

## APPLICATION OF ICT AND RELATED PROBLEMS OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES : SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JALNA CITY

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### *Abstract :*

*Application of information and communication technologies in academic institutions in Jalna city has increased in the recent years. But the computerization work of general degree college libraries of Jalna city has been in year of 2003 up to 2005. Due to certain problem the process of computerization has been done in above years. Trained man power is one of the major problems. This paper examines the situation of IT application and related man power in balms in government aided general degree college libraries of Jalna City.*

**Keywords :** *ICT, Cyberian, Hybrid Library, College Library, Man power problem in college libraries*

### **1. Introduction :-**

Today an aidal college library use Information communication technology (ICT) as requirement of library services. Due to use of information communication technology (ICT), libraries becoming a hybrid library, digital library or virtual library. The future librarian may be designated as Cyberian or Cyber Librarian, as he has to provide information service from a large number of documents are available free of cost. Now a day users demand computerized services from college Library.

This paper discusses several questions like, what is the present state of IT application and manpower problems in the college libraries in Jalna City.

### **2. Objectives of the Study :-**

The objectives of the study.

1. The history of efforts in automating libraries in government aided general degree colleges of Jalna city.
2. The infrastructure available in the libraries for smooth computerization.

3. The areas of work automated being- automated.
4. The automated services being provided by the libraries.
5. The problems faced by the staff during the process of automation.
6. The mode of acquiring IT skills by the staff.
7. The manpower problem faced by the libraries and how to overcome it.

### 3. Methodology :-

The case study method is used to this study. The addresses of the general degree colleges of jalna city were collected from a structured quaternary. Required data for the study was collected through using a structured questionnaire.

### 4. Data Analysis And Interpretation :-

#### 4.1 Basic information about the colleges surveyed.

Four colleges in Jalna city have been arranged chronologically by year of establishment in **Table 1**. All colleges evaluated by NAAC one got A and three B grad. (100 Percent) related information could be given for this college- Maximum number of students were in Jalna (5000) (JES) followed by MMSC 3700 Minimum number of students were in BBIE 735.

**Table 1. College covered under the study**

| Name and Address of the college                     | Year of establishment | Whether NAAC evaluated | Shifts (Morning/Day/Evening) | Total No. of Students |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| J.E.S. College, Jalna                               | 1983                  | Y (B)                  | Morning+Day+Evening          | 5000                  |
| Matsyodari Art's, Commerce & Science College, Jalna | 1991                  | Y (A)                  | Morning+Day+Evening          | 3700                  |
| Rashtramata College, Jalna                          | 1993                  | Y (B)                  | Morning+Day+Evening          | 1454                  |
| Badrinarayan Barwale College, Jalna                 |                       | Y (B)                  | Morning+Day+Evening          | 735                   |

#### 4.2 Information About Availability of Staff.

**Table 2** shows that among four colleges have full time librarian with qualified. (100 Percent). Two colleges have library assistant (50 Percent) and all colleges had the library attendant or peon,

**Table 2.**

**Number of Professional and other staff in the Libraries**

| Name of the | No. of Librarian / Assistant Librarian |           |             | No. of Library Assistant/ Clerk |                 |           |           | No. of Library Attendant / Peon |                 |             | Total No. of Existing Library Staff |           |
|-------------|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
|             | Sanctioned Post                        | Existing  |             | Vacant                          | Sanctioned Post | Existing  |           | Vacant                          | Sanctioned Post | Existing    |                                     |           |
|             |  | Full Time | Contractual |                                 |                 | Part time | Full Time |                                 |                 | Contractual |                                     | Part time |
| JES         | 1                                      | 1         | .           | 0                               | 1               | 1         | 0         | 0                               | 5               | 5           | 0                                   | 7         |
| M.S.S.      | 1                                      | 1         | .           | 0                               | 1               | 3         | 0         | 0                               | 8               | 8           | 0                                   | 12        |
| R.C.        | 1                                      | 1         | .           | 0                               | 0               | 0         | 0         | 0                               | 3               | 3           | 0                                   | 4         |
| B.B.C       | 1                                      | 1         | .           | 0                               | 0               | 0         | 0         | 0                               | 2               | 2           | 0                                   | 3         |

#### Qualification of the Library Staff.

**Table 3** shows that librarians had a degree in an academic subject as well as in library and information science. Out of them two has Ph.D. also this means there was no lack of qualified library professionals in the libraries. And out of them ten personals has a Diploma in information technology. (DTA)

