ORIGINAL ARTICLE

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN INFORMATION USERS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN KANCHIPURAM DISTRICTS

[1*]K.Viji, [2]R.Valarmady, [3]K.Nithyanandam and [4]B. Mahadevan.

[1] Dept of library science, Bharathiar University & Kanchi Shri Krishna Arts& Science College, Kanchipuram.

[2] Dept of Library Science Bharathiar University & Jeppiaar Engineering College Chennai.
[3] Dept of Library Science, Hindustan University.
[4]Dept. LIS, S & H RVS ENGG & TECH.

*Corresponding Author: vijikannan235@gmail.com; poojalatha0@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Along with the rapid development of digital library, emergence of information technology (IT), taking impact of information technologies on libraries, impact of information technologies on collection management in university libraries, has already become the mainstream today. This article first analyzes the concept and characteristics of digital library, then elaborates the inevitability of personalized service as well as the necessity of its development and based on the library member of Indian consortia, library software used management, library scheme of classification, this paper proposes the model of "learning oriented individual digital library" and prospects the trends of digital library.

Keywords: Digital Library, Information Technology, Information Technology on Libraries

1.INTRODUCTION

Knowledge is power and access to knowledge is the epitome of civilization. Communication of knowledge is a dynamic process. It is hidden and transmitted through information contained in documents that includes data, resources, records, related files, which ultimately takes the shape of competitive intelligence from a wide range of sources (D. Rajyalakshmi, 2007). This information is available in different forms and formats like books, magazines, journals, CD-ROM, Internet sources, online databases, microfilms and magnetic tapes.

Technologies affect and influenced the way we seek, locate, access and use information. Changes in technology in recent years have dramatically altered the manner in which information is accessed, stored and disseminated. The driving force behind this rapid growth of information is due to the impact of the Internet. "Although the Internet is the newest medium for the flow of information it is the fastest growing new medium for all times, becoming the information medium of first resort for its users."(A.C.Lynch & C.M.Preston, 1990). This observation is relevant to modern academic university libraries as they have to adapt to the growing

technology to enable potential users to access the required information and facilitate the most effective use of such resources.

A university library inevitably becomes an intellectual arena and a place for the generation and dissemination of an ocean of knowledge. It provides a world class of resources and services to its users. Previously the quality of a university library was judged on the basis of the size of its collections of books, journals and other materials. Now the emphasis has shifted to the networked information services provided through modern technologies like CD-ROM networks, Internet and consortia.

EMERGENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

The information revolution of today is indisputably caused by the unprecedented advances in technology. Computers, Telecommunications, Micro graphics and Reprographics have emerged to give shape to the familiar phase known as ─Information Technology. This advancement has made accessibility to world information and knowledge possible from any part of the globe. In other words, the increasing importance of information and the need for its users has

Corresponding author: K.Viji, Kanchi Shri Krishna Arts & Science College, Kanchipuram

resulted in the application of different technologies widely termed as information technologies.

IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES ON LIBRARIES

Recognizing the fact that the use of information technologies opened new avenues for better services in the new digital environment, libraries in higher educational institutions have adopted new technologies. Many organizations like IFLA, Global Libraries Initiatives, Technology and Social Change believe that the library and information technologies are at a point in their evolution where each is able to provide significant value to the other. Both share an interest in the use of technology to achieve their ultimate goals. (H. Billings, 1996).

IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES ON COLLECTION MANAGEMENT IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

In the opinion of Varalakshmi (2004) IT enhanced the existing modes of communication for e.g. reduced the cost of production and increased the level of performance; provided additional alternative channels to communicate information; for Electronic resources. They facilitated to provide an entire new information communication channel that achieved direct interactive and informal means of communication, for Online Journals. Libraries with good stock of print documents and reading facilities are no more an attraction. The physical hard volumes of books and journals are slowly being replaced by electronic media like floppy discs, magnetic tapes, CD-ROMs and DVDs. The mode of presentation has changed from static text to graphic, hypertext, audio, video, and interactive multimedia. Many libraries are redefining their collection management policies to include digital collections through consortia models.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gupta and Arora (2002) made an attempt to focus the role of librarians in digital libraries. The objectives and characteristics of digital libraries were highlighted. In components of digital library, high speed LAN and connectivity to internet, RDBMS that supports variety of digital formats, search engines to indeed and provide access to resources and electronic document management were mentioned. The professionals 'attitude was not satisfactory towards information technology according to them. The copy right problem, political barriers, technical barriers etc. Were discussed. Suggestions were given to library professionals to shift traditional librarianship to digital librarianship**.**

Harish Chandra (2002) stressed upon e-collection in libraries, their advantages and disadvantages and the role of librarian in e-collection, development. Various types of e-collection like E-books, E-Journals, etc. were listed. There is an urgent need to build e-collections to meet the growing information needs of the users. Therefore, a policy for development of e-collection is to be evolved. In this situation the traditional librarianship may have little significance and the professionals need to be trained with the latest developments taking place in information handling from time to time.

