
AWARENESS & AVAILABILITY OF ICTS RESOURCE IN ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS LIBRARY AT KARNAL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Rajeev Kumar Gaba¹ and Suresh Kumar Gulia²

¹Librarian, Doon Valley Group of Institutes, Karnal.

²Assistant Librarian, Doon Valley Group of Institutes, Karnal.

Abstract :

The present paper highlights the awareness & availability of the ICT resources in the Library. For collecting data, questionnaire method is adopted. The result is 76.92% ICT resources available in DVGILibrary, 53.85% in RPGI, 50% in KGI, 38.46% in NGI and 46.15% available in AGI Library. Lacks of modern ICT infrastructure in the libraries i.e. none of the engineering college libraries under study have the facility of LCD/ Slide Projector. Today Information communication technology is playing a vital role in Library. Major findings and conclusion are summarized in a suggestive way to use in providing better services in future to meet the needs of the users.

KEYWORDS :

Availability, ICT, Library, Resource.

INTRODUCTION:

Information and communications technology [1] usually called ICT, is often used as an absolute synonym for information technology (IT) but is usually a more general term that stresses the role of unified communications and the combination of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals), intelligent building management systems and audio-visual systems in modern information technology. ICT consists of all technical means used to handle information and aid communication, including computer and network hardware, communication middleware as well as necessary software. In other words, ICT consists of IT as well as telephony, broadcast media, all types of audio and video processing and transmission and network based control and monitoring functions.[2] The expression was first used in 1997[3] in a report by Dennis Stevenson to the UK government [4] and promoted by the new National Curriculum documents for the UK in 2000. ICT is often used in the context of "ICT roadmap" to indicate the path that an organization will take with their ICT needs [5].

The term ICT is now also used to refer to the merging (convergence) of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system. There are large economic incentives (huge cost savings due to elimination of the telephone network) to merge the audio-visual, building management and telephone network with the computer network system using a single unified system of cabling, signal distribution and management. "ICT" is used as a general term for all kinds of technologies which enable users to create access and manipulate information. ICT is a combination of information technology and communications technology. The term "ICT" describes the use of computer-based technology and the Internet to make information and communication services available to a wide range of users. The term is used broadly to address a range of technologies, including telephones and emerging technology devices. Central to these is the Internet, which provides the mechanism for transporting data in a number of formats including text, images, sound, and video [6].

UNESCO considers information technology as scientific technology used in information handling and processing, their intonation with men and machines and associated social, economical and cultural matters [7].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

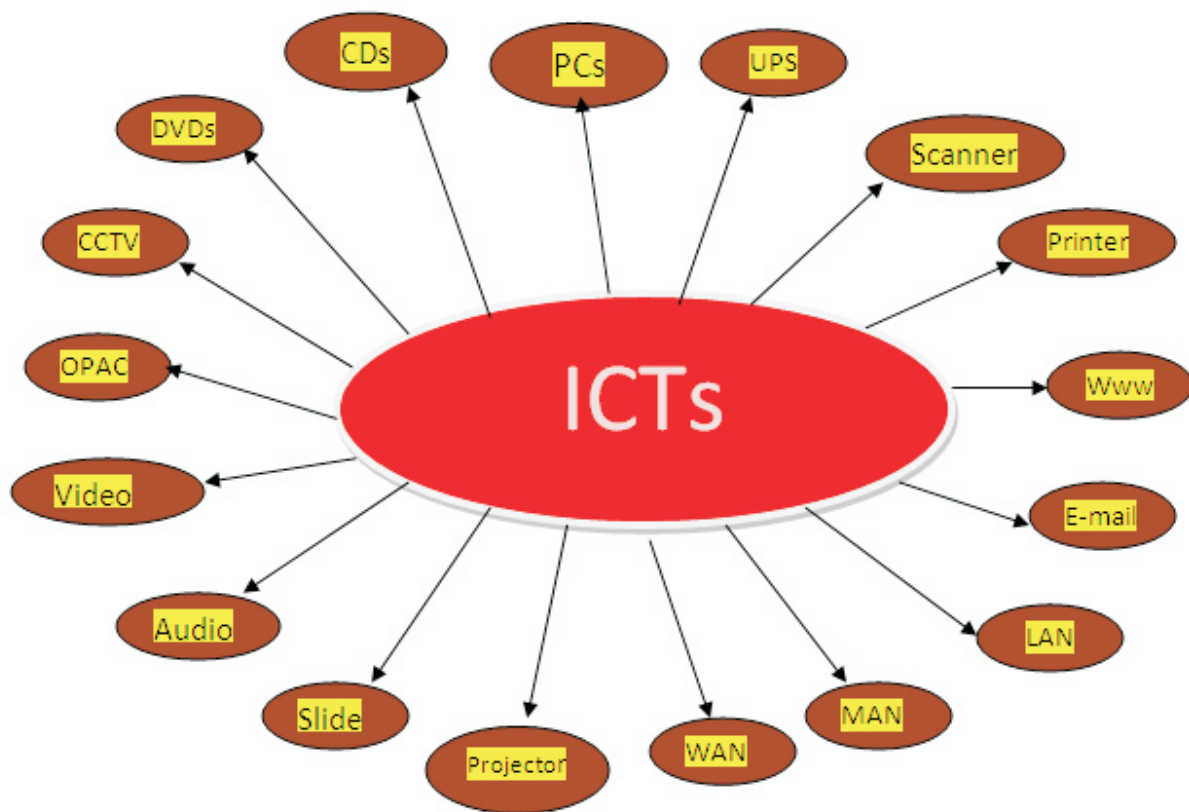
The objective of the study is to find out awareness & availability of ICTs resource in different libraries.

