

Effects of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in University Libraries

Anushtha Mishra^{1*}, Dr. Vivek Chandra Dubey²

¹ Research Scholar, Shri Krishna University, Chhatarpur M.P.

² Associate Professor, Shri Krishna University, Chhatarpur M.P.

Abstract - The study's goal is to learn more about the use of ICT at the University Library in M.P. and the part that local, regional, national, and international organizations play in encouraging and facilitating this trend. The library services have been enhanced to the greatest extent feasible thanks to the availability of infrastructure at individual libraries for the deployment of IT. With the acquisition of cutting-edge application technologies, the academic sector is giving a growing number of activities greater priorities. Some people have taken the use of IT seriously, while others are beginning to show interest in it. Public, academic, and special libraries all make use of information and communication technology (ICT), but researchers have made just a few attempts to compare and contrast these uses. To our knowledge, no research has been conducted on the effects of ICT on university libraries in M.P. or on the creation of an appropriate model for an integrated university library and information system in response to these needs. With this research, we make an effort in that general course. The instruments of information and communication technology have become indispensable to modern society. They use the internet to carry out their surveys and look for information to help them achieve their aims. Integrating libraries are currently able to help their patrons more effectively achieve their objectives. They'll get annoyed if you treat them like the ineffective, uninterested salespeople you'd find at a large shopping center. Consequently, interconnected libraries make it easier for scholars anywhere to access the knowledge they need, and for the academic community as a whole to achieve its goals in the most effective, reliable, and predictable way possible. After a positive experience, they will return to the libraries for further research and will likely tell their peers about the Integrate libraries they found most useful. In time, these libraries provide their communities with a treasure trove of information.

Keywords - Information And Communications Technology (ICT), University Libraries, library services, modern society

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INTRODUCTION

The fast growth of information and communication technology over the past two decades has had a significant effect on universities in India and elsewhere. Not only have modern technologies revolutionized the production, storage, and dissemination of knowledge in the country, but they have also proven crucial to the nation's educational and scientific endeavors. This has far-reaching implications for the future of education and scientific inquiry. It is well-known that today, Intranet and Internet are widely used in western educational institutions, allowing students and faculty to get access to a wealth of worldwide knowledge. It's considered more of a requirement than a luxury. The primary goal of university libraries is to ensure that students, faculty, and staff have easy access to research materials and databases. To accomplish this goal, libraries must integrate the use of computers into every element of their operations. Delivering timely information to the satisfaction of users has become increasingly difficult due to the rapid expansion of information, the

overgrowth of information resources, and the diversity of users' needs. When it comes to keeping up with the times, conventional methods and equipment just fall short. So, academic libraries have little alternative but to wisely adopt the readily available technologies in order to fulfill the needs of their patrons. The innovations in IT have proven that time and distances are dead. University libraries are ideal places to implement IT in order to give students, faculty, and staff access to the greatest information possible, whenever and wherever they need it. Because it allows for the use of numerous informational resources, the network will be an indispensable ally in this endeavor. There are several ways in which library services could benefit from being connected to a network. Libraries are better able to fulfill their informational mission as networking technology advances because they can provide more resources to their patrons for the same budget. In recent years, libraries around the world have felt the effects of a volatile economy, which has limited their ability to purchase resources, prompting them to seek out new ways to increase their

purchasing power. Like the old saying goes, "Together we stand, divided we fall." Better access tools were developed that made use of upgraded technology because of the massive amounts of data kept on networks and the subsequent desire to share this data. There have been other browsers for personal computers, but Mosaic was the first to be published in 1993. The original creators called the interlinked system of data repositories the "World Wide Web" (WWW). Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer, both second-generation browsers, replaced Mosaic. These web browsers allow patrons to do searches for content on the Internet from libraries that have access to the Internet.

Libraries and information centers are under pressure from a growing number of users to improve the quality and timeliness of the information they offer. They need a wide range of information forms and sources to choose from in order to meet their diverse requirements. Like libraries in other impoverished nations, this one has been hit hard by budget cuts and inadequate funding. In turn, this has impacted the quality of collections and the level of service provided to customers. Current conditions mean that only a select few libraries can afford to stock a large variety of information resources. The issue necessitates a shift in strategy and the adoption of a more prudent or cost-effective method in order to prevent the wasteful duplication of information resources across the country's libraries. This results in the cooperative buying through consortia method of resource sharing. The development of both powerful computers and information storage and delivery systems, such as CD-ROMs and user-friendly interfaces, has led to the proliferation of electronic resources now available in libraries. Online Public Access Catalogs (OPACs) have nearly supplanted card catalogues in most western academic libraries because of their superior search functionality and ability to expand coverage beyond the library's own holdings to include those of nearby institutions. These days, it's not uncommon to be able to access a library's collection and resources over the internet. You can easily access electronic journals, books, and other Internet resources using the library and information system's web interface.

