



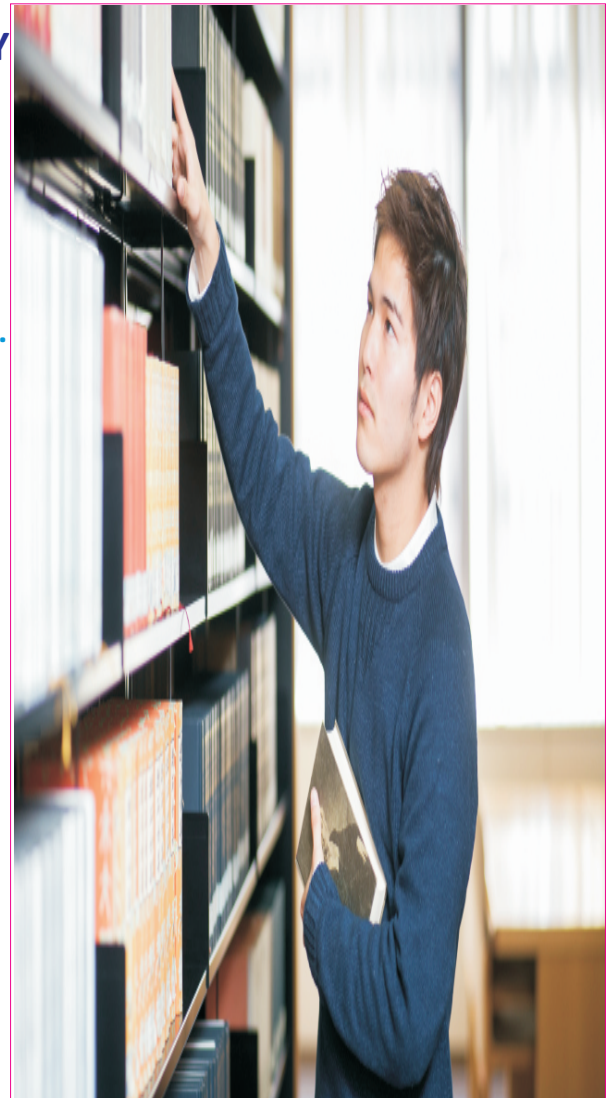
SERVICES AND FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN KARNATAKA: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with Name of the University and Library. Conducting Training Program for Library Professionals, Information Resources Housed in the University Library, E-Resources Services of the Libraries, Infrastructure {Hardware}, Power Backups, Networking/Internet, Automation Software, Type of Networking, Service Provider. The table given below furnishes details of establishment of six libraries and their universities covered under study. It reveals that University of Mysore and Mysore University Library established in 1916 is the oldest. Next to University of Mysore is the Karnataka University Dharwad and its Library S.S. Basavanal Library established in 1950. The Bangalore University established in the year 1964 and its library in the year 1966.

KEYWORDS: library service; database; internet facilities; university Library.



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INTRODUCTION :

Web resources are considered a vital part of human life in the 21st century. It has tremendously changed the manner of seeking information and is today important to learn and know the techniques for searching quick information and must be possible for users to find the information and resources. World Wide Web as a powerful and readily available tool that allows the user to search virtually any topic with the convenience of place and gadget. The advent of the internet and web is creating a rapid and dynamic revolution leading to library collection development, service into perplexity. There are many biological databases such as Biomodels.net and SBO (System Biology ontology)and so on which are link terms used in System Biology and provides a free, centralized, publicly accessible database for storing,

searching and retrieving tools that library needs to adopt.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Tannery, N.H. (2002) evaluates the use of Web-based library resources. The study employs individual user surveys and log-file analysis of a special Website to examine the usage patterns of 147 medical students in a 12-week multidisciplinary primary care rotation in community and ambulatory settings. Byerley, Chambers & Thohira, (2007) investigate accessibility of online databases from database vendors' perspectives. The study implies that Librarians must be proactive in encouraging vendors to continue to provide products that are accessible and user-friendly for everybody including persons with disabilities. They examine online database accessibility and usability based on database vendors' perspectives. Bertot, J. (2009) examines how web-based surveys have developed over time and discusses their application in library setting and discusses their use in the library community and presents strategies for customization. The study suggests that the librarian's need a suitable database, knowledge of programming code and a user-friendly interface. Halub, L. (1999) argues that the librarians have found the provision of Web-based services to be a very worthwhile endeavor with valuable benefits to both library staff and library patrons. The study discusses several lessons learned by the librarians in the process of creating and maintaining the information center Website. They now consider the website design carefully, offering as many services as possible considering the time required to maintain them, making the content as accessible as possible, promoting the Website and making friends in other departments, especially information services.

