



# **A STUDY ON GROWTH OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Library is the main source of the information & today's world is running on information only, hence it is needed to take care of them & keep them update with current knowledge. The 21st Century is known as the Machine Age, everything can be quicker with computer support. In order to win in this faster world we must also use the machine in order to deliver information more efficiently than conventional libraries. In this review, of explored reasons for the computing and digitalization of conventional libraries as well as concepts, college library priorities, the importance and benefit of library computing, the computerization of libraries and the need to computerise the library. Modern society is knowledge oriented and the key source of global information is expected to be the machine. In this respect, libraries are taking steps and computers support them in all ways to support us to have the right person at the right time. Now, one day knowledge is regarded by capital, materials and workplace as the fourth source. Today the wealth of the country is not calculated by its economic circumstances, which are calculated in the amount of information it has and how it is being used for the production of ICT, the modes and methods of data storage, transmission and distribution have revolutionary changes. The books were not only as a means of conservation in the 21st century, but also for the dissemination. The bulk of library functions have now been modernised with the new technologies. All are witnessing and benefiting from the improvements in information technology. With the initiation of the internet and the advent of ICT it has become possible to provide access to different information sources and databases in different parts of the world so



that the library today needs to undertake an IT system that enhances the facilities and satisfies its readers. The library plays an important role in promoting education and research.

**KEYWORDS:**Information Technology, College Libraries, library functions, I.T. system, College education.

## INTRODUCTION

The real advantage of IT is to all people who can obtain knowledge on a library machine. Internet services provide the customer with enormous storage data. The broad benefits for the user offered by information technology include improved access, mixing work and education, flexible content and distribution, innovative communication strategies and better standard of training. Information technology also allows many users to have more effective access to information content than to have them ready for access to a small number of books on the library. It leads the university to offer different technical courses and other ongoing training programmes. (Mann, 2012) It is not necessary for today's libraries to have all the IT services as a host computer-based automated library system providing the technical support and online catalogue. For special and academic libraries this is definitely true, and public libraries are increasingly interested. The library customer has gone more easily in the use of electronic newsletters, microcomputers and online resources such as the free network systems. Initiating more students into information technology earlier in their academic capacity by academic introduction to computers. Many more institutions seek to create experiences with their home computer system through multimedia publications and CD-ROMs. It is true that a population group is socially and economically deprived. It is filled with information technology and leisure or educational services. This situation must include public computing initiatives to ensure universal access to electronic contributions in social, educational, technical or political cases by the library community in partnership with Free Net. Many other significant issues in society are exacerbated by inadequate economic prospects, lack of rewards and proper education.



The library teams can concentrate on every aspect of service and sport in specific areas. In turn, these teams will benefit from other experts such as automated library system, LAN and imaging system support and end-user training on information infrastructure, and an Internet database, in particular, on information technology. Professional facilities and government services are not subject to the conventional view of the library as an administrative service system. In general, inter-cooperative partnerships are important, resources are extended and people need to learn more independence and skills. However, it has become increasingly incapable of managing the distribution of modern bibliographic services. Academic IT institutions have shifted increasingly to emphasise information technology skills such as production of online study, database design, bibliometrics, and various information and use statistical studies. These institutions produce better qualified students in the field of information technology. They provide specialist expertise in archiving, restoration and the running of research libraries. Academic library arrangements support and management of IT depends on the library size; the size of the university parent. The library, its employees, its management and its communication and computing capacities remain within the academic establishment.

## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION SECTOR**

Information technology is very important at all stages of life. In basic life, IT has now become central to research and development, education, management, activity, operations and services of health and entertainment. The information technology system therefore plays an important role in society in meeting the needs of the consumer society, sponsored by IT. There is no restricted user group or direct user community. IT has been one of the essential building blocks for modern society. Many countries consider IT knowing and IT mastering as a key component of schooling, writing, numeracy and reading. (Swamy, 2012) The IT insurgency faces unique challenges around the world throughout the education system. This applies in three specific areas: first, information society participation. Secondly, the effect of IT on access to the way the education process is modified. Official IT education in higher education and schools makes organised education available. Finally, non-formal education takes place with adult education and further



education by way of distance education and other structured programmes. The sector of education is the strongest IT customer. Online education, digital libraries, databases and partnerships is needed education institutions have financial and personnel constraints, administrative roles, education systems and support for mobile learning. Tackling the evolving need for IT education, despite further restriction of physical infrastructure and troubling lack of faculties, provides the best possible advantages, in particular for working professionals who need to obtain continuing education.

