

## Impact of ICT in B.Ed. College Libraries, in Pune City

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**Abstract:** - *The paper reports the findings of a survey carried out to examine the use of ICT in B.Ed. colleges. It was found that that the majority of bachelor of education college libraries are using ICT in different manners. The study helped to identify the difficulties faced by librarians in implementing ICT. Various suggestions have been given for optimum use of ICT in the library.*

**Keywords:** Web2.0, Social Network, ICT-Information & Communication Technology, B.Ed.- Bachelor of Education

### Introduction

Today, ICT provides a means of not only providing access to information, but also disseminating information and fostering interaction. It enlarges the scope of acquisition, processing, organisation and dissemination of information and knowledge; it raises speed, reduces cost and overcomes space, time, language and media barriers. The librarians in education and research institutions have to apply the tools and techniques of ICT to meet the changing requirements of the users by innovating its procedures and systems.

Education is an important index of human development. Information and Communications technology has revolutionized the way of collection, storage, processing, dissemination and

access to information. Recent technological developments such as explosive growth of Internet and sophisticated search engines, fast processing power, reducing cost of the computers, increasing number of electronic publications assist the libraries in providing extensive access to the variety of information sources and provide a way to enrich the learning environment.

### Need of the study

The shift from print to digital information has a big impact on all components of the academic library system in India, especially the resources, users, activities, services and the staff. Though information is considered as an important resource, the use of ICT tools to collect and disseminate information has been slow in the majority of the bachelor of education college

libraries. This may be due to various factors like insufficient funds, inadequate staff trained in handling, lack of computers and software packages, administrative concerns, etc. In Pune the application of ICT has changed the type of services delivered through libraries, but a dynamic change is not yet reflected in the use of ICT in the bachelor of education college libraries. There are not many studies conducted about the use of ICT in B.Ed. college libraries. This study stresses the urgent need of use of ICT for giving better services to users for enhancement of quality education in teacher training colleges.

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To study the use of ICT in Bachelor of Education College libraries
2. To study the details of library automation and networking facilities.
3. To study the use of ICT in house-keeping operations of libraries.
4. To assess the use of ICT based library activities and services.
5. To identify the problems faced by librarians while using ICT in libraries
6. To suggest the ways to enhance the use of ICT in the libraries.

### **Hypotheses**

1. Majority of libraries partially use ICT.
2. Fund is a major problem concerning the use of ICT for the libraries.

### **Scope and Limitations**

The researcher selected 11 Bachelor of Education College Libraries in Pune city. All selected Colleges are affiliated to University of Pune.

Therefore, the present study covered only Bachelor of Education College Libraries in Pune city.

### **Sample**

There were total 15 Bachelor of Education college libraries affiliated to Pune University in Pune city. Out of which only 75% of B.Ed. college libraries i.e. 11 college libraries were selected for this study by researcher. Researcher selected the sample through Random Sampling Method.

### **Research Methodology**

The study is based on a comprehensive survey of the B.Ed. college libraries in Pune city. The methodology used for the present study is questionnaire based survey. A structured questionnaire was used, consisting of both open-ended and close-ended questions and arranged according to the various aspects of research including institution, staff, users collection, ICT tools, automation, housekeeping operations, networking, digitization, activities and services, challenges.

### **Review of Literature**

Moorthy and Karisidappa (2001) assessed the use of information technology infrastructure and the extent of use of electronic media in libraries in India. They reported that majority of libraries were using CDS/ISIS as library software. They also found that majority of libraries under survey had purchased their software while a few libraries reported to have developed the library automation software in-house. Gulati (2002) discusses the status of information and communication technologies in Indian libraries with special

reference to special libraries and the efforts made by various institutions to propagate e-information products and services. This paper highlights the consortia efforts in India like JCCC Consortium, INDEST Consortium, CSIR E-journal Consortia, and UGC Infonet. It further discusses digitisation efforts in India at NISCAIR, New Delhi, IITM, Kerala, C-DAC Pune, and the Digital Library of India. In addition it incorporates details on major information systems in India (such as NISSAT) and major library networks in India (such as INFLIBNET, DELNET, CALIBNET, etc.) It also details the challenges for library and information science professionals in the present IT environment. Yapa (2003) covered the overall scenario use of ICT in Sri Lanka and particularly in libraries. He argues that National Information Policy and National Information Infrastructure are essential, if country would like to exploit the IT to its advantage. A brief account of automation of libraries is also presented in this paper. At the end, challenges faced by the libraries in Sri Lanka have been listed. Guha (2006) outlines the opportunities that the Digital Learning Environment has put forward for teaching and learning. Focusing on a particular aspect of professional development i.e., continuing professional education (CPE) in the light of Information and communication technology (ICT), the paper discusses the changed scenario. It also presents an Open access Continuing Education Virtual Classroom, to provide a continuing professional education platform to LIS professionals in India. **Ogunbote Olubunmi Kehind, Anhani F.O. (2009)** focused

