Information And Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure Facilities In Self-Financing Engineering College Libraries

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Abstract- The Information Communication Technology infrastructure facilities in engineering college libraries study traces out the Hardware specification, Software specification, Library automation, accessibility of digital library, Internet connectivity, Library website, Tele communication facilities, audio visual equipments, Specialized ICT staff, ICT strategy and policy and Barriers to usage of ICT has been analyzed and interpreted.

I. INTRODUCTION

Information Communication Technology (ICT) are being increasingly used in library and information services for the acquisition, processing dissemination of information. Libraries and Information centres have been using ICT infrastructures and services to satisfy the diverse information need of their users. However, these infrastructures and services are not used fully. Under sudation of these infrastructures and services has been a cause of concern to librarian worldwide. The use of Information Communication Technology infrastructures has become increasingly important in self financing engineering college libraries. Self financing engineering college libraries are switching over to ICT infrastructures at an accelerated pace. Telephony, cable, satellite, TV and radio, computer-mediated conferencing and videoconferencing, as well as digital technologies, such as computers, E-Journals, CD-ROM databases, online data bases, e-books, web based infrastructures and a variety of other electronic resources are fast replacing the traditional resources of self financing engineering college libraries.

UNESCO

ICT (Information and Communication Technology-or Technologies) is an umbrella term that includes any communication devices or application, encompassing: ratio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them, such as video conferencing and distance learning. ICTs are often spoken of in a particular context, such as ICT's in education, health care, or Libraries.

Digital Library

Digital library facility is one of the growing services in the information technological world. It facilitates the use of multimedia such as CD, DVDs, CD- ROM databases, e-books, and collection of movies, lectures, speeches and encyclopaedias. This service is offered in arts and science college libraries in recent years. It is observed that many college libraries do not have this facility due to financial constraint, lack of maintenance services and trained staff and poor utilization of such devices in rural college libraries and ignorance of such facility.

Library Automation

The present libraries have been modernised with various devices such as computer, internet, network facility and automation to retrieve world wide information. Library automation strengthens the information service. It saves the time, energy and money of the users and reduces number of library staff. So, automation has a great impact on arts and science college libraries in the study area. At the same time financial constraints, lack of space, and cost of materials interrupt the automation of libraries. Identifies that lack of fund, cost of materials, lack of trained and skilled staff, lack of space and neglecting the importance of library automation are the causes of library non-automation.

Local Area Network (LAN)

In all circumstances the Network shall be Fast Ethernet based. System Administration shall be part of the College's Network Management Procedures. It is envisaged that there shall be minimum levels of access to the College network to facilitate different user groups, i.e. Students, Teachers, and Administrators.

ICT Design Philosophy

All teaching and habitable rooms shall be networked. Each of these rooms will have one teacher position network point. In specialist rooms additional student position network points be provided as scheduled and shall be networked through a local switch, the Intermediate Distribution Facilities (IDF) if applicable, or the Main Distribution Facility (MDF) which is located in the Data Communication Centre (DCC) whichever is the most economical. Other non-teaching Spaces as scheduled shall be provided with a network point.

Wireless Ethernet

In some existing schools it may not be possible to install a complete cabling installation. These may include a listed building, an existing larger school with limited distribution zones or existing remote buildings. In these cases wireless Ethernet may be considered as a component of an overall structured cabling infrastructure. This should be highlighted at Stage 2 and a brief agreed with the Building Unit. Each application shall be viewed individually and agreed between the Client and the Building Services Consultant Engineer as to its appropriateness.

ICTinfrastructure

Today, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become an integral part of day-to-day activities of human life. It has not left any area untouched and library and information centres are not exception to this. The Library and Information centres play a vital role in providing right information to the right users at the right time in the right manner. Here, ICT assists library professionals to provide qualitative information services to the users of libraries. Introduction and adoption of ICT is inevitable in libraries for the benefit their users to get the required information not only from print sources but also from electronic sources. Today, the name and fame of any Institution / Library and Information centres depend upon the sound ICT infrastructure it has. Looking into the need of the hour, the researcher has undertaken this study. The main purpose of this study is to understand the possible areas where the application of ICT is made as a part of overall improvement in the engineering college library services. It is relevant and essential to know about the status/position of ICT infrastructure in the engineering college libraries under the study.

Impact of Digital Technology on Academic Libraries

S. No.	Library activities and Services	Conventional Methods	Digital Technology
1	Generate/ originate Information	Writing/ Typing	Word Processing, Text editing, Character Recognition, Voice Recognition
2	Preserve/ Store Information	Manuscript, Paper-Print Media	Electronic Publishing, Magnetic Storage, , Videotext, Tele-text, Computer Disk, ROM
3	Processing of Information	Classification, Cataloguing, Indexing	Electronic Data Processing, Artificial Intelligence/ Expert Systems
4	Retrieval of Information	Catalogues, Indexes	Database Management System, Information Retrieval off-line, online
5	Disseminate/ Communicate Information	Lists, Bibliographies, Abstracts, Hardcopies	Electronic Mail, Electronic Document Delivery, Computer Conferencing, Telefacsimile, View Data
6	Destroy/ Remove Information	Physical Weeding	Magnetic Erasers, Optical Erasers, reuse the medium

Awareness and training

In a rapidly evolving technology environment there is a need for continual development of skills so that the University can fully realise the benefits that proper and confident use of technology can bring. This truism applies as much to IT support staff as to those using technological solutions as a tool to perform their daily work. Computing Service, The Staff Development Service and other training agencies currently offer a range of courses from introductory to task orientated and will continue to develop new courses and appropriate delivery methods in response to user feedback and evolving needs. Whilst such training is essential, these courses are designed to meet end user requirements. Commensurate resources must be targeted at IT support staff allowing them to engage in continual professional development so that they have a recognised level of skill before being able to undertake certain tasks. There is an obvious analogy with the function of staff recruitment where there is a requirement to attend a recruitment course before serving on an Interview Panel.

II. CONCLUSION

The HCLs of India have the explicit function as a real centre of intellectual effort and as an active legal instrument in legal environment. Since, we have seen that by the end of last century the development of High Court Libraries in India has taken place at a snail's pace. The traditional methods for organizing, storing and dissemination of information is still in vogue in most of the HCLs, due to which these libraries have not attained a state of relative maturity when compared to our

western counter parts in terms of its ICT facilities. The information communication technology is a highly important to develop and promote technical improvement. The lack of adequate finance is the main reason for not developing information communication technology infrastructure especially in the case of libraries, those that do not receive financial aid from state government. The problem can be solved only through aid from the state as well as central government. In the view of the findings it can be concluded that establishment of information communication technology infrastructure facilities in the HCLs of India can improve the efficiency of information support, the information retrieval and quality of justice as a whole. Then alone can they can claim of being the reallegal information systems in the apex courts at the state level.

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