



Review On Novel Approaches Of Ict Based Web 2.0 And 3.0 Technologies

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ABSTRACT:

Education is intended to teach knowledge and to produce better citizens. Libraries are knowledge repositories that have a lengthy history, ranging from chained and closed-access libraries of the past to today's digital and virtual libraries that use cutting-edge technology to provide information through a variety of services. The impact of information and communication technology (ICT) on how people work and live has been immense. Information technology has a significant impact on all aspects. The revolt of roughly half a century ago has progressed at an incredible rate, resulting in a paradigm shift in today's society. In this article, highlights about the novel approaches of ICT based WEB 2.0 AND 3.0 technologies.

Keywords: Information, Communication, Technology, Web 2.0, Web 3.0.

INTRODUCTION:

Libraries are now responsible for offering access to a wide range of digital information in addition to printed materials. ICT is employed as an enabler for the acquisition, demonstration, storage, transfer, and use of digitally stored resources. ICT facilitates the transport of information and universal access to it, as well as its correct storage, recovery and organisation.

The expansion of computer and communication technologies, sometimes known as information and communication technology (ICT), has had an impact on practically every element of human existence, including the library. The potential for making library functions and services more efficient is explored by new developments in information communication technology (ICT) and their application. This paradigm shift has not only prompted new exploratory and innovative approaches to managing library

functions and services, but it has also created a particularly difficult environment for professionals and information officers to meet users' incredible information needs while also managing the unimaginable exploration of electronic data. ICT in libraries has made electronic information production, storage, access, and distribution much easier. As a result, the user is becoming increasingly demanding in terms of detailed, quantitative, accurate, and fast data.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Theoretically, Handa & Tyagi (2016) described ICT-based applications and services using web 2.0 and 3.0 technology. In the context of web2.0 and web3.0 technologies, the article provides an overview of ICT-based applications and services. Web 2.0 technologies such as synchronous messaging and streaming media, blogs, wikis, social networks, tagging, and RSS feeds were also mentioned in the article. In addition, the article discusses the origins of web technologies and the changes that have occurred in the field of libraries as a result of their use. As a result of web 2.0 and 3.0 applications, library services have changed, and libraries are now focusing more on information transfer services rather than providing controlled access to it.

Kumar (2016) looked into how web3.0 can be used in academic libraries. In academic libraries, the study looked at web3.0 application-based services. Web 3.0 applications have become an essential part of academic libraries in this transformative era; through this system, libraries can easily provide information about their collections, staff, services offered, information about various types of sections, hours of operation, e-resources, and OPAC, among other things. The research article has shed light on popular web3.0 applications such as cloud computing, federated search systems, user-generated web content, borderless libraries, and well-organized information content. Finally, the research paper found that, as a result of web3.0's multiple advantages, library services have become much easier in terms of wide accessibility, federated searching, and organised data.

At Brunel University London, Uxbridge, Sivarajah, Irani, and Weerakkody (2015) assessed the application and impact of Web 2.0 technologies in local government. To evaluate web2.0 technologies in local government, the case study methodology was used. The case study was done at a Local Government Authority (hereinafter referred to as UKLGA), which was founded in 1995 to provide a variety of public services, such as education, social services, and highways. The purpose of the study is to assess the benefits of web2.0 applications, risk management, and how this technology transforms traditional local government services. They discovered that traditional ICT evaluation criteria and procedures can be applied to Web 2.0 e-Government technologies.

Arif and Mahmood (2012) depicted the situation in Pakistani libraries as it relates to the adoption of web 2.0 technology. In order to incorporate web 2.0 technology in their libraries, the study paper focused on librarians' evolving roles in the digital world. According to the research, Pakistani librarians have enthusiastically used web 2.0 apps

in both their professional and personal lives. Furthermore, web2.0 technologies have resulted in a significant improvement in the services provided by libraries, as well as a significant increase in the usage of the Internet and other forms of social networking. However, librarians' adoption of web 2.0 was hampered by a lack of computer knowledge, a lack of money, and a lack of infrastructure. Generally, librarians have expressed an interest in training programmes that may assist them in coping with web 2.0 technology.

