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APPLICATION OF ICT USE BY GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE AND PRIVATE AIDED COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION: A SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Hyderabad Karnataka region is having the 122 higher educational institutions in respective, which have been facing a lot of obstacles in introducing information technology in all information-related sectors, especially in its libraries and information centers. This current work is centered on the Hyderabad Karnataka region, perceived to be worse hit in terms of inadequacy of the application of information technology (IT) in library and information centers. Therefore, this research work, made with a full study plan and procedures seeks to investigate the environment, identify barriers and explore possibilities of improving IT application in libraries. The study is taken into account on the various systems, services, problems and prospects of the selected libraries. Besides this, the study also showed how to improve the entire condition and services of the libraries by adopting modern technology such as information technology (computer, fax, e-mail) including provision of phone, photocopier, television, microfiche, microfilm etc. This investigation will reveal the entire condition of the libraries including the problems encountered by them in applying information technology, which may be helpful in improving their services in information dissemination process.



KEY WORDS: Information technology (IT), Library service, Library and information science, Information centers.

INTRODUCTION:

Information technology (IT) is the modern buzz word, it has provided facilities for the free flow of information. The world has become a global village with information superhighways created through networks like Internet. This has facilitated electronic librarian-ship with the diversification of library facilities and services to its user. The concept of virtual libraries OPAC, Hypertext, and teleconferences for the purpose of library and information services have become common (Sujatha, 1999). New technological developments have already profoundly affected libraries; almost every function carried out in a library has been altered to some extent by advances in electronics, computerization, and telecommunications. The technological evolution in libraries has been called a "quiet revolution" (Abdus-Sattar, 1997). The changes brought about by advances in technology have been so extensive that it is difficult to assess their total

effect, but is clear that libraries are in the state of fundamental transformation.

Brown (1983). The concept of information technology (IT) as a universal information technology is the new science of information collection, storage, processing and transmission. However, IT connotes an ensemble of technologies which covers computer and storage technologies, to store and processing information known as information processing, connected together with telecommunication technologies, which are capable of transmitting information to distances. Information technology covers all aspects of arts, or science of processing data to produce information processing, storing and dissemination with the assistance of computer is called the information technology (IT).

Information Technology is a generic term used to denote all activities connected with computer based processing, storage and transfer of information. Information Technology means not only a single unit of technology, but the integration and convergence of a large number of technologies which have come together to serve and meet the user's needs in the age of information revolution (Chowdhury and Quiyum, 1989). It involves computers, electronic media, satellites, telecommunications and storage devices.

The term information technology systems as used here includes all computer hardware, software, firmware, networks, and data used for the communication, transmission, processing, manipulation, storage, or protection of information. While not always illegal, misuse of information technology systems is often unethical and usually reflects poor judgment or lack of care in following security rules and regulations.

Users of any information system who misuse information technology systems range widely from good people with bad security habits to bad people who commit serious crimes. Types of misuse range widely from accidental or careless security violations to ethical violations to sabotage and espionage. There is some overlap between the list of potentially disqualifying conditions under this guideline and under the Handling of Protected Information guideline.

Systems administrators, programmers, Librarians and other IT professionals who hold positions of special responsibility are able to do significant damage. As a result, they should be held to a higher standard of computer security and ethical behavior especially in academic and research environment. Several behaviors are of particular concern when assessing individuals who have used and misused an information system has to be studied.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The Hyderabad Karnataka Region is situated in the North Eastern part of the Karnataka state and falls within the geographical region of north maiden. The Hyderabad Karnataka Region wraps the geographical spot of 44108 Sq. kms, which enlightenments for 23% of the overall Karnataka state geographical part. At current it consists of six districts i.e., Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Koppal and Yadgir respectively (Brijbhasi, 2001). The total population of Hyderabad Karnataka Region (Census of India, 2011), is 1,12,86,346, which is about 18.46% of the total population of Karnataka state. The average percentage of literacy rate is also very low in male (70.17%) and female (45.31%), when compared to the state average.

