



FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN INFORMATION LIBRARY INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: The libraries play a vital role in providing information services in various forms to information seekers. Information technology is indispensable for human development. A well-organized library should have information technology to help information professionals. This paper described the prospects and challenges recent development of the application of information technology in libraries and training opportunities should be made available for library professionals.

Keywords: ICT, Libraries, E-resources, ICT Prospects, Internet, Digital, Technologies, Digital Library, ICT Skills and Training, ICT Challenges etc.

ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ РАЗВИТИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ УСЛУГ В ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-БИБЛИОТЕЧНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация: Библиотеки играют жизненно важную роль в предоставлении информационных услуг в различных формах лицам, ищущим информацию. Информационные технологии необходимы для развития человека. Хорошо организованная библиотека должна иметь информационные технологии, чтобы помочь профессионалам в области информации. В этом документе описаны перспективы и проблемы, связанные с недавним развитием применения информационных технологий в библиотеках, и возможности обучения, которые должны быть доступны для библиотечных специалистов.

Ключевые слова: ИКТ, библиотеки, электронные ресурсы, перспективы ИКТ, Интернет, цифровые технологии. Технологии, цифровая библиотека, навыки и обучение в области ИКТ, задачи в области ИКТ и т. д.

AXBOROT KUTUBXONA MASSASALARIDA AXBOROT VA AXBOROT XIZMATLARINI RIVOJLANISH BO'YICHA XORIJIY TAJRIBASI

Abstrakt: Kutubxonalar axborot izlovchilarga turli shakllarda axborot xizmatlarini ko'rsatishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Axborot texnologiyalari inson taraqqiyoti uchun ajralmas hisoblanadi. To'g'ri tashkil etilgan kutubxonada axborot sohasidagi mutaxassislarga yordam beradigan axborot texnologiyalari bo'lishi kerak. Ushbu maqola kutubxonalarda axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llashning so'nggi rivojlanishining istiqbollari va muammolari va kutubxona mutaxassislari uchun o'qitish imkoniyatlarini ta'riflab berdi.



Kalit so'zlar: *AKT, Kutubxonalar, Elektron resurslar, AKT istiqbollari, Internet, raqamli Texnologiyalar, raqamli kutubxona, AKT ko'nikmalari va treninglari, AKT muammolari va boshqalar.*

Introduction

Today libraries are shifting their role from the traditional information resources to digital information resources, the libraries adopt new ways of information generation and dissemination because of the information technology and widespread utilization of the application of information and communication technology (ICT), increased computer networks and the evolution of the World Wide Web (WWW) enabled people to use the Internet for many reasons; for communication, for entertainment, for education, and so forth (Emojorho, 2011; Gulati, 2004). Layman tends to equate the application of Information and Communication Technology in any profession to being online, meaning connected to the internet. Although the internet is an integral part of the Information and

Communication Technology. It is hoped that the use of Information and Communication Technology in academic libraries will assist both the patrons and the library and information professionals in the libraries. It is a vital ingredient for the socio-economic and cultural development of any country or individual (Aina, 2004; Alhasan & Adepoju, 2007). Previously a number of studies contained in the similar subject done earlier.

Library

Nowadays, education is very important and is requisites for possessing knowledge. The proliferation of information in the modern world causes the needs of a dependable information center to preserve and provide reliable information to the educator.

What is Information and Communication Technology?

The concept of information as we use it every day, in the sense knowledge communicated, plays a central role in contemporary society. Information According to the Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science (ODLIS), Data presented in a readily comprehensible form to which meaning has been attributed within the contexts of its use. In a more dynamic sense, information is the message conveyed by the use of a medium of communication or expression. Whether a specific message is informative or not depends in part on the subjective perception of the person receiving it (Reitz, 2014). Communication the word Communications originated from the Latin word "Communis" meaning Common. As per the Oxford English Dictionary defines Communication is imparting, conveying or exchanging of ideas and knowledge whether by speech, writing or signs. The term Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is referred to the use of any computers and the Internet to make information and communication services available for the users or library professionals. The term is used broadly to address a range of technologies, including information and communication technology device. Use of ICT application is computer systems are used to manage one or several library routine operations such as acquisition, serial control, cataloguing and classification and the online



public access catalogue (OPAC). This encompasses the notion of the application of technologies for information handling, storage, processing, and retrieval dissemination. In general terms, technology is the tool and technique used for utilization and gathering of information. It includes physical devices like papers, computers, etc. The information technology application in libraries can be divided into three categories: computer, storage media and telecommunications (Ebunuwele, Ola, & Uduebor, 2014).

Literature Review

There have been many studies of the application of information technology in libraries done in the last few years. In a recent exhaustive review of the literature on the subject, analyzed the results of several studies of the utilization of application of information technology in libraries published between 1990 and 2018.

