

AN IMPORTANCE OF REMOTE TECHNOLOGY IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES IN NORTHERN INDIA AND ITS REMEDIAL ACTION

Zulfiqar Ahmad Khan

Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan
(India)

Abstract

Now a days ,information science and communication Technology plays a vital role and unprecedented changes and transformation in every filed ,the effect of these changes also seen in academic library such as Online Public Access Catalogues, references services, bibliography services, and for maintaining documents related to library work.

The main objective of submitting this paper is to assess the information sciences and communication technology utilization at northern central universities in India and also investigate the attitudes of students, teachers, and research scholar towards library science information and to determine, all those factors that effects the utilization of hi-tech information in all activities related to library.

Key words: *Information Technology, Libraries, Electronic Library, Digital Library, E-Resources*

I. OVERVIEW

Now a days academic libraries are consider being a heart of university and these libraries are providing a essential contribution of to gaining knowledge to users.

Library provides a better platform to scholars, students, teachers to enrichment of users advanced knowledge. If we analysis the fundamental role of any library then we will realize that, library role of any academic library are to collect, process and store, disseminate and utilize information to provide services to the academic and research community. Library staff should provide a regular training on regular interval of time, and should plays a mediator between students books issue by him. Following are some resources of collection of information in Library science.

II. RESOURCES OF COLLECTION OF INFORMATION IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

2.1 Digital Information

If we increase the availability of digital information in library science then many problem we can sort out. Numerous studies have reported that the electronic availability of journals and other periodic literature, and to a

growing extent books, has been a prime factor in the decreasing number of personal visits to research libraries, and the increasing amount of information-seeking and retrieval carried out at researchers' desks, either at work or at home. But in our research all the central university we have gone through are not totally up to the mark in the field of digital information in terms of availability and excess. Another shocking data I have gone through by component authority that they are looking to spend more money in this area and recent figures show that one E-book has now reached 09% of the print book budget and this predicted to rise to 20% by 2020 in all northern central universities in India.

2.2 Digital Collections

Increasing the electronics collection sources is thus the major issue for current libraries., utility to the research collections is thus a major factor guiding the choice of journals or journal packages to purchase, but it is very easy to measure to the satisfactory level.

The main limitation of convention method of collection of data is, here very difficult to analysis the how users are utilizing the information. Do they read what they download? Do they cite it? Which articles provide the critical insights or pointers for their work, and which are filed away on their computer (or, printed out, in their filing cabinet) never to be looked at again? Surveys and observations may tell a fuller story, but still not the whole. So librarians must try to put together data from multiple sources to make judgments on how useful electronic objects are and what place they have within their overall collections

2.3 Collaboration

No doubt collabarion will proved to be a effective ,if it is in the right direction, in present era,collabarion in the field of library science in local acquisition ,and reciprocal document delivery or borrowing schemes can be an answer to some of the problems associated with collections development. It is not all plain-sailing, and commitment to collaborative ventures can have detrimental repercussions; for example, when research in a particular area ceases in one institution, the library must continue to pay for its share of the deal, despite the local need no longer existing.

2.4 Discovery and Access

Every day new research and development took place in different field, so the digital environment has radically changed the way researchers find articles, as well as how they access and retrieve them. To do this, researchers must master an array of finding tools that they form part of the complexity of materials and services incorporated in modern digital libraries t, Librarians and users must make sense of updated offices, and librarians must be the guides of users in this respect. Skills training are a big issue, but regret to share this report that our northern central universities are not up to the marks regarding this issue.

2.5 Metadata and Catalogues

In our universities, meta data is poor, due to this it is very difficult to access journal articles and relative sample to find.

Not with standing their frustrations, journal articles are relatively simple to find – even if not always to access. Other items may not be so easily located because their metadata is poor in quality or non-existent in digital form. Without good, fully-descriptive metadata online, an item will be unnoticed by all but the most persistent and curious. Librarians acknowledge the importance of assigning adequate metadata to all the items in their holdings, and the scale of the task they face. If our Library catalogues will be better than we can excel in library information science very soon.

2.6 Informal Scholarly Communications

Now a day's libraries are facing new challenges as research as behavior changes in responses to new technological developments. Libraries will need to plan for and build services that fit new researcher work habits, with an emphasis on the flexibility and remixing of their content and services. The library offering will be through a network environment which is already bringing change in user behavior. Indeed, this is one area where researchers are moving a little faster than the library at present.

III. COMMON TERMS/GLOSSARY USED IN LIBRARY INFORMATION SCIENCES

3.1 Academic Library

An academic library is a library in school, college, University and all other institute of higher learning. It is a library which is an integral part of an Institution of higher education.

