

INFORMATION SERVICE SYSTEM FOR DIGITAL LIBRARIES IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTION IN CHENNAI: A STUDY

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Abstract

Along with the rapid development of digital library, digital library of the third generation, college libraries, problems of college libraries, all india council for technical education (AICTE), taking the main characteristics of the personalized service, has already become the mainstream today. This article first analyzes the concept and characteristics of digital library, Designation wise used in digital libraries in academic institution in Chennai, digital libraries in communication technology services, searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources , this paper proposes the model of “Information Service System for Digital Libraries in academic institution in Chennai: A Study” and prospects the trends of digital library.

Keywords: *Digital library, information service, (AICTE), communication technology, electronic resources in academic institution.*

Introduction

Change is one reality with which individuals, groups and organizations must constantly cope in order to survive. The needs for progressive changes in people’s attitudes and behaviors are essential for global acceptance. Nevertheless for Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals, a change is often linked with modern information technologies and management issues. Over the past few decades, the nature of library environment and mode of service has changed drastically.

A library is a collection of sources, resources, services, and the structure in which it is housed; it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution or a private individual. In the more traditional sense, a library is a collection of books. It can mean the

collection, the building or room that houses such a collection or both. The term "library" has itself acquired a secondary meaning: "a collection of useful material for common use," and in this sense is used in fields such as computer science, mathematics, statistics, electronics and biology.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The objective of a college library is to supplement the instructions imparted in the classroom. It aims to function as an independent teaching agency, encouraging and promoting the use of books in the ways beyond those suggested or required by the classroom.

The college library functions basically to assist and support the study and teaching in the respective college. It helps to meet the reading requirements of the students as well as the teachers of the college.

Randall and Francis stated that, to meet the educational objectives of a college, its library has to perform the following functions:

- * Make available to the students, books and allied reading material relevant to the courses offered in the college;
- * Make available the books and documents required by faculty members in preparation of their instructional courses;
- * Provide supplementary books and reading material to help in study and teaching at the college;

PROBLEMS OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The following are some major problems being faced by the college libraries:

- Lack of library centered teaching.
- Lack of right books.
- Lack of scientific book selection policies.
- Escalating cost of books.
- Inadequacy of books.
- Inadequacy of physical and technical organization.

- Inadequacy of staff.
- Inadequate continuing education programmes.
- Inadequacy of services.
- Lack of library awareness among students and staff.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is the statutory body and a National-level council for technical education, under the department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. Established in November, 1945 first as an advisory body and later on in 1987 it has given statutory status by an Act of Parliament. AICTE is responsible for proper planning and co-ordinate development of the technical education and management education system in India.

In 2009, the Union Minister of Education formally communicated his intentions of closing down AICTE and related body, in favors of a larger regulatory body (NBA) . The AICTE will be superseded by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA). The NBA which currently operates under the wing of AICTE will be converted into an independent body. 1.8 ACCREDITATION – NBA. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) was constituted in 1994 as per the AICTE Act, 1987. The accreditation process is not meant for fault finding, but to reveal the areas of strengths and weaknesses, which eventually help the institutions in improving their academic efficiency. The criteria for accreditation were finalized after a series of workshops and meetings conducted all over the country. Criteria for accreditation:

- Mission and goals of the institution
- Course objectives
- Student details
- Alliance of the institution
- Industry - Institution interaction
- Evaluation of human resources
- Curriculum, physical infrastructure, library, computer centre,

Recreation facilities to the students and staff etc.

Revive of literature

Simmonds (2001) also highlights the role of electronic information resources on collection management in academic libraries. He says that the advent of electronic information resources created new methods of document delivery and access to information. With the application of internet and the use of new information technologies the range of services provided by academic libraries increased dramatically. He also stressed that users can access the libraries resources without stepping into the library building. Further they can also access other library resources like online catalogues and freely available databases.

Gorman (2003) contends that the standard traditional collection development policy overlooked electronic information resources. He opined that for the past few years there has been an increase in the acquisition budgets spent on electronic resources. Thus he emphasized the need for including electronic information resources as a cohesive part of the library collection and not to be dealt in isolation. He also mentioned that their purchase should adhere to the chronological, geographical, language, consider present curriculum and research needs, should meet the standards like comprehensiveness, authoritativeness, excellence and weigh the purchase of particular title against other possible acquisition guidelines set forth in general or for specific subject policies.

Objectives of the Study

The following are the main objectives of the present study:

- To examine the Designation wise used academic institution in Chennai.
- To provide the Designation wise used communication technology services.
- To find out the Gender wise, digital technology in the libraries.
- To identify the Designation wise used in Electronic Resources.