Application of Information Technology in Libraries: Prospects

This age has clearly shown that the information provides unforeseen opportunities that enable multifaceted development. Nobody can deny that the deployment of Information and communication technology, the rapid developments and advancements being made in the field of ICT have characterized new ways of information generation, managing resources and dissemination. Today, the emergence of ICT and Internet made it possible for the libraries to record, synthesized, analyze and disseminate information quicker than any other time in the history (Vijayakumar & Viyayan, 2011; Gunjal & Dhamdhere, 2013).

Internet

The Internet is a worldwide network. It is not a single network, but a collection of computers worldwide through a system of interconnection. The network consists of computers of varied size, make and number. Computers in countries and regions of the world are linked through the telecommunications system. It revolves around connectivity, interactivity or communication compatibility among the subsystems of the network system. A common misconception is that the term Wi-Fi is short for "wireless fidelity," however this is not the case. Wi-Fi is simply a trademarked phrase that means IEEE 802.11x (Beal; Suherman, 2018,).

Electronic Resources (e-Resources)

The Internet brings more information to more people and more people with the reach of each other than any other communication system yet invented. The ICT is being continuously updated or introduced and traditional formats are being replaced by the digitized form. Many types of information materials such as e-journal databases, e-books databases, patents databases, newspapers, standards, photographs, pictures, motion pictures or music are now available in electronic or digital form for libraries and to its users to use. The important fact is convincing many libraries to move towards digital e-resources, which are found to be less expensive and more useful for easy access and also especially helpful for the users who have limited time to access the libraries from outside by the using through the Internet (Cacheiro González, 2011; Chauhan, 2004; Whitmire, 2001).

The emergence of Digital Technologies The emergence of ICT & Web 2.0 technologies, libraries have play more dynamic role in the information society and as the



individual is affected by ICT, in the same way, the individual can also influence the digital technology. Libraries began to recognize the presence of the web experience and utilize such services in order to create a new environment for libraries' users where interaction plays a basic role. Today, there is a misunderstanding around the term digital library; many people consider the World Wide Web as a digital library because of gathering millions and millions of documents in several formats and in several versions. According to Zhao and Ramsden "A large collection of the full contents of high use materials, including books, journals, course materials, and multimedia learning packages, which can be directly accessed by students and staff" with computers (Zhao & Ramsden, 1995). "Digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collection of digital works. Thus, people can make use of the resources easily and economically (Schwartz, 2000).

ICT Skills and Training

The current rapid developments in the field of information and communication technology (ICT) have changed significantly the nature of work in the library. These rapid changes have brought about new types of the library and services. New concepts such as the hybrid library and the digital library have emerged. The changes in library work have occurred all over the world, and the underdeveloped countries are no exception to this. Nevertheless, the library in the underdeveloped has been lagging behind the fast changes brought about by advances in ICT (Seyed & Tajafari, 2012; Abdelrahman, 2009). 'Skills and Training' is defined as the systematic development of employees' knowledge, skills, and attitudes that are required for the library to meet its day to day works. ICT technologies in their libraries are, Basics of ICTs, Networking, Data Base Management, Web-based information sources and services, Management of multiple media, Library management software, Open source software, Electronic resource management, Virtual reference services, Open access resources (Dunmill & Arslanagic, 2006; Rao, 2006; Tiwari, 2016; Verma, 2014). ICT Challenges In information and communication technology (ICT) age, information in the digital form is rapidly replacing the traditional printed counterparts. Hettiarachchi, studied "the use of Information Technology in University Libraries and Special Libraries of Sri Lanka" discloses that the both were challenged with insufficient fund allocations, lack of support for administrative departments and insufficient bandwidth etc.; (Rathnabahu, 2015). The challenges hindering the effective application of ICT in the library that can face libraries as they become progressively involved with the use of technologies may be summarized as follows: Inadequate Funds, the main challenges for implementing ICT in the library. The first issue, which almost all libraries face, is how to deal with the scarcity of financial resources (Gaddagimath & Jange, 2006). Lack of Policy and Strategies, Library need to develop their own local ICT policy and strategies that define how they are going to use or implement ICT. It is no longer acceptable to computerize for the sake of computerization. No library can be effective without a policy, which sets out aims and objectives, and services and indicates priorities among them, though the library indicated that it has plans to develop ICT policies (Elisha, 2006).



Conclusions

With the emergence of application of the information and communication technology (ICT), the library and information professionals have changed altogether, their role is not just as custodian of the library but to teach how to use the existing resource. To develop staff/users on how to manage the library resources and its services. The government or local bodies of organization/institutions must increase the funding libraries. Comprehensive ICT policies provide a blueprint and guide the implements. In order to build the ICT skills of library staff and explore the opportunities to library users, proper implementation of ICT tools for creating, accessing, preserving and dissemination of the digital information is required.

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