OBJECTIVES

- ✦ To find out the formal educational qualification of the persons heading the libraries,
- ✦ To know the type of Library Resources available in 6 libraries
- ✦ To know the e-resources of the Libraries
- ✦ To know the Services provided by using information technology tools

METHODOLOGY ADOPTED IN THIS STUDY

For the purpose of data collection, a well structured questionnaire was designed. The random sampling technique (convenience sampling) was used in administering questionnaires to the researchers and for further clarification interview techniques were also applied with the researchers. Total 06 questionnaires were distributed to the librarians of university library and response was collected from all the librarians and same were used for analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Year of Establishment of Libraries vs. Designation/Qualification of the Head of the Library

University	Date of Establishment	Library	Date of Establishment	Designation of the Head	Qualification of the Head
University of Mysore	1916	Mysore University Library	1916	Librarian I/C	MA, MLibSc, Ph.D
Karnataka University, Dharwad	1950	S.S. Basavanal Library	1950	University Librarian	MA, MLISc, Ph.D
Bangalore University	1964	Bangalore University Library	1966	Librarian I/C	MLISc M.Phil. Ph.D
Gulbarga University	1980	Gulbarga University Library	1980	University Librarian	MA, MLISc, Ph.D
Mangalore university	1980	Mangalore University Library	1980	University Librarian	MA, MLISc, Ph.D
Kuvempu university	1987	Kuvempu University Library	1987	University Librarian	BSc, MA, MLib.Sc, Ph.D

Table 1 presents the academic and professional qualification of the person heading the respective library under study. Out of 6 libraries under study 5 librarian posses MA, MLISc Ph.D as their professional qualification. Mysore University Library and Bangalore University Library are headed by Incharge Librarian wherein it can be observed that the Incharge Librarian of Bangalore University is additionally qualified with M.Phil degree.

Figure 1: Type of Library Resources

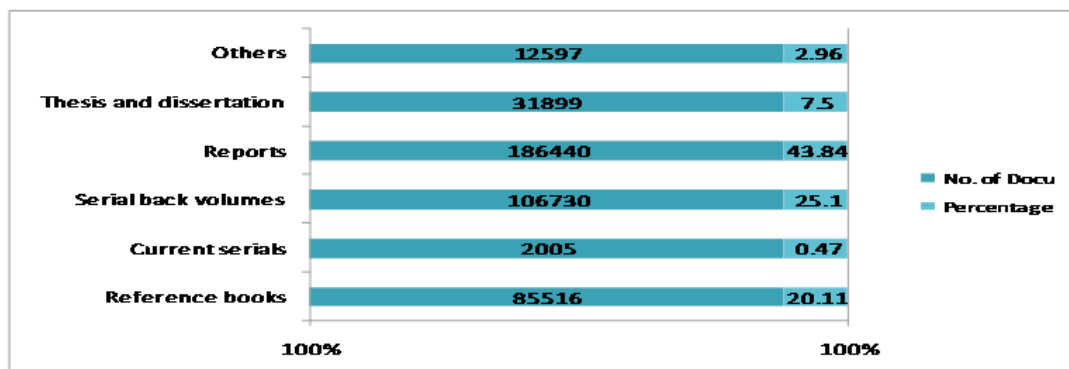


Figure 1 provides details of type of documents available in 6 libraries covered under study. It shows that there are 85516 reference books which are valuable and research reference tool in their nature. They represent 20.11 of the total collection. While current serials available in these libraries 2005, Serial back volumes of printed serials which have rare value are 106730 they represent 0.47% and 25.10% respectively. Reports, theses and dissertations that are available in these libraries are 186440 (43.84%), 31899 (7.50%) respectively. There are yet others sources such as cartographic materials, rare photographs maintained in these libraries they are 12597 in number representing 2.96% of the total collections.

Figure-2: e-resources of the Libraries

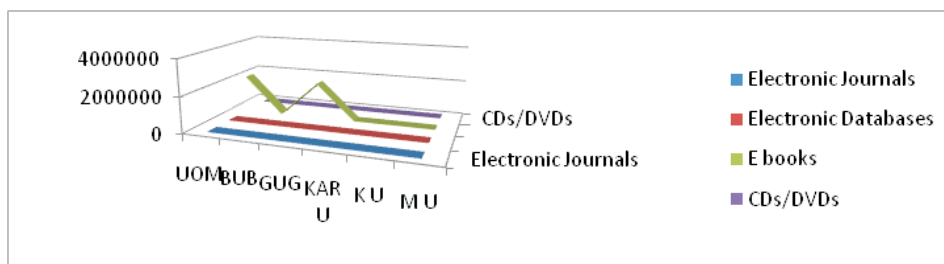


Table 2: e-resources of the Libraries

SINo.	e-resources		
	Type of library resources	No. of documents	Percentage (%)
1	electronic journals	52000	2.18
2	electronic databases	231	0.009
3	E books	2315781	97.43
4	CDs. DVDs	2449	0.10
5	Others	6280	0.26
6	Total	2376741	100

