically in developed countries. They are providing more cultured and user friendly information services to their patrons. In this view, public libraries in developing countries are using these facilities very slowly due to shortage of funds, skilled manpower and other support. As a result the users of public libraries in developing countries are not fully satisfied (Shuva, 2005).

Yapa (2003) revealed the overall scenario use of ICT in Sri Lanka and particularly in libraries. Author argues that, National Information Policy and National Information Infrastructure are essential, if a country would like to exploit the IT to its advantage. The major finding of the study is that the progress of library automation in Sri Lanka is a result of the effort few professionals who worked collectively. One good feature in the Sri Lankan scenario is the commitment and obligation of library professional for library cooperation. Library consortia in Sri Lanka function with the initiative of the library professionals with minimal administrative and financial support from the authorities.

Hussain and Abalkhail (2013) The study clearly revealed that the majority of users of the library used the circulation service. The study found that a majority of research scholars consult the reference books for research work followed by under graduate students who used the library circulation service.

III. METHODOLOGY

Methodology plays important role in research as I faced the problem to find resource library the I took survey on it and find that many people are facing same problem which I already faced then I decide to make application which solve the problem to find resources in nearest library with contact details of library and librarian and address from google map. The questionnaire method was used for the present study to collect the necessary primary data for evaluation and assessment. Questionnaire is one of the methodology which I used for this study.

3.1 Benefits of ICT application

- Books are more useful than previous book finding method or traditional method.
- Reduces effort as well as diligence of user.
- Save the most valuable time of reader or user of library.
- The resources which are rarely in use become more useful by this technology.
- Book can get reader and reader can get book within less period of time.
- It is more economical to find the most relevant resources of library than traditional method of book finding.
- Reader can get address with contact details of library and librarian by using google map.
- Book or resources finding easier.
- ICT application technology is bridge is between books or resources and reader.

3.2 How to use ICT application technology

- Step I:- Easily download the application from app store of play store.
- Step II:- Install the application and register yourself on the application.
- Step III :- Search the required book or whichever resources the reader need and get resources in nearest library by google map with contact details.

3.3 Problem of the study

Books need reader and reader need books is most important problem of library and reader. To find solution for this or making bridge between reader and books. So this technology save efforts and time of the reader .

3.4 Scope

the scope of the study to give solution to every reader or researcher can get the resources within shorter period of time so scope can be of over world.

IV. RESULT & DISCUSSION

The ICT application technology is play vital role to find books or resources in nearest library. Reader or researcher faced the problem that how to find material for the study? How to get the details of library where the material is available and how to get library address? So this technology give solution in just one click or simply we can say that library is now on our finger just one click books fix.

V. CONCLUSION

This study is sought to solve the problem faced by many or we can say every researcher or reader get books or material in just searching in search bar of application just by typing whatever or whichever resources reader need he have to put in search bar he can get resources in nearest library by location with address form google map. For example reader need the books written by the great scientist Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam sir that is Agnipankh the reader have just simply write in search bar of the application then he gets result where the book available from the readers location there can be easily he get books by google map. Now this is the important problem solving technology.

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