**Table 3.** Qualification of the Professional Staff.

| Name of the Colleges | No. of Library Staff having professional degree (Integrated) | Designation                           | Qualification                 |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| J.E.S.               | 04   | Librarian/ Asst. librarian/ Attendant | M.Lib., SET., M.Lib.,B.Lib.   |
| M.S.S.               | 05   | Librarian/ Asst. librarian/ Attendant | M.Lib., Ph.D., M.Lib., B.Lib. |
| R.C.                 | 01   | Librarian                             | M.Lib., Ph.D.                 |
| B.B.C.               | 01   | Librarian                             | M.Lib., SET.                  |

**Infrastructural Facilities Available in the Libraries.**

**Table No.4** shows that all the libraries had computers for computerizing the library while seventy five (75 percent) of these were having printers. Three (75 percent) libraries had internet connection for providing online service to users. The same percent libraries (75%) has telephone facility and Xerox and LAN.

**Table 4. Infrastructure available in the libraries.**

| Name of the college | Telephone  | Xerox      | Computer   | Printer    | Lan Facility | Barcode Reader | Internet Connection |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| J.E.S.              | √          | √          | √          | √          | √            | √              | √                   |
| M.S.S.              | √          | √          | √          | √          | √            | √              | √                   |
| R.C.                | X          | X          | X          | X          | X            | X              | X                   |
| B.B.C.              | √          | √          | √          | √          | √            | √              | √                   |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>03</b>  | <b>03</b>  | <b>03</b>  | <b>03</b>  | <b>03</b>    | <b>03</b>      | <b>03</b>           |
| <b>Percentage</b>   | <b>75%</b> | <b>75%</b> | <b>75%</b> | <b>75%</b> | <b>75%</b>   | <b>75%</b>     | <b>75%</b>          |

**Table No.5** shows that number of computers available in the libraries only one library has not computer (PC). M.S.S. college library has sufficient quantity of pc and also use is effective by users. But the users were not allowed to use the computers in most of the cases.

**Table 5. Availability of computers for library staff and use**

| Name of colleges | No of computers used by the library staff | No. of computer used by the users |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| J.E.S.           | 05  | N                                 |
| M.S.S.           | 17  | Y                                 |
| R.C.             | N   | N                                 |
| B.B.C.           | 06  | Y                                 |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>28</b>                                 |                                   |



**Table 6.** lists the purpose of using computers in the libraries. Almost three (75%) libraries were using computers for performing some official work as well as for house keeping operations cataloguing, circulation, internet services only one libraries were not using computer in library due to not available computer.

**Table 6. Purpose of using computers in the libraries.**

| Name of Colleges       | Office Work | House keeping operations | Information retrieval through internet |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| J.E.S.                 | Y           | Y                        | Y                                      |
| M.S.S.                 | Y           | Y                        | Y                                      |
| R.C.                   | No          | No                       | No                                     |
| B.B.C.                 | Y           | Y                        | Y                                      |
| <b>Total Y</b>         | <b>03</b>   | <b>03</b>                | <b>03</b>                              |
| <b>Percentage of Y</b> | <b>75%</b>  | <b>75%</b>               | <b>75%</b>                             |

**Table 7** reveals that college libraries introduced computers during 2003-2005. Most of the colleges acquired SOUL software and started data entry work in the same year of acquiring the computers out of four libraries, one library has not history of library automation due to impediments of purchasing computer and software.

**Table 07 History of Library Automation**

| Name of the College | Year of Purchasing computers for the library | Year of acquisition of library software | Name of the software | Year of starting data entry | Year when computerised information service started |
|---------------------|--|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| JES                 | 2003   | 2003                                    | Soul                 | 2003                        | 2005   |
| M.S.S.              | 2004   | 2004                                    | Soul                 | 2004                        | 2006   |
| RC                  | No   | No.                                     | No                   | No                          | No   |
| BBC                 | 2005   | 2005                                    | Soul                 | 2005                        | 2005   |

**Table 8** lists the areas of library operations automated. Only one library not used computer for automation in library due to its problem. Other hand 75 percent libraries were performing all the office work through computer. JES, MSS and BBC libraries were working automation in almost all field in library, its percentage is 66.66. 75 to 85 percent libraries were working library automation work. Such as Budgeting, office work, acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial control and OPAC beside RC library. It may be concluded from the table that the computerization work has been started.