Hypotheses

The following are the hypotheses formulated in the present study:

- There is no significance academic status of respondents, designation wise used academic institution in Chennai.
- There is significance academic status of respondents, designation wise used communication technology services.
- There is no significance academic status of respondents, gender wise, digital technology in the libraries.
- There is no significance academic status of respondents, designation wise used in Electronic Resources.

Methodology

Data was collected using questionnaire, the covers academic institution and questionnaire distributed to Digital Libraries in academic institution in Chennai professional only. Total of 350 questionnaires distributed 300 respondents.

Data collection

The data have been collected through well structured questionnaire form Information Service System for Digital Libraries in academic institution in Chennai: A Study

Limitation study

The study mainly applicable for Information Service System for Digital Libraries in academic institution in Chennai.

Data and Analysis

Table 1. Designation wise used digital libraries in academic institution

S.NO	Designation wise	PROFESSOR	ASSOC PROFESSOR	ASST PROFESSOR	TOTAL
1	Computer	10(20.0)	15(30.0)	25(50.0)	50(16.66)
2	Writing Programmes	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	15 (5.0)

3	Library Software Packages	10 (33.33)	10 (33.33)	10 (33.33)	30(10.0)
4	OPAC	10 (22.22)	15 (33.33)	20 (50.0)	45(15.0)
5	MARC	5 (25.0)	5 (25.0)	10 (50.0)	20(6.66)
6	Databases	5 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	25(8.33)
7	Online databases	5 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	25(8.33)
8	CD-ROMs & DVDs	10(28.57)	10(28.57)	15(42.85)	35(11.66)
9	CD-ROM databases	5(20.0)	10(40.0)	10(40.0)	25(8.33)
10	Image databases	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	15(5.0)
11	Personal Reference databases	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	15(5.0)
	TOTAL	75(25.0)	100(33.33)	125(41.66)	300 (100.0)

Table 1 shows that out of 300 respondents belonging to Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution. 125(41.66) highly Asst professor are respondents, 100(33.33) Associate professor are respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution. 75(25.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 50(16.66) Computer is respondents from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution. 45 (15.0) OPAC respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution. 35(11.66) CD-ROMs & DVDs respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in

academic institution.30 (10.0) Library Software Packages respondents fourth Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution.25 (8.33) Databases,Online databases and CD-ROM databasesrespondents fifth Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution.20(6.66) MARCrespondents sixth Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution.15 (5.0) Writing Programmes, Image databases and Personal Reference databases respondents last Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution.

Table 2.Designation wise useddigital libraries in communication technology services.

S.NO	Designation wise	PROFESSOR	ASSOC PROFESSOR	ASST PROFESSOR	TOTAL
1	Browsers	20(36.36)	15(27.27)	20(36.36)	50(16.66)
2	Search Engines	10(33.33)	10(33.33)	10(33.33)	30(10.0)
3	Bar Code	5(16.66)	10(33.33)	15(50.0)	30(10.0)
4	Multimedia	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	15(5.0)
5	E – Mail	10(25.0)	15(37.5)	15(37.5)	40(13.33)
6	Fax	3(16.66)	5(27.77)	10(55.55)	18(6.0)
7	Telex	3(23.07)	5(38.46)	5(38.46)	13(4.33)
8	Internet	10(25.0)	15(37.5)	15(37.5)	40(13.33)
9	Intranet	3(16.66)	5(27.77)	10(55.55)	18(6.0)
10	Extra Net	2(16.66)	5(41.66)	5(41.66)	12(4.0)

11	Voice- mail	1(9.09)	5(45.45)	5(45.45)	11(3.66)
12	Tele conference	3(16.66)	5(27.77)	10(55.55)	18(6.0)
	TOTAL	75(25.0)	100(33.33)	125(41.66)	300(100.0)

Table 2 shows that out of 300 respondents belonging to Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 125(41.66) highly Asst professor are respondents, 100(33.33) Associate professor are respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 75(25.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 50(16.66) Browsers is respondents from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 40(13.33) E – Mail and Internet respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 30(10.0) Search Engines and Bar Code respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 18(6.0) Fax, Intranet and Tele conference respondents fourth Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 15(5.0) Multimedia respondents fifth Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 13(4.33) Telex respondents sixth Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 12(4.0) Extra Net respondents seventh Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 11(3.66) Voice- mail respondents last Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services.

Table 3. Gender wise, mention the different means digital Technology available library.

