CHANGING ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL WORLD

From A Group of Experts in Library Science

**CHANGING ROLE OF
LIBRARIES
IN THE DIGITAL
WORLD**

Changing Role of Libraries in the Digital World

Collection of Research Articles

By

A Group of Experts in Library Science

Foreword by:

Dr. Vijayakumar K. P.

Dept. of Library and Information Science,

University of Kerala, Trivandrum, Kerala, India.

Preface by:

Dr. Suresh Jange

IFLA and Commonwealth Professional Fellow

Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, India

Edited by:

Mr. Bobby Thomas

Assistant Professor,

Pavanatma College, Murickassery, Idukki, Kerala.

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Preface

It is well recognized that libraries all over the world are undergoing transformation, especially owing to the development in information and communication technologies. Traditional libraries are changing to digital libraries and new libraries that are being set up are increasingly of the digital kind. As a result, there is widespread interest and consequently, a lot of research and development activities are being carried out in this area world over. Electronic libraries have been the precursor to digital libraries though the terminologies have been used interchangeably and the term ‘digital library’ has evolved to be the widely accepted terminology encompassing the concepts and services.

This book will be a Librarianship in India has surpassed more than one hundred year of education and today many of the universities and research centres offer masters, Master of Philosophy and Doctorate degrees. To support the educational needs, this book set a milestone in the annals of Indian

Librarianship to support the students, research scholars, faculty and society in general to support their academic and research pursuits. This book logically divided into five chapters following the logical representation of content from basic general to specificity covering traditional librarianship to digital librarianship covering ICT gadgets and search skills and information use behaviour in network environment.

This book would definitely help the Library and Information Science professionals working in Colleges, Universities, Research Institutes and industries to stay in tune with the rapid changes occurring in the world of digital Library system.

Dr. Suresh Jange

IFLA and Commonwealth Professional Fellow

University Librarian and NAAC Coordinator

Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi

Karnataka - India

Foreword

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is widely used in different sectors, more so in the field of library and information services to reduce costs, enhance operational efficiency, and most importantly to improve service quality and user experience. In fact, in the educational field libraries were the first to adopt and adapt information technology for automating the services much before computers began to be used for the teaching-learning process. I very well remember the efforts of the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Govt. of India for the promotion of the CDS/ISIS package, a database management software developed, maintained and distributed by UNESCO, in India soon after its release in 1985. The software captured the attention of the LIS professionals and a number of catalogues and databases were developed by Indian libraries using it. These developments occurred well ahead of the advent of the concept of e-learning which became popular

only in the 21st century. In the 1980s and 90s universities were still harping on the traditional methods of distance education. The publishers also were quick to seize the opportunity to make available their publications in the digital mode or online. This also enabled the library professionals to jump into the bandwagon of offering digital services. Though there were predictions of the doom of libraries in the 20th century itself, they still survive mending their own path and are going strong in the context of the information deluge. Library services are being reinvented not only to stay afloat but also to carve out their niche spaces.

The use of technology in all library operations is clear from the fact that about half of the literature produced in the Library and Information Science field is related to the application of ICT in various library operations. Studies also galore to feel the pulse of the users so as to adapt the services to suit their needs. The papers in the present volume entitled **Changing Role of Libraries in the Digital World** is also in conformity with the general trend. Out of the five papers, four are related to ICT. The first paper by Basawaraj Malipatil and Vaijinath Mallikarjun is on the user satisfaction in

the use of e-resources in the District Central Library, Raichur, Karnataka. The study found that more than forty percent of the respondents visit the library every day. This is impressive as far as a public library is concerned. Also, fifty percent of them have skills of an average level to make use of digital sources. However, the share of people who visit the library to make use of Internet is less than those who go there to read and borrow general books. The study has more implications which underscore the need for imparting information literacy skills. The second paper is a study of the digital literacy awareness of the library professionals of the academic libraries of Yadagir district of Karnataka state. The study is very limited in scope.

Use of information and communication technology by the students of First Grade Colleges in Yadagir District, Karnataka by Shivaputra Sajjan and Manjula testifies the fact that more than 81 percent visit the library daily and 61.32 percent spend about 1 hour there. This is something astounding but not totally unbelievable since we are not fully aware of the facilities provided there. It is also stated that a good majority are also satisfied with the IT facilities.

Marketing of Library Resource and Services in Arts and Science Colleges: A Kerala Model by Fr. Tinju Tom is more in the form of a proposal. The points covered are exhaustive and therefore needs serious consideration by all stakeholders. It covers relationship with users, library orientation to students and staff, use of new technology, library websites or portals, institutional repositories, information literacy programmes, library week celebrations, book fairs, library lecture series, library brochures, video tutorials, newsletters, book bank, use of local media and a host of other suggestions. Development of a cadre of friends of libraries deserves much attention. The paper by Vysakh C. and Somanagouda Shankargouda Patil dealing with the use of Social Networking Sites among Karnatakites for finding information regarding COVID-19 outbreak is quite contemporary, relevant and innovative. My suggestion to the authors is to elaborate the study with a larger representative sample so as to make it truly more informative.

I congratulate Mr. Bobby Thomas of Pavanatma College, who has taken pains to edit a volume on Library and Information Science, though it is not his main area of interest. I whole-heartedly appreciate the

efforts of Pavanatma College, Murickassery, Idukki, Kerala for taking the initiative of bringing out the volume.

Dr. Vijayakumar K. P.

Former Head and Hon. Director

Centre for Information Literacy Studies

Dept. of Library and Information Science

University of Kerala, Trivandrum &

President, Kerala Library Association

Digital Library Awareness among Library Professional in Yadagir District

Gurumurthy K*

Basawaraj Malipatil**

Abstract

A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats as opposed to print, 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. DL is an integrated approach to identifying, managing and sharing all of an organization's knowledge assets.

*Librarian, Govt. First Grade College, Dist-Bellary, Karnataka. Email:gmurthy.k@gmail.com

** Librarian, Dr Abedkar First Grade Arts, Commerce & Science College, Rangampet, Dist-Yadagir, Karnataka, India. Email: malipatillibrarian@gmail.com

Keywords: Digital Library, awareness, professional, Yadagir, computer Networks

INTRODUCTION

It is well recognized that libraries all over the world are undergoing transformation, especially owing to the development in information and communication technologies. Traditional libraries are changing to digital libraries and new libraries that are being set up are increasingly of the digital kind. As a result, there is widespread interest and consequently, a lot of research and development activities are being carried out in the areas world over. In India a number of institutions are also in the process of setting up digital libraries and many scholars and practitioners are conducting research on digital libraries. In recent years, quite a few conferences on digital.