3.2 CD-ROM

Compact Disc Read Only Memory. A compact disc format that is used to hold text, graphics and hi-fi stereo sound. The disc is almost the same as the music CD, but uses different tracks for data. The music CD player cannot play CD ROM

Discs, but most CD-ROM players are able to play CD discs. a storage medium popular in modern computers. One CD-ROM can hold 600 MB of data

3.3 Electronic Journal

E-journals were defined to be publications available in electronic form only and having an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). According to their definition, an e-journal contains original work which is subject to a peer review process, and is published only on the Web at no cost.

3.4 Electronic Library

The library deemed to be one in which the core processes of the library becomes basically electronic in nature. Which is likely to happen in through? The widespread incorporation and use of computers and the various

facilities that they are able to make available, such as online indexes, full- text searching an retrieval Facilities, automated record keeping and computer based decision making. In addition, Within an electronic library system there will be a conscious movement towards more Widespread use of electronic media (both digital and analogue) for the storage, Retrieval and delivery of information. This will mean that libraries of this sort will be Involved in an active and extensive computerization programmed Information:- Information is a property of data resulting from orproduced by a Process that produced data.

3.5 Internet

It is a data communication system that interconnects computer system at various sites. A network may be composed of any combinations of LANs, WANs, or MANs. An International system of networks that connects computers around the world Via the TCP/IP protocol.

3.6 Information Service

Library information center process information bearing, documents and organizes them for use to those who seek it. A library makes both extensive and intensive efforts to inform the users what information is available in, What document through its various bibliographical and documentation services.

3.7 Information Technology

The application of computersand other technology to the acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information.

3.8 Information retrieval

Finding documents or the information contained in documents, in a library or other collection, selectively recalling recorded information. Methods of retrieval vary from a simple index or catalogue to the documents, to some kind of punched card or microfilm record which required large or expensive equipment for mechanically selecting the material required. Classification, indexing and machine searching are all system of information retrieval.

3.9 Library Service

Refers to the facilities which are provided by a library for the use of the books and the dissemination of information.

IV. OPAC

An OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) is an online bibliography of library collection that is available to the public. OPACs developed as stand-alone online catalogs, often from VT100 terminals to a mainframe library catalog. With the arrival of the Internet, most libraries have made their OPAC accessible from a server to users all over the world

4.1 Optical Disc

An optical disc is an electronic data storage medium that can be written to and read using a low powered laser beam. Originally developed in the late 1960s, the first optical disc, created by James T. Russell, stored data as micron-wide dots of light and dark. A laser read the dots, and the data was converted to an electrical signal, and finally to audio or visual output.

4.2 Orientation

Familiarization with and adaptation to a situation or environment

Resources:

- available source of wealth; a new or reserve supply that can be drawn upon when needed
- a source of aid or support that may be drawn upon when needed; "the local library is a valuable resource"

4.3 Search engine

A search engine is an Internet facility that searches documents posted on the Internet for keywords and compiles a list of URLs or web addresses for the documents containing those keywords. Tools to assist users in locating information on the Web. Some of the most popular include Yahoo, Altavista, Hotbox, Excite, and Info seek. Each search engine has its own 'index' of pages. Tools to assist users in locating information on the Web a program that searches documents for specified keywords and returns a list of the documents where the keywords were found. Although *search engine* is really a general class of programs, the term is often used to specifically describe systems like Alta Vista and Excite that enable users to search for documents on the World Wide Web and USENET newsgroups.

4.4 Self efficacy

Self-efficacy is an impression that one is capable of performing in a certain manner or attaining certain goals. It is a belief that one has the capabilities to execute the courses of actions required to manage prospective situations. Students' judgment of their own capabilities for a specific learning outcome.

4.5 World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (commonly shortened to the Web) is a System of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. With a Web Browser, a user views Web pages that may contain text, images, videos and other Multimedia and navigates between them using hyperlinks.

V. A STUDY OF LIBRARY CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA AND ITS REMEDIAL ACTION

5.1 School Library

The library is a import system of any school. It exists to serve the objectives of its parent organization. The aim of a good school is to become a force for educational excellence. Education is a lifelong process. A student learns through formal education in the classroom but he can learn far more by using the library. Once he is able to form the habit of using the library, there is a great probability that he could continue the same throughout the life. A school library acts as an initiator for library habits and reading habits more than text books.

Most of the Central Universities schools are lacking library facilities. In most of the school, they do not have a sufficient period available in the time table, and they do not have sufficient motivational books in the library.