Hussan Nabi (2002) discussed CD-ROMs as a media for information packaging retrieval and dissemination. The use of CD-ROMs in libraries is highlighted. In advantages, high storage capacity, reliability, cost effectiveness, portability, ability to store graphic data and resource sharing were discussed. The problems of Indian Libraries particularly the financial crunch can be minimized by adopting CD-ROM Technology and networking according to them. So, professionals be imparted with the kind of training that is necessary to use CD-ROMs was stressed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The following are the main objectives of the present study:

- ❖ To understand the IT information technology and network infrastructure available in the higher education in Kanchipuram districts.
- ❖ To understand the levels of knowledge and use of the library professionals on various aspects of IT like computer technology, network infrastructure, communication media technology, audio-video technology, printing and publication technology and electronic resources.
- ❖ To identify the training needs of these library professionals in the area of Information Technology
- ❖ To understand the opinion and attitude of library professionals towards IT and related aspects
- ❖ To examine the differentials in the opinions and attitudes of the library professionals with regard to some selected aspects of IT, by selected background variables

HYPOTHESES

The following are the hypotheses formulated in the present study:

- ❖ There are differences in the availability of IT information technology and network infrastructure in the higher education in Kanchipuram districts.
- ❖ There are differences in the availability of IT information technology and network infrastructure in the NBA accredited and non-accredited higher education in Kanchipuram districts.
- ❖ The attitude and opinion of the library professionals vary among the Indian continuum.
- ❖ The attitude and opinion of the library professionals vary with the library software.

2.METHODOLOGY

Data was collected using questionnaire, the covers faculty members and questionnaire distributed to faculty member's processional only. Total of 300 questionnaires distributed 250 respondents.

DATA COLLECTION

The data have been collected through well structured questionnaire form the digital technology in information users of higher education in Kanchipuram districts.

LIMITATION STUDY
The study mainly applicable for digital technology in information users of higher education in Kanchipuram districts.

3.DATA AND ANALYSIS

Table 1 shows that out of 250 respondents belonging to library in Indian consortia. 105(42.0) highly Asst professor are respondents, 90(36.0) Assoc professor are respondents Second Poisson from library in Indian consortia.55 (22.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from library in Indian consortia.

Table.1 Is the library a member of any of the following Indian consortia initiatives?

S.NO	Indian Consortia	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Total
1	UGC INFONET	15 (21.42)	25 (35.71)	30 (42.85)	70 (28.0)
2	INDEST	5 (33.33)	5 (33.33)	5 (33.33)	15 (6.0)
3	CERA	6 (23.05)	10 (38.46)	10 (38.46)	26 (10.4)
4	ICMR e-consortia	12 (21.05)	20 (35.08)	25 (43.85)	57 (22.8)
5	HELNET Consortium	7 (31.81)	10 (45.45)	5 (22.72)	22 (8.8)
6	IIM Consortium	10 (16.66)	20 (33.33)	30 (50.0)	60 (24.0)
	Total	55 (22.0)	90 (36.0)	105 (42.0)	250 (100)

Table.2. Which scheme of classification is used?

S.NO	Classification	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Total
1	DDC	25 (25.0)	35 (35.0)	40 (40.0)	100 (40.0)
2	UDC	25 (21.73)	40 (34.78)	50 (43.47)	115 (46.0)
3	CC	5 (14.28)	15 (42.85)	15 (42.85)	35 (14.0)
	Total	55 (22.0)	90 (36.0)	105 (42.0)	250 (100)

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 70(28.0) UGC INFONET is respondents from library in Indian consortia. 60(24.0) IIM Consortium respondents Second Poisson from library in Indian consortia.57 (22.8) ICMR e-consortia respondents third Poisson from library in Indian consortia.26 (10.4) CERA respondents fourth Poisson from library in Indian consortia.22 (8.8) HELNET Consortium respondents fifth Poisson from library in Indian consortia.15 (6.0) INDEST respondents sixth Poisson from library in Indian consortia.

Table 2 shows that out of 250 respondents belonging to library scheme of classification. 105(42.0) highly Asst professor are respondents, 90(36.0) Assoc professor are respondents Second Poisson from library scheme of classification.55 (22.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from library scheme of classification.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 115(46.0) UDC is respondents from library scheme of classification. 100(40.0) DDC respondents Second Poisson from library scheme of classification. 35(14.0) CC respondents third Poisson from library scheme of classification

Table 3 shows that out of 250 respondents belonging to library software. 105(42.0) highly Asst professor are respondents, 90(36.0) Assoc professor are respondents Second Poisson from the library software.55 (22.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from the library software.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 85(34.0) AUTOLIB is respondents from the library software. 45(18.0) SOUL respondents Second Poisson from the library software. 40(16.0) CLMS respondents third Poisson from the library software. 30(12.0) WINSIS respondents fourth Poisson from the library software. 25(10.0) LIBSYS and SANJAI respondents last Poisson from the library software.