OBJECTIVES OF D L

- ❖ To make sure of an effective Resource sharing of new knowledge and improvement of existing the information

- ❖ To ensure an effective securing of knowledge and make easily accessible to the organization
- ❖ To ascertain a specific distribution of new DL and transfer of knowledge to new employees
- ❖ To improve the form of DL bearers in relation to the users

METHODOLOGY

In order to collect the comprehensive and relevant data from the library professional Engineering College, Polytechnic college, Arts Science in College in Yadagir, a structured questionnaire was designed and interview method was also adopted as the tool for collection of data. The questionnaire was formulated keeping in view, the objective and various facers of the study and the questionnaires were personally distributed and collected with constant personal pursuance and the data obtained from the filled in questionnaires, later classified, analyzed, tabulated and logically interpreted.

DATA COLLECTION

• Primary Data

Questionnaire method has been adopted to collect the required primary data.

- **Secondary Data**

Secondary data have also been collected through published and unpublished resources.

Sample Design

Fifty samples were chosen for the present study. The library professionals were requested to fill up the questionnaire.

LIMITATIONS

The study covers the professionals who are working in different types of College Libraries in Yadagir District.

- Engineering College Library
- Polytechnic College Library
- Arts & Science College Library
- Bachelor of Educational (B.Ed) College Library
- Diploma in Education College (D.Ed) Library
- Law College Library

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Age Group Classification

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentages
25 – 35	12	24 %
35 – 45	16	32 %
45 – 55	15	30 %
Age 55 Above	07	03.50 %

The found that 32 % of the Library professionals belong to the age group 35-45 and 30 of them are in the age group of 45-55.

CLASSIFICATION BY QUALIFICATION

It is observed from the table 2 that 38 % of the respondents are possessing postgraduate degrees along with master degrees in Library and Information Science, 18 % respondents possess M.L.I.Sc, M.Phil

degree in Library and Information Science, 12 % respondents B.L.I.Sc degree in Library and Information science and 4 % Phd degree in Library and Information science.

Table 2: Classification by Qualification

Qualification	No.of Respondents	Percentages
PhD	2	4 %
M.L.I.Sc, MPhil	9	18 %
M.L.I.Sc	14	38 %
B.L.I.Sc	06	12 %

AWARENESS ON DIGITAL LIBRARY

Awareness on digital library software, digital libraries and the users' opinion on both are analysed in the following three tables.

Table 3: Digital Library Software

Digital Library Software	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Open Source	27	54 %
Dspace	17	34 %
Greenstone	6	12 %

Majority number of respondents (54 %) has knowledge on Open Source and 34 % are knowledge on Dspace and 12 % of the respondents are knowledge on Greenstone.

AWARENESS ON DIGITAL LIBRARY

It can be observed from the below table 4 that 92 % of the respondents are aware of the concept of Digital Library and 8 % of the respondents are not.

Table 4: Digital Library Software

Digital Library Awareness	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	46	92 %
No	4	8 %

OPINION ON APPLICATION OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

Table 5: Application of Digital Library

Opinion	No.of respondents	Percentage
Yes	43	86
No	7	14

The above table shows that 86 % of respondents are eager to apply the concept “Digital Library” and 14 % of the respondents are not willing.

CONCLUSION

Digital Library are excellent assessment tools, both for teachers and students. They allow us to collect the best examples of our progress, our work and our creativity. Digital Library are real-world in Ways that test score data is not. DL allow us to showcase our best efforts at what we do DL is one that is compact in size. It can incorporate a wider selection of materials. A digital (electronic, virtual) Library can easily be duplicated, shared and augmented in the field of library.

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Marketing of Library Resources and Services in Arts and Science Colleges: A Kerala Model

Tinju Tom *

ABSTRACT

Regarding the librarian of an arts and science college marketing of library resources and services is an important aspect because the mere collection of resources will not lead to the utilisation of the same. Rather, it has become the prime work of the librarian to let the users know of the availability and importance of the same. Then only the library and its resources will be utilised to its maximum. In this article some major strategies that librarians of Arts and Science College can utilize to market their library and its resources and this is done in the background of the colleges in Kerala.

*Librarian, Assumption College (Autonomous),
Changanacherry, Dist-Kottayam, Kerala, India
Email: tinjutom@gmail.com

Key Words: Marketing, Marketing of Library Resources and Services, Arts and Science College, Library Resources and Services, Use of Library,

INTRODUCTION

Those days have gone where people gather in the morning and evening routinely in the village library for reading newspapers, books and share their opinions on varying subjects and engage in heated debates. At one time, in academic institutions library books were the only resources for their information needs and students did come to the library and spent long hours without much instruction and inspiration.

New days have come where people are flooded with all types of information on their fingertips in digital and other formats. They no longer need to go to a library and spent time in it. There are applications which provide them with daily news, weather updates, and instant information on varying subjects.

So the very existence of library is in question.

But there is another side for this coin. From the great flood of information it is not easy to purify this to have the right information, it is not easy to distil them to

have a comprehensive view, it is not easy to have them instantly available to user needs and it is not easy to afford them all to have an easy and free access. Unlike the older times information has become more complicated, more complex and more costly.

Here is the role of the library which provides the right user with the right information at the right time. For this different tools and techniques are employed by the librarian but most of the time these go unnoticed because people are behind instant information unminding the quality and clarity of it.

In such a situation two matters are to be noted as important regarding libraries.

1 Libraries are to provide the right information for which the libraries are to be equipped with all necessary resources and technology and

2 make the people aware of the services and availability of resources the library provides.

Otherwise Wikipedia and Google would be the only source of knowledge for our young generation.

This process of letting the people know of the library services and resources is termed as 'Marketing'. Just like in any business firm it is typically the marketing

of the library services and resources but with a difference, without the sole motive of profit. It is in a way promotion of library output for the better and wider use of it for the benefit of the community at large.

1 The Case of Arts and Science College

In an academic library for an arts and science colleges in Kerala in specific it is very essential to promote the use of library because it seems that variety of instant and capsuled information necessity enough to cover the exams are available in varying forms like printed guides, printed class notes, learning apps, numerous web data, etc. Most of the students seem to be satisfied of just clearing the exams with these kind of information instantly available to them and nothing more. So before promoting the library, it has become the first duty of the librarian to motivate and correct the students not to be satisfied of such short knowledge if they want to excel in the subject filed and subsequently in their career. To the people who wants to dive deep in to the knowledge it is not possible to afford all type of resources so it is the mission of the library to provide the students with all resources necessary to satisfy their information needs

in an affordable way. It is not only the case of the students alone that the faculty too is not different from this. Normally the tendency of the teachers is to get satisfied with all that is available under the reach of their living space. So it has become a necessity to market the library among teachers before doing it to the students.

2 Methods for Marketing Library Sources and Services

2.1 Marketing through User Relationship

Relationship between the staff and the users is important in the case of marketing of library products and services. As the first law of library science denotes the presence and behaviour of the library staff is important in increasing the number of users in library. The staff must be knowledgeable enough to cater the information needs of the users as well as they must be very cordial in serving them.

