



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A STUDY ON AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (ICT) INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOMEOPATHY AND AYURVEDIC COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF ANAND DISTRICT

Dr. Vimal K. Gandhi, Librarian, Shri S. P. Patel Arts College, Simaliya, Research Supervisor, Shri Govind Guru University, Godhra, Gujarat.

&

Bharatsinh Motisinh Machhar, Research Scholar, Library and information science, Shri Govind Guru University, Godhra, Gujarat, India.

ABSTRACT

The development and improvement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is assuming indispensable part during the time spent headway of society by and large and in library and information science in particular. Quick advances in ICT in the previous twenty years have gotten progressive changes the idea, association, working and the board of library and information frameworks all through the world. This paper explains the importance and availability of ICT Infrastructure of Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic College libraries in Anand District. The development of library resources, library patronage, and staff position, conventional and non-conventional services offered and also subscribed online resources by the libraries are discussed.

KEYWORDS: Information, Communication, Technology, Library, Service, Homeopathy.

I. INTRODUCTION

A library is the core of an organization which gathers stores and sends refreshed information to the teachers, understudies, researchers and the individuals who are occupied with research exercises. The nature of a scholastic organization relies on the nature of services given by the scholarly library. A scholarly library is known as the core of any scholastic organizations. The college libraries have an enormous job for improving the information and abilities of the scholastic understudies in both provincial and metropolitan networks. Information

and correspondence innovation (ICT) are any blend of devices and strategies that work with the obtaining, stockpiling, looking, recovery and transmission of information. It generally changes the entrance, stockpiling and spread of information and works with worldwide interconnectivity and sped up information trade. ICTs offers adequate freedoms for libraries to robotize the conventional exercises, carry out viable library co-activity and resource sharing organizations, foster institutional archives or advanced libraries, offer

some benefit added information services and start limit building programs for the library staff and the users. The ICTs are utilized in libraries to give better security services and satisfy the necessities of the user according to their prerequisite. It is additionally utilized in libraries for improvement of new information services and improving the usefulness and effectiveness of library services. The ICT based resources help to save the library space by utilizing the electronic stockpiling media and virtual learning exercises.

College education is a significant piece of advanced education which is typically related to the education in colleges, colleges, advances and which manages grown-ups and is a more elevated level of information as far as its intricacy and comprehension. After autonomy, Government of India has offered significance to education area for accomplishing the improvement objectives. Different councils and commissions were set up by the Government of India to investigate the issues of educational changes. Advancements in ICT impressively affect all circles of human climate. The effect has been fairly notable in the event of service exercises like banking, wellbeing, transportation, education and libraries. For the Libraries, ICT's has enormously changed the Management of Databases or House Keeping Operations just as the manner in which services are conveyed. Information and correspondence Technology has been considered as the most instrumental factor for bless with a library services. Because of information blast it is exceptionally hard to deal with huge information with customary library instruments like manual list, book indices, and so forth in the present library climate, to give the correct way, is unimaginable without ICT application. ICT has become need and need. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has changed library services universally. Most current information are recorded in electronic arrangement, ICT has additionally contributed monstrously to the presentation of administrators in the release of their obligations, for example, in indexing, reference services, course the board, serials control and so forth ICT has added to the library in the accompanying explicit manners. The effect of these progressions are inescapable and affecting every one of the parts of library tasks, information resources and services, staff abilities prerequisites and user assumptions. The speeding up speed of advancements in WWW has hugely expanded the capacity to access, store, and measure, impart and convey information services to the library users. ICT has an immense potential for giving wide scope of new

freedoms and offering better answers for accomplish more prominent degrees of proficiency, efficiency and better expectations of value services in libraries.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Prafulla Kumar Mahanta (2019) College education assumes a significant part in fostering the information force of any person in a general public. The libraries of scholastic foundations are not bound uniquely to printed information sources; truth be told, they have begun obtaining and the executives of computerized or electronic or virtual information resources. Along these lines the College libraries can satisfy the necessities of the understudies, teachers and scientists by giving distinctive sort of printed or computerized resources. Better and compelling library services can be guaranteed by the use of information and correspondence innovation (ICT) with talented and qualified library labor. The mechanical part of ICT has made not many difficulties in the college libraries particularly in Assam. The examination covers the degree colleges which have been conferring general education in Assam. As of now, there are 295 provincial zed and 3 government degree colleges bestowing general education in Assam. Altogether 189 colleges were provincial zed before 2012. The examination covers the 3 government and 189 provincial zed degree colleges in Assam. The all out number of colleges covered under the examination is 192. The examination researched the ICT Infrastructure and Services in the College Libraries of Assam. This will distinguish the accessibility of ICT infrastructure offices, ICT based library services performed by the college libraries and the boundaries related with the execution of ICTs in the college libraries of Assam.

