

Impact Of Information And Communication Technology Innovation On Library Service In The Engineering Colleges Of North Karnataka

Santosh Chavan

Research Scholar

Department of Library and Information
Science

Karnatak University,
Dharwad, Karnataka, India

smchavan14@gmail.com

Dr. Ramesh R. Naik

Professor

Department of Library and Information
Science

Karnatak University,
Dharwad, Karnataka, India

rarnaik@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the Impact of ICT innovations on library services in engineering colleges of North Karnataka by students. Data collected through the questionnaire method the population included students of BE and M. Tech of engineering colleges of North Karnataka. Study find out that majority of student are using of ICT applications for access e-journals, e-books, email, and using internet through services in the library.

Keywords: ICT, Internet, Engineering Colleges and Library services.

1. Introduction

Information and Communication technology in libraries a brief historical perspective the application of information technology in libraries is not a sudden movement, but rather a product of continual development of telecommunications and computer technologies. The exact date of ICT applications in libraries is not only unclear, but also hard to trace, since no authentic source on the subject is available in LIS literature. "Information Technology was first introduced into libraries in the 1950s". An information scientist and a renowned writer Adams cited in his book that computer applications to library tasks first appeared in the USA in the 1950s. From the above it is partially clear that, the first use of information technologies in libraries was punched card technology. However, to find out the historical perspective in using the other products of ICT in libraries would be cleared from the different domains of ICT and their subsequent expansion. ICT Service in the library is charging and discharging, e-resources, internet browsing facility, OPAC, reminder facility, inter library loan and Photocopying facility.

The World Wide Web, multimedia and internet based applications, cheaper, reliable and powerful computers have made easier the task of satisfying the needs of library user sitting in any corner of the world. The libraries attached to the schools, colleges, universities, technical institutes, research institutes, museums and archives are all a boon to the information seeker.

2. Need of the study

Nowadays technology is changing very fast and it has a great impact on the users and their way to get the information in a very fast way. To know the Impact of Information and Communication Technology Innovation on library Service in the Engineering Colleges of North Karnataka the present study was must.

3. Statement of the Problem

“Impact of Information and Communication Technology Innovation on library Service in the Engineering Colleges of North Karnataka”

4. Objective of The study

The main objective of the study is to Impact of ICT Innovation on Library Service in the Engineering Colleges of North Karnataka and other specific objectives are;

1. Know the purpose of visit library of engineering colleges of North Karnataka;
2. Know the need of web OPAC in the engineering colleges of North Karnataka;
3. Examine the Availability of library services through Internet in engineering colleges of North Karnataka;
4. Study the Impact ICT Infrastructure in the engineering colleges of North Karnataka.

5. Scope and Limitation of the study

Impact of ICT Innovation on library Service in the Engineering Colleges of North Karnataka. The population of this study consist only the M. Tech. and BE Students. An attempt has been made to know the internet faculties and its services how they are meeting this with satisfactorily. The focus of this study is to identify the specific needs and requirements of the students and finally to know whether they are satisfied with the ICT applications or not.

6. Methodology

Survey method was used in this study. Accordingly the questionnaires were administered to the users of the library and responses of the users were solicited. A total of 950 questionnaires were distributed to the students of M. Tech. and BE. 764 respondents were taken into account for the study. The collected data from the respondents, the data were checked and analyzed according to objectives.

7. Data Analysis and Interpretation

In the light of the objectives of the study, the data collected through the questionnaires were analyzed and interpreted with the help of statistical tabulation methods using simple percentage approach.

Distribution of respondents' category wise

The table 1 indicates that 616 (80.62%) respondents are BE students, about 148 (19.37%) respondents are M.Tech. students. It can be inferred from the table – 1 that BE respondents dominate over respondents from M. Tech. student.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents: category wise

Sl. No.	Course	No. of respondents (%)
1	BE	616 (80.62)
2	M.Tech.	148 (19.38)
	Total	764 (100)

Gender wise destitution of respondents

The table 2 indicates that among the 764 respondents surveyed 457 (59.81%) are male and 307 (40.19 %) respondents are female. It can be inferred from the table - 2 that male respondents dominate over female respondents.

