



## EFFECTS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ON ACADEMIC COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Mangesh S. Karambe<sup>1</sup> and Manohar B. Bandre<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sharadrao Pawar Arts and Commerce College, Gadchandur

<sup>2</sup>Mahatma Gandhi College of Science, Gadchandur

Communicated : 02.01.2023

Revision : 08.01.2023

Accepted : 15.01.2023

Published: 27.01.2023

### ABSTRACT:

Additionally, with the aid of modern ICTs, academic libraries are automating key tasks, creating institutional repositories for digital local material and digital libraries, putting management information systems in place, and starting ICT-based training programmes for library patrons. These objectives can be achieved by putting in place management information systems, creating efficient and effective networks for sharing resources amongst libraries, and implementing efficient and effective networks already in place.

**Key words:** - CD ROM, Automation of Libraries, ICT effectiveness, ICT skills, IT Application, Academic Library.

### INTRODUCTION :

ICT makes possible things like electronic cataloguing; online public access catalogues (OPACs), electronic acquisition and serials control, electronic circulation functions, electronic distribution of commercial publications, electronic availability of raw data, multimedia information delivery systems, digitised collections, and online textbooks. Academic library resources and users are evolving. Many print-only information sources are now available on CD-ROM, internet, and other media. Some sources are only online. Modern ICT and its effects on library services seem to have prompted the transformation. ICT gives them a chance to offer their clients information services with added value and access to a wide range of digital information resources.

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are changing quickly and are used in almost every part of daily life. This has led to big changes that have never been seen before. Because of this, the use of information technology (computers, phones, photocopiers,

etc.) plays a big part in making library practices more modern.

The prime objectives of the library is pooling information resources and information-related infrastructure and sharing them

### OBJECTIVES :

- To determine the degree of computerization and automation present in degree-granting institutions' libraries
- To evaluate the usability of information and communication technology (ICT) resources housed in Degree College libraries.
- To evaluate the usefulness and productivity of information and communications technology (ICT) in degree college libraries
- Number four: determining the level of expertise possessed by staff members with regard to the use of information and communications technology (ICT) resources
- To assess the difficulties that is linked with the use of information and communications technology in degree college libraries

### NEED FOR THE STUDY:

It has been shown that information technology (IT) has changed the library's resources, systems, services, and way it works.

The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is one of the best things to happen to libraries, and it is changing the way libraries look and what librarians do at a rate that has never been seen before. This is well known in the library world, and it is one of the best things to happen to libraries in their history (Lewis, 2007). The way in which users search out information is likewise undergoing rapid shifts at this point in time. When it comes to searching for information, the catalogue or portal of the library is not typically the first option for the majority of teachers, students, or researchers (Haglund and Olsson, 2008).

### **The reason for doing the study**

As a consequence of this, the purpose of the current study is to investigate the ICT skills of library professionals, as well as to ascertain the user rate and the level of application of information technology in degree college libraries to ascertain the associated challenges. Some of the problems that can happen when trying to use ICT in academic libraries have been brought to light by the research.

The goal of the research was to find out how computerized and automated the library collections.

As a result, researching how people in developing nations make use of information technologies can prove beneficial.

As a result of investigations of this kind, hopefully some unknowns will be uncovered and understood, which will assist in bridging the digital divide that exists within colleges.

### **Significance of the study**

- The specific study is confined to college libraries wherein the use of ICT is comparatively low.
- There was no study done hitherto in the region about the impact of ICT on college libraries.

- So the present study was undertaken with an aim to throw some light on the impact of ICT applications in the college libraries as well.
- The study signifies the importance of the advanced technologies in the perspective of quality service to provide quality services.
- The study identified the current limitations in the adoption of information communication technology in the operations of college libraries in order to achieve their statutory tasks. The study's primary focus is on the application of ICT in college libraries today.
- The results of this study will serve as a guide for librarians, information managers/information scientists, researchers, lecturers, students, and teachers as they decide how best to use ICT in education through the creation of policies and their successful implementation

### **METHODOLOGY :**

Keeping the study's aims in mind, a concerted effort was made to develop a suitable technique for the research. The data acquired through a questionnaire served as the study's methodology. Wherever possible, data collection is supplemented with interview techniques. The numerous published and unpublished primary and secondary materials, as well as internet-based sources, were analyzed. The observation approach was also utilized to supplement the data acquired by questionnaire in order to improve its reliability and relevance.

### **Data collecting instruments**

The questionnaire method was used to collect data, and interviews with Librarians/Librarians in Charge of each Degree College, Faculty members, and Students were also used to get more information. A prototype questionnaire was made based on talks with professional colleagues and research in the same area. One set of structured questionnaires was made for the Librarian or Librarian in Charge, and the other set was made for the users. The goal of the

librarian questionnaire was to get information about the library's infrastructure, budget, total collection, details about members, ICT services, history of automation, networking facilities, databases made, number of staff, details about staff training, and ICT application challenges. The library professional questionnaire is broken into four components. 1. General information, 2. Library information. 3. Automation of Libraries, 4. Resources and services in ICT 5. ICT effectiveness, 6. ICT skills and competences, 7. Challenges, and 8. Suggestions.