The group involves learners, educational providers and administrative personnel in an educational organisation in information system. The standard of education in many countries is helped by information technology. IT can improve quality education and address all sectors of education through multimedia capabilities such as model and replication. Communication technologies provide students with access to ideas that could not be taken earlier.

### **NEED OF INFORMATION FOR MODERN AGE**

We live in contemporary times where knowledge is a valuable resource. It is important at the federal, global, international and local level to conduct and schedule all types of human activity. The tremendous importance of knowledge delivery and output has resulted in the development of resources and services for efficient management. His job has turned into an entire industry known as the information industry. The government and private organisations release strong budgets for information operations for the value of information. The proper use of information is used when the information is gathered and processed professionally. The same can be recovered as needed without difficulty. Both social and academic bodies need knowledge to solve their problems. Due to the variety of social interactions, knowledge requires diverse social classes. The demand for information is also speed and accuracy. The essential basis for trade, business and decision-making is facts. There is so much need for knowledge on consumer demand , supply and patterns. It's not only to make things, but to sell them. A major role is played in promoting a product or service promoting. Knowledge plays a virtual role in the field of education and training. In higher education institutions, the availability of various types of



knowledge is essential to that end. The use of information is growing day by day with the advent of information technology technologies. Knowledge in society has become a force in modern society in order to meet the economic, social and political needs of society. In a large degree, information technology has changed the workings of libraries and offices. The electronic office for online public access catalogue enables the creation and processing of information. A few examples of the application of information technology are virtual library, internet, and electronics in our everyday lives.

### **BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGIES USING IN EDUCATION**

When browsing the Internet, contact via e-mail , social group support and blogs can build excitement and enhance technical learning on a regular basis. An approach by the seeker can all help to include digital projectors and publish tasks on the website in the lessons. Many of the benefits of using different types of technologies in the classrooms are: To improve well provides opportunities for the teacher, through the use of ICT tools and techniques teaching can become more helpful, through ICT Multiple methods of teaching can be used, at their own students can access the resources and substance, for assessing student's progress efficacy teacher effectiveness new approaches to learning and offering a framework, access to great material is simplified, it can complement and improve traditional teaching styles, through individualized interactive material individual support is available for the learner, for the learner the blog become a pool of knowledge, to improve their teaching student's reaction and their perspective can be easily seen which help the teachers.

### **MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY**

Multimedia technology can be defined as a computerised environment for sound and text processing of individual images. This technology has become one of the most important IT industries in the modern age. It consists of several media such as text, data, photographs, animation, audio and video. It combines different materials. Multimedia are therefore a method of instructions that contain information distributed by computers including graphics , text, audio



and video. A multimedia computer system is able to integrate many types of media for information generation, stocking, and dissemination. The data size for multimedia information is large, contrary to textual information. The multimedia information re-evaluation allowed the development of technology such as digital technology and PC power. Multimedia technology is also used for information and activities purposes in education institutions, businesses, government agencies and other sectors. Digital technology is not evaluated as a transforming and consuming digital in the current scenario, but is also a medium for the production, distribution and repurposing of content. E-learning, in addition to being a content depot, becomes a more involved term in the fields of personal learning, social communication, mobile learning and teaching. Now combine technology to enhance institutional / individual productivity. As a result, higher access to better performance and training quality is likely, because integration of IT makes radio, TV an unbelievable range. Internet, recording, teleconference, computer conference, tool computer, mobile, satellite, CD-ROMs & DVD. All of these are ready to communicate effectively, quickly and reliably.

## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARY**

Different industries like trade, health, industry, manufacturing, tourism and education play an increasing part in the role and needs of IT in the age of technology. Library and knowledge studies are one of these sectors along with them. In the development of library information tools and facilities, IT has a great influence. Without information technology, it is not possible for a library to accomplish its goal. A library is a community of individuals, users and books who work as a social organisation. The libraries are classified into public libraries, university libraries, special bookstores, communication libraries and national libraries according to the quality of resources and readers. The provision of library services has been greatly changed by the effects of information technology. Different forms of technology are used in academic libraries. The IT implementation in libraries includes the development of databases, library systems, recall services and on-line search, digital library, and new ways of delivering documents