SIGNIFICANCES OF A LIBRARY

A library is for the people who use it. A library is a resource for everyone, from those who use it to others who don't have access to one. That is why libraries exist, both for the public and for the staff members who work in them. When in doubt, arrange story time for kids of all ages. That includes preschoolers. In kind, there are filmstrips, movies, and albums for them to enjoy. Teens can see the debut of dolls or mobiles, enjoy the appearance of a manikin, or observe a craftsmanship competition. Toys with educational value can be found and taken home from several public libraries. In an effort to make the tables, arrangements, and leaves in a kids' topic more approachable and dynamic, a smaller size has been attempted. Representatives for young people

introduce parents to books for kids and assist kids in selecting suitable reading material. Kids in some areas can pick up the phone and ask for a story to be read aloud to them, after which a storyteller from anywhere in the world will be connected to them via a central framework. There is the institution of higher learning itself, as well as the public library open to students, for those who must attend to their academic needs. Books, records, and tapes (and tape decks) can be taken home from the library or bookstores that have open borrowing policies. Young people can work independently or in groups thanks to the availability of study nooks and tables. Two or three libraries provide screening rooms where patrons can view a selection of films, filmstrips, and recordings. The ideal listening environment for audio recordings, such as records and cassettes, is usually a quiet, isolated room. Students are taught the standard operating procedures for using a library by both school and public librarians. Youth are serviced by several libraries beginning in elementary school and continuing through high school. Libraries that are open to the public may have lively adult sections including books and specialized items that are essential to the development of young people. Energized adults organize film outings, pottery production or karate courses, and discussions on topics that young people in that state find particularly taxing. Undergraduates with access to the telephones in some academic and technological libraries can dial an outside service to acquire language instruction or listen to a spot that has been confirmed in a data recovery bank. Outside of academic institutions, research libraries often do not circulate their collections. Whatever the case, a wide range of resources is accessible via library research. People can expand their access to materials that aren't available locally by using photocopiers or interlibrary loan. Microfilm, micro scale card, and microfiche machines may likewise be analyzed. A man can read much smaller copies of books, magazines, and regular newspapers using these. Many libraries cater to children, but some also serve adults. The scheduling of film screenings, discussion groups, social gatherings, performances in the library's waiting area, and displays of student work are all common responsibilities. A variety of different types of social events, including those for women, business groups, workplaces, and others, can have varying needs for event supplies and venue locations. Bookkeepers provide resources and advice on topics such as career pivots, wage-related taxes, overseas excursions, professional advancement, and retirement planning. Whether you're an adult with limited education or language skills, you can still participate in unique projects by visiting a public library. Schools, retirement communities, prisons, planning facilities, alliance entry, and hotel projects are all areas where open administrators can interact with books and associations. Leaders in rare libraries find information for affiliated workers, and often abridge it for them.

COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The role of school libraries is crucial in the grand scheme of things for education wherever in the world. Besides being the keepers of knowledge, libraries also serve as a repository for a wealth of information. As much as the models of study, training, and explore fervently rely on the passionate and quantitative association rendered by the school libraries, the nation as a whole continues to function even where libraries of colleges and foundations of higher learning are insulted or not given due attestation. According to the findings of the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948–49), "In this sense, the library serves as the beating heart of the institution, both directly in terms of assessment and indirectly in terms of education, which is fueled by research. For scientific research, the library and its labs are indispensable, while for humanistic inquiry, the library serves double duty as both. The importance of a fantastic library in a school cannot be overstated, both for humanistic and rational evaluations " (India, 1949). The establishment of the UGC in 1953 by an Act of Parliament, the Central Government's recognition of the central importance of frontline preparation and control of libraries in the pedagogical enhancement, and their dedication to satisfying the demand for frontline guidance has all contributed to the development of school libraries since Independence. The Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) recognized the value of a well-coordinated library system and its role in combat readiness. It had uncovered various difficulties and pitfalls in academic libraries and proposed various solutions to enhance library environments.