The collection of school library should be purchased keeping in view the

Curriculum of the schools. Library should include encyclopedia, dictionaries, at least two daily newspapers, globes, maps, story books etc.

The school libraries need to have books for children. Such collection should be intended to encourage children must acquire love for reading when they are in school. Once the children acquires a taste for reading books and love for them, they are the main avenues by which they can explore for amassing wealth of human experience and knowledge.

5.2 College Library

The higher education is depended upon the libraries for successfully implementation of its academic programmed. The primary aim of the education is to impart specialized and advanced knowledge to the students and enable them to acquire competence and skill in various fields of human activity. It helps them to develop their sound personality.

A college library is an integral part of a college. It plays an important role in the educational process. The college library is always linked with the objectives of college as a whole. Thus the basic function of a college library is to assist its parent body to carry out its programmed. A college library has been regarded as the heart of the institution which circulates the lifeblood to the whole college by dissemination of knowledge to the students, faculty members and the administrative staff.

.The main objectives of the college library are:-

To provide information sources and services to the students faculty members and the staff.

To aid the teachers to be abreast of the latest development in their area of specification.

To develop the reading habit among the students and sharpen their intellectual curiosity.A country can only develop if the people are educated. The library is best way to educate, individuals society and nation. Thus to provide library service to individual, society and nation need to encourage the library upgrade from every sector.

After visit of colleges library of different central Universities of northen India,there are many lacking have found like,The collection of a college library should be a line one. It should adequately take care of the

curriculum and extra curriculum materials as well as recreational reading materials. However, in practice many college libraries merely provide curriculum and co-curriculum materials. This may be due to lack of financial resources. The fundamental function of the college library is to support and assists its parent organization to carryout its programme successfully, which is only possible if adequate library resources facilities and services are made available. It also needs adequate staff, need based collection and sufficient funds. Finance is essential for running a library. The amount of funds make available towards library resources and personal is depend upon the quality of library resource and services provided by it. The services provided by college library may be leading service; instruction in the use of the library; Assistance in the location of documents or use of library categories or understanding of reference books etc.; Inter library train, list of additions; Reservation of documents. The aim of library services is to assist the user in the most effective use of resources and services by providing specific, exhausted and prompt information. But above mention colleges which are affiliated by central universities are lending services, reference services, and other services are found missing.

5.3 University Library

University library are considered to be a power house of information and knowledge to research scholar,students,teachers acts as a transformer /revolutionary and transmit this power to the whole world According to Wilson.L.R and Tauber M.F. the University function as the conservator of knowledge and ideas, teaching, research, publication extension and services and interpretation. The most distinctive difference between college and university is found in the latter's emphasis on research. Through the methods of research work and the laboratories and libraries became indispensable aids in an activity which is directed at the expansion of man's source of knowledge. The collection of librarian should be dynamic and capable of meeting the needs of teachers, students and researchers, scholars adequately and meet the demands of the present and anticipation future. The collection should be a live, balanced and up-to-date one with regard to subject context and the kinds of context material and the areas of specialization and special interest should be covered in depth.The university library should provide lending service; library orientation; Bibliography services; indexing and abstracting services; literature search; reservation of documents; inter-library loan; holding library exhibition including display of new addition of the library; Maintains of clippings; reprographic services; Translation service; reference services; current awareness service (CAS); Selecting dissemination of information (SDI) service to user for abreast with the current information about their interest subjects. The intrinsic value if library lies in achieving user satisfaction. This can be achieved by speedy procurement of documents, their processing in good time and dissemination the information. In the era of Information Technology, any activity in any sector is affect by IT. The terms Information Technology (IT) is a generic term used to denote activities having Computer based processing, storage and transfer of information connection. Its Composition includes computers, electronic media, satellites, telecommunications and Storage device. Thus IT technology is the study or use of process, especially computers, telecommunications, e-mails, Internet, online searching, fax, for storing, retrieving and disseminating information of all kinds. As the information explosion, generation of large amount

of information is unavoidable hence the ability to collect, store and disseminate the data needs the application of new technology. IT is new technologies which should apply in library. Information technology provides numerical benefits and advantages to library users they are speedy easy access to information; remote access to users; access to unlimited information from different sources; provides more up-to-date information; facilities the reformatting and combining of data from different source; automation (online public catalogue, cataloguing, acquisition, periodicals control, circulation and reference) etc. In application of information technologies introduced to have efficient control for information storage, processing and dissemination has changed the information environment in university library system. There is a growing use of IT at national and international level, which has increased access to wide range of scientific and technical databases, at a greater speed through information repackages. The commercial online information system provided integrated and faster information and facilities enhanced user satisfaction. Thus the university libraries should adopt these emerging technologies and provide a variety of internal information services and external access to global information.