C L et al (2019) the idea "Information Explosion" is created in this world. ICT (Information and Communication Technology) is assuming a huge part in housekeeping exercises and information recovery in libraries. ICT comprises of three terms Information, Communication and Technology. The paper features the utilization of ICT in college libraries. For gathering information, poll strategy is received. The discoveries of the examination shows that, the most noteworthy level of libraries (80.56%) have printer in libraries followed by copiers (75%), CD/CDROM drive (72.22%), scanners (70.37%), and standardized identification scanners (54.63%). Further, 39.29% libraries have part of the way robotized. Just 32.94% have totally mechanized and 15.48% college libraries have begun the interaction of

robotization. In this specific circumstance, the investigation prescribes that there is need to activate assets for library computerization by embraced projects, persuading the administration to begin self-financed courses and furthermore mentioning diverse subsidizing organizations to execute library mechanization.

Shukla et al (2018) Paper manages the current ICT infrastructure accessible in ten college libraries of Aizawl city. A solid and steady organized poll was circulated to college custodians of select libraries. The examination broke down the situation with ICT offices accessible in college libraries of Aizawl city and proposed the prescribed procedures for expanding the ICT application in college libraries. The examination uncovers the absence of adequate asset for libraries which influences the improvement of ICT infrastructure in college libraries. Absence of adequate library staff and ICT gifted staff are another substantial explanations behind poor ICT infrastructure. State government should step up towards the advancement of ICT infrastructure in college libraries of Aizawl city.

Bhoi et al (2017) this paper talks about the diverse element of the ICTs. It's anything but an attention to innovation in library and why there is a need to comprehend the utilization of ICT in the library for delivering upgraded library services and information to users. The current examination features the regions where ICT can be applied. Fundamentally, the paper clarifies various advancements and their utilization in the library activity. How library services are provoked with the utilization of innovation like RemoteXs, RFID Technology, QR Code, and so forth have talked in the investigation. The current examination talks about different library tasks utilizing library mechanization. In this paper, the advantages of institutional storehouses have been talked about for documenting the library resources. The actual reason for this investigation is to communicate the handiness of the distinctive ICT for speediest and congenial information scattering.

Mohamed Haneefa K (2006) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure is a significant resource of a modern library or information Center. ICT is the electronic methods for catching, handling, putting away and imparting information. It's anything but a variety of equipment, programming, services and organizations that empower admittance to computerized information. This examination researches the present status of-the-workmanship information and

correspondence innovation infrastructure and the degree of utilization of electronic information resources in extraordinary libraries in Kerala. The accompanying techniques were utilized to gather information for the examination: (a) poll overviews of librarians, (b) semi-organized meetings with administrators and (c) observational visits in the libraries. Every one of the exceptional libraries of Kerala that were utilizing information and correspondence innovations were chosen for the examination. The information gathered were dissected and derivations made dependent on standard factual techniques. The examination gives helpful information about the present status of-the-craftsmanship ICT infrastructure and utilization of electronic information resources in unique libraries in Kerala. In spite of the fact that the unique libraries in Kerala have equipment, programming and correspondence offices somewhat, ICT based resources and services are not arriving at the users to the normal degree. This has seriously influenced the arrangement of ICT based resources and services. The discoveries of this investigation would help extraordinary libraries in India to foster procedures and approaches that could utilize ICT based resources and services.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The current study attempts to assess the facilities and services of the library in the view of education environment. The comparative study has been carried out on Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Colleges at Anand District. The study evaluates the following objectives: -

1. To study the availability of ICT infrastructure of Libraries in colleges of Anand district.
2. To study the awareness about available resources in the library.

IV. METHODOLOGY:

Current study was conceded out by a well-structured questionnaire to identify the library facilities and services in Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Colleges. A questionnaire was developed and personally filled by the librarians of the individual Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic colleges and answers from 5 selected libraries was received, which was subjected to study. The data obtained through the questionnaire is presented and compared using tables, charts and figures method and analyzed by using the simple calculation method.

V. DATA ANALYSIS

This part carries the analysis of the data collected through questionnaire and interpretation is done.