Table 2: Gender wise destitution of respondents

Sl. No.	Gender	No. of respondents (%)
1	Male	457 (59.81)
2	Female	307 (40.19)
	Total	764 (100)

Frequency of visit to the Library

It is general understanding that the frequency of users' visit to library depends upon the resources, organization, maintenance, and services that it provides. The table 3 shows that the majority of respondents, i.e. 442 (57.85%) visit library on a daily basis. About 252 (32.98%) respondents visit library once a week and about 39 (05.10 %) respondents visit once a fortnight, followed by, 30 (03.92 %) respondents visit library once in a month.

Table 3: Frequency of visit the Library

Sl. No.	Visit to Library	No. of respondents (%)
1	Daily	442 (57.85)
2	Once in a Week	252 (32.98)
3	Once a fortnight	39 (05.10)
4	Once a month	30 (03.92)
5	Not at all	01 (00.13)
	Total	764 (100.00)

Purpose of Library visit

A question was asked about the purpose of Library visit by the respondents. The table 4 shows that the majority i.e. 690 (90.31%) respondents visit library to borrow/return and renew books. About 674 (88.21%) respondents visit to read newspapers, followed by, 646 (84.55%) respondents to browse internet, 640 (83.76%) visit to access e-journals. About 612 (80.10%) students visit library to use OPAC. Very less number of students, i.e. 320 (41.88%) indicated that they visit library to refer reports, followed by, 305 (39.92%) respondents visit to refer theses and dissertations. It is evident from the table that majority of the students are familiar with the ICT service are heavily used by the students compared to manual services.

Table 4: purpose of Library Visit

Sl. No.	Purpose	No. of Respondents (%)
1	Borrow/Return/ Renew Books	690 (90.31)
2	Read Newspapers	674 (88.21)
3	Browse Internet	646 (84.55)
4	Access e-journals	640 (83.76)
5	Get information	638 (83.50)
6	Use OPAC	612 (80.10)
7	Refer Reports/ Proceedings	320 (41.88)
8	Refer theses and Dissertations	305 (39.92)
9	Use/ borrow Audio Visual Materials	245 (32.06)

Place to accessing Internet

The respondents were asked to provide information on the place from where they access Internet. Their responses in this regard are presented in table 5. It reveals that the majority of the respondents, i.e. 528 (69.10%) access Internet through their mobiles. About 501 (65.57%)

respondents access Internet in the library, whereas, 410 (53.66%) respondents access internet at home, 399 (52.22%) respondents access Internet at Computer Lab and 321 (42.01%) respondents access from cybercafe.

Table 5: Place of accessing Internet

Sl. No.	Place	No. of respondents (%)
1	Mobile	528 (69.10)
2	Library	501 (65.57)
3	Home	410 (53.66)
4	Computer Lab	399 (52.22)
5	Cybercafe	321 (42.01)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

Purpose of using Internet

The table 6 reveals that the majority of respondents, i.e. 656 (85.86%) indicated that e-mail is the primary use of Internet. About 656 (85.86%) respondents indicated that they accessed Internet for online database search, followed by, 650 (85.07%) respondents used it to download files. This is followed by, e journal access, which was used by 626 (81.93%) respondents, whereas, chatting with friends is indicated by 568 (74.34 %) respondents.

Table 6: Purpose of using Internet

Sl. No.	Purpose	No. of respondents (%)
1	Online Database Search	656 (85.86)
2	E-mail	656 (85.86)
3	Download files	650 (85.07)
4	E-Journal Access	626 (81.93)
5	Chat	568 (74.34)
6	List Serve (E-mail Diss)	467 (61.12)

Visit to Institutes' website

The table-7 presents the data about the respondents visit to institutions' website. It is observed that 356 (46.59%) students visit institutes' website once in a week, whereas, 198 (25.91%) respondents prefer to visit daily. About 137 (17.93%) students visit the institutions' website fortnightly, followed by, 44 (05.75%) respondents not at all visit website not, whereas, 29 (03.79%) respondents visit website once a month.

