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## INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTERS INFORMATIONS TECHNOLOGIES IN ACTIVITY OF MUSEUMS ESTABLISHMENTS

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Existent operating and development of museums establishments of conditions urgent necessity of their technological modernization. One of priorities directions there is computerizing and automation of work of museums workers and museum work on the whole.

It is necessary to notice a few factors which touch the process of automation:

- computerizing is an expensive processes and requires the regular additional capital investments.
- computerizing is needed for facilitation of labour of museums workers, instead of for the sake of computerizing. it is important to understand and formalize the necessities of museum and workers.
- the process of computerizing is not limited really to the technological factor. a human factor acts important part.

We will point the generalized chart of application of computers technologies in museums to work:

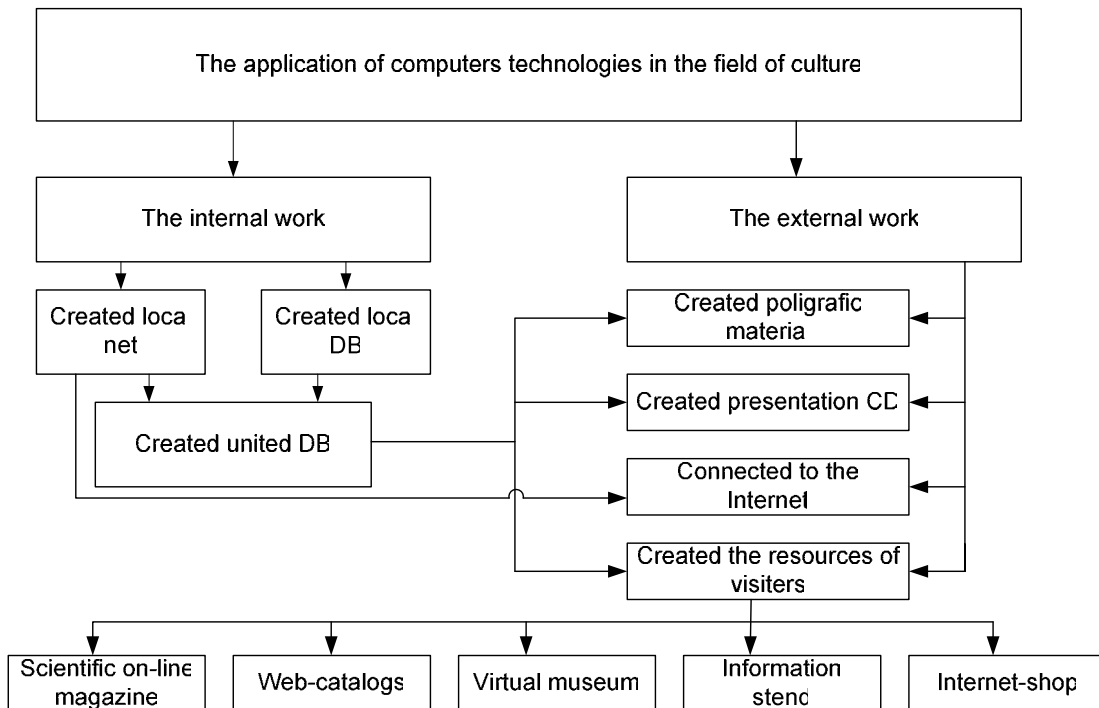


Fig. 1 The generalized chart of application of computers technologies in the field of culture

On the whole activity of museum, in the end, as well as any organization it is possible to divide into internal and external.

Computerizing of internal activity is the primary task of automation of work of museums. Automation of internal activity foresees creation of local bases of these funds of departments and branches. Parallel with introduction and filling of local database it is necessary to create a local network.

Creation of the centralized database is a next step on the proper server with the proper vehicle providing and defence.

A museum informative database must provide automation of all types of museum activity: scientifically-research work, restoration activity, publishing activity, electronic publications.

Scientifically-research work:

- conduct of cards of museums objects, authors, exhibitions, literature, image and other which include in itself the detailed information and material of reference book is needed (indexes, reference and others like that);
- search after the varied attributes (to the author, inventory number, date of creation and other) and receipt on the varied queries as text so graphic information on card indexes as directories, lists, inventories cards.

Restoration activity:

- conduct of card indexes of saving and restorations passports, which include text and graphic information.

Exhibition activity:

- analysis of museums collections and selection of exhibits for exhibitions;
- preparation of all complete set of exhibition document;
- operative preparation of exhibitions directories, labels, electronic editions, multimedia CD and other.

Publishing activity:

- preparation of materials for the publishing house of directories directly from bases given of the system.

Electronic publications:

- preparation of electronic hypertexts directories is automated for the Internet;
- preparation of materials for the commercial CD or automatic creation of the scientific or the enlightenment character CD.

As a result of introduction of the informative system which answers the higher resulted requirements a museum gets: more effective organization of museum account; electronic registration of new receipts, deliveries and returning of works; simplification of registration of all types of registrations documents; conduct of computers books of temporal storage, books of entry, inventories books; search and receipt of helps on registrations books, and also, at a necessity, their conclusion on the print; getting statistical information; following location and conduct of history and change of the state of saving of every museum object.

Forming of informative database allows not only to automatize internal activity, but, in the first to improve, to do more effective external work.

Forming of polygraphy materials (exhibitions directories, boulevards, booklets) is inalienable part of work of any museum. Thus creation of such materials except for financial expenses requires yet and sentinels expenses on the search and preparation of materials. However much the presence of electronic databases will do forming of exhibitions directories in ten time more simple and more rapid.

Another, widespread enough, the compact disks of reference informatively-books are the type of distribution of multimedia information. This type of distribution of information is substantially cheaper from polygraphy materials, and possibilities at it are far greater. Except for text-graphic information on compact disks it is possible to place audi- and videoinformation. At competent approach of forming and realization of multimedia compact disks, it can become the substantial revenues item of museum.

By the next stage of introduction of computers technologies in a museum there is connecting of the Internet to the museum local network. The presence of the Internet will allow to promote the educational level of workers of

museum, and also embed Internet technologies in activity of museum, that in the turn gives the following advantages: popularity of museum rises in Ukraine and foreign country; the «image» appears at a museum; the new contacts appear with colleagues and interested persons; the process of creation of general exhibitions is considerably simplified; the educational role of museum grows; it gets additional possibility to attract sponsors, investors and «friends of museums».

When the question is about museums establishments, mainly talk about their elucidative activity educational, and forget often, that museums establishments often are the source of large scientific achievements, in fact plenty of researches workers and numberless articles of research often generate the new scientific openings about which, unfortunately, society is not in a position to know. The scientific on-line magazines are the wonderful method of publication of scientific labours, results of the last researches, arranging of the virtual specialized scientific seminars, discussions, forums.

One of methods of the use the informative resources of museum is forming on their electronic basis Internet directories. At creation of such directories the descriptions of objects are taken away from a database on the basis of some idea, is definitely formed group, is accompanied by floors, that interpretation of information is.

Sensory informative booths are wide-spread in the world, and is not almost used in Ukraine. More frequent in all it carry out the role of electronic consultant or help-informative database, often enough with direct access to the Internet. Often enough in booths can see additional exhibits which on certain reasons (requirement of exhibitions spaces, the bad state of saving and other) are not presented really.

Use of informative resources of museums in internal life of museum, and also for the construction the Internet of projects, foresees creation of intermuseums informative resources. The idea of association of the informative resources often causes certain fear at museums workers, although without it to treat not. Museums collections of many museums of one region are closely associated between itself.

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