

A Study on uses of ICT in Integrate University Library

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Abstract - Libraries as we once knew them have evolved in response to the rapid advancements in information and communication technologies (ICTs). More robust and adaptable than their predecessors, today's Integrate libraries also have the ability to reach consumers across regional boundaries. Libraries are rapidly converting to digital format, making their collections available online and to a global audience. Libraries have adapted their services to accommodate a global audience and have emerged as vital community hubs as a result of advances in information and communication technologies. Because they allow for more interoperability and information exchange, ICTs in libraries are increasingly popular among patrons. Under one roof, users have access to a plethora of informational resources, including text, sound, photos, etc. As a result, libraries may better serve their communities and become integral cogs in the information society by adopting ICTs. Integrate libraries are allowing for better, more immediate information communication among academics and are breaking down geographical barriers to distance education. Aiding in the dissemination of knowledge, it reaches places that would otherwise be inaccessible. The library industry has seen radical change recently, with the widespread adoption of digital library systems replacing traditional print libraries. Libraries have shifted their focus from print to digital collections as a result of the proliferation of information and communication technologies and the widespread availability of high-speed networks on a national and international scale.

Keywords - Integrate University Library, information and communication technologies, global audience, high-speed networks

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INTRODUCTION

In order to ensure the success of advanced research, libraries play a crucial role. Collection Development, Reference Service, Document Delivery, User Education, Access to Electronic Resources, etc., are all vital functions of university libraries. There is an expectation that universities' libraries will use cutting-edge IT resources to ensure that students have access to information in a timely and dependable manner. The past several years have seen a dramatic shift in how university libraries manage their collections and the data contained therein because to advancements in information and communication technologies. The Information Society necessitates the integration of all key technologies engaged in information processing, consolidation, repackaging, and retrieval in order to develop an integrated system capable of delivering a wide range of services. The automation of individual university libraries is an initial step in this direction, or more accurately, a prerequisite for the creation of such a unified university library and information system. The optimal exploitation of information resources will be facilitated by the encouraging trend in the development of information » services with effective networking of these libraries.

The word "library" has different connotations for different people, depending on where they are on the semantic spectrum. For some, it's a bookstore, a location where books are kept under the watchful eye of a stern-faced guard who makes it his business to make sure that nothing happens to the books. For many, the library serves as a place to read, reflect, and even create their own future houses by making their written language and scratch pads available for public perusal in the form of books and magazines. This explains why libraries with varying levels of support tend to attract the same kinds of patrons during the same kinds of assessment windows. Very few people outside of the library staff have enough faith in its reliability to actually use its collection of partner degree affiliation data tools.

The library's security is improved due to the numerous acknowledgements that have been written about its many uses. An answer to a question like "An answer to the question "what is a library?" that doesn't involve "a space or building anyplace books are kept," "a pouring over room," "a warehouse of books," etc. could seem incredibly easy and straightforward. While these definitions don't seem wholly incorrect, they do provide the

frameworks from which today's mangled and muddled notion of what a library is was developed. Even the bibliotheca wordbook, which defines a library as "a collection of books and distinguishing unique materials solid for perusing, study, and meeting," and "a site, building, area or rooms set apart for the keeping and use of a social event of books," falls victim to this trend (Benge R., 1986). It just so happens that the modern definition of a library has a legitimate ancestor. This is supported by the fact that the word "library" has been in use in English with the connotation of "any place where books are kept in order for the purpose of scrutiny, study, or reference" since 1374. A library was "a building, room, or set of rooms containing a get-together of books for the utilization of general society or some period of it, or the individuals from society who are members of some open association or establishment and who are suspicious of the idea of partner degree collection of books" by the nineteenth century (Craver, 1994).

Obviously later on that the idea 'library' has for a long time been begun in our articulation, and furthermore the a ton of defense behind the age-since quite a while ago confused decisions with respect to the genuine arrangement of the library, that is generally unmistakable (hence, occasionally changing); and that those definitions, while ideal somewhat, ar nevermore sanctified in spite of a heavy slide of most recent additions to the universe of the libra These modern enhancements have had a significant impact on the concept of the advanced library, making the former definitions inadequate for understanding what a standard library is like today.

INTEGRATED UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

One of the most influential things altering how people talk to one another, get knowledge, and put it to use is the proliferation of information technology. When compared to other industries, libraries and information centers have shown greater enthusiasm for the advent of new forms of electronic products and services. Automation has given rise to novel occupations, compelled the rethinking of old roles, altered the dynamics of human interactions, and reshaped established business structures. A quickening has occurred in recent years. Even as far back as 1977, when minicomputers, micrographics, and automated retrieval were first used, the development of integrated systems had already begun. This is the missing piece in the puzzle of large-scale record keeping issues. Some integrated systems in operation today are discussed by Zeh, along with the advantages they provide. He argues that the availability of information is crucial to its value. He also provides a high-level summary of micrographics systems that are either manually operated or run off of computerized data. The University of Guelph Library's transition to an online access circulation system was chronicled by Beckman and Porter(1978) in 1978. The system,