Besides the personal contact and assistance, the staff can use electronic means like SMS, social media networks, emails, etc. to extend their service to not only the uses but also to potential users. For example the staff can provide a notification via SMS of social

media to the users when a new arrival has attached to the library which is of personal interest to the users. When one gets a timely notification regarding his/her subject area he/she will naturally be forced to visit the library and make use of it and moreover, they will share the same with their classmates and teachers regarding the exclusive service and importance they are getting from the library which will in turn motivate them to visit the same.

In academic libraries personalized service to the users is possible because the libraries will easily get the details of the users without much effort at the time of the admission itself to which the academic personal interest of the users needs to be added to provide a more close accompaniment to the users in their exclusive areas of study. For example, a personal profile of a user is easily available from the admission office which naturally will be shared to the library through the internal network of the academic institution to which the particular academic needs of that user can be added by the library staff having observed his/her library searches or with a short discussion or continued contact. This will be of immense help in giving him/her a personal

accompaniment in order to support his/her academic interests and researches (like subject of interest, preferred language, area of specialisation).

2.2 Orientation to Students and Staff

Many arts and science colleges conduct an initiation section to the newly admitted students at their very first day in the college where their parents too will be present in most cases. This is an occasion to give a general orientation regarding the library and its facilities so that the parents too will get a knowhow of this.

Specific orientation can be given batch wise either as a class or as a library tour or clubbing both together. This will give the students a clear picture of the services they can avail from the library, the facilities they can use in the library, the rules and mode of behaviour they have to follow in the library and the collection in the library in varying forms.

Orientation to staff is also necessary especially when new technology and services are introduced in the library. A commonly seen trait is that the teaching staff are a little reluctant to attend such sections so it will be more good if such orientation can be attached

to some common functions where all the staff are to be participated.

2.3 Using New Technology

Use of new technologies will naturally turn to be a marketing strategy that users will be drawn to the library initially through the attraction to make use of them. The use of augmented reality and RFID technologies for library services, digital display boards, publishing the usage statistics of the library as well as that of users who used the library most, etc. will be of use.

2.4 Library Website or Portals

More than a Website now Web Portals or Academic Portals have captured the scene now. A web portal is a single point of access to various types of information. It works as a one stop shop for getting varied information. Converting library websites to academic portals and integrate the search facility as a single point of search to access all available information including OPAC and other electronic (also OA) data will maximise the use of the same by the user community. Links to OA E-Books, OA E-Journals, OA E-Theses, OA Course Materials, E-Newspapers,

Open Online Course Providers, Career information websites, etc. can be included in the portal besides all other web based services that the library provides. There can be provision for downloading membership forms, books and journal suggestion forms, feedback facility, online membership facility, news updates, ways to use the library effectively and video tutorials for the same, etc.

2.5 Repository

Institutional repository is an electronic platform where the intellectual output of the college or institution in specific can be showcased for reference. This can be integrated and thereby made a part of the library web portal.

2.6 Online Reference Service to Students and Staff

Reference service is very important in order to get connected to the users. It can be done online via the official e-mail account of the library or the official twitter, Facebook or Instagram pages of the library or through a link given in the Library Web Portal.

2.7 Getting Listed in the Top Users of Major Database Providers

If libraries have subscribed to any of the major database providers by motivating students and teachers regarding the scope of the same the use of these can be hiked and thereby get listed in the top users of the database. For example INFLIBNET NList shows a list of top ten users in their user interface which will give the effect of global marketing of the library.

2.8 Publish the New Arrivals

Publishing the details of the new arrivals in the library whether it is a book or any other material is a marketing technique. It can be published timely in the college website, main notice board/digital notice board of the college, send as sms, whatsapp or e-mail message to students and teachers of different departments especially materials exclusively under their subject.

2.9 Organising Programs

Library can take the initiative of organising some cultural events in the college in collaboration with some of the departments. Invite popular authors,

conduct book releases in collaboration with some publishers, commemorate important days like world book day, environment day, etc. will compel the users to make frequent visit to the library and get acquainted with it.

2.10 Library Week Celebration and Book Fair

14th to 20th of November is celebrated as the National Library Week in India. Celebration of the Library Week with various programmes that will create awareness among the people regarding the importance and use of library will naturally promote the library among the community. Seminars, Competitions among students like Best Book Review, Best User, Quiz basing of some specific books or general areas, etc. can be organised. Conducting Book Fairs is an important event which will draw all to library in a great number. If it is done in regular basis every year people from outside the college also can be invited.

2.11 Library Lecture Series

Lecture series can be organised in the library on varying topics or on fixed subject fields in the fashion of TED Talks. They can be filmed and added to the library portal or even an application can be developed

exclusively for this. Students as well as the teachers of the college are to be given chance to deliver talks in these lecture series.

2.12 Notification of Sources on Relevant Themes Available in Popular Magazines

Arts and Science colleges do subscribe a good number of popular magazines. But for staff or a student it is not easy to find time to go through all these. Sometimes if they want to prepare for a public address or quiz programme or debate competitions they will be in need of statistical data regarding current topics. So, then indexing of relevant articles, surveys and features coming in popular magazines will be of immense help in such cases. The librarian can both index it with the help of new technologies and SMS or Whatsapp and notify theme based availability of articles in different magazines and journals to the students and staff. No user will ever forget such a help they get from a librarian at the time of their need and they will definitely stay close to the library in their entire academic life.

2.13 Circulars

Sending circulars to departments regarding the new developments in the library in a regular basis will help the library to stay live in the minds of the people all the time. When the students and staff are notified constantly of the initiative and services of the library and asking them to give suggestion regarding the purchase of books, periodicals and other materials will keep the library live in their mind-set.

2.14 Library Broacher and Video Tutorial

Forming a library broacher explain every aspect of the sources, services, facilities, policies and rules of the library will be of great help to a new comer to get to know of the library and use it to the maximum.

Videos depicting the services and how to avail them especially about the digital resources and the process of having access to them can be created and posted in college website or library portal or at the YouTube channel of the library and those can be shared among students and staff.

2.15 Newsletter

Weekly or monthly newsletter comprising of the activities of the library and future programmes of the

library can be published as publicity material in low cost and circulate around different departments of the college

2.16 Book Bank

Books bank service also will create a popularity among the students for library provided there are enough funding for the same.

2.17 Friends of Library / Library Readers Club

Forming of a group who are connected to the library or who are interested in library matters will be of relevance and through them library can reach every nook and corner of the college without any delay. They may work as messengers of library in the college.

2.18 Part-time Jobs in Library

If the library has got sufficient funding students can be employed as part-time workers for shelf rectification, clearance, some routine jobs and even cleaning. Notification and opportunity for a job in the library will naturally help in making the people aware of the existence and use of the same.

2.19 Use of Local Media

If the common public can be included in some of the activities of the library like the book release function, chat with the author and book fair it is possible to publish it through local media like FM radios, local channels, and newspaper without much cost. This will help the library to have a wider popularity among the people.

