

USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICTS) IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN UTTARAKHAND

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to understand ICT strategies if appropriately executed in India will furnish libraries with the foundation and offices through which access to OPACs, electronic databases and co-agent asset sharing should be possible. Libraries today are setting up their library PC servers on the Internet in this way making accessible their data assets and offices to a huge number of clients around the globe. Business electronic databases are likewise being made accessible on the Internet. Utilizing the Internet's telnet offices, curators and different clients can get to these items and administrations.

Introduction

For quite a long time, libraries have been getting, handling, coursing and protecting data materials in all media, in spite of the fact that accentuation has been on study-based materials, for example, books and diaries. Presentation of data innovation in libraries for the most part has enhanced and changed the substance of data securing, preparing, spread and capacity. Data is being obtained both in study and electronic arrangements and libraries can change over a portion of their old accumulations to machine decipherable configurations. Data innovation has additionally encouraged electronic systems administration, creation and getting to of remote electronic databases, putting at the transfer of libraries and library clients a wide scope of data administrations and items. Utilization of data innovation and access to electronic data systems is gradually changing libraries from book focused to data focused foundations. Accentuation is moving from book accumulation and capacity to access and arrangement of electronic data administrations. In this move of accentuation, GI is assuming an essential job.

GI is furnishing libraries and data organizations with a chance to execute electronic systems and accomplish the arrangement of access to remote automated data administrations and items, a lot simpler than previously. Libraries are exploiting offices accessible on the Internet and coordinating them into their day by

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day activity. The Internet offices are being utilized to connection to other libraries' online free inventories (OPACs), get to remote electronic databases, distribute electronically on Web servers, upgrade and enhance library gathering improvement programs, impart utilizing email offices, and give reference administrations. Data innovation realized a supplanting of manual card indexes with online electronic inventory. Committed media communications lines, (neighborhood, national, territorial and in some cases worldwide) have been utilized to get to remote online indexes and business databases. Sitting at work stations, Librarians and their customers approach not exclusively to data on their neighborhood library accumulations yet in addition to different accumulations situated in other remote libraries, databases, and electronic diaries on the web.

ICT strategies if appropriately executed in India will furnish libraries with the foundation and offices through which access to OPACs, electronic databases and co-agent asset sharing should be possible. Libraries today are setting up their library PC servers on the Internet in this way making accessible their data assets and offices to a huge number of clients around the globe. Business electronic databases are likewise being made accessible on the Internet. Utilizing the Internet's telnet offices, curators and different clients can get to these items and administrations. A line to a nearby Internet Service Provider (ISP), or association with a neighborhood which is associated with the Internet, is all that is required. In the Republic of South Africa, libraries are utilizing the Internet for electronic distributing on the WWW, getting to electronic indexes and databases utilizing telnet offices, record exchanges

utilizing document exchange conventions, and correspondence utilizing email.

In libraries, email is being utilized for both official and individual correspondence. It is being utilized for the transmission of interlibrary advance solicitations, creation of request asks and putting in of requests, getting reference inquiries from library clients, sending reference inquiries to different libraries and accepting responses to reference questions. Email is additionally being utilized to set up library based news bunches through which data about the library can be spread. On an individual and expert dimension, custodians are utilizing email offices to get to electronic gatherings, and exchange gatherings. It's absolutely impossible these administrations can be used without arrangement of ICT offices and Internet availability in Indian libraries.

Objectives

- To study the concept of ICT in library of Uttarakhand.
- To discuss the changing scenario of library using technological aspects.

Hypothesis

- There is no significant difference between the present and past working of libraries of Uttarakhand by ICT.

Review of Literature

Srivastava (1997) IT segments frame a necessary piece of library activities and administrations. sight and sound and so forth are critical to library proficient. The examination uncovers in innovation. Analysts assess the mechanization of open library and data benefits in and around Chennai and the demeanors of library experts towards the use of data innovation. An overview in expert improvement upgrading specialized learning, giving better administrations, enhancing library

status, change data taking care of strategies and decrease outstanding burden.