Wilson (2011) investigated the use of Web-based software in university libraries and examined how simple these programmes are to use. Apart from that, he has addressed in his research the current trends in academic libraries' adoption of web-based software.

Han and Liu (2010) investigated information services and web2.0 technology construction in the top Chinese university libraries. They also looked at the advantages and disadvantages of web2.0 technology. They painted a picture of the general structure of web2.0 technologies and tools that might be found in Chinese university libraries. Finally, they discussed the operation of Web 2.0 applications as well as the process of developing Chinese digital libraries as well as the global development of DL.

Chua and Goh (2010) did a brief study to look at the web2.0 technology's potential and rising technologies. They questioned library patrons and librarians the following three questions: (i) What is the library's capacity for web2.0 applications? (ii) What methods were used to implement web2.0 applications in libraries? And (iii) Does the use of a web2.0 application improve the quality of a library's website? They addressed the current situation and importance of web2.0 applications in libraries with this short questionnaire. Finally, they highlighted the advantages and consequences for librarians as well as scholars.

Martin (2009) conducted a review of the Web 2.0 literature with the goal of identifying the web 2.0 implications for human resource professionals, as well as the foundation for web 2.0 applications. The study's motivation was to look into the following scenarios: (i) the utilisation of old and new social media (ii) the enhancement of employee-employer cooperation (iii) and the raising of issues that impact employees at work. Finally, he stated that web 2.0 has become a popular platform for employees and businesses to interact and express themselves.

Students and teachers have adopted web 2.0 technologies such as messaging, wikis, social networks, and other Web 2.0 applications quite regularly, according to Ajjan & Hartshorne (2008), who researched faculty and student decisions to use web 2.0 technologies. The goal of this study was to determine student and faculty understanding of web2.0 technologies in order to better appreciate the importance of Web 2.0 as a supplement to in-class learning and to better understand faculty and student interactions. To test the research hypothesis, the following research questions were created: (i) Are university professors aware of the need of using Web 2.0 technology into

traditional classroom instruction? (ii) What factors are at play in standard classroom instructions when it comes to staff and student communication? The findings revealed that respondents recognise the teaching benefits of web2.0 applications in higher education, with blogs being identified as the most useful web 2.0 application for improving students' learning. The majority of faculty members responded that web2.0 applications could improve students' writing skills, learning, and course satisfaction.

Web2.0, library 2.0, and the Hyperlinked library were examined by Stephens and Collins (2007). The main goal of the discussion on the aforementioned issue was to provide a quick overview of web 2.0 apps and social tools including blogs, RSS feeds, podcasts, and wikis.

Tredinnick (2006) described web2.0 applications in company intranets and demonstrated the possibilities and consequences of web 2.0 applications in the workplace. Web 2.0 tactics on the public web are slowly redefining the interaction between users and information, according to the research paper. Web2.0 is not a technology, but it has altered the status of information understanding and the role of users in that understanding.

Maness (2006) has attempted to define the library 2.0 scenario as the next generation of web-based library services. He explained web2.0 applications like blogs, encyclopaedia into Wikipedia, media applications, and folksonomies in his paper. Apart from that, he detailed instant messaging, customer service, and the future, and he elaborated that library 2.0 was not only to assist in material seeking, but also findings, and it was a process of sharing. Finally, web 2.0 was seen as a revolutionary goal for libraries, moving away from traditional services and toward web-based services.

CONCLUSION:

The article provides an overview of ICT-based applications and services in the context of web2.0 and web3.0 technologies. The article also addressed Web 2.0 features like synchronous messaging and streaming media, blogs, wikis, social networks, tagging, and RSS feeds. The essay also goes through the history of web technologies and the developments that have occurred in the field of libraries as a result of their use. Library services have altered as a result of web 2.0 and 3.0 apps, and libraries are now focused more on information transfer services rather than offering regulated access to it.

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