2.20 Courses

Short courses with credits can be provided by the library by a qualified librarian as a part of the credit system if the University as well as the college permits. Courses like Academic Writing or Technical Writing, Information Literacy, Digital Preservation of materials, Academic Search for Research Study, etc. can be some of the topics.

2.21 Space for Discussion and Own Book Section

Providing a separate sound proof space for discussion and seminars will be of help to attract the college community to library. Different departments will come over library to conduct their seminars, meetings, open defences, etc. This will naturally provide a popularity for the library among the college community.

Own Book Section is a concept of providing space for students to come with their own study materials and do their personal study peacefully. With time restrictions this space can also be allowed to have combined studies. This will naturally turn the library to a frequently visited area in the college and whenever the students are free they will be moving towards the library.

2.22 Librarian and Library Staff

Knowledgeable and service oriented staff can effectively function as a publicity mechanism in libraries. Each person who goes out of the library fully satisfied of his/her information needs and the services of the staff will work as publicity carrier at least through mouth publicity. It is an undeniable fact that every satisfied user will tell others of the same genre about the service he/she gets at the library. So it is the duty of the library staff to get updated in his/her work, new technologies in the field and information search techniques, new addition in the library as well as in the book market, etc.

If a librarian of the college becomes the prime reference of information resources that is the best publicity a library can get in an arts and science

college. If the staff and students of the college gets a view that the librarian is one who is a master in his/her field and he/she is the one whom they can rely on for their information needs there is no better marketing a library can have other than this.

Conclusion

Above all, a well-furnished library with customised interiors and conditioned air circulation and light are the major factors that will catch the initial interest of the users. The overall attractiveness of the building and its interior settings play a major role in marketing the library as a whole. Marketing is inevitable for the future sustenance and increasing relevance of library. Librarian has a major role to play in this regard. As it is already mentioned, if a librarian of the college becomes the prime reference of information resources that is the best publicity a library can ever get in an arts and science college.

Pandemic Infodemic: Use of SNS's Among Karnatakites for Finding Information Regarding COVID-19 Outbreak

Vysakh. C *

Somanagouda Shankargouda Patil**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explore the use of social networking sites among the Karnatakites for finding information regarding the COVID-19 outbreak. An online questionnaire was distributed for collecting data. The study findings reported that cent per cent of the participants were users of social media

* Research Scholar, Dept. of Studies and Research in Library & Information Science, Tumkur University, Tumakuru, Karnataka, India. Email: chingathvysakh@gmail.com

** Student, DOSR in Lib & Info Science Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka, India
Email: somanagoudapatil.sp5@gmail.com

sites in which WhatsApp, YouTube and Facebook were the most used SNS's for finding information regarding the pandemic outbreak. The respondents used SNS mainly for searching for information regarding the status of COVID-19 in India as well as at the global level. Nearly half of the respondents (48.8%) agreed that the information available in SNS's regarding COVID-19 were informative and up to date. Majority of respondents were satisfied with the use of social media in finding information regarding COVID-19. The study is first of its kind to explore the use of SNS's among the Karnatakites during COVID-19 outbreak.

Key Words: Social networking sites, SNS's, COVID-19, Coronavirus, Karnataka.

INTRODUCTION

Social media is a medium of communication which would be website or application designed to allow users in interacting and sharing of information, ideas and feelings to others through computer technologies. It's a communication tool whose services were accessed through computers but now technologies are

so developed that social media are accessed through smartphones and tablets like miniature computers. User-generated contents and its sharing is the core activity of these applications. Social media are classified into different types based on their features. Some social media are used to share text messages, some to share images and videos etc. There are social media designed for particular user groups like social media for learning, social media for marketing and so on. Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, Facebook messenger and We Chat are the top 5 social networking sites in the world (Statista, 2020).

Social media platforms have established themselves as one of the most popular online activities and an important channel of communication & information source (Mansour, 2018). It has become an important source of updated and current information even though the credibility of the information is questionable and dubious (Kim, Yoo-Lee, & Sin, 2011). Numerous study has been carried out all over the globe in connection with use of SNS's during pandemics (Adebimpe, Adeyemi, Faremi, Ojo, & Efuntoye (2015); Michelle & Yoon (2015)). This study is carried out to know the use of social networking sites among

the Karnatakites for finding information regarding the COVID pandemic outbreak.

Objectives of the study

1. To know the use of social media sites among the Karnatakites for finding information regarding COVID-19.
2. To investigate the kind of information searched on social networking sites regarding COVID-19 by the Karnatakites.
3. To assess the quality of the information found on social networking sites regarding COVID-19.
4. To know the parameters considered for evaluating the information on social networking sites regarding the COVID-19.
5. To know the overall satisfaction among the Karnatakites in using social networking sites for finding information regarding COVID-19.

Scope and Methodology

The study is conducted to know the use of SNS's among the Karnatakites for finding information during the COVID outbreak. An online survey was prepared by using *Google Form* and distributed through *Gmail*

and *WhatsApp* for collecting data for the study. The collected data then analyzed with the help of *SPSS* and *Excel*. The references cited in this article are per the APA 6th edition, done with the help of *Mendeley*. The major findings of the study are discussed in the upcoming section.

Analysis and Interpretation

(Note: Data given in parenthesis can be read as a percentage)

Demographic information

According to Table-1, 75% of the respondents were male and 25% were female. Majority of the respondents (92.26%) belonged to the age group of 19-29 as the teenagers are tent to use social media more (Falahah & Rosmala (2012) & El-Berry (2015). Concerning the geographical distribution, the majority of them (41.08%) were from rural. It was found that a good number of respondents(33.92%) belonged to the urban area of Karnataka. When we sought the use of SNS's among the respondents, we found that cent per cent of them were users of SNS's.

Table: - 1 Demographic information

Response	Female (N=42)	Male (N=126)	Total (N=168)
Age			
18& less than 18	0	2(1.6)	2(1.19)
19-29	36(85.70)	119(94.4)	155(92.26)
30-39	3(7.1)	2(1.6)	5(2.98)
40-49	2(4.8)	3(2.4)	5(2.98)
50-59	1(2.4)	0	1(0.58)
Geographical Distribution			
Rural	20(47.6)	49(38.8)	69(41.08)
Semi urban	9(21.4)	33(26.2)	42(25)
Urban	13(31)	44(34.9)	57(33.92)
Use of SNS's			
Yes	42(25)	126(75)	168(100)
No	0	0	0
Total	42(25)	126(75)	168(100)