Table 3. Which software is used for inter library management?

S.NO	Library Software	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Total
1	WINSIS	5 (16.66)	10 (33.33)	15 (50.0)	30 (12.0)
2	LIBSYS	5 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	25 (10.0)
3	SOUL	10 (22.22)	10 (22.22)	25 (55.55)	45 (18.0)
4	SANJAI	5 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	25 (10.0)
5	CLMS	10 (25.0)	20 (50.0)	10 (25.0)	40 (16.0)
6	AUTOLIB	20 (23.52)	30 (35.29)	35 (41.17)	85 (34.0)
	Total	55 (22.0)	90 (36.0)	105 (42.0)	250 (100)

Table 4. How do you provide access to print resources?

S.NO	Print Resources	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Total
1	Library catalogue	10 (25.0)	15 (37.5)	15 (37.5)	40 (16.0)
2	OPAC	25 (19.23)	45 (34.61)	60 (46.15)	130 (52.0)
3	Web OPAC	20 (25.0)	30 (37.5)	30 (37.5)	80 (32.0)
	Total	55 (22.0)	90 (36.0)	105 (42.0)	250 (100)

Table 4 shows that out of 250 respondents belonging to access to print resources. 105(42.0) highly Asst professor are respondents, 90(36.0) Assoc professor are respondents Second Poisson from the access to print resources.55 (22.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from the access to print resources.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 130(52.0) OPAC is respondents from the access to print resources. 80(32.0) Web OPAC respondents Second Poisson from the access to print resources. 40(16.0) Library catalogue respondents third Poisson from the access to print resources.

4.FINDING

❖ Majority of highly as 70(28.0) UGC INFONET is respondents from library in Indian consortia. 60(24.0) IIM Consortium respondents Second Poisson from library in Indian consortia. 57 (22.8) ICMR e-consortia respondents third Poisson from library in Indian consortia.

❖ It is observed that as highly as 115(46.0) UDC is respondents from library scheme of classification. 100 (40.0) DDC respondents Second Poisson from library scheme of classification.35 (14.0) CC respondents third Poisson from library scheme of classification.

❖ It is could be seen clearly from above discussion that as highly as 85(34.0) AUTOLIB is respondents from the library software. 45(18.0) SOUL respondents Second Poisson from the library software. 40(16.0) CLMS respondents third Poisson from the library software.

❖ It is could be seen clearly from above discussion as highly as 130(52.0) OPAC is respondents from the access to print resources.

5.CONCLUSION

In the electronic environment digital technology in information users of higher education in Kanchipuram districts have built their library collections in print and electronic form. They have incorporated new web technologies that provide users better, dynamic, user friendly environment that is interactive and attractive with multimedia collections and services. Many university libraries are currently building substantial collections of full text journals in electronic format and continue to access various online databases. This created focused attention on functions of collection management in university libraries. In the changed information environment issues like planning, collection building, budgeting, organizing, processing, assessment, evaluation, access, licensing, digital preservation and dissemination of both print and electronic resources need to be discussed elaborately in collection development policy.

6.REFERENCES

Achaya, K.T. 1998. A Historical Dictionary of Indian food. Oxford university press, Delhi - 110001, India: 347.

Rajyalakshmi.D. 2007. Information Professionals-Knowledge and Skills, for Information Management. ILA Bulletin, 43(4), 8-15.

Lynch, C.A and Preston, C.M. 1990. Internet access to information resources. Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, 25, 263-312.

Billings, H. 1996. Library collections and distance information: New models of collection development for the 21stCentury. Journal of Library Administration, 24(1and 2), 3-17.

Varalakshmi. R.S.R 2004. Collection Management in the Digital Environment: Policy Statement for University Libraries in India. SRELS Journal of Information Management, 41(1), 79-90.

Gupta Sanjay and Arora, Ajay Kumar. 2002. Digital Libraries - Need of the Hour. In: information management in E-Libraries by Parthan.SP. & Jeevan.V.K.J (Ed.), New Delhi, Allied, 346-358.

Harish Chandra. 2002. Building e-collection in Science and Technological Libraries. In: Information management in e-libraries, by Parthan, S.P. & Jeevan, V.K.J. (Ed.), New Delhi, Allied, 421-427.

Hussan, Nabi. and Others. 2002. CD – ROM: A Powerful Media for information packing, retrieval and dissemination. In: information management in e-libraries by Parthan.S.P. & Jeevan, V.K.J. (Ed.), New Delhi, Allied, 67- 73.