## **NEEDS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARIES**

In significant numbers, the library system has been influenced by information technology. The development of the electronic workplace online public access catalogue provides greater facility for production and handling of information. Examples of IT implementations can be used in our everyday lives in virtual library, Internet and electronics. College libraries are founded in order to carry out teaching, learning and research. These libraries were affected in the housekeeping of college library works, the need to learn new skills, their systems and procedures, etc because of information technology changes. The internet has established fully transformed information access by advancing technology in libraries such as CD-ROM, BluRay disc, web services and electronic databases. IT has been an effective method for transforming information sources and resources in college libraries. The IT application has many advantages. However, it can be used in the libraries to store, retrieve, disseminate and process data. IT is an opportunity for college libraries to provide useful additional services and access to a broad variety of e-information resources. In the form of collection creation, library networks and buildings, IT has impacted every area of university library operation. The IT part automates internal library functions such as circulation, catalogues, the introduction of an information management system and effective library networks, the rise in digital collections and the digitalisation of libraries. IT has a direct effect on all library information services because it offers time, location, economic efficiency and provides readers with up-to-date information. The internet directly affects library facilities and services in a digital world and also offers modern and contemporary web-based e-information and services.

## **FUNCTIONS OF IT APPLIED IN LIBRARY**

The libraries of colleges are institutional bookstores attached to learning and teaching institutions and can be understood at various academic levels. The academic library is called library of libraries attached to academic institutions such as university, college or school. It plays the key role in promoting and maintaining its parent institution's mission. The IT has revolutionized the knowledge deeds in the university library over the last two decades. The community needs to



recognise information processing, consolidation, repacking and retrieval technology as a matter of fact as regards the transition and inclusion of the system. The university libraries have automated the creation of an integrated information system. The trend towards successful networking of college libraries will allow the most advantageous use of information resources in the creation of information sources and services. The following functions are implemented in the field of library and information science:

- Library management and Database formation and management are the Applications of IT in Library Computer technology.
- Information network and Library network are the Applications of IT in Library Telecommunication technology.
- Photography, Audio/Video, Microfilm, and Optical/Digital technology are the Applications of IT in Library Reprographic technology.
- Cataloguing, Classification, Selective Dissemination of Information and Current awareness service are the Applications of IT in Library technology.
- Acquisition, Circulation, Cataloguing, Classification, Protection and security and Reference service are the Applications of IT in Traditional Libraries.

## **ELECTRONIC LIBRARIES**

The meaning of the electronic library has evolved over time. Sometimes. In the present context, e-library can be defined as services that enable users to read library books and conduct their research on the internet without entering the library, at home , at school or in the offices. This includes a system that provides and electronically stored information through network and electronic systems. Users can successfully employ electronic information through the internet inside their libraries network, which is known as electronic library service. It presents information tools and facilities using different forms of electronic media. This form of library services applies rapidly evolving data to processing and networking technologies, and it is a very



historic and fitting service mode. Basically, the library processes become electronic. One of the most important aspects of these libraries is the wide use of electronic media for the recovery, storage and dissemination of information. Increasingly, the electronic library contains all materials which digital libraries can carry. These types of libraries aim to simplify much of their schedules by using IT. Electronic media are commonly used in such libraries.

### **TEACHING WITH TECHNOLOGY**

As the young generation becomes technologically / mobile, traditional efforts must be improved and new technologies and instruments need to be more strategically prepared. If the transition was designed and consciously enforced, this would not only boost studies, create a solid, revised curriculum and speed up student enrollment and feedback-oriented content and change the country economically. The concept of technology education at the highest level of content learning using all electronic technology is recognised. This can include the use of Video Conference, Web Casts, Satellites, CD-ROM, Web CD, chat rooms, multimedia, video and audio conferencing, CD-ROM, Internet. It may also provide required correlations such as online learning and web-based learning. These courses take learning across the internet into account. E-learning and computer-based learning is confined to learning. (Philosophy, 2011)

### **LEARNING WITH TECHNOLOGY**

In reality, the brains of children who were born after 1982 differ from those of the earlier generation with the advancement of information technology. Many recent research findings have shown this. The learning of the students was also shown to be heavily exploited in the digital world in turn by next-generation learning using technology. However, the approaches and learning process of students are distinct. For instance: students of net generation rely on computer technology for searching information and learning processes. Students of the net generation are really involved in learning through games. They are often fed on conventional methods of teaching. These students display a low degree of interest in conventional reading resources such as books. Digitization of higher education is becoming ever more relevant



worldwide. The key requirement is to increase GDP. This has positive effects not only for science, partnerships and higher education in academia and study but also for the country's economic positioning. E-learning is evolving in India as the future learning trend. In the future, it will prevail. E-learning has created a new dimension of education both within and outside the curriculum. E-learning is peacefully looking at other options in order to become more realistic. (Leipzig, 2015)