Table: - 2 Kind of information searched on social media sites regarding COVID-19

Responses	Always		Often		Sometimes	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
COVID-19 and India	25 (59.5)	73 (57.9)	8 (19)	21 (16.7)	7 (16.7)	16 (12.7)
Global status of COVID-19	7 (16.7)	40 (31.7)	15 (35.7)	36 (28.6)	17 (40.5)	34 (27)
The way it spreads	13 (31)	41 (32.5)	13 (31)	34 (27)	10 (23.8)	25 (19.8)
Symptoms of COVID-19	14 (33.3)	38 (30.2)	13 (31)	32 (25)	11 (26.2)	34 (27)
Medicine for COVID-19	12 (28.6)	32 (25.4)	12 (28.6)	29 (23)	12 (28.6)	33 (26.2)
Quarantine information	16 (38.1)	36 (28.6)	7 (16.7)	38 (30.2)	14 (33.3)	24 (19)
Major updates from ministry	21 (50)	48 (38.1)	6 (14.3)	29 (23)	11 (26.2)	25 (19.8)
Other information	15 (35.7)	20 (15.9)	8 (19)	27 (21.4)	9 (21.4)	41 (32.5)

Responses	Rarely		Never	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
COVID-19 and India	-	3(2.4)	2(4.80)	13(10.3)
Global status of COVID-19	1(2.4)	1(0.8)	2(4.8)	15(11.9)
The way it spreads	4(9.5)	11(8.7)	2(4.8)	15(11.9)
Symptoms of COVID-19	1(2.4)	6(4.8)	3(7.1)	16(12.7)
Medicine for COVID-19	3(7.1)	11(8.7)	3(7.1)	21(16.7)
Quarantine information	4(9.5)	9(7.1)	1(2.4)	19(15.1)
Major updates from ministry	3(7.1)	6(4.8)	1(2.4)	18(14.3)
Other information	3(7.1)	15(11.9)	7(16.7)	23(18.3)

Kind of information searched on social media sites regarding COVID-19

We asked what kind of information they were searching on SNS's regarding the COVID-19 and the result is given in Table 2 above. More than half of the

respondents (58.33%) were always searching for information regarding the status of COVID-19 in India followed by its global status (27.97%). A very few respondents (8.33%) rarely searched information regarding the medicine of the pandemic. Nearly half of the respondents (41.07%) hooked into SNS's for getting major updates from the government regarding the pandemic.

Quality of Information on social media sites regarding COVID-19

Respondents were asked about the quality of information that they consumed from SNS's regarding the COVID-19 and measured in 3 point scale. According to Figure-1, 47.60% of female and 49.20% of male participants agreed that the information was informative. 59.50% of female and 45.20% of male agreed that it was up to date. It was also noted that more than half of the respondents (51.60%) disagreed that information available on SNS's regarding the COVID-19 was fake. 55% of female and 46.80% of the male were neutral citing that the information was misleading.

Parameters considered for evaluating the information on social media sites

As social media is a hub of fake and misleading information (Bhattacharya, 2020) we tried to seek the major parameters that the participants considered for evaluating the information on COVID and the result are portrayed in Table 3. Most of the respondents (32.14%) always took into account the number of

views for a particular post being available in SNS's for evaluating its accuracy and authenticity. 21.42% of the participants considered the number of downloads as a parameter while 13.09 % never considered it.

Table: - 3 Parameters considered for evaluating the information on social media sites

Responses	Always		Often		Sometimes	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of downloads	7 (16.7)	29 (23)	12 (28.6)	32 (25.4)	14 (33.3)	31 (24.6)
Number of comments and shares	3 (7.1)	17 (13.5)	9 (21.4)	32 (25.4)	18 (42.9)	36 (28.6)
Number of likes	7 (16.7)	18 (14.3)	10 (23.8)	32 (25.4)	16 (38.1)	41 (32.5)
Period of posting	8 (19)	21 (16.7)	8 (19)	28 (22.2)	14 (33.3)	35 (27.8)
Who posted	8 (19)	23 (18.3)	9 (21.4)	41 (32.5)	18 (42.9)	26 (20.6)
Number of views	14 (33.3)	40 (31.7)	7 (16.7)	32 (25.4)	13 (31)	28 (22.2)

Responses	Rarely		Never	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of downloads	4(9.5)	17(13.5)	5(11.9)	17(13.5)
Number of comments and shares	4(9.5)	18(14.3)	8(19)	23(18.3)
Number of likes	3 (7.1)	18(14.3)	6(14.3)	17(13.5)
Period of posting	5(11.9)	18(14.3)	7(16.7)	24(19.0)
Who posted	3(7.1)	16(12.7)	4(9.5)	20(15.9)
Number of views	2(4.8)	13(10.3)	6(14.3)	13(10.3)

29.76% of the respondents considered the author of the post to be the parameter for evaluating the information regarding the outbreak.

Overall Satisfaction with SNS's use

Respondents were requested to express their overall satisfaction in using SNS's for getting information regarding the COVID-19 and measured in a 5 point Likert scale. As per Figure 2, 69% of the female and 49.20% of the male respondents were satisfied in the use of SNS's while only a few respondents (11.1%) were highly satisfied. A good number of respondents

were neutral accounted for 23.80% female and 33.30% male. It was also clear that a few females (2.40%) and male (7.90%) participants were not satisfied in connection with the use of SNS's for finding information regarding the pandemic.

Figure:- 2 Overall Satisfaction with Social media use for finding information regarding COVID-19

(1-Satisfied, 2-Highly satisfied, 3-Neutral, 4-Dissatisfied, 5-Highly dissatisfied)

Major findings of the study

The major findings of the study are

- Cent per cent of the respondents were users of SNS's.
- Majority of the respondents used SNS's for searching for information regarding the status of COVID-19 in India.
- 47.60% of female and 49.20% of male respondents agreed that information regarding COVID-19 available in SNS's was informative.
- 28.60% of female and 23% of male reported that information was fake regarding the pandemic outbreak.
- The number of views was the major parameter in deciding the evaluation of information available in SNS's.
- 69% of female and 49.20% of the male were satisfied in the use of SNS's for finding information regarding COVID-19.

Conclusion

The purpose of the study was to explore the use of SNS's among the Karnatakites during COVID-19 outbreak. Our study shows that the use of SNS's among the participants was up to the mark. The social networking sites are the hub of the quick and updated source of information. Even though the credibility and authenticity of the information to be checked before it consumes or shares with others. Future investigation is indicated to explore the use of SNS's among the whole citizens of the country during the outbreak or in other COVID-19 hit countries.

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Use of E-Resources: User Satisfaction with the District Central Library, Raichur-Karnataka

Basawaraj Malipatil*

Vaijinath Mallikarjun**

ABSTRACT

Public library must adopt computing and telecommunication technologies to survive, develop and execute effective plants to implement the library and information storage and retrieval process. The issue of automation using the computers and telecommunication technologies becomes an evolutionary imperative for public libraries to fulfil the basic functions of collecting, preserving, organizing, retrieving and disseminating

* Librarian, Dr Ambedkar First Grade Arts, Commerce & Science College, Rangampet, Dist-Yadagir, Karnataka, India.
Email: malipatillibrarian@gmail.com

**Librarian, Kaviratna Kalidas Degree College, Bidar City, Karnataka, India. Email: swamyvaijinath@gmail.com

information. This paper exposed the Public Library Digital Information Resources, Facilities and Services. The study found that more than two fifths of the respondents visited the library every day and half of the respondent's category of use of digital source skill was Intermediate level. More than two fifth of the respondents visited the library to read general books and their second rank goes to use Internet. Majority of the respondents used Google chrome web browser for accessing information from Internet.