Table: 1 Types of Resources Available in Libraries

Sr. No.	Types of Resources	Homoeopathy Colleges	Ayurvedic Colleges
1	Books	5000	10000
2	E-Books	0	25
3	Journals	30	20
4	Bound Journals	400	100
5	E-Journals	20	10
6	Thesis-Dissertation	200	0
7	CD/DVD	2000	1500
8	Online Database	0	2
Total		7650	11657

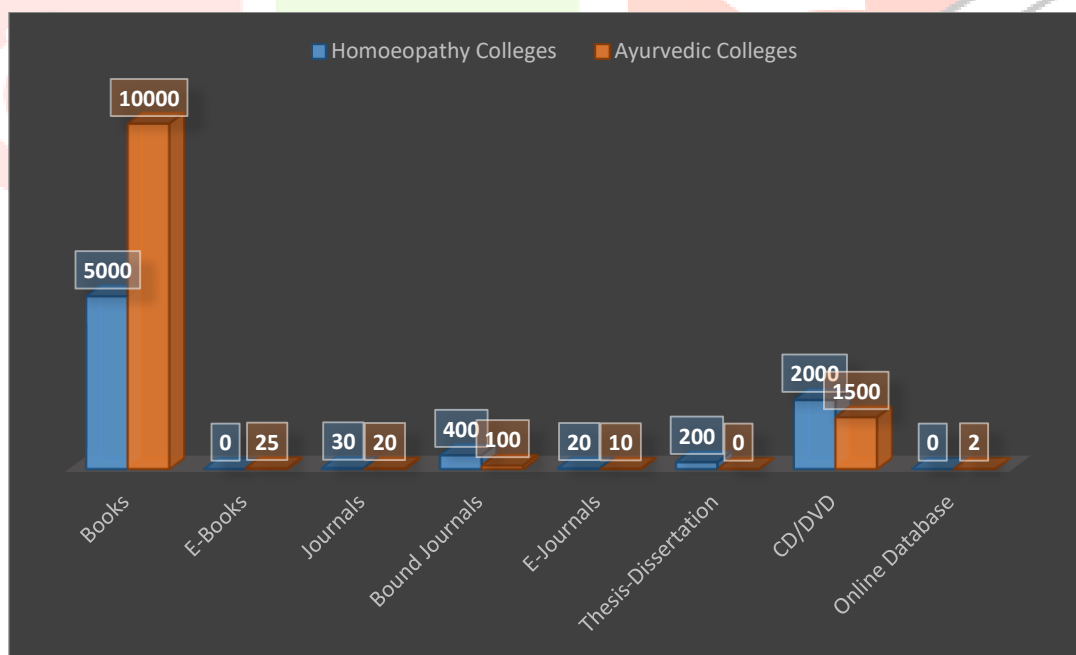


Figure 1: Library Resources

The Library resources of Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic College Libraries are described in Table 1. It is clearly seen that the Ayurvedic

College Libraries have more collection of resources than Homoeopathy College Libraries.

Table 2: Types of ICT Infrastructure in the Libraries

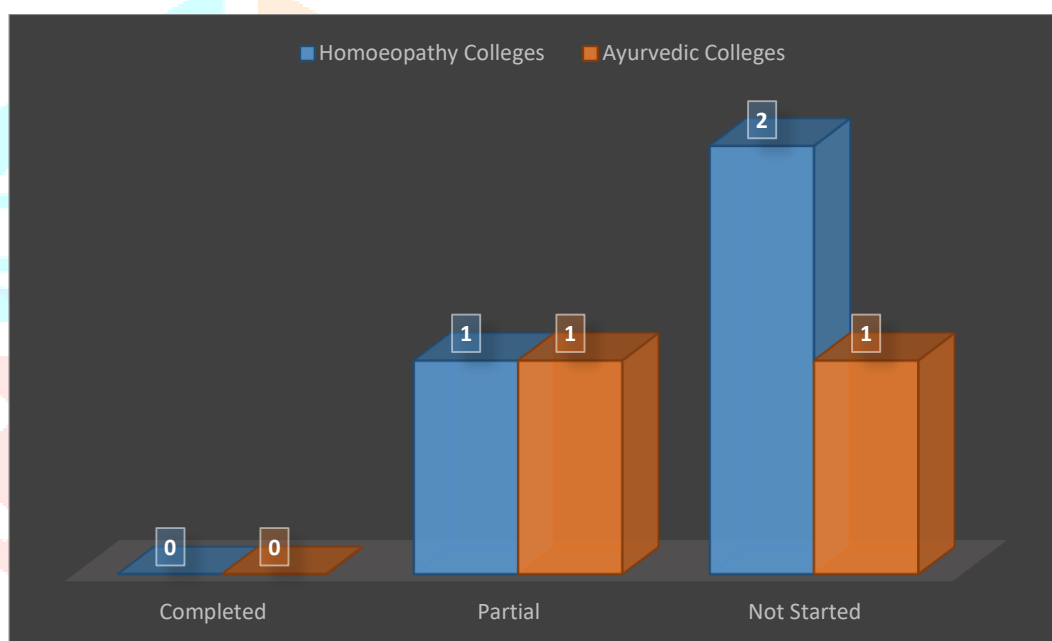
Sr. No.	Types of ICT Infrastructure	Homoeopathy Colleges		Ayurvedic Colleges	
		Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
1	Library Automation	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	1 (50)	1 (50)
2	Internet	3 (100)	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)
3	LAN Service	3 (100)	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)
4	Digital Collection/Institutional Repository	0 (0)	3 (100)	0 (0)	2 (100)
5	Open Source Collection	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	2 (100)	0 (0)
6	Web OPAC	0 (0)	3 (100)	1 (50)	1 (50)
7	Barcode Application	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	2 (100)	0 (0)
8	RFID Application	0 (0)	3 (100)	0 (0)	2 (100)
9	CCTV Surveillance	3 (100)	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)

