INTRODUCTION

Three revolutions have taken place in the development of the modern world. Agriculture revolution followed by the Industrial Revolution brought structural changes in our society. In 1750, more than 80 percent of the world’s population was dependent on agriculture; in 1950, it was for less than 60 percent, due to industrial revolution. Information technology is the third revolution which has influencing the society more than two revolution i.e. agriculture and Industrial. The post-industrial society is this known as information society. Information technology covers its scope and the subject of computers. Library information technology is one of the major tools of tomorrow to shape our society and our institutions particularly our libraries. Our cultural and educational infrastructure must change to meet the challenges, addressing them through new and creative educational techniques. In order for libraries and librarians to survive as a profession and as respectively, an institution, they will need to lead their institutions in building improved information technology oriented infrastructures. It has been evident for over half a century that libraries can no longer comprehensively collect in a wide variety of subject areas. Thus, a long history of interlibrary lending and cooperative networking has been die mainstay of satisfying ever widening and interdisciplinary subject material demands of student users and research scholarly.

New publishing techniques such as machine readable text files on the internet, multimedia interactive computer works, CD-ROM and collections of scanned materials stored in character formats and image are increasingly becoming key parts to library resources. These collections are controlled and accessed through specialized retrieval software and LANs with internet connections. Systems and formats of the new publishing are pushing the envelope of the library community service and to supply clientele using these new mediums. With its ability, the local area network provide wide CD-ROM access as well as institutional connectivity to both the internet and to the library is the underpinning communications system of today forward looking library. A host computer based automated library system providing technical processing circulation support and online catalogue is not sufficient in itself to provide all the information technology resources needed for today libraries. This is certainly true for special and academic libraries and increasingly is becoming the case for public libraries.

The library user has become more comfortable using electronic bulletin boards, microcomputers and online services such as the free net based systems. Through academic
exposure to computers greater numbers of student are introduced to information technology earlier in their academic experience. Many more institutions are seeking to provide themselves further enriching experiences through multimedia publications and CD-ROM for use with their home computer system.

Institution of information science increasingly have moved in the direction of emphasizing skills involving information technology such as online search development, database design, bibliometrics and various statistically based studies of information value and use. While these institutions produce better trained students in information technology, they do not produce individuals better able to manage and provide the specialized skills needed research library operation. Arrangements for supporting and managing information technology will take differing shapes depending on the size of the library; die size of its parent institution, the institution’s existing computing and communications resources and the capabilities of the library, staff and management.