built around a minicomputer housed in the library and capable of accommodating various record formats, allowed patrons to gain access to any and all library materials without the intervention of a librarian. Also, he mentioned that this type of unified online library demonstrates how simple it is to circumvent the restrictions placed on library access services by the Machine Readable Cataloguing (MARC) standard. The eventual goal of the paper provided by Van der Linde Wesley(1978) is to create an integrated library system that can connect to the eventual national network. Richmond's feasibility study for a statewide library network system includes an overview of the research's context and methodology, the study's findings, and an implementation strategy broken down into modular chunks; and 7 appendices reviewing more information. Library automation, bibliographic services, network architecture and standardization, data management applications and tools, and complete systems are all addressed in these supplementary materials. Library Information System (LIS), an integrated library system at Georgetown University's Dahlgren Memorial Library, is presented in broad strokes from an administrative vantage point. The eight user-friendly modules that make up LIS's functional components are as follows: cataloging and circulation, serials, bibliographic management, acquisitions, finances, networking, and computer-assisted education. By the power of networking, users at home or in remote libraries can access the library's collection on their own computers. There was supposed to be a networked interface between the Integrated Medical Center Information System and the LIS when it was suggested in 1993 at Georgetown. Minicomputer library automation system designed by the National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications was recently put into use by the University of Maryland's Health Science Library. This system is known as the Integrated Library System (ILS). Transferring library holdings from paper to digital format needed careful preparation and employee dedication. Tasks performed during implementation included updating hardware and software, migrating data from paper files, training personnel, and publicizing the new system. Major adjustments were made in the ways that circulation, reference, and cataloging work as a result of the introduction of an integrated library system. Although many libraries may not know precisely what is involved, Epstein argues that most of them should purchase or aim to buy an integrated system. An integrated system, whatever its features, is not an end in itself but a tool to serve the patron, and the emphasis should be on developing systems to meet users' needs, according to the study, which also suggests that determining system requirements and writing specifications is one of the most difficult and important aspects of automating a library function.

INTEGRATED UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SYSTEM IN INDIAN CONTEXT

According to the literature survey, there have been hardly any significant initiatives to create an IULIS in India. It is worth highlighting the library's own initiatives and software creations, such as L1BSYS, LIBRIS, SLIM, SANJAY, MAITREYI, TLMS, etc. While deciding how libraries can acquire software, Harinarayan takes into account their ability to produce their own, commission specialized software, or buy software from a commercial vendor. Describes how Libsys has been implemented at the library of the Indira Gandhi National Open University. He gives a summary on his time spent working with the software's acquisitions feature. Jose explains how the LIBSYS automated system may be helpful to multiple users. He briefly discusses the many benefits of the program, including its ease of use, its capacity for networking, etc. Uma and Gangu detail the process of automating previously manual acquisition procedures with the help of the LIBSYS acquisition module. Agarwal and Gupta evaluate the LIBSYS library management software for serials administration and control. In its early phases, INFLIBNET collaborated with DESIDOC to build ILMS (Integrated Library Management System) software. The software enabled the synchronization of all administrative tasks associated with a library. The software's lack of popularity likely stems from its original development in the COBOL programming language, which led to its eventual demise after being distributed to just about 50 educational institutions. However learning from ILMS's mistakes, INFLIBNET developed new Windows-compatible software named SOUL (Software for University Libraries). The most recent brochure claims that SOUL is cutting-edge library automation software that can function in a client server setup. The needs and suggestions of academic library staff were taken into account during the program's development. Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serials Control, Online Public Access Catalog, and Administration are the departments that have been created to organize these tasks. It wasn't until the National Information System for Science and Technology introduced and promoted UNESCO's CDS/ISIS around the middle of the 1980s that design and development work on library software packages in India got underway (NISSAT). Some libraries have created their own systems after learning from CDS/shortcomings. ISIS's Few studies have looked at many software suites side-by-side. The literature, conference presentations, personal conversations, etc. Little libraries should use Sanjay, whereas larger libraries should use Suchika, Granthalaya, or Libsys, as recommended by Saxena and Srivastava.

INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR INFORMATION SERVICES

Libraries, computer labs, and media centers at universities used to operate independently in the past. For a long time, libraries were in charge of