Methodology

Survey research design was used. The population of the study was working librarian in the engineering college's library. Data was collected through the use of a questionnaire designed for the study. The questionnaire on ICT resources availability was administered to working Librarian of the five libraries in karnal. Libraries involved in the study are:

- Doon Valley Group of Institutes Central Library (DVGI)
- R P Educational Trust Group of Institutions Library (RPGI)
- Karnal Group of Institutions Library (KGI)
- Naraini Group of Institutes Library (NGI)
- Apex Group of Institutes Library (AGI).

ELEMENTS OF ICTS



FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: ICT facilities available in Doon valley group of Institutes central Library Karnal (DVGI), R P educational trust Group of Institutions Library Kanal (RPGI), Karnal Group of Institutions Library Kanal (KGI), Naraini Group of Institutes Library (NGI) and Apex Group of Institutes Library (AGI).

SR. NO.	ICTs Resources	DVGI	RPGI	KGI	NGI	AGI
1.	Computers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	UPS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Scanner	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
4.	Printer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	DVD Rom/ writer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	CD-ROM/ writer	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Satellite Dish	Yes	No	No	No	No
8.	Reliable Power Supply	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
9.	Internet Connectivity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Library Website	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
11.	LAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	MAN	No	No	No	No	No
13.	WAN	Yes	No	No	No	No
14.	Official E-mail	Yes	No	No	No	No
15.	Bar code Scanner	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
16.	Telephone Landline/ Mobile	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

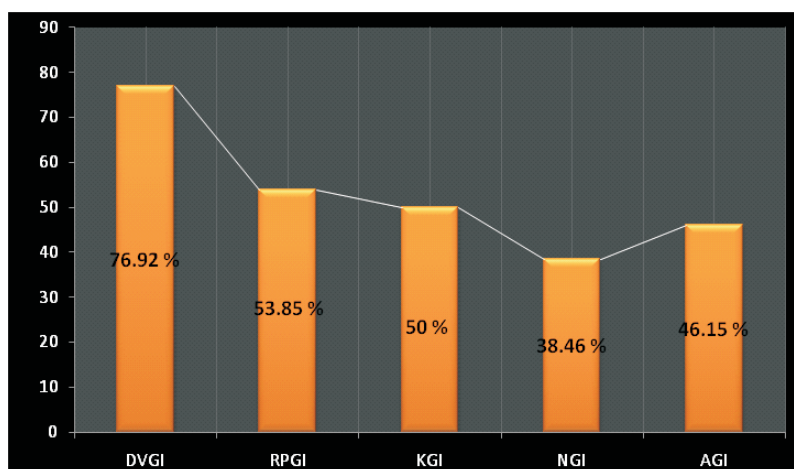
17.	Telephone Network (Intercom)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Projector	No	No	No	No	No
19.	Slide	No	No	No	No	No
20.	Audio player	No	No	No	No	No
21.	Audio cassettes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
22.	Video cassettes	No	No	No	No	No
23.	Video player	No	No	No	No	No
24.	CCTV	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
25.	Pen Drive	Yes	No	No	No	No
26.	OPAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Source: Questionnaire)

Table 1: show the Information Communication Technology facilities available in all five Libraries. The table shows Most of the ICT recourses available in DVGI library The result is 76.92 % ICT resources available in DVGI Library, 53.85 % in RPGI Library, 50 % in KGI Library, 38.46% in NGI and 46.15% available in AGI Library . Lacks of modern ICT infrastructure in the libraries i.e. none of the engineering college libraries under study have the facility of LCD/ Slide Projector.