ICT infrastructure in the Homeopathic and Ayurvedic College Libraries can be seen in Table No. 2. In the current Information age, the ICT infrastructure has become essential. The Internet has an important role in ICT infrastructure. Libraries are not able to provide library services without Internet. Internet facility is provided in Homeopathic as well as Ayurvedic college libraries for their users and LAN facility is also provided. CCTV surveillance facility is also available in all

homeopathy and Ayurvedic colleges. In this study, automated services are provided in 1 Homoeopathy college library and 1 Ayurvedic college library. Barcode system has been developed in two Homeopathic Colleges and one Ayurvedic College in their library. None of the Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Colleges have been developed as an Institutional Repository for their digital collection and even colleges did not implemented a RFID Application.

Table: 3 Status of Library Automation

Sr. No.	Status	Homoeopathy Colleges	Ayurvedic Colleges
1	Completed	0	0
2	Partial	1	1
3	Not Started	2	1

**Figure 2: Status of Library Automation**

Status of Library automation in the Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic College Libraries are described in Table 3. None of the Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic College Libraries

is fully automated while 1 Homoeopathy College Library and 1 Ayurvedic College Library is in a partial stage.

Table: 4 Software used for Library Automation:

Sr. No	Software	Homoeopathy Colleges	Ayurvedic Colleges
1	Koha	0	0
2	SOUL	1	1
3	NewGenLib	0	0
4	Others	0	0

Software used for Library automation is depicted in the Table 4. It can be seen that 1 college of Homoeopathy and 1 college of Ayurvedic are using SOUL software for Library

Automation. It means that SOUL software is very much known and user friendly for librarian and students.

Table: 5 Accesses to Library Collection:

Sr. No.	Access to Library Collection through	Homoeopathy Colleges	Ayurvedic Colleges
1	LAN	2	2
2	Library Web	0	1
3	Physical Cataloguer	3	2
4	Others	0	0