on funding, personnel, training and maintenance of ICT for libraries of three universities. In this ICT projects managed by committee that ensures planning, organizing, leading and monitoring facilities where other issues like system specification, system choice, funding monitoring of ICT facilities is done by mostly university librarians. The researcher has also discussed the major problems like source funds for the libraries, issue of power supply and effective resources management. Walmiki R.H. and Ramakrishnagoda (2009) conducted a survey of the status of ICT infrastructure in six selected university libraries in Karnataka and they revealed that the libraries greatly vary from one to another as far as the ICT infrastructure is concerned. Most of the libraries have lack of sufficient hardware and software facilities and do not have adequate internet nodes and bandwidth.

Islam and Rahman (2006) outline the present status of information and communication technology (ICT) in Bangladesh to represent the scenario of growth and development of ICT in relation to the evolution of the information explosion with the aim of providing better library and information services in Bangladesh. The status of Information technology (IT) in Bangladesh is not at par with the other developed countries, but recently the situation has changed significantly. Libraries and information services centres are expected to get immense facilities to access and cooperate with information world. A UNDP funded Program SDNP virtual library has prepared a union catalogue of 13 libraries, all of

which are using CDS/ISIS software for bibliographic record keeping. Oak, Meenal (2010) found a significant gap in the application of technology in Libraries of Management Institutes under the jurisdiction of University and the IIM libraries. The results of the study show that except one library, nobody is providing access to the library resources from the Institutional website of the Management Institutes under the jurisdiction of University of Pune, 20 libraries (71.42%) provide Library OPAC service to the users. The digitization efforts such as use of open source digital library software, development of institutional repository, accessibility of e-resources show a wide gap. The researcher has not traced the use of open source digital library software in the libraries of respondent Management Institutes under the jurisdiction of University of Pune. The researcher has given following findings: Most of the directors are expecting “Governance rather than only control from the AICTE.” A separate forum for the Librarians of a management institute is mentioned by the respondents as a need of the present era. Mathew, S. (2011) carried out research on a total population of 252 professionals including the permanently employed professional library staff in central libraries and departmental libraries in the main campuses of the universities under study. This is almost a census study of the defined population of users. The questionnaire method was adopted for collection of data for this study, supplemented by interviews of librarians to gather additional information. Library Professionals have

a positive approach towards ICT applications and services in Libraries, but majority do not have the opportunities to develop their skills and competencies in their work environment.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Sr.No.	Name of College	Year of Establishment	Organisation Status
1	Tilak College of Education	1941	Aided
2	Adarsha Comprehensive College of Education and Research	1970	Aided
3	Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya	1970	Aided
4	H.G.M.Azam College of Education	1993	Non Aided
5	Abhinav College of Education	2004	Non Aided
6	Gardian College of Education	2007	Non Aided
7	Sinhgad College of Education	2005	Non Aided
8	Rajgad Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya	2007	Non Aided
9	Jayawantrao Sawant College of Education	2008	Non Aided
10	Chintamani Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya	2007	Non Aided
11	Arihant College of Education	2005	Non Aided

Table 4.1 shows that out of 11 colleges 9 B.Ed. colleges are non-aided and 3 colleges are aided which are affiliated to Pune University

**About the Library Staff:**

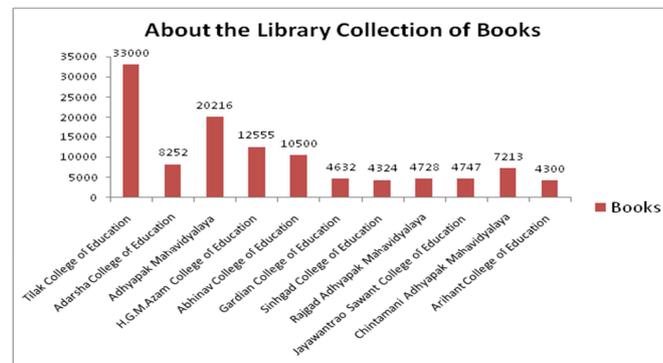
Sr. No.	Staff Designation	Total No. of Staff (Out of 11)
1	Librarian / I/C Librarian	11
2	Asst Librarian	2
3	Library Clerk	0
4	Library Attendant	7

The above table 4.2 shows that library clerk is not available in any library. Five librarians are qualified (completed net/set or Ph.D.) and six are not qualified but they have completed their MLIS and are pursuing NET/SET in library and information science.