Fig. 1 - Availability of ICTs Resource

Fig. 1 shows the availability of ICTs resource in different Libraries.



MERITS & DEMERITS OF ICTs RESOURCES

ICT Merits:

ICT saves a lot of time of the staff and users.

Faster Communication
 Increase in Output
 Various functions in work and entertainment
 Massive Storehouse of information
 Fast retrieval of Information
 Enables the librarian to focus on other tasks such as research and consultancy
 Enables optimum utilization
 Enables sharing of resources among institutions thereby reducing the costs of implementing ICT solutions.

ICT Demerits:

Addiction
 Uses a lot of electricity
 Increases individual maturity at ages far below average
 More technology dependence
 Need Expertise
 Expensive

CONCLUSION

The awareness level is high in engineering institutions Libraries. The availability of ICT resources in engineering institutions libraries is needed to be increased. Most probably, the libraries should provide initial workshops and seminars for users to train them for using the ICT resources. The Result shows that important of ICT resource, and now how we are depending on information communication technology day by day.

REFERENCES:

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communications_technology retrieves on 13 Sep, 2013.
2. <http://foldoc.org/Information+and+Communication+Technology> retrieves on 13 Sep, 2013.
3. <http://specials.ft.com/lifeonthenet/FT3NXTH03DC.html> retrieves on 13 Sep, 2013.
4. The Independent ICT in Schools Commission (1997) Information and Communications Technology in UK Schools, an independent inquiry. London, UK. Author: chair Dennis Stevenson
5. <http://www.microsoft.com/education/MSITAcademy/curriculum/roadmap/default.aspx>
6. Parul Sharma, Mahesh Singh and Pankaj Kumar (2009). ICAL 2009 – POSTER PAPERS page 667-669.
7. Dr. Jyotsna Saxena, Dr. Manoj Kumar Saxena and Dr. Sandhya Gihar (2010). "ICT in professional education" page 51-58.
8. Adeyoyin. (2005), "Information and communication technology (ICT) literacy among the staff of Nigerian University libraries", Library Review 54 (4), 257-266.
9. Ani, Okon E. (2005), "Adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) in academic libraries A strategy for library networking in Nigeria", The Electronic Library 23 (6), 701-708.
10. Fitzgerald, Brendan & Savage, Frances. (2004), "Public libraries in Victoria, Australia: an overview of current ICT developments, challenges, and issues", OCLC Systems & Services 20(1), 24-30.
11. Gulati. (2004), "Use of information and communication technology in libraries information centres: an Indian scenario", The Electronic Library 22(4), 335-350.
12. Haneefa, Mohamed. (2007), "Application of information and communication technologies in special libraries in Kerala (India)", Library Review 56(7), 603-620.
13. Hayden, H. (2005), "User survey at Waterford Institute of Technology Libraries", New Library World 106 (1), 43-57.
14. Helaluddin. (2010), "Application of Information & Communication Technologies in Engineering College Libraries: A study of Engineering College Libraries in Faridabad District, Haryana, India", Fifty Fifth conference of Indian Library Association, 540-553.
15. Schofield, Frances. (2004), "People's network libraries: comparative case studies of old and new ICT learning centres", Library Review 53(3), 157-166.
16. Sharma, Chetan & Kumar, Rajender. (2010), "Status of textile engineering college libraries in Haryana, India", Library Philosophy and Practice, 1-13.
17. Spacey, Rachel. (2003), "ICT and change in UK public libraries: does training matter?.", Library Management 24 (1/2), 61-69.
18. Walmiki, R. H. & Ramakrishnegowda, K. C. (2009), "ICT infrastructure in technical university libraries of Haryana", Annals of Library and Information Studies 56, 236-241.
19. Dhanavanda, S, Esmail, S. Mohammed & Nagarajan, M. (2011). Information communication technology (ICT) infrastructure facilities in self financing engineering college libraries in Tamilnadu. Library Philosophy and Practice ISSN 1522-0222, 1-10.
20. Helaluddin. (2010). Application of information and communication technologies in engineering college libraries. a study of engineering college libraries in Faridabad district, Haryana, India. Fifty Fifth ILA National conferences on Library and Information Science in the Digital Era, 542-556.