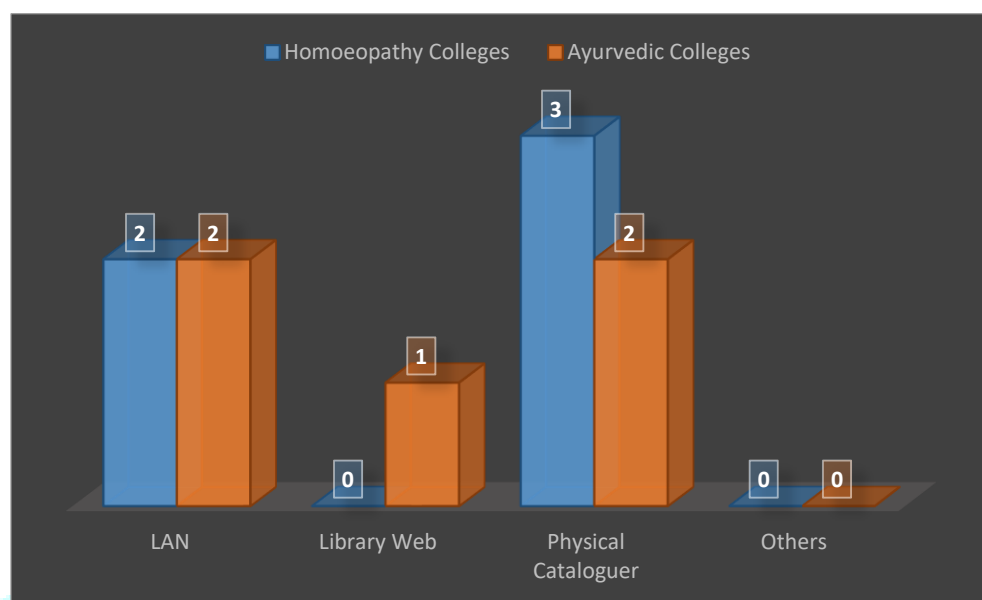


Figure 3: Access to Library Collection

Access to Library Collection is shown in the Table 5. 2 Homoeopathy Colleges and 2 Ayurvedic colleges used LAN for access to library collection. Only 1 Ayurvedic college

used web library while 2 Homoeopathy Colleges and 2 Ayurvedic colleges used Physical Cataloguer.

Table: 6 Users Awareness about Reference Sources:

Sr. No.	Colleges	Yes	No
1	AHMC & RI, Anand	Yes	-
2	V.H.D.H.C., Anand	Yes	-
3	B.H.M.C, Dahemi	Yes	-
4	G.J.P.A.C.R.C, Anand	Yes	-
5	B.A.C., Dahemi	Yes	-

Users Awareness about reference sources is shown in the Table 6. It can be interpreted from the above table that all the Library users are

aware about the reference sources in the Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Colleges.

Table: 7 Awareness regarding available resources in the Library:

Sr. No.	Awareness by	Homoeopathy Colleges			Ayurvedic Colleges	
		AHMC & RI, Anand	V.H.D.H.C., Anand	B.H.M.C, Dahemi	G.J.P.A.C.R.C, Anand	B.A.C., Dahemi
1	Library Orientation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Send the SMS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3	Send the E-Mail	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Awareness regarding available resources in the library is figured in the Table 7. All the users of the Homoeopathy College Libraries are aware by the Library Orientation as well as send the SMS facility and 2 Homoeopathy colleges 'users are aware with the help of send the E-Mail. In the Ayurvedic Colleges, users of all the libraries are aware with library orientations as well as with send the E-Mail. Only 1 Ayurvedic College users is aware with the send the SMS facility.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study has given the comparative idea of Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic college libraries in Anand District. The use of college libraries by their users can be improved by adopting modern libraries. Automation of libraries according to new technologies (ICT) is very essential to cope up with the present scenario. The major aim of this study was to compare the management of libraries in Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Colleges in Anand District. With this effort, the study ought to determine the extent to which the libraries provided effective and efficient services. In the age of Information era, there are enough number of computers and printers in the libraries. All the libraries users are aware of and have utilized reference sources. An advent of the information technology, ICT is fruitful for all. ICT must be implemented in libraries of all the colleges. All libraries are having SOUL software as catalog for easily discovering book/material. Internet, LAN and CCTV

surveillance have installed in all surveyed colleges in Anand district.

VII. REFERENCES

1. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta (2019)," ICT Infrastructure and Services in the College Libraries of Assam: A Study", Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 2891.
2. C L, Naveen and Kannappanavar, Dr. B U, "Use of Information Communication Technology College Libraries: A Study" (2019). Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 2653.
3. Shukla, Akhandanand & Syuhlo, Sialai. (2018). Status of ICT Infrastructure in College Libraries of Aizawl City: A Study.
4. Bhoi et al (2017)," Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Library Operation: An Overview", Proceedings: International Conference on Future Libraries: From Promises to Practices
5. Mohamed Haneefa K (2006)," Information and communication technology infrastructure in special libraries in Kerala", Annals of Library and Information Studies Vol. 53

6. Birdar, G. S. (2017). A study on Library Resources and Services provided by the Degree Colleges of Hyderabad Karnataka Region. *International Journal of Information & Futuristic Research*, 4(5), 6354-6360.
7. Chand, S. N. (2013). *Comparative Study of College Library Services in the Digital Age*. LAP Lambert Academic Publishing.
8. Firdous, M. M. (2016). Challenges and Possibilities for collection development and Management at Government College Baramulla: An Experience at Library. *International Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology Research (IJSETR)*, 5(12), 3435-3444.
9. Kabiraj, N., & Roy, S. B. (2013). User Study of College Libraries under University of North Bengal, West Bengal. *International Research: Journal of Library & Information Science*, 3(2), 340-352.
10. Kumah, C. H. (2015). A Comparative Study of use of the Library and the Internet as Sources of Information by Graduate Students in the University Of Ghana. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-20. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1298>