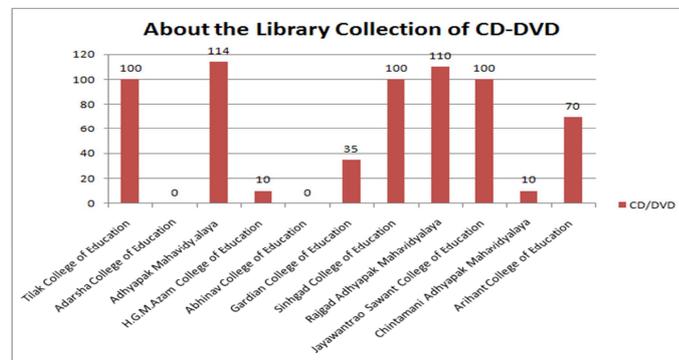
**About the Users:**

Sr No	Name of College	Students	Teachers	Total
1	Tilak College of Education	250	27	277
2	Adarsha Comprehensive College of Education and Research	160	13	173
3	Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya	120	16	136
4	H.G.M.eAzam College of Education	350	19	369
5	Abhinav College of Education	140	13	153
6	Gardian College of Education	61	7	68
7	Sinhgad College of Education	80	7	87
8	Rajgad Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya	75	8	83
9	Jayawantrao Sawant College of Education	100	7	107
10	Chintamani Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya	100	8	108
11	Arihant College of Education	100	7	107

Table shows that out of 11 college libraries 9 college libraries have more than 100 students and all the colleges have more than 7 teachers for library use.

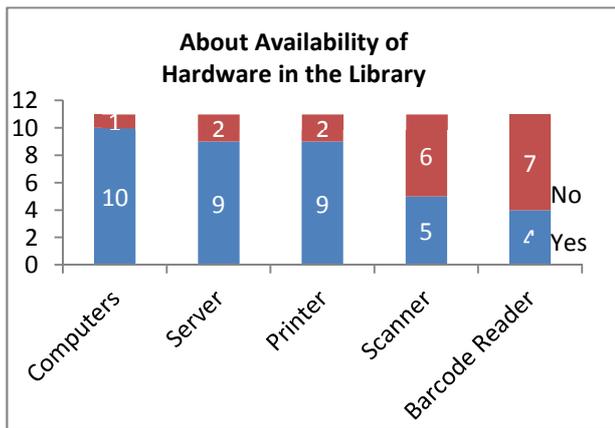


The figure represents that out of 11 only 4 Libraries have more than 10000 books in their collection. Tilak College Library being the oldest library compared to other libraries, possesses the largest number of books in its collection with more than thirty three thousand.

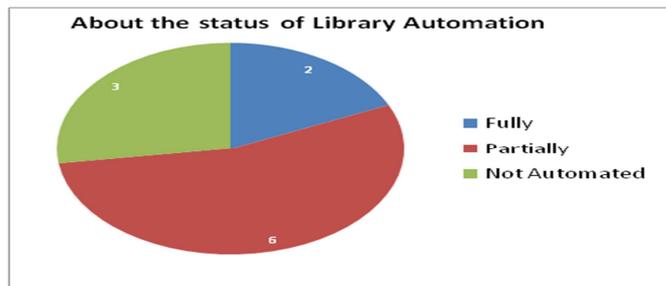


The figure represents that out of 11 only 2 college libraries don't have CD/DVD collection in their libraries and the majority of education college

libraries have library collection with CD/DVD.



The figure represents majority of libraries have computers, server and printers for their library operation. Out of 11 only 6 libraries have scanner and only 7 libraries have barcode reader.



The figure represents that out of 11 colleges 6 are partially automated, 3 are not automated and 2 are fully automated.

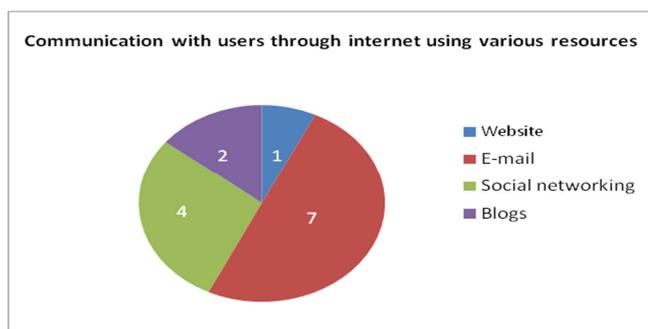


Figure represents that out of 11 college libraries 7 libraries use E-mail for communicating information to users through Internet. The researcher found that only one library has developed their library website.

