"INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND IT’S UTILIZATION IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES AFFILIATED TO SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED"

- Synopsis -

- Submitted To -
Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded for the Award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy under the Faculty of Inter Disciplinary Studies in the Subject of Library & Information Science.

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INTRODUCTION :-

Internet connectivity in libraries may be the major contribution from the print media to the Internet, and vice versa. Some Internet libraries are created by “traditional’ libraries who want to put their documents at the disposal of Internet users. Other Internet libraries are “only” Internet-their life is 100% on the Web. There are literally thousands of Internet library initiatives of a great many varieties going on in the world today.

Internet libraries are being formed of scholarly works, archives of historical figures and events, corporate and governmental records, museum collections and religious collections. Some take the form of scanning and putting documents to the World Wide Web. Still other Internet libraries are formed of digitizing paintings, films and music. Work even exists in 3D reconstructive digitisation that permits a Internet deconstruction, storage, transmission, and reconstruction of solid object.

Internet materials need to be described and catalogued effectively to be searched and retrieved. The importance of consistent, comprehensive description and cataloguing is frequently one of the most overlooked aspects of the project. The only way to locate a record or image file without adequate description is to
browse the entire collection. Descriptions must be accurate and consistent, and the vocabulary of terms used understood by both the cataloguer and the user. Consistent descriptions and cataloguing make it possible to link databases and search across collections to reach a wider audience.

To provide this consistency of description, libraries and archives use cataloguing conventions, and museums use thesauri of common descriptions. For searching online, catalogue records with fields of data, called metadata, are required. One important metadata standard that has emerged is the Dublin Core, which outlines 15 key fields of information. Dublin Core is a simple method and is becoming internationally recognized as a standard.

Once library material have been digitized and described library will need to organize them into a database to permit users to search and retrieve information. Databases organize the catalogue information and Internet files into a structured set of fields. In addition to the Dublin Core categories, it is likely that your database will include administrative information, such as donor records, which are important to track internally but may not be available to other institutions or the general public.

Once library materials have been digitized, catalogued and organized, they must be made available to potential users. Internet connectivity makes this possible. The access one provide might include stand-alone presentation on dedicated computers in your institution, on CD-ROM’s, or to a larger community via the World Wide Web. All types of presentation require development of
computer screens that will act as an interface for users interacting with the database to select, retrieve and view material on a computer screen.

As the Library may well wish to digitize materials which are not free of copyright, and may acquire current materials in Internet form, more flexible agreements of new kinds would be needed to allow remote access. As with access to Internet resources inside reading rooms, only some readers will be able to use Internet resources remotely; others will always require paper originals. Internet Connectivity is necessary for this purpose.

**STATEMENT & SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY :-**

In most disciplines, and certainly in the humanities, paper-based and other Internet resources of information will always be of major importance. It seems very unlikely that sophisticated technology for representing them will ever replace the originals and their value to research. In addition, the effort necessary to digitize all these legacy materials would be enormous and impossibly costly. Indeed, the term legacy materials as used by Chris Rusbridge, appears to assume an unavoidable and desired transition to the electronic library, that many humanities scholars will not and cannot agree with.

One of the characteristics of the humanities community is the resistance of many academics to the use of electronic resources, in part due to years of under resourcing in terms of training, support, equipment and digitization of materials. At the same time, however,
internet connectivity techniques can be employed to provide information about sources of all types of humanities scholars across the globe. Internet artefacts are becoming more important in academic study and have led to significant new research results. The deployment of Internet resources in teaching has made previously inaccessible materials and information available to students. By definition, therefore, a humanities university library will have to be hybrid for many decades or longer. From the very beginning, the MALIBU, has involved academic departments in the humanities scholars a significant role in the shaping of their new hybrid library.

The creation of a practical, robust, yet flexible authentication model will depend on its simultaneous ability to address users as individuals and to conform to current and future developments in computer access control technology. Authentication establishes the identity of a user within a given context; its companion process-authorization-controls the levels of permitted access to resources for that user identity. Network operating systems inherently provide this degree of administrative control; however, their locus of influence is confined to the organizations that deploy them.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE :-**

Almost all libraries are under S.R.T.M.University are Hybrid. The hybrid library tries to use the technologies available to bring things together into a library reflecting the best of both worlds. The hybrid library is on the continuum between the conventional and library with internet connectivity where electronic and paper-based information sources are used alongside each other. The challenge
associated with the management of the hybrid library is to encourage end user resource discovery and information use, in a variety of formats and from a number of local and remote sources, in a seamlessly integrated way.

The hybrid library should be designed to bring a range of technologies from different sources together in the context of a working library, and also to begin to explore integrated systems and services in both the electronic and print environments. The hybrid library should not, then, be seen as nothing more than an uneasy transitional phase between the conventional library and Internet library but, rather, as a worthwhile model in its own right, which can be usefully developed and improved. This kind of library has been given other labels. The concept of the gateway library, for instance, seems to be one which describes a similar idea.