Table 7: Use of Institutes website

Sl. No.	Frequency	No. of respondents (%)
1	Daily	198 (25.91)
2	Daily Once in a week	356 (46.59)
3	Once a fortnight	137 (17.93)
4	Once a month	029 (03.79)
5	Not at all	044 (05.75)
	Total	764 (100)

Need for library catalogue (Web OPAC)

A question was raised to know the need for library catalogue. The table 8 reveals that 423 (55.36%) respondents agree that need library catalogue (web OPAC), whereas, 253 (33.11%) respondents strongly agree that need library catalogue (web OPAC), about 60 (07.85%) respondents as uncertain. Other details are present in the table 8.

Table 8: Need for library catalogue (Web OPAC)

Sl. No.	Library Catalogue	No. of respondents (%)
1	Strongly Agree	253 (33.11)
2	Agree	423 (55.36)
3	Uncertain	60 (07.85)
4	Disagree	18 (03.35)
5	Strongly Disagree	10 (01.30)
	Total	764 (100)

Availability of library services through Internet

A question was asked to the respondents on the availability of library services through internet. The data are given in the table 9. The study reveals that 638 (83.50%) respondents are using reference queries, whereas, 618 (80.89%) respondents use internet to renew books/ documents, followed by, 614 (80.36%) respondents use search for books using all approaches, 579 (75.78%) respondents use reminder service, 520 (68.06%) respondents are using reservation of books service, 482 (63.08%) respondents use for document delivery service. 447 (58.50%) users used to fee based library services. Other services are presented in the table 9.

Table 9: Availability of library services through Internet

Sl. No.	Library Services	No. of Respondents (%)
1	Reference Queries	638 (83.50)
2	Renew of books/documents	618 (80.89)
3	Search for books using all approaches	614 (80.36)
4	Reminder	579 (75.78)
5	Availability of a particular document	574 (75.13)
6	Reservation of books	520 (68.06)
7	Document Delivery Service	482 (63.08)
8	Fee based Library services	447 (58.50)
9	Current Awareness Service	403 (52.74)
10	Pay of library dues	381 (49.86)

Opinion on Information Technology Infrastructure in Library

The table 10 reveals that 404 (52.87%) respondents agree with the facility of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) offered by the libraries, whereas, 250 (32.72%) respondents strongly agree with the ICT facilities in libraries, about 61 (07.98%) respondents are uncertain.

Table 10: opinions on Information Technology Infrastructure in Library

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents (%)
1	Strongly Agree	250 (32.72)
2	Agree	404 (52.87)
3	Uncertain	61 (07.98)
4	Disagree	29 (03.79)
5	Strongly Disagree	20 (02.61)
	Total	764 (100)

8. Finding of the Study

1. A majority of the 457 (59.81%) respondent is male and 307 (40.19%) respondents are female.
2. 442 (57.85%) respondents are visit to library daily, 30 (03.92%) once a month in the engineering colleges of North Karnataka
3. Majority of the 528 (69.10%) respondents are using of internet in mobile.
4. A majority of the 638 (83.50%) students are using library services through the internet of reference service
5. Average of 423 (55.36%) respondents is need of the web OPAC in the engineering colleges of North Karnataka

6. A majority 404 (52.87%) the students opinion on the ICT infrastcture available in library of engineering colleges of North Karnataka.

9. Conclusion

ICT developments have brought new parameters in the field of library and information science. It has not affected only the format and sources of information, but also the process in which the services were provided. Libraries introduced many new services to cater the needs of user community. The R&D libraries are adopting the ICT based resources and services at an accelerated pace. E - Journals, e- Books, CD-ROM databases, online databases, web based and a variety of other electronic resources are fast replacing the traditional resources of R&D libraries. It has also affected the users' behavior and their information needs. The role of present librarian is totally changed and nowadays they are working as information and knowledge managers.

10. References

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