scholarly document storage and offering access to external bibliographic databases, while computing centers oversaw administrative and/or academic information and numeric databases, and media centers handled the distribution of media. Many media services have been made available through audiovisual classrooms. To better serve the growing number of campus information users and to streamline the management and execution of IT, it is clear that a centralized information service unit is required. At the same time that this idea was conceived, the movement to implement integrated information services in educational settings was already well underway in a few places. In order to address the needs of its patrons, a library can use the Inter - Library Loan service to make a request for one or more volumes from another library in the network. When a book is checked out from the lending library, it may be possible to place a hold on it. There is a need for a system that expedites the delivery of physical and digital content. The helpfulness of cooperating libraries is crucial to the achievement of this service's goals. In order to facilitate the sharing of materials across libraries, a standard set of rules for interlibrary loan must be developed. Existing computer technologies are able to provide this information, as discussed by William Rouse and Sandra Rouse(1977). This allows for increased performance of interlibrary lending networks. Using the Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET), the authors provide a method for measuring the effect of technologies like shared cataloguing networks and automated circulation t systems, as well as their different permutations, on interlibrary loan operations. The LIBERTAS integrated library system's inter lending module has successfully been tested by Canfield Institute of Technology. It's notable because it's one of the few integrated inter-loans facilities. This paper explains how the component operates and considers some of the repercussions for library systems. The primary issues encountered during setup and during using the system itself are detailed, along with the system's benefits. While being under intense pressure to boost their research output, academic academics often struggle with issues of personal management and information handling during their study. Pienaar, provides a set of rules and a framework for developing a database to help academics with their job. O. Pesch's article elaborates on how the evolution of library services is being impacted by the rise of digital information storage and dissemination. Many databases and information sources are now accessible electronically because to developments such as the widespread availability of CDROMs, the ability to load databases on a variety of Integrated Library Systems (ILS), and the Internet (all of which are provided for in this work).

ICT APPLICATION IN INTEGRATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Digital libraries have been at the forefront of this technological shift, which has completely altered the way information is stored and retrieved. A growing number of libraries throughout the world are taking advantage of digital tools to improve their collections' accessibility, usability, and dissemination of information in the Internet age. With modern technologies, libraries can now store vast amounts of data and make that data available to everyone, anywhere, at any time. Scholars are able to accomplish their research goals with the help of modern technologies, saving them valuable time. Information and communication technologies enable instantaneous global dissemination of data via their respective networks. This software automates the routine tasks of library staff members, such as circulation, acquisition, catalogue maintenance, periodical administration, etc. With the help of these cutting-edge innovations, academics now have a more accessible and user-friendly platform on which to utilize and investigate data. Libraries use automation for a variety of tasks, including data storage and retrieval (SDI), information dissemination (dissemination of library materials), and advanced searching (advanced searches by academics). New technologies have taken over the role of the librarian's traditional cleaning duties. Most issues faced by libraries, such as those involving information acquisitions, information organization, reference services, circulation, and bibliographical services, have been alleviated by the advent of newer technology. Following technologies have been applied in libraries to face their housekeeping problems and to seek better solution:-

1. Computing technology (hardware/software)
2. Communication technology
3. Network and Internet technology
4. Web world
5. Printers/Publishing technology
6. Reprographic and micrographic technology

ICT Services Integrate Libraries

1. Automated library services
2. Internet
3. In-house databases
4. CD-ROM databases
5. Subscribed databases
6. Library network links
7. Multi-media facilities
8. Microform services

Value of applying ICTs in Integrate libraries

- Act as an effective tool for scholarly communication
- Can be accessed instantly anytime anywhere
- No geographical barrier
- Can be reached globally
- Physical space not required
- High update rate

- Available 24hrs
- Less manpower
- Paperless, wall less environment
- Provide e-learning facility
- Bridge between users and authors
- Facilitate instant downloading

Integrate Library Resources in ICT era

- E-books
- E-journals
- E-theses
- Databases
- e-groups
- Digital archives
- Library networks
- Library Websites
- Web OPACs
- Virtual conferences
- Virtual help desks
- Web exhibitions
- Bulletin boards
- FAQs

CONCLUSION

This research provides a primer on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) for the library administration to consider. The focus is on evaluating OSS according to a set of criteria. The value of libraries, library programs, and library services are also highlighted. The vast data explosion has resulted in a rapid increase in data quantity, variety, and complexity across all domains of study. In order to manage and disseminate this massive flow of data and to fulfill the needs of the client network, library professionals should implement cutting-edge technology in library and data centers. The proliferation of information is largely attributable to the advent of personal computers and the widespread availability of online databases. All libraries should be planned with the intention of satisfying the needs of donors who want to use cutting-edge technology to gain access to information housed in databases all over the world. The development of open source software became a viable alternative to traditional methods of enhancing computer code. It has revolutionized the development of programming and provides many benefits for libraries, especially in developing countries. The term "Information and Communications Technology" (ICT) refers to computer programs for which the source code is publicly available under a license that allows users to use, modify, and improve the product, as well as redistribute it in altered or unaltered form. The availability of Open Source Software is indicative of a genuine shift in the programming architecture and a door that has always been open for libraries. With Open Source, the library can have a hand in the development of its systems and services in a manner that is consistent with the

importance placed on librarianship. The demand for a centralized database that allows users to search across both bibliographic and full-text fields is high, and librarians face both challenges and opportunities in making this a reality. It is important to select competent and reasonable software that can satisfy our needs in order to provide complete customer satisfaction and allow the library's activities and capacities to be utilized. As a result, it is crucial for managers and data professionals to keep in mind a number of factors before settling on a library's schedule.

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