Lohar and Kumber (2005) talked about the purposes measures for development of library administrations with the help of ICT realized in Italy as a means of empowerment with technological and economic challenges to determine how technologies are used for business purposes. The results are applicable to entrepreneurs and others in developed and developing countries. Through awareness, education, library science and the use of social technologies, gender income equality maybe achieved as a result of social and economic development.

Paradigm Shift in Library Sciences

The inquiry that might be asked is, how can it be that vast number of libraries in India are not connected to the Internet and exploit the potential given by Internet offices and use them in the arrangement of library and data administrations? The responses to this inquiry are: lacking financing; insufficient media transmission framework and surprising expense of media transmission offices; and a general deficiency of talented IT HR in libraries. To wind up some portion of the GI foundation, libraries will require adequate financing to help their exercises. Assets will be required for buy and establishment of data innovation, foundation of nearby electronic systems and association with outside systems, change of materials to electronic organization and preparing of library staff in different data innovation abilities. In most Sub-Sahara Africa, the surprising expense of access to media transmission administrations is an obstacle to access to ICTs. The Indian library and data area will join the globalization of data, if the nation reevaluates its inadequately created data foundation, ineffectively prepared data administrations work force,

under-financing of library and data establishments division, conflicting and even absence of government approaches identifying with the library and data segment. As indicated by Uheghu (2008), library mechanization, which offices globalization of data and has been embraced by most libraries in the created parts of the world, presently can't seem to take firm establish in numerous libraries in India.

The subject of computerized separate, absence of ICT, and data strategies wonders and their suggestions for the arrangement of data benefits in libraries should concern data experts with respect to how they ought to be tended to. Because of unforgiving financial conditions and government indifference to library improvement in India, the territory of ICT in college libraries is unremarkable. Because of the equivalent monetary conditions and government lack of care, the substance and nature of administrations of most Indian college libraries have weakened to such a dimension, to the point that the nature of the results of such colleges has additionally been antagonistically influenced (Womboh, 2008). With the establishment of the ICT in the library, there will be synchronous access for some individuals in the meantime, and library clients will have self-administration to supplant the inconsistent administration they may have gotten from library staff. Any college library without a practical ICT network will in the end up wiped out and out of date. Ajayi (2005) sees that:

Any industry that sidelines ICT has basically marked a "passing warrant" on its proceeded with significance. The library speaks to one region that has encountered this transformation. The way that we live in information based society with the

requirement for all inclusive access has made it important for the library to reclassify its job and method of administration conveyance. The customary “block and concrete” libraries need to offer approach to libraries that are not constrained by geology. It is basic for libraries to rehash themselves on the off chance that they would like to create and encourage access to data in this advanced age.

The Federal administration of India has ICT designs and strategies for the nation that presently can’t seem to appear (Womboh, 2008). Stressing on the significance of ICT to successful present day library the board and administrations, Aina (2004) declared that:

Data and correspondence innovation (ICT) has drastically changed the majority of the administrations given by a library. ICT is intensely used in the capacity, handling and scattering of data. It has made the association of data exceptionally productive, the conveyance of fundamental data benefits progressively powerful and the dispersal of data to clients less demanding. It has killed a ton of standard and monotonous errands in a library.

Data Analysis

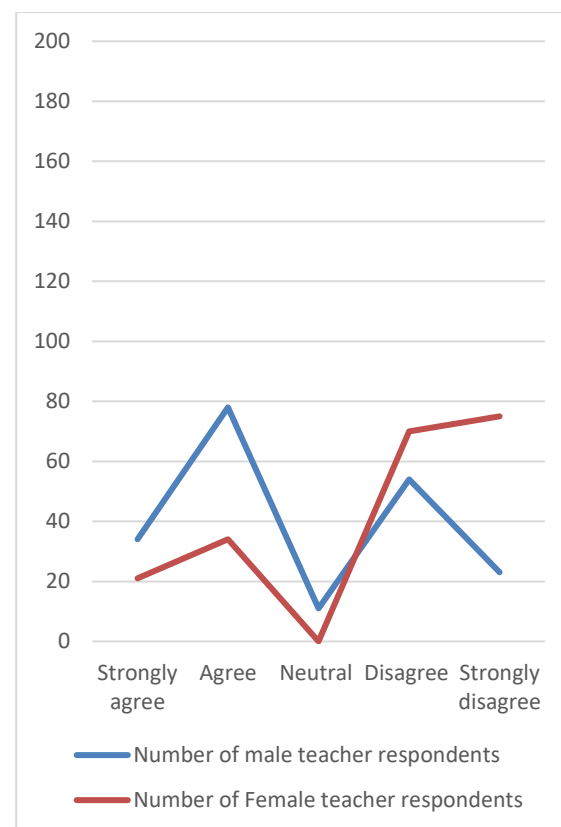
In your opinion, using e-Resources as compared to use of conventional document is time saving and more flexible?