Keywords: Public Library, E-Library, Digital resources, Internet, Web Sources

INTRODUCTION

A public library is a temple of learning. In a country like India where approximately 80% of the population live in villages the importance of public library as an instrument of social change and revolution needs no emphasize. Public libraries most adopt computing and telecommunication technologies to survive, develop and execute effective plans to implement the library and information storage and retrieval process. The

aims and objectives of public libraries are to cater to educational, cultural, recreational and information needs of people. Advances in information technology particularly in the field of computers and communications and digital resources have accelerated the application of computers in managing libraries. Public libraries aspire to promote and encourage the use of library materials in the rural areas and in accessible parts of the country. The public libraries are acknowledged to be the right mechanism to channelize the information and motivate the information seekers. The public library can continue to supply the traditional sources of information when appropriate. In addition, however, it can serve as the local link to the regional and national networks that are developing with the aid of new technologies. The attention of libraries was focused initially on developing networks in relation to cataloguing functions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the use of digital information resources by the users of District central library, Raichur.
- To find out the frequency of visiting the library by the users.

- To find out the purpose of visit the library by the users.
- To identify the skill of using digital sources.
- To find out the purpose of using Internet.
- To find out the level of satisfaction on the availability of use of digital information sources.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is a survey method using a questionnaire. A total number of 175 Questionnaires were randomly distributed to the users of District Central Library, Raichur, Karnataka and 161 filled questionnaires were received back by the researchers. However, 7 questionnaires were rejected due to incompleteness of answers. Hence selected 154 questionnaires are used for data analysis and interpretation. Primary data have been collected on March 2016.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Gender and age –wise distribution of respondents

Particulars		No. of Respondents	Percentage
Gender	Male	89	57.8
	female	65	42.2
Total		154	100
Age	Below 15	09	5.8
	16 to 20	16	10.4
	21 to 30	51	33.1
	31 to 40	22	14.3
	41 to 50	13	8.4
	51 and above	43	27.9
Total		154	100

Table 1 shows the gender and age-wise distribution of respondents. In this study, a majority of 89 (57.8 %) respondents belong to the category of male whereas 65 (42.2 %) respondents belong to the category of female. Hence three fifth of the respondents belong to the category of male.

Above table also reveals that a majority of 51 (33.1 %) of them belong to the age group between 21 to 30. This is followed by, 43 (27.9 %) are between 51 and above of age, 22 (14.3 %) are between 31 to 40, 16 (10.4 %) belong to 16-20, 13 (8.4 %) are between 41 to 50 and 9 (5.8) of them belong to below 15. Hence one third of the respondents belong to the age group between 21 to 30.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Qualification-wise

S.No.	Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	SSLC	40	7.1
2	HSC	30	11

3	U.G	18	14.9
4	P.G	20	24
5	M. Phil	06	8.4
6	Ph. D	10	20.1
7	Diploma	10	9.1
8	Others	20	5.2
Total		154	100

Table 2 describes the educational qualification-wise distribution of the respondents. In this study, a majority of 37 (24 %) of respondents have P.G qualification. This is followed by 31 (20.1 %) respondents have Ph.D qualification, 23 (14.9 %) respondents U.G, 17 (11 %) HSC, 14 (9.1 %) Diploma, 13 (8.4 %) of them M.Phil and 11 (7.1 %) of them SSLC. Besides cited above, there are some other qualifications also (5.2 %). Therefore nearly one fourth of the respondents' educational qualification is Post Graduate.

Table 3: Frequency of visiting the library

S.No.	Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	64	41.6
2	Once in a week	42	27.3
3	Twice in a week	21	13.6
4	Monthly	16	10.4
5	Rarely	11	7.1
Total		154	100

Table 3 reveals that a majority of 64 (41.6 %) respondents visit the library every day and it is followed by, 42 (27.3 %) respondents visit the library once in a week, 21 (13.6 %) respondents visit the library twice in a week, 16 (10.4 %) respondents visit the library monthly and 11 (7.1 %) respondents visit

the library rarely. Therefore more than two fifths of the respondents visit the library every day.

Table 4: Purpose of visit the library

S. No	Purposes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	To borrow and return the books	46	29.9
2	To read newspapers/magazines /employment information	32	20.8
3	To consult reference books	27	17.5
4	To read general books	71	46.1
5	To read subject books	38	24.7
6	To complete class room assignments	19	12.3
7	To use Internet	53	34.4
8	To prepare the seminar/	26	16.9

	conference /writing journal article		
9	To know the latest arrivals in library	41	26.6
10	Others if any	12	7.8
Total N = 154			

Table 4 presents the purpose of visit the library by the respondents. In this study, a majority of 71 (46.1 %) respondents visit the library to read general books. This is followed by 53 (34.4 %) respondents visit the library to use internet, 46 (29.9 %) to borrow and return the books, 41 (26.6 %) to know the latest arrivals in library, 38 (24.7 %) to read subject books, 32 (20.8 %) to read newspapers/magazines /employment information, 27 (17.5 %) to consult reference books, 26 (16.9 %) to prepare the seminar/conference/writing journal article, 19 (12.3 %) to complete class room assignments, Besides cited above, there are some other purposes also (7.8 %). Therefore majority of the respondents visit the library

to read general books and their second rank goes to use Internet.

Table 5: Category of use of digital sources skill

S.No.	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Beginner	52	33.8
2	Intermediate	77	50
3	Expert	25	16.2
Total		154	100

Table 5 expresses the category of use of digital sources skill. In this study, a majority of 77 (50 %) respondents opine that their category of use of digital sources skill is intermediate. This is followed by, 52 (33.8 %) respondents who opine that it is beginner, 25 (16.2 %) respondents opine that it is expert. Therefore half of the respondents' opinion on use of digital sources is Intermediate level.

Table 6: Purpose of using Internet

S. No.	Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Preparation of exam	123	79.9
2	Research purpose	136	88.3
3	Entertainment	64	41.6
4	News	96	62.3
5	Employment	91	59.1
6	Preparation for seminar/conference	129	83.8
7	To write and publish papers	86	55.8
8	Any other	15	9.7
Total N = 154			

It is understood from table 6 that among the overall respondents, a majority of 136 (88.3 %) respondents use the internet for research purpose, and it is followed by, 129 (83.8 %) of them use internet for seminar/conference preparation, 123 (79.9 %) of them use internet for exam, 96 (62.3 %) of them use internet for getting news, 91 (59.1 %) of them use internet for employment, 86 (55.8 %) of them use internet to write and publish papers, 64 (41.6 %) of them use internet for entertainment. Besides cited above, there are some other purposes also (9.7 %). It is concluded that majority of the respondents use the internet for research purpose.