In 1957, the UGC appointed the Ranganathan Committee, which provided some excellent recommendations. These recommendations concerned library construction, gathering enhancement, staff and association improvements, furniture, and more. The UGC understood these suggestions, and they were dispatched to be implemented. Though the Kothari Commission made some useful recommendations along these lines, the UGC's initiative deserves special recognition for the significant impact it has had so far by "routinely giving sensible gives and assets for all schools for progress of libraries, to buy books and diaries..., progression of new library structures and for library gear and furniture."

E- Learning in Integrate Libraries

Scholars in search of specialized information have found libraries where ICTs have been implemented to be a dynamic source of information. By creating multimedia data archives that can serve as constantly changing up-to-date material, modern ICT tools have altered conventional teaching methods and made distant learning education more effective and efficient. Connecting libraries and far-flung communities of learners is made easier by ICTs. People's lives are enhanced because a wide variety of useful information is readily available to them. The use of information and

communication technologies in libraries has evolved into a more potent instrument for sharing knowledge with academic communities in underdeveloped nations. Online learning, virtual learning, distributed learning, network and web-based learning are all synonyms for e-learning. Technology-based instructional strategies are utilized by all of them. Intentional integration of information and communication technologies into the classroom. The term "e-learning" refers to the practice of acquiring knowledge digitally, which can take place in a variety of settings and on a variety of devices (Naidu, 2006). E-learning cannot function without the aid of modern technology. Without a solid foundation in IT, e-learning would not be possible. The fact that many people lack the necessary IT skills is another hurdle in the way of e-learning. Thus, academics need to be up-to-date on the latest tools. Students have the freedom to study online whenever and wherever they like. Furthermore, learning via the internet is distinct from classroom instruction. Today's digital age has seen a revolutionary shift in the way that education is delivered. Capturing and archiving information in a variety of formats, such as text, audio, and video, is another benefit of the information and communications technology revolution. The spatial and temporal limitations of traditional educational contexts like the classroom or the print mode prevent access to this content in the ways made feasible by networked information and communications technology.

Integrate Libraries and Scholarly Community

Through the use of modern communication technologies, ties that distance may have weakened can be strengthened again. The advent of ICTs has caused profound changes in the way conventional libraries approach library growth. They play a crucial role in education, economic growth, and cultural development, and have evolved into hybrid libraries that offer both traditional and digital services. Integrate libraries play a crucial role in the modern educational system, helping to improve the quality of education and the overall success of the scholarly community. With the use of ICTs, scholars were able to submit their data electronically, store their documents digitally, and publish them digitally on the World Wide Web. The scholarly appetites of the world are being fed by the integrative libraries. It is widely available, accessible, and distributed via the World Wide Web. Scholars now consider it a significant resource. Given that we now live in the digital age, integrated libraries are an essential part of any modern institution, be it a company, a university, or a nation.

Librarians' Role in Integrate Libraries

In today's information and communications technology (ICT) era, librarians have expanded their responsibilities beyond only storing and cataloging materials; they now play a crucial part in an Online library. This trend of integrated libraries is rapidly

expanding to become the focal point of any significant academic or research institution. The Integrating libraries' services are evolving to meet the evolving demands of their regular patrons. Librarians in Integrate libraries must be well-versed in the latest technological developments in order to meet the needs of their patrons, who rely heavily on the library's internet-based information services, worldwide networking, web-based digital resources, electronic and multimedia services, etc. A good librarian should be able to work with information in any format or technology and make informed decisions about what to keep, what to toss, and how to preserve it. There has been a shift in the job of librarians from the print to the digital age, necessitating a more in-depth understanding of ICT and the development of relevant skills for the benefit of academics.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS, GOALS AND ACTIONS FOR AN INTEGRATED UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

For the "one system, one library" idea to be put into practice, deliberate plans, objectives, and steps must be developed and put into place. The following features are being researched in order to provide seamless access to the university's library and information resources.

1. With the idea of "one system, one library," the university library's collection must be built up as an interconnected, mutually beneficial resource for research and instruction.;

- a. Creating a network of libraries around the country that share materials and have consistent policies in order to better serve their patrons.
- b. Distributing funds to improve resource sharing and service delivery to ensure users have timely, unfettered access to all library holdings.
- c. Assisting users in quickly gaining entry to electronic resources such as full-text journals, reference materials, government data, etc., from a central location. Access to such works is contingent on robust local collections and will progressively incorporate digital versions of materials already housed in the library's stacks.
- d. Advancing the development of shared collections, facilitating the licensing of electronic resources on a national scale, and coordinating cost-cutting and intellectual property protection policies between teachers and students.
- e. Involve and educate academics, administrators, and publishers in creating affordable and accessible methods of scholarly communication.