### **ROLL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN E-LEARNING**

We may describe Information Technology as the content of all devices, debates, resources , facilities, tools and digital materials. It can be translated into digital forms. To improve resource access and achieve the goals of learning and capacity building. All machines can be coordinated, along with management of the education system. These systems include hardware devices linked to software applications on computers. It also includes internet, satellite networking devices, interactive digital contents; web-based material, interactive forums, knowledge management systems, radio and television networks, and apprenticeship management systems. This include the use and management of a substance, creation of platforms for sharing and interaction, digitalisation processes, network production and implementation and capacity-building processes. (By MHRD) Education can be known as e-learning when it comes to IT. E-learning is electronic learning in its entirety. The word 'enhanced machine learning,' is used by people to explain. Two systems are involved: networked and multimedia. The fundamental advantages of e-learning are that it goes beyond the time, attendance and travel issues. In undeveloped areas where it is one of the biggest difficulties to enter schools. It facilitates dialogue, input and presentation of content with the best instructor. It enables mass personalization with respect to the distribution of substances. It also provides for greater contact and participation between the teacher and the students. It strengthens the definition by features such as sound, image and animation every time. The definition of formal education is often harmonised face-to - face. (UNESCO, 2002) Due to the growth of Internet and education technologies, the number of e-learning tools accessible to educators has been increased. Virtual libraries have been set up to



deal with admission e-learning outlets in teacher education. In a few years, these digital libraries will be offering the idea of a sustained right to use several high-value, wearable e-learning materials and study. E-learning content generation requires numerous components. They are called digital libraries, e-portfolios, portals, search engines, repositories and content management. Some content creation involves modules, guides, objects of learning. Similarly, content standardisation and content distribution.

## **PRESENT LIBRARY PROBLEM FACING**

The process of knowledge explosion is being passed by modern society. The press, such as books, journals, maps of papers, etc. and non-print media such including Compact Disk, Bogus, Video Taping, Microforms and Ressources are available for information purposes. It is a challenge and a theoretical undertaking to handle these different forms of information services in college bookstores. Only at the end of the 19th century, with an increase in micro-lingualsetc, was the scientific discipline established. The new variety of techniques, called "documentation," has arisen. The library is now confronted with the exponential rise in electronic and non-print media. These problems demonstrate the value of components for information technology creation in the library of the College of Education for information infrastructure and services. The libraries cannot confront the rapid growth of non-print media and electronic resources without these components and do not have today effective services for their library. In accordance with my theme "Research on the Growth of Information Technology in College of Education Libraries," I am studied in library resources and services development in college education libraries in information technology compounds. IT is a technique of information processing, storage and distribution in the library; one of the key resources is our institution. In all libraries worldwide, conventional library resources and services have been turned into technical bibliothèque resources and services. In library and info-science, IT indicates, Library Automation Organisation, Library Software and Internet, Sharing Resources across Networks and Library Digitisation for information resources and services growth. We need to know and



use these components in the library in order to solve this problem. This study shows the needs, meaning, modern definition and state of the art IT, the existing problems with libraries and their solution in the libraries of universities of education.

## CONCLUSION

Today information resources and services are getting more importance in academic library. But modern society is passing through the phase of information explosion. Information in various forms of print & non-print and electronic materials is available. It is a scientific task; control different types of capital. The part of IT should be used to address these issues. I.T. is one of the most important instruments and techniques of knowledge processing, storage and dissemination. Library has now shifted from the transmission of conventional library materials and facilities based on technology. The highest proportion of the overall expenditure should also be spent on the component information technology. We also found better creation of their home keeping jobs, knowledge and facilities in the College of education libraries, in which information technology is given priority to use its techniques and components in the library. They have worked rapidly and with these elements of information technology. The rapid growth in print & non-printing and electronic outlets is now possible for these libraries. They are completely automated and use good Library Software, share resources, communication and communication with each other through the library network. In library computerization two terms come these are library automation & second one is Library digitization which means a library in which collections are stored in digital formats (as opposed to print, microform or other media) and accessible by computers. The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. A digital library is a type of information retrieval system. library computerization as a means of easily and rapidly accessing books, information, archives and images of various types by mean of library computerization we can utilize all material in library to follow first law of library science i. e. Books are for use. To follow second law, every reader has their book, we can provide book for every reader by instant search by computer. To follow



third low, every book has their reader, we can provide reader to every book by mean of subject related books or current information services or via email. To follow fourth low we can save time of library staff by instant search & time of reader by immediate availability of book or information or OPAC, abstract services, reference services. For fifth low, Library is growing organism; we can store more & more information at small place by mean of computer & its storage devices. Traditional libraries are limited by storage space; digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain it. As such, the cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library.

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