FINDINGS

1. Nearly three fifth of the respondents belong to the category of male.
2. One third of the respondents belonged to the age group between 21 to 30.
3. Nearly one fourth of the respondent's education qualification is Ph.D.
4. More than two fifths of the respondents visited the library every day and their second rank goes to once in a week.

5. Majority of the respondents visited the library to read general books and their second rank goes to use the Internet.
6. Half of the respondent's opinion on use of digital sources was Intermediate level.
7. Majority of the respondents used the internet for research purpose.
8. Majority of the respondents used Google chrome web browser for accessing information from Internet.
9. There is no association between the gender of the respondents and their opinion about the level of digital sources and services in District Central Library, Raichur Karnataka.

CONCLUSION

The public library is a product of modern democracy and practical demonstration of democracy's faith in the universal education as a life-line process. The role of the public libraries is to collect and disseminate information to the public, for education, recreation and cultural purposes. Public libraries aspire to promote and encourage the use of library materials in the rural areas and in accessible parts of the country. The study

found that majority of the library users were satisfied with the digital sources and services rendered by the District Central Library, Raichur.

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Use of Information and Communication Technology by the students of First Grade Colleges

Basawaraj Malipatil *

Manjula CS **

ABSTRACT

This is a humble attempt to observe and to know the current status of Use of Information Communication Technology(ICT) by the Students of First Grade Colleges belong to Yadagir District, and Affiliated to Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi.

Keywords: Information, Communication, Technology, First Grade Colleges, Backward District

* Librarian, Dr Ambedkar First Grade Arts, Commerce & Science College, Rangampet, Dist-Yadagir, Karnataka, India.
Email: malipatillibrarian@gmail.com

** Librarian, Govt. First Grade College, Shorapur, Dist-Yadagir, Karnataka, India.
Email: manjulainamdar501@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The man is a social as well as thoughtful animal. Varieties of thoughts and ideas are created in his mind; hence human mind is a generator of ideas. These thoughts and ideas are based on certain facts. These facts are derived by continuous observation and experiences. When these facts hold the test of time they become data, i.e. something which occurs, which can be seen, felt and observed. When these ideas are arranged in an organized manner and presented, told or passed on to someone, become information. Information originates from an idea that creeps in the mind of a man as a result of observation.

Information is a great national and international resource for the development in all the fields of a country or the world. Information is needed by a wide cross-section of people, viz., students, teachers, medical and legal practitioners, judges, engineers, technologists, business managers, industrialists, government officials etc. It is meant to say that everybody needs information for some purpose or the other. When we want to travel we need information about routes, timings of transport services, hotel

facilities and the like. Hence, information fulfils the requirement of everybody. Drastic changes in information technology and society are having a considerable impact on educational institutions. Information is a vital and indispensable product of the modern society. Availability of right information accurately, precisely and timely is of critical importance. IT is the synthesis of computers and communication. Rapid advances in computer and communication technology enable storing, processing and transmission of huge amount of information easily, quickly and inexpensively. Developments in science and technology have brought about reduction in size and cost of IT and tremendous increase in its capabilities. The use of IT enables the professionals to prepare and provide specialized information products and services.

The traditional methods of doing these result in slow, laborious and repetitive manual routines. With the advent of modern technologies and their applications, manual routines access to and storage of information quickly. The availability of computers has gradually changed. The convergence of computers with new information technology. The new information

technology has a wide range of services, which libraries can avail themselves and offer to supplement the existing one to users.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Today we are living in an information society. Information is a dynamic and unending resource that affects all discipline and walk of life. Availability of collected information is a great asset and lifeblood to the development in the growth and development of information industry. Information gathering, processing and distribution has been prime concern of this industry, And its growth is enormous during later part of this century. Rapid changes in technology and communication have raised the need for acquiring new skills and knowledge in present and work environment. Therefore, people are experiencing now what may be termed as the ‘push of technology’ and its impact on information handling. When they look back the notable achievements of this century, we can identify certain landmarks, which became the passwords of the 20th century. The advent of computers, the advancement in telecommunication and storage and display technologies have opened up new possibilities in dealing with problems arising

from collecting, organizing and disseminating a vast amount of information which is the result of information explosion. Convergence of these technologies has resulted in Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Tremendous growth of documents in all the spheres of universe of knowledge is posing serious problem. So this is a humble attempt to observe and to know the current status of Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) by the Students of First Grade Colleges belong to Yadagir District, and Affiliated to Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the present study are:

- To ascertain the use resources and ICT services by the First Grade Colleges.
- To know the extent of Services rendered by the First Grade Colleges are adequate enough to supplement the learning and teaching programme.
- To know the use of ICT facilities by the students of the First Grade Colleges.

- To identify the impact of the ICT facilities on the students of the First Grade Colleges.
- To provide some suggestions to improve the library ICT facilities and services in the First Grade Colleges.

METHODOLOGY

A structured questionnaire was framed and 140 questionnaires distributed to users to gather the required data for the present study. The purpose is to make an assessment of the facilities available for library services in a changed environment and to know the Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by the Students of First Grade Colleges belongs to Yadagir District and Affiliated to Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi, Karnataka State.

IMPACT OF ICT ON LIBRARIES

ICT is finding its application in every walk of life and libraries are not exception to this. ICT has brought revolutionary changes in functioning of libraries. The introduction and application of these modern means have elevated the modern day library to have a very high pedestal, improving and altering its image, functions and services to a revolutionary extent and

with great efficiency and effectiveness. ICT had virtually immersed potential for a variety of application in libraries. ICT helps libraries in creating databases of their collections and making them available for each access to users inside as well as outside through networks. ICT enables libraries to provide most efficient and specialized information services. It has been fairly established that efficient information support and effective communication in an organization are closely associated with high performance, productivity and innovation. Computers can be used in performing most of the repetitive works of library in a desired number of times speedily and economically without fatigue and waste of time. Most of the operations within library are inter-related, inter dependent and mutually supportive for the overall mission of library. Use of ICT applications to interface and integrate each function with the other saves lot of staff time as the same data used may not be entered at very stage. An attempt has been made to analyze and interpret the data collected from both the Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Shri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. For the purpose of data collection from the users of the above mentioned colleges a well-designed

questionnaires was prepared and 140 questionnaires were distributed sent of 140, 106 filled questionnaires received back with a 75 %. The data collected is analyzed by using a simple statistical method of calculation and same has been presented in the form of tables and graphs.

Table: 01 Sex Wise Distribution of Students

Category	No. of Students	Percentage
Male	84	79.25
Female	22	20.75
Total	106	100.00

Table - 01 shows the distribution of questionnaire to the students of Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur by asking the question about the sex. The male categories are 84 (79.25 %) and female are 22 (20.75 %). From this it is very clear that female

respondents are less and male respondents are more in both the colleges Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur.