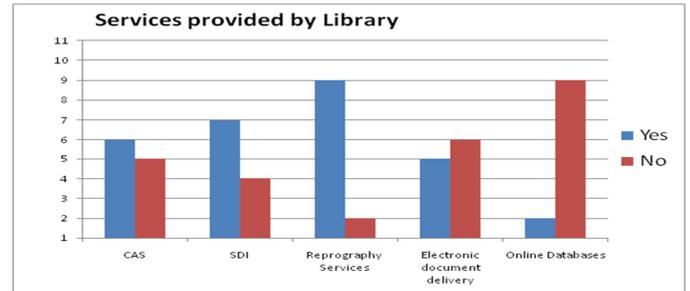


Figure shows that majority of libraries do not give online database service. Reprography service is given by majority of libraries.

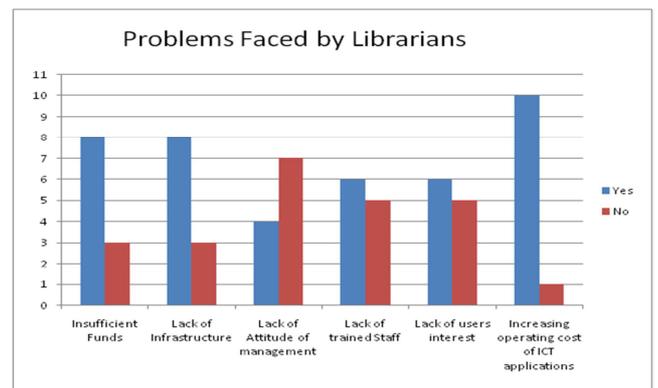


Figure shows that majority of libraries have problems of insufficient funds, lack of infrastructure and increasing cost of ICT applications.

### Finding and Suggestions

1. The hypotheses have been confirmed by researcher by analyzing data majority of libraries partially used ICT.
2. The researcher has confirmed the hypothesis that fund is a major problem concerned with the use of ICT for the libraries.
3. Majority of Bachelor of Education College libraries are non- aided and very few colleges are aided in Pune city affiliated to Pune University.
4. A few librarians are qualified for the librarian post.

5. Being the oldest library Tilak College library possesses the largest number of books.

6. Majority of Bachelor of Education College libraries have journals and a few are using e-journals.

7. Newspapers are present in all libraries whereas magazines are present in 6 libraries.

8. CD /DVDs are available in majority of college Libraries.

9. Web OPAC is not available in all the college libraries and only 3 college libraries provide OPAC service to their library.

10. Majority of libraries have computers, server and printers for their library operation.

11. In automation status 2 libraries are fully automated, 6 are partially automated and 3 are not automated.

12. For acquisition and circulation operations most of the libraries use ICT.

13. Majority of libraries use internet to communicate information to users.

14. E-mail is mostly used for communicating information to users through Internet.

15. Only one library has developed their library website.

16. Most of the libraries use mobile technology to communicate information to users.

17. Majority of libraries use SMS facility for communicating to users.

18. Out of 11 bachelor of Education College librarians who have given grading to their libraries 2 have given good rank, 5 have

given satisfactory and 4 have given need improvement.

### Suggestions

- Three colleges are aided and the rest are non-aided so government should try to give help to them for enhancing use of ICT in library activities.
- Bachelor of Education College libraries should use more e-journals.
- OPAC and WEB OPAC should be used in every library as it will be helpful for resource sharing.
- Two college libraries are fully automated. The libraries in which automation has been initiated should try to become fully automated and the libraries in which automation is yet to start should begin as soon as possible.
- Apart from e-mail libraries should use social networking like blogs, twitter, and forums for communicating information to users.
- Library website should be developed for giving advanced services to users.
- User education should be provided to create awareness about the library collection and its services. Users should be trained to make them independently handle the computerized system.
- Online database services should be provided by the libraries, then only future teachers will become knowledgeable.

- From the government, society, presidents of colleges, teachers and students everybody should try to solve the problems of libraries and emphasise use of ICT in the libraries.

### Conclusion

The conclusion of survey carried out in eleven bachelor of education colleges libraries in Pune city revealed that the majority of bachelor of education college libraries are using ICT in different manners. Nine libraries have computers, server and photocopying machine. Only two libraries are fully automated, six are partially automated, three are not automated. So the situations of B.Ed. college libraries are not strong from ICT use point of view. Today's B.Ed. students are tomorrow's teachers and they will teach generations of students, so libraries should provide very current resources to them with the help of ICT. Hence, Librarian and college administration should take steps for maximum use of ICT, funding for library, ICT trained staff, training programs for latest technology, use of latest software and the facilities of web 2.0. The information should be made available to the screen of users' desktop. Due to ICT librarian can save the time of the users.

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