**Table 8 Areas of library work automated/ being automated.**

| Name of Colleges | Budgeting | Office Work | Acquisition | Cataloguing | Circulation | Serial control | OPAC |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------|
| JES              | N         | Y           | Y           | Y           | Y           | Y              | Y    |
| M.S.S.           | Y         | Y           | Y           | Y           | Y           | N              | Y    |
| RC               | N         | N           | N           | N           | N           | N              | N    |
| BBC              | Y         | NO          | Y           | Y           | Y           | Y              | Y    |
|                  | 02        | 02          | 03          | 03          | 03          | 02             | 03   |
|                  | 80%       | 80%         | 75%         | 75%         | 75%         | 80%            | 75%  |

**Table 9** shows that the full-time regular library professionals of three libraries were engaged in automation work. Two libraries were doing automation work through regular staff and within college library computer. Only one library were doing automation work regular staff. And one library were not doing automation due to lack of automation infrastructure.

**Table 9 Mode of library automation work done by the library.**

| Name of college | By in house staff |                          |  | By outside agency                        |               |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---------------|
|                 | Regular staff     | Ad-hoc contractual staff | Ad-hoc contractual staff on job completion (per book rate) | Within college library by using computer | From out side |
| JES             | √                 | -                        | -  | √  | -             |
| MSS             | √                 | -                        | -  | √  | -             |
| RC              | -                 | -                        | -  | -  | -             |
| BBC             | √                 | -                        | -  | -  | -             |

**Table No. 10** shows the Problems in Library automation JESCL having the problems of updating of SOUL configuration and MSSCL are facing about lack of IT Knowledge and lack of IT training facility other hand, BBCL and JESCL finding problems about overload of work, MSSCL having IT knowledge, and insufficient staff and RCL having as financial problems are seen.

**Table 10. Impediments in library automation**

| Impediments in library automation  | Name of the college |       |     |      |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|-----|------|-------|
|  | JESCL               | MSSCL | RCL | BBCL | Total |
| 1) Financial Problem   |                     |       | √   |      | 01    |
| 2) Overload of work  | √                   |       |     | √    | 02    |
| 3) Lack of IT knowledge for staff  |                     | √     |     | √    | 02    |
| 4) Higher authority is not interested to send library staff to upgrade their IT Skills |                     |       |     |      |       |
| 5) Lack of in service financial/ promotional reward                                    |                     |       |     |      |       |
| 6) Lack of sufficient staff in the library   |                     | √     |     |      | 01    |
| 7) Lack of IT training facility  |                     | √     |     |      | 01    |
| 8) Existing staff not co-operative   |                     |       |     |      |       |
| 9) Updation of SOUL configuration  | √                   |       |     |      | 01    |

Library automation is an expensive, complex and continuous process in involving various constrains faced in its implementation. To identify constraints faced by the college. Libraries of Jalna city, respondents were offered to problem to choose.

**Table No. 11.** Shows that three college libraries are taken skill of I.T. through Informal education, Self study, Training, and Attending work shop. RCL is not concerned about I.T. due to its problem. It means 75 percent college libraries are connected for I.T. and provided library services.

Table 11. Mode of acquiring IT skill by the staff.

|   | Name of the college |       |     |      | Total |
|---|---------------------|-------|-----|------|-------|
|   | JESCL               | MSSCL | RCL | BBCL |       |
| 1) Formal education                           |                     |       |     |      | 0     |
| 2) Informal Education                         |                     | √     |     | √    | 02    |
| 3) Through Colleague                          |                     |       |     |      |       |
| 4) Self-Study                                 | √                   | √     |     |      | 02    |
| 5) Training at Work place                     | √                   |       |     | √    | 02    |
| 6) Outside computer                           |                     |       |     |      |       |
| 7) Training with sponsor                      | √                   |       |     |      | 01    |
| 8) Outside computer training with out sponsor |                     |       |     | √    | 01    |
| 9) Training by software supplier              | √                   |       |     | √    | 02    |
| 10) Attending workshop / seminar              | √                   | √     |     | √    | 03    |

**Conclusion :-**

The government aided general degree colleges of Jalna city are still in the Maharashtra out of the four libraries three had completed computerization. And work was in various stages of progress one library has not done computerized, due to financial problem. All colleges are used 'SOUL' software. They are also facing problem of Lack of supporting staff who are not skilled in IT knowledge. Other problem is that to updating in existing SOUL software overload of work and insufficient staffs in library are also one of the problems in library automation.

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