The present topic of research, internet connectivity and its utilization in college libraries affiliated to S.R.T.M.U., Nanded –

Devi and Singh (2009) the study has been undertaken to assess the attitude of internet users, taking into account the use of internet by research scholars of Manipur University Library, India the major objectives were to identify if internet is not a substitute for the library and to find out the use of internet resources by research scholars for their research work. For this purpose they studied three schools of Manipur University.

Bashir Mohmood and Shafique (2008) explored the internet use behavior of students of the undergraduate, graduate and post
graduate students of the University of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan. The results indicate that most of the students use this technology for course related reading and research needs and they use it at the university library.

Rao and Reddy (2005) stated the era of information explosion, the library and information professionals in academic libraries have a key role to play. They have to identify the shift in the paradigm and gear up to meet the new challenges by adopting super highway technology like the internet.

Rajeev and Amritpal (2005) the study discussed the use of internet and related issues among the teachers and students of engineering colleges of Punjab, India. The result of the survey also provided the benefits of the internet over conventional documents. It was found that the internet had become a vital instrument for teaching, research and learning process. Some suggestions have been drawn to make the service more beneficial for the academic community of the engineering collages.

**OBJECTIVES OF STUDY :-**

The objectives of proposed research work are as follows :-

1) To present a general profile of all academic libraries in University affiliated Colleges under S.R.T.M.University Nanded with reference particularly to stock, staff and membership.

2) To present an analytical study of internet connectivity of academic libraries in University affiliated Colleges under S.R.T.M.University, Nanded.
3) To present an analytical study of utilization of internet connectivity by members of academic libraries in University affiliated colleges under S.R.T.M. University, Nanded.

4) To present an analytical study of problems related with internet connectivity of academic libraries in university affiliated colleges under S.R.T.M. University, Nanded.

5) To present an analytical study of problems faced in the utilization, of internet connectivity by members of academic libraries in University affiliated colleges under S.R.T.M. University, Nanded.

6) To tress out effectiveness of internet connectivity among staff and student of affiliated colleges

**SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS :**

The limitations of this study are as follows :-

This study is limited to college libraries in university irrespective of granted affiliated colleges under S.R.T.M. University, Nanded. The period of five academic year i.e. 2017-2021 for those student studying under U.G. & P.G. classes along-with researchers and faculty users.

Those are the study to internet connectivity and its utilization as defined here under, internet connectivity is limited to e-books, e-journal, database, software, cd-roms, e-documents consortia, e-security.
HYPOTHESIS :-

The hypothesis of the present study of this stage of research proposal can be stated as follows :-

1. There is a general profile of all academic lib., representative stock, staff and membership.

2. There is sufficient utilization of internet connectivity at academic libraries in university affiliated colleges under S.R.T.M. University and there is a significant difference in the opinion of library staff and members about utilization of internet connectivity.

3. There is a analytical study of internet connectivity by members of academic libraries in university affiliated colleges under S.R.T.M.U., Nanded.

4. There are problems related with internet connectivity of academic libraries in university affiliated colleges under S.R.T.M.U. Nanded.

5. The problems faced in the utilization of internet connectivity can be analyzed considering the members of academic libraries in university affiliated colleges under S.R.T.M.U., Nanded.

6. There seems and effectiveness of internet connectivity among staff and students of affiliated colleges.
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :-

The researcher has outlined descriptive research methodology as follows :-

This study is empirical and analytic study based on field survey.

THE UNIVERSE :-

The universe of this study is all colleges affiliated to S.R.T.M.University, Nanded, whether granted colleges in all the 4 districts, covered under S.R.T.M.University.

PRIMARY DATA :-

The primary data will be collected with the help of structural questions. There will be 2 questionnaires.

Question A – for library staff.

Question B – for library members.

The questions will be based on their aspects mainly.

1) Internet connections.

2) Utilization of Internet Connections.

3) Problems related with the same.

SECONDARY DATA :-

The researcher will also utilize secondary data from various sources such as :-

1. Annual reports.
2. NAAC reports and records.

3. Journals and news papers.

4. Websites.

These and other available sources and secondary data will be used.

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS :-**

The data collected from primary and secondary sources will be resorted to classifications, tabulation and graphic presentation. Percentages and other statistical tools will also be adopted.

Chi-square or other possible tests will be applied to test whether there is significant difference between the opinions of library staff and members.

**CHAPTER SCHEME :-**

The chapter scheme proposed is as follows :-

Chapter 1. Introduction.

Chapter 2. Review of literature

Chapter 3. Use of Internet Connectivity & It’s Utilization in College Libraries.

Chapter 4. Data Collection and Data Analysis

Chapter 5. Conclusion/Findings, suggestion / recommendations possible further study.

The dissertation will include bibliography and questionnaires.
WORK OF PLAN :-

January to June 2017-18  To prepare questionnaries
July to December 2018-19  Distribution of questionnary.
January to June 2019-20  To study of Review of literature
July to December 2020-21  Collection of questionnary.
January to June 2021-22  Analysation of collected information by questionnary.
July to December 2021-22  Conclusion, Findings, suggestion, recommendation & submission of Thesis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY :-

APPENDIX :-

1. Questionary of staff.
2. Questionary of student.
3. Photographs expected.

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