S.NO	Gender wise	Male	Female	TOTAL

1	E – Mail	50(66.66)	25(33.33)	75(25.0)
2	Fax	25(71.42)	10(28.57)	35(11.66)
3	Telex	15(60.0)	10(40.0)	25(8.33)
4	Internet	50(62.5)	30(37.5)	80(26.66)
5	Intranet	20(66.66)	10(33.33)	30(10.0)
6	Voice- mail facility	15(60.0)	10(40.0)	25(8.33)
7	Tele conference facility	20(66.66)	10(33.33)	30(10.0)
	TOTAL	195(65.0)	105(35.0)	300(100.0)

Table 3 shows that out of 300 respondents belonging to Gender wise digital Technology available library. 195(65.0) highly Male are respondents, 105(35.0) Female are respondents Second Poisson from the Gender wise digital Technology available library.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 80(26.66) Internet respondents from the Gender wise digital Technology available library. 75(25.0) E – Mail respondents Second Poisson from the Gender wise digital Technology available library. 35(11.66) Fax respondents third Poisson from the Gender wise digital Technology available library. 30(10.0) Intranet and Tele conference facility respondents fourth Poisson from the Gender wise digital Technology available library. 25(8.33) Telex and Voice- mail facility respondents last Poisson from the Gender wise digital Technology available library.

Table 4. Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources.

S.NO	Designation wise	PROFESSOR	ASSOC PROFESSOR	ASST PROFESSOR	TOTAL
1	E-Books	20(33.33)	20(33.33)	20(33.33)	60 (20.0)
2	E-Journals	20 (26.66)	25(33.33)	30 (40.0)	75 (25.0)
3	E-Magazines	5 (16.66)	10 (33.33)	15 (50.0)	30 (10.0)
4	E-Audio/Video Lectures	5 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	25 (8.33)
5	E-Databases	10(20.0)	15(30.0)	25 (50.0)	50 (16.66)
6	Institutional Repositories	5 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	25 (8.33)
7	Open Sources	10 (28.57)	10 (28.57)	15 (42.85)	35 (11.66)
	TOTAL	75(25.0)	100(33.33)	125(41.66)	300(100.0)

Table 4 shows that out of 300 respondents belonging to Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources.125(41.66) highly Asst professor are respondents, 100(33.33) Associate professor are respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources.75(25.0)Professor Respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 75 (25.0) E-Journals respondents from the Gender wise digital Technology available library. 60 (20.0) E-Books respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources. 50 (16.66)E-Databases respondents third Poisson from Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources.35 (11.66) Open Sources respondents fourth Poisson from the Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources.30(10.0)E-Magazines

respondents fifth Poisson from the Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources. 25(8.33) E-Audio/Video Lectures and Institutional Repositories respondents fifth Poisson from the Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources.

FINDING

- It is could be seen clearly from above discussion that as highly as 50(16.66) Computer isrespondents from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution.45 (15.0) OPAC respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution. 35(11.66) CD-ROMs & DVDs respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in academic institution.
- It is observed that as highly as 50(16.66) Browsers isrespondents from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 40(13.33) E – Mail and Internet respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services. 30(10.0) Search Engines and Bar Code respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise digital libraries in communication technology services.
- It is could be seen clearly from above discussion that as highly as 80(26.66) Internet respondents from theGender wise digital Technology available library.75 (25.0)E–Mail respondents Second Poisson from theGender wise digital Technology available library. 35(11.66) Fax respondents third Poisson from theGender wise digital Technology available library.
- It is could be seen clearly from above discussion as highly as 75 (25.0) E-Journals respondents from theGender wise digital Technology available library. 60 (20.0) E-Books respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources. 50 (16.66)E-Databases respondents third Poisson from Designation wise searching digital libraries in Electronic Resources.

Conclusion

At present, information service system for digital libraries in academic institution in Chennai: a study has become a new commanding elevation in the international high-tech competition and

one of the important symbols in the assessment of a country's information infrastructure. The establishment development and application of it are doom to affect the quality of all the social life. The digital library as well as the social sustainable development to much extent determines the key junction in science. So it is extremely important for the right prediction in the trend of digital library. According to the present situation both abroad and at home, together with the development history of digital library, the service-oriented pattern will become the main trend in future. Under the guide of person oriented and users-oriented, this pattern greatly attentions people's feeling about digital library, its design comes around users and its research mainly revolves around the relations and surface between computer and users, this pattern stresses personalized service and reduces the inference in the course of using digital library. Another important aspect is that under the guidance of the service-oriented pattern and based on digital source, it will solve the abnormal structure in digital library source on the uniform visit platform so as to provide users different mutual operation in different digital library.

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