Table 2 furnishes details of types of e-resources available in 6 university library portals covered under study. It reveals that there are 52000 electronic journals which are available in the library portal. They represent 2.18% of the total collections. Electronic databases, in these libraries are 231 (0,009%), e-books 2315781

(97.43%) respectively. CDs/DVDs that are available in these libraries are 2449 representing 0.10%. While there others resources that account for Institutional repositories, websites, web blogs, Audio/video materials representing 6280 (0.26% of the total e resources collections.

Table 3: Services provided by using information technology tools

SI No.	Services provided by using information technology tools	Responses (Total= 6)			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Provide recent additions list	6	100	0	00
2	Provide access web OPAC	6	100	0	00
3	Generate reminders for overdue books	4	66.66	2	33.33
4	Provide individual alert service	4	66.66	2	33.33
5	User can know their status of issue/return data etc	4	66.66	2	33.33
6	Online access to databases	6	100	0	00
7	Access to internet in the library	6	100	0	00
8	Access to electronic journals service	6	100	0	00
9	Access to internet resources through library portals	6	100	0	00
10	CD-ROM database service	3	50.00	3	50.00
11	Contents pages services	4	66.66	2	33.33
12	Electronic references service	3	50.00	3	50.00
13	Access to other library database	5	83.33	1	16.66

Table 3 presents opinion of librarians regarding the services provided by using information technology tools are shown in their table. It is clear from the table that majority of librarians state 'Provide recent additions list', 'Provide access web OPAC', 'Online access to databases', 'Access to internet in the library', 'Access to electronic journals service', and 'Access to internet resources through library portals' accounting for 6 (100%). 5 librarians accounting for 83.33% says that the service provided using information technology tools is 'Access to other library database'. 'Generate reminders for overdue books', 'Provide individual alert service', 'User can know their status of issue/return data etc and Contents pages services' are provided by 4 library representing 66.66% each respectively. CD-ROM database service and Electronic references service services are provided by 2 libraries accounting for 50.00%.

Table 4: Networking/Internet

SI No.	Universities	Networking/Internet					
		Hub	Router	Bridge	Switches	Wifi	Cabling
1	Mysore University Library	?	?	?	-	?	-
2	Bangalore University Library	-	?	-	-	-	?
3	Gulbarga University Library	?	?	-	?	?	?
4	Karnatak University Library	-	-	-	-	-	?
5	Kuvempu University Library	?	?	-	?	?	?
6	Mangalore University Library	-	-	-	?	-	?
	Total	03	04	01	03	03	05

Table 4 shows that majority of University libraries i.e. out six university libraries except Mysore University Library all other universities use cabling facility for networking of computers/internet. The table also shows that in addition cabling facility Gulbarga University Library and Kuvempu University Library provides the Wifi facility for access internet resources. It can be observed that some university library like Mysore University Library, Gulbarga University and Kuvempu University poses some facility in addition to cabling, wifi ie like Hub, switches which support high speed of internet. Mysore University Library, Bangalore University Library, Gulbarga University Library and Kuvempu University Library posses router. (address information to determine ultimate destination)

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

It is clear from the table that majority of librarians states that they 'Provide recent additions list', 'Provide access to web OPAC', 'Online access to databases', 'Access to internet in the library', 'Access to electronic journals service', and 'Access to internet resources through library portals' accounting for 6 (100%). 5 librarians accounting for 83.33% say that the service provided using information technology tools is 'Access to other library database'. 'Generate reminders for overdue books', 'Provide individual alert service', 'User can know their status of issue/return data etc and Contents pages services' are provided by 4 libraries representing 66.66% each respectively. CD-ROM database service and Electronic references services are provided by 2 libraries accounting for 50.00%. The universities covered under the present study have either leased line or V-SAT or both for internet connection either from BSNL, NKN or ERNET or from all the three of them. The internet nodes created in the libraries vary from 180 in Mysore University Library, 150 in Gulbarga University Library to 24 in Kuvempu University Library. Except Kuvempu University Library and Karnataka University Library, all other university libraries have maximum internet nodes. Except Kuvempu University Library all other university library have ICT skilled library staff with. Kuvempu University Library in addition to 24 is providing special internet services for SC and ST with 15 computer internet nodes at free of cost access.

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