Table 1: Response for the question number 1

S. no.	Parameters	Number of male teacher respondents	Number of Female teacher respondents
1.	Strongly agree	34	21

2.	Agree	78	34
3.	Neutral	11	0
4.	Disagree	54	70
5.	Strongly disagree	23	75

Chart 1: Response for the question number 1



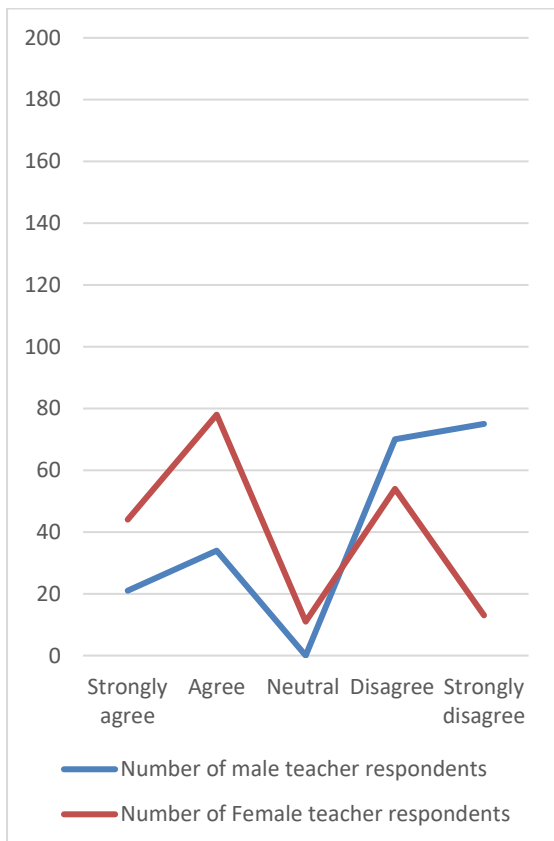
Do you agree that IT infrastructure of college is suitable as per the need of the time?

Table 2: Response for the question number 2

S. no.	Parameters	Number of male teacher respondents	Number of Female teacher respondents
1.	Strongly agree	21	44
2.	Agree	34	78
3.	Neutral	0	11
4.	Disagree	70	54

5.	Strongly disagree	75	13
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Chart 2: Response for the question number 2

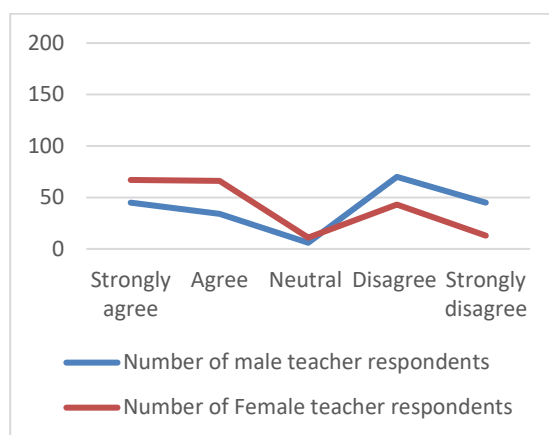


Do you feel that you need some sort of training for working and using digital library?