2. Timely access to the Integrate book, periodical, multimedia, and digital information resources of the collaborating libraries will be made available through the university library and information system. To accomplish this, you can:

- a. To further strategic library goals of resource sharing, integrated information access, and cost control, the common library management system will continue to be upgraded and improved.
- b. Make available to users an online catalog or web access to digital information resources, such as multimedia materials, with a variety of research and searching capabilities.
- c. Establish electronic reserve reading services and other electronic learning technologies for library patrons to provide for distant access to course materials.
- d. Make available online not only the library's whole catalog but also enhanced online access to certain specialized collections.
- e. Provide safe and secure identification, authorisation, and authentication for distance education and online degree and certification programs.

3. Librarians will administer the library's information resources and instruct patrons on how to best leverage the library's and the Internet's online educational and research tools. The library scientist's functions shift depending on the situation. As a result of technical advancements, librarians have improved their abilities as organizers, cataloguers, indexers, abstractors, archivists, etc. Therefore, in addition to their traditional functions, they must now fulfill a wide variety of other tasks, such as intermediary, educator, facilitator, information manager, custodian of information, provider of information or publisher, knowledge manager, etc.

4. The university libraries will work together to provide training for its employees so that they can meet the ever-evolving information resource needs of the institution's academics and students. To do so, we should:

- a) look into ways to work together on employee development programs to save money and pool knowledge.
- b) Promote creativity and risk-taking in the delivery of innovative services in response to students' and teachers' ever-evolving demands for access to information.
- c) In order to make the most use of available personnel and their time, it is important to encourage a critical review of current practices that may reveal avenues to

eliminate wasteful procedures or outsource some tasks.

- d) Plan ahead; investigate approaches to increasing staff diversity, such as implementing volunteer or internship programs.
- e) Involve yourself in the training of future academic library directors in your state.

5. The library and information system at each university will be the campus's go-to source of knowledge, with the necessary physical space and technological backbone to support instruction and research for all students, faculty, and staff. For this, you can:

- a. Coordinate with campus IT to set up a reliable network and the necessary hardware and software for retrieving data.
- b. Make sure there is enough space in the system for the necessary hardware, software, and data.
- c. It is the responsibility of the provider to make available computers and websites that conform to the specifications set out by the users.

6. As a result, university libraries will seek out partnerships with other institutions and the general public that benefit both parties in order to further educational and economic aims. This can be done by:

- a) Exploring options for collaboration, such as grants, cost-cutting measures, and knowledge-sharing events.
- b) Make an effort to improve library accessibility generally, and to certain collections in particular.
- c) Discussions should be had with alumni offices on expanding library resources for alumni.

7. College libraries will work to secure additional money for things like new technological infrastructure, increased spending on online research tools, and innovative digital library initiatives. In order to accomplish this:

- a) Research the feasibility of receiving financial support from local, state, and federal governments.
- b) Collaborating with higher education system administrators to evaluate financing priorities.

CONCLUSION

The goal of university libraries in the new millennium is to become national models for how they use technology and library services to improve the

educational experience for their students. The library at the university must integrate information technology and library services into the daily life of students in a seamless and obvious way. When access to information is universal, it is said to be pervasive. When data applications and services may be used instantly and without restrictions due to infrastructure, software, or geography, we say that these resources are transparent. Information resources must feel natural to users and complement their work. There will be significant shifts in how libraries operate as a result of the worldwide computer network that provides access to online bibliographic information and full text delivery of requests. Perhaps the greatest benefit of the information age for libraries is that patrons are no longer restricted to the collection of a single institution, but rather have access to the resources of any modern library in the world via the Internet. To enhance the quality of collection and information services, the university library sector in India must build an IT infrastructure and develop an Integrated University Library and information System. This unified system includes a local area network, wide area network, and links to regional, national, and international networks to improve access to information. Access to information, both print and digital, must be provided by university libraries in a dependable and cost-effective manner. Also, whether the event is being held in the same place or elsewhere. Distance and time become less of an issue, which increases the need of information services that provide communication across great distances. Libraries have always been collecting and cataloging books and other resources to make them more freely accessible to the public. A university's libraries play a crucial role in achieving its overall educational goals. Providing access to world-class information resources and services and encouraging research by publicly publicizing collections and services are two ways in which libraries contribute to the prestige of their host universities. India's library system is still maturing, but the implementation of an Integrated University Library and Information System will usher in significant shifts in how knowledge is produced, preserved, and disseminated.

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Corresponding Author

Anushtha Mishra*

Research Scholar, Shri Krishna University, Chhatarpur M.P.