The basic functions of an academic library are teaching and research. Accurate and fulfilling of these functions need accurate, reliable nascent information, world wide, comprehensive and up-to-date. With the use of computers in libraries is becoming a significant factors in the evolution library vitalization programme. Computers in libraries not only could save a great amount time of academic and research community but also they search the inf The focus of a library is always to serve its patron to give them resources that definitely take them to the level of excellence. But does these students always view their library as the only source for needed information where every facility is provided or do they feel the need for their library to change adapt more modern technologies so they could be more effective and help them excel in their studies. After visiting above mention libraries of central universities of northern India, many question arises? The first questions that arises is the student make use of these opportunity if their libraries are resourceful in every possible ways? Does this opportunity yield them any positive result? The present study examines the impact of library resources as predictors of academic performance.

Figure 2: Percentages of researchers who "strongly agree" or "agree" that their library is too focused on teaching, too focused on research, or in balance

<i>Department</i>	<i>Library to be focus on teaching(a)</i>	<i>Library to be focus on research(b)</i>	<i>Total Library to be focus on teaching(c=a+b)</i>
<i>Arts & Humanities</i>	35.4	4.8	50.2
<i>Social Science</i>	27.3	5.2	32.5
<i>Physical sciences</i>	21.2	8.9	30.1
<i>Life science</i>	23.5	7.5	31
<i>Engineering and Technology</i>	42.2	22.2	64.4

VI. CONCLUSION

I hope this researchers' will support library services to all students, staff members, technocrats, researchers etc and will increase quantities and as well as quantitative account of the support their research is far-reaching, and presents a quantitative as well as qualitative account of the current position and future also.

We have to create a knowledge bridge between library staff and researchers and behavior with respect to libraries, if we analysis last 20 years data then we will realize that research behavior and library development exerts reciprocal influence and pressure to each other.

My paper attempts to discuss the fast development of information technology and its application in the library services. Today libraries are equipped to accomplish the newly information technology based services. Involvement of information in library science will enable services and increase the efficiency and users will get the information in right place to the right person

REFERENCES

- [1]. Alemneh, D. and Hastings, S. 2006. Developing the ICT infrastructure for Africa, overview of barriers to harnessing the full power of the Internet, *Journal of Education for Library and Information Science*, 47 (1): 4-16.
- [2]. Amutabi, M. 2009. Information and communication technology in Kenya: Some reflections. *Studies in the economic history of Kenya*, The Edwin Mellen Press: New York.
- [3]. Chauhan, B. 2004. ICT-enabled library and information services. Available at: <http://www.slideserve.com/lore/ict-enabled-library-and-information-services>
- [4]. Cochran, W. 1977. *Sampling techniques, 3rd. Edition*. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Professor of statistics, Emeritus Harvard University.
- [5]. Constable, F. 2007. Training needs for electronic information use in the College of Law at the University of South Africa. MA thesis, Pretoria: University of South Africa.
- [6]. Fabunmi, B. 2004. Planning the university libraries for effective customer service in Nigeria. In Madu, Technology for Information management science: *Modern libraries and information centers in developing countries*.
- [7]. Fabunmi, F. 2012. Undergraduate students' perception of the effectiveness of ICT use in improving teaching and learning in Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, 4(7): 121-130, Available at: <http://www.academicjournals.org/ijlis>
- [8]. Hagenars, M. 2007. Socio-cultural factors and ICT adoption, *International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD)*. Available at: <http://www.iicd.org/articles/IICDnews.import2069>.
- [9]. Islam, S and Islam, N. 2007. Use of ICTs in libraries: an empirical study of selected
- [10]. libraries in Bangladesh. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, Available at: <http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/~mbolin/shariful.htm>.

- [11]. Kamba, M. 2011. Implication of ICT's in Libraries of Higher Education Institutes: A Panacea
Catapulting Library Development in Africa, *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*,
31 (2).
- [12]. Makori, E. 2009. Reinventing academic libraries in Kenya. *Library Hi Tech News*. 5(6): 10-13.
- [13]. Maswabi, T, Sethate, T, Sebusang, E and Sebusang, RT. 2011. 'Public libraries: pathways to making
Botswana an educated, informed nation'. *Library Review*, 60 (5): 409 – 420. Available at:
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=1927440>