Table: 02 Course Wise Distribution of Students

Courses	No. of Students	Percentage
B A	70	66.05
B. Com	16	15.09
B.Sc	20	18.86
Total	106	100.00

Table - 02 shows peculiar data of the study here in Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. It is total Social Science discipline oriented college which deals with arts. From the table – 2 the respondents of government First Grade College,

Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur are B.A 70 (66.05%), B.Com 16 (15.09 %) and B.Sc 20 (18.86 %).

Table: 03 Frequency of Visit to Library

Frequency of Visit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Daily	86	81.15
Twice in a Week	14	13.20
Once in a Week	04	03.77
Occasionally	02	01.88
Never	00	00.00
Total	106	100.00

Table 03 shows very peculiar data in Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. 86 (81.15 %) respondents are making use of library facilities and

services daily. 14 (13.20 %) respondents are making use of library facilities and services are twice in a week. 04 (03.77 %) respondents are making use of library facilities and services are once in a week. 02 (01.88 %) respondents are making use of library facilities and services are occasionally.

Table: 04 Time Spent in the Library

Timing	No. of Respondents	Percentage
An hour	65	61.32
Two hour	30	28.30
Three hour	08	07.54
More than Three hours	03	02.84
Total	106	100.00

Table – 04 shows the respondents of Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur are spending the time in the library almost 1 hour is 65 (61.32 %) in number and more than 1 hour is again 30 (28.30 %). Less in number are spending time in the library more than 1 hour

Table: 05 Use of Library Services

Name of the Services	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Circulation Service	90	84.90
Photocopy / Xerox Service	70	66.03
Internet Service	65	61.32
Reference Service	80	75.47
Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)	50	47.16

Table -05 shows that the use of library services by the respondents in Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. The respondents are using Circulation Service 90 (84.90 %), Photocopy / Xerox service 70 (66.03%), Internet service 65 (61.32%), Reference service 80 (75.47%) and OPAC 50 (47.16%). The data reveals that 100% of respondents are not borrowing the books from both the libraries.

Table: 06 Use of ICT Tools

ICT Tools	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Laptop	60	56.60
Desktop	50	47.16
Notepad	10	09.43
Smart Phone	70	66.03
I- Pad	00	00.00
Other	00	00.00

Table – 06 Examines data about the use of ICT Tools by the respondents of government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. Are varied and the respondents are responded differently. The laptop used by this colleges' respondents are 60 (56.60 %) and Desktop users are 50 (47.16 %). Whereas the respondents are less in number in using Notepad that is 10 (09.43 %). The common use of Smart Phone respondents are 70 (66.03 %).

Table: 07 Use of ICT Tools to Access the Internet

Access Internet Tools	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Laptop	30	28.30
Desktop	20	18.86
Notepad	03	02.83
Smart Phone	50	47.18
E-Book reader	03	02.83

Other	00	00.00 %
Total	106	100.00

Table- 07 presents the data about the use of ICT Tools to accessing the Internet by the respondents of Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. Are varied and the respondents are responded differently. The laptop used by to accessing the internet as the respondents are 30 (28.30 %) and Desktop used by accessing the Internet are 20 (18.86 %). Whereas as the respondents are less in number in using Notepad and E-Book reader both are accessing the Internet that is 03 (02.83 %). The common used and accessing the Internet of Smart Phone respondents are 50 (47.18 %). These tools use and accessing the Internet.

Table: 08 Training for the Use of ICT Tools

Trainers	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Library Staff	56	52.84
Teachers	30	28.30
Friends	10	09.43
Self	10	09.43
Total	106	100.00

Table – 08 shows the training for the use of ICT Tools in Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. Most of the respondents that is 56 (52.84 %) are trained by library staff and 30 (28.30 %) are trained by the teachers.

Table: 09 Awareness of the Digital Objects

S No.	Digital Objects	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01	CD-ROM	40	37.73
02	DVD-ROM	30	28.30
03	Pen Drive	50	47.16
04	Hard Disk	25	23.58
05	Printers	60	56.60
06	Scanners	55	51.88
07	Others	00	00.00

Table – 09 shows that the awareness about the digital objects by the respondents in Government First Grade College, Shorapur and Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. The respondents are aware of digital objects like CD-ROM 40 (37.73 %), DVD-ROM 30 (28.30 %), Pen Drive 50 (47.16%),

Hard Disk 25 (23.58 %), Printers 60 (56.60 %) and Scanners 55 (51.88 %).

FINDINGS

Some of the major findings of the study are:

1. In Government First Grade College, Shorapur. Male respondents are less. 30 (28.30 %) Where as in Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur. Female respondents are less.
2. Majority of the users are visiting the library daily 86 (81.15 %) in Government First Grade College, Shorapur. As well as Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce Colllege, Shorapur.
3. The both college respondents still have to make take interest in the use of library services extended by Government First Grade College, Shorapur. As well as Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce Colllege, Shorapur.
4. The respondents in the Government First Grade College, Shorapur. As well as Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce Colllege, Shorapur. Are in the habit of use of ICT tools 53 (50 %).

5. Majority of UG students in both the colleges are satisfied with availability of computers 85 (80.18%).
6. The respondents in Government First Grade College, Shorapur. Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur 75 (70.75 %) are satisfied with the speed of computers.
7. Only 20 (18.86 %) respondents are using ICT tools to access the Internet in both the colleges like Government First Grade College, Shorapur. As well as Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shorapur.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the study and inferences drawn from it, some of Suggestions are made.

1. The respondents of both the colleges are totally unhappy with the ICT infrastructure facilities in ht libraries. Hence it is suggested to the authorities of the both colleges to make out all efforts to develop and improve the ICT infrastructure facilities.

2. The respondents of both the college strongly disagree with the facility like internet connectivity in the college. Therefore internet connectivity should be strengthen by using broadband connectivity and provided to all users in the library. Therefore the authorities should give priority to provide such services.
3. The awareness about the use of digital objects among the users of both the colleges is very poor as compare to traditional media. Therefore it is suggested that by organizing orientation programme to the users by the library staff users may be well trained in the use of digital objects, in the ICT environment.
4. The library staff has suggested to organize the regular training programme for the users of both the colleges about how to use the ICT tools in the changed environment.

CONCLUSION

The college library must be well equipped with text books, reference books and others reading materials like general books, periodicals and newspapers. The

libraries should have good reading room facilities to the students. The library must provide the internet and Xerox and other ICT facilities for the students. In Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College library there are minimum facilities for the students like good number books, periodicals and reading room up to 120 seating capacity. INFLIBNET e-journal consortia facility and other ICT facilities. The library also reaching the students by practicing innovative practices like orientation programmes personality development programmes and ICT enable seminars to the students some of the specialized services are also provided by the Sri Prabhu Arts, Science and Commerce College Library. In the study the other college which I have taken it is Government First Grade College Library, Shorapur. It is also providing the same facilities extended by the library to the student community. Some of the exceptional services which library need to adopt like best practices and some specialized services to the students. These services will definitely help in enhancing students' knowledge as well as quality of the college library.

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