The questionnaire, accompanied by a cover letter, briefly defined the research topic and promised respondents that the information they supplied would be kept confidential and used solely for research purposes.

#### CONCLUSION :

An honest endeavor has been made in this study to examine the application of information and communication technology (ICT) in degree college libraries. In the 21st century, college libraries have to deal with the challenge of going digital by adding information and communications technology (ICT) facilities to their spaces. The goal is to make sure that a large number of library users can quickly and easily access relevant, accurate, and up-to-date information from both remote and local databases to help learning and teaching in the institutions. In order for degree-college libraries to fulfill the day-to-day needs of their patrons, it is now essential for them to have access to and make use of information technology (IT) infrastructure. Most of these libraries have built at least a basic IT infrastructure over time. But there are still a lot of libraries that don't even have desktop computers. Also, the IT applications couldn't be used outside of the local networking that existed either in the library or on the campus. The results of this study show that libraries in institutions that give degrees are still not very good at using information and

communication technology. Most of these schools said that it was hard to spread IT applications and keep up with the latest IT developments because they didn't have enough staff or enough staff with the right skills. Provide good access to ICT for educational purposes by putting in place policies that help and guide ongoing funding, the right equipment, the networking of degree college libraries, more knowledge, and administration.

#### REFERENCES :

- Abdurrahman, Omer Hassan. (2009). The state of ICT implementation and training at the university of Khartoum library system (UKLIS). Retrieved from [http://crl.du.ac.in/ical09/papers/index\\_files/ical-12\\_63\\_164\\_1\\_RV.pdf](http://crl.du.ac.in/ical09/papers/index_files/ical-12_63_164_1_RV.pdf) on January 7th 2016.
- Ademodi, D.T., & Adepoju, E.O. (2009). Computer skill among librarians in academic libraries in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice* Retrieved from <http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/ademodi-adepoju.htm> 22 | Page
- Ani, O.E., Esin, J.E., & Edem, N. (2005). Adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) in academic libraries: a strategy for library networking in Nigeria. *The Electronic Library*, 23(6), 701-8.
- Bavakutty, M., & Verghese, R. R. (2007). *Information search pattern in electronic environment*. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publishers.
- Borang, Kaling & Sarma, Gautham kumar. (2008). Application of ICT in Two Major Academic Institution Libraries in Arunachal Pradesh: A Survey, Paper presented at 6th International CALIBER-2008, February 28-29 & March 1, University of Allahabad, Allahabad

- Braun, L. W. (2002). New roles: a Librarian by any name. *Library Journal*, 127(2), 46-49.
- Breen, C., & et.al. (2002). New information management opportunities in a changing world. *Library Review*, 51 (3/4), 127-138.
- Broady-Preston, J., & Bell, S. (2001). Motivating mid-career LIS professionals: the Aberystwyth experience. *New Library World* (1169), 372-381.
- Cholin, V. S. (2005). Study of the application of information technology for effective access to resources in Indian university libraries. *International Information and Library Review*, 37 (3), 189-197.
- Elisha, M. J. (2006). The application of information and communication technology (I.C.T.) In Nigerian academic libraries prospects and problems: The Information Manager. 6 (1 & 2), 35-39.
- Feret, B., & MarcineK, M. (2005). The future of the academic library and the academic librarian: a Delphi study reloaded. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from New Review of Information Networking: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13614570500268381>
- Guha, N. (2006). ICT for Continuing Professional Education for LIS Professionals. Retrieved January 16, 2010, from [https://drtc.isibang.ac.in/bitstream/handle/1849/222/paperO\\_nabonita.pdf?sequence=1](https://drtc.isibang.ac.in/bitstream/handle/1849/222/paperO_nabonita.pdf?sequence=1)
- Gulati, A. (2004). Use of information and communication technology in libraries and information centres: an Indian scenario. *The Electronic Library*, 22 (4), 335-350. 23 | Page
- Hamelink, C. J. (1997). *New Information and Communication Technologies, Social Development and Cultural Change*. Geneva: UNRISD. 19. Hewitson, A. (2002). Use and awareness of electronic information services by academic staff at Leeds Metropolitan University: A qualitative study. *Journal of Librarianship and Information science*, 34 (1), 43-52.
- Hoskins, R. (2005). Information and communication technology (ICT) knowledge and skills of subject librarians at the university libraries of KwaZulu-Natal. *South African Journal of Libraries and Information Science*, 71 (2), 151-163.
- Jange, S., & Sami, L. K. (2006). Influence of Internet on library and information centres of National Institutes of Technology in India. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, 53, 184-197.
- Jaspal Kaur [www.IndianJournals.com](http://www.IndianJournals.com) downloaded from IP-210.212.129.125 on dated 11- Aug-2014.
- Katz, I. R., & Macklin, A. S. (2007). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Literacy: Integration and Assessment in Higher Education. *Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics*, 5 (4), 50-55.