



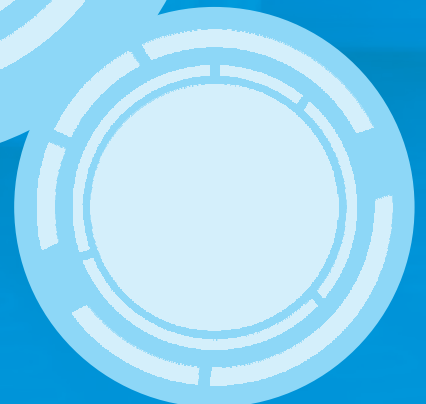
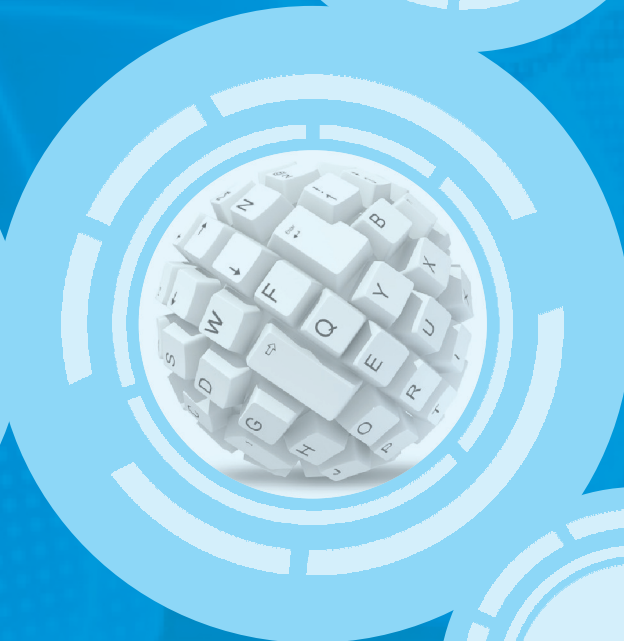
**SGPC's**

**Guru Nanak Institute of Management Studies**

International  
**e-JOURNAL**

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Vol. 1, Issue No. 2,  
December 2013, Biannual



## Message from Director General ...



I am happy to announce that GNIMS library has taken initiative of publishing our 2<sup>nd</sup> issue of international publication of journal on library and information science, titled "International E-journal of library science"

Academic libraries are going to where the students are. They are creating mobile apps for smart phones apps that map the campus, connect to the library catalog and digital resources, and link to librarians. They are building courses on Face book and YouTube. They are also collaborating across faculties for media and digital creation and curation.

I wish all the library team all the best and hope this journal will be one of the best journal in the field of library and information science to cater the growing need of research ,as this journal is going through double blind review process which will maintain its quality .This journal will be great help to all the library professional, academicians ,education institute and society too.



**Dr. Ajit Singh**  
*Director General*

## Message from Associate Editor...

It is indeed an honor to be as a Associate Editor for 2<sup>nd</sup> Issue of International journal of library science of Guru Nanak Institute of Management Studies.

I wish to extend my gratitude to the institute's management and Director General and All Advisory Board, Review Board, research scholars for their continuing support for our effort , which give us lot of motivation and encouragement for continuing our service of publishing institute's International journal titled " International e-journal of library science "with the ISSN No-2319992X.

It is our firm belief that in future too we publish significant number of high quality original research articles and research papers from the authors around the world.

I look forward for successful years as chief editor and welcome any comment or suggestions which would improve our journal



**Ms. Kuljeet G. Kahlon**  
**Associate Editor**

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# Cloud Computing : An Emerging Trends in Libraries

Shekhar K. Dongre

Librarian, Mulund College of Commerce, S.N. Road, Mulund (West), Mumbai - 80.

E-mail:shekhar.dongre123@gmail.com

## Abstract

*This Article aims to illuminate the understanding of cloud computing in term of libraries and information centres and its automation process to serve their users to their benchmark of satisfaction. Cloud computing bring in sight the huge scope for libraries to minimize recurring expenditure on IT as well as a solution to the problem