Table 3: Response for the question number 3

S. no .	Parameters	Number of male teacher respondents	Number of Female teacher respondents
1.	Strongly agree	45	67
2.	Agree	34	66
3.	Neutral	6	11
4.	Disagree	70	43
5.	Strongly disagree	45	13

Chart 3: Response for the question number 3

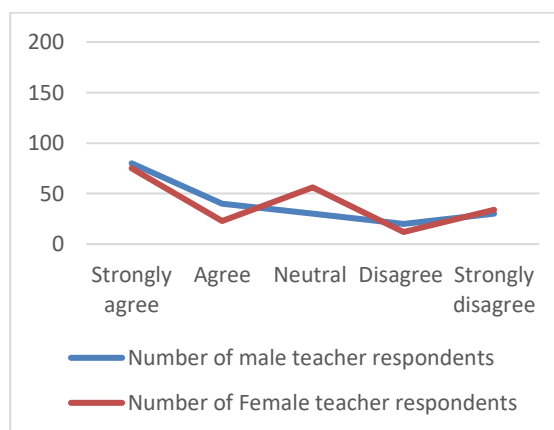


Do you agree that you are able to teach sufficient text to your student by using digital library?

Table 4: Response for the question number 4

S. no .	Parameters	Number of male teacher respondents	Number of Female teacher respondents
1.	Strongly agree	80	75
2.	Agree	40	23
3.	Neutral	30	56
4.	Disagree	20	12
5.	Strongly disagree	30	34

Chart 4: Response for the question number 4

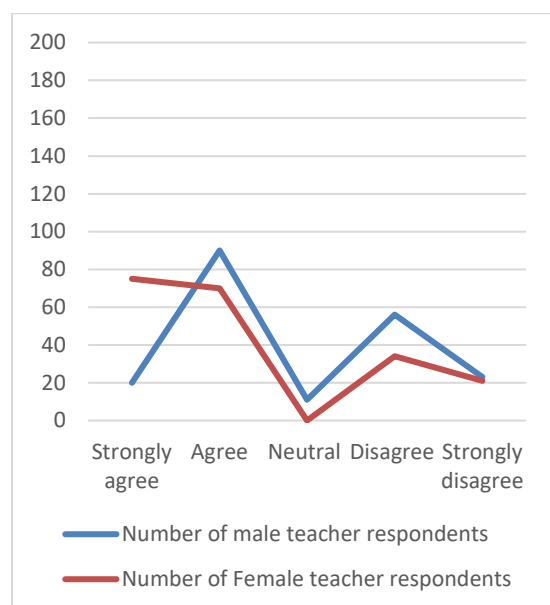


Do you agree that availability of digital library has enhanced your teaching efficiency?

Table 5: Response for the question number 5

S. no.	Parameters	Number of male teacher respondents	Number of Female teacher respondents
1.	Strongly agree	20	75
2.	Agree	90	70
3.	Neutral	11	0
4.	Disagree	56	34
5.	Strongly disagree	23	21

Chart 5: Response for the question number 5



Conclusion

Library digitization is the way toward using PCs, databases, sight and sound gear, systems, video hardware and web innovations to electronically gather, arrange, duplicate, pack, sweep, store and change traditional library data assets. Library digitization is unique in relation to an advanced library as it centers around

the way toward making different library data assets electronically accessible, while a computerized library is a stage for getting to, gathering, overseeing, looking and putting away circulated digitized data assets over the Internet and World Wide Web (www). In this way, to give access to these digitalized library accumulations, scholastic libraries need to set up and actualize computerized library ventures which give digitalized assets, organize access and dissemination the board by means of system innovation.

An advanced library is an array of computerized figuring, stockpiling, and correspondence apparatus together with the substance and programming expected to repeat, imitate and expand the administrations given by ordinary libraries dependent on study and other material methods for gathering, listing, finding and scattering data. A full administration advanced library must achieve every single basic administration of conventional libraries and furthermore abuse the outstanding preferred standpoint of computerized stockpiling, looking and correspondence. It gives access to part of or every one of its accumulations, for example, plain messages, pictures, diagrams, sound/video materials and other library things that have been electronically changed over, by means of the Internet and www. Texting Reference Service It is one of the continuous electronic counseling and reference offered by scholarly libraries by means of explicit programming running on the Internet stage. It is essentially prompt correspondence between at least two individuals utilizing printed organize, giving "constant reference" administrations, where benefactors can synchronously speak with custodians much as they would in an up close and personal reference setting.

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