The Hyderabad Karnataka region having the 168 higher educational institutions in respective, 32 (19.04%) Bidar District, 48 (28.57%) of higher education institution in Gulbarga District, 27 (16.07%) Raichur District, 12 (7.14%) Yadgir District, 30 (17.85%) Bellary District, and 19 (11.30%) Koppal district. This goes to shows that the higher educational institution strength and weakness. In the data, there are 18 Technical institutions, 9 Medical colleges, 17 Law colleges, 6 Universities and 118 Degree colleges have covered.

The overall growth of higher education is strongly associated with the firm growth and development of the library in the institution of higher learning Manorama and Jeevan (2013). The Library systems have to be supported to co-ordinate and maintain the connected universities/colleges/institutions libraries in retaining standards and regularity. Libraries hold up to higher educational institutions for reaching the objectives and dream of significant institution through ensuring reputation support libraries and information carry services to the students, scholars and faculty. Therefore, it is the accountability of the academic libraries to provide the necessary information for the faculties from time to time.

In this context, efforts were made to study the how information is effectively used and information services extended to the users in the libraries of higher educational institutions in HK region, hence the study was taken for this research purpose to explore the Awareness and Use of E-Resources by Faculty Members of Higher Educational Institutions in HK Region.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study is based on the fact that information service is key resource to all developmental activities and nowadays, it is widely recognized that IT facilitates information collection and its dissemination is a dire necessity. As a repository of knowledge, which makes information storage, retrieval and dissemination to be possible, there is no doubt that libraries play a fundamental role in meeting information needs of all types of users. Thus, it is very urgent to take a study on the uses and application of information technology in libraries to determine the strength and weakness of information sector of a country.

However, it is important to say that several studies have been carried out in Hyderabad Karnataka region, but the efforts were isolated, institution based and on the libraries of district places than to concentrate on the libraries of taluka area. While the application and use of technologies in library and information centers are developing very quickly in other parts of the states, the progress in Hyderabad Karnataka region is not satisfactory. This study by the authors is based on selected libraries in Hyderabad Karnataka region. It has been carried out mainly to identify the present condition and technological position as well as the willingness and complexities toward the adoption of IT application in their libraries. Beside this, the fundamental obstacle during the research study was to find out the appropriate source of related literature that was really very scarce. Very few investigations have been made on the library service of Hyderabad Karnataka region let alone the technological situation of the libraries in this region. Hence there is an acute shortage of literature.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nagesh Kumar (2016) had studied the new techniques and technologies are injecting a new culture in Knowledge Management system. A time will come when the paper work of library will be replaced with digital or electronic versions. Managing knowledge assets can be a challenge with the advent of new technologies such as Internet, information technology (IT), information and communication technology (ICT), networking service organizations (ERNET, TCNET, OCLC, INFLIBNET etc.), databases (www.manupatra.com, www.lexisnexis.com/in/legal, www.lexisnexis.coml academic www.westlawindia.com,www.jstor.org etc.), data mining, web casting etc.

Lori Bowen Ayre (2016). In this paper the author has reviewed the real world of library service, librarians have to keep up with change by answering specific questions. They need training because technology, the character of populations and local economics all are changing. Recognizing that technology is a catalyst of change, the author shows how librarians can and do work to help libraries harness the power of technology to navigate the changing reading and information needs of their communities. This article examines useful behaviors as librarians approach their work tasks, relying on new technology to help meet customers' reading and information needs.

Muhammad Ramzan (2004) investigated the utilization of information technology (IT) has become an indicator of a country's wealth level. Countries, which fail to prepare for information technology and do not use it properly, are likely to lose their global competitiveness. Muslim countries have paid little attention to leverage the benefits offered by the IT use in their library and information centres. The first part of this paper reports the status of information technology applications in libraries and information centres of Muslim countries. The second part of the paper reports the level of hardware, software, and IT-based resources available in libraries and information centres in Pakistan. The third part of this paper discusses the problems hindering the wider use of information technology in libraries and information centres in Pakistan. Based on the findings of the survey and documentary research the final part of this paper puts forward overall suggestions to solve the problems hindering the wider use of information technology in libraries and

information centres in general, and in Muslim countries in particular.

Subbiah Arunachalam (2003) had studied the difference between the advanced and developing countries in the matter of access to information for research had been continually increasing. The advent of the Internet and electronic sources of information has not only exacerbated the gap but also led to the exclusion of developing country researchers from taking part as equal partners in publishing, refereeing, and in international collaboration. If handled imaginatively, the very same technologies can help bridge the information gap between the rich and the poor countries and help improve research productivity worldwide. Many initiatives that are already in place are described and suggestions are given on steps to be taken by developing country researchers.

Tariq Ashraf (2004). Information technology in libraries directly influences undergraduate science education. A highly selective liberal arts college within an outstanding statewide consortium provides the framework for the transformation explored in this paper. The essential role of library as place is emphasized, given the collaborative nature of science, with a concurring commitment to virtual library services. (Alison Scott Ricker, 2004). Discusses the infrastructure, human resources, telecommunications, and research and development in IT within the Indian context and highlights the features of the liberalization of the Indian government software policy of 1986, including developments in networking and the growth of the IT industry in the country, and documents the proliferation and application of IT in India in various fields. It provides a detailed look at the socio-human dimensions of IT in terms of its impact on the socioeconomic conditions of the people, especially in the countryside. The paper describes the limitations of the Indian digital revolution in reaching out to the general masses and the various factors responsible for the lopsided character of the information revolution.

Raju K.A. (2004) the paper touches upon the role of traditional media, developments in information and communication technologies (ICT's), the digital divide, and computerization at the rural level in various parts of the country. An experiment conducted by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, on the use of IT to deliver information through the establishment of Public Information Kiosks (PIKs) is described in detail. Issues that were considered for humanizing the establishment of PIKs were identified. It is concluded that organizational linkages and networking capacities are to be strengthened for 'digital unity' to provide multiple opportunities to the rural communities to exploit local resources for their self development.

NEED OF THE STUDY

A library is considered as an organization within an organization. All management principles applicable to an organization can be successfully applied to a library. A management library has function as academic library as well as a special library. Together with this, there are several other factors such as availability of information at one's fingertips, the information revolution, changes in the information environment, Internet and Internet, we publishing, electrons publishing, innumerable publications, increase in the cost of publications, budget constraint and competition, that force us to devise work and means for bringing radical change in housekeeping and the services of the libraries. Are we ally prepared for change? How do we this? There are many questions like these in our minds. The proposed research work will try to find out answer for these questions with the application of re-engineering management to the library and information services field.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

- To know the existing collections, infrastructure and services offered in college libraries of Hyderabad Karnataka,
- To identify the existing status of ICT applications in library activities and services among degree college libraries in Hyderabad Karnataka area,
- To find out the status of Library automation and its challenges,

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- To find out the extend of library services offered by the college libraries

METHODOLOGY:

The study adopts a combined methodology of theory and fieldwork in order to examine the trends of developments compatible with the prevailing conditions of academic libraries. In this context a survey of methodology is adopted in this study supplemented by some field work in the manner of personally interviewing the some college librarians. A structured questionnaire had been designed to collect the basic facts required for the gathering the data collection and the possible policies and programmes in the college libraries of Hyderabad Karnataka region.

CONCLUSION:

In most of the developing countries the modes of information generation, collection and organization differ. In this study, an attempt has been made to determine the extent of the use of information technologies in library service. It is necessary to mention that the IT has been tremendously influencing all spheres of our life. The use of such new technologies in Hyderabad Karnataka region has also been profoundly affecting the information use patterns and behaviors of library users, dramatically changing the mode of library information and services and especially with major impacts in audio visual markets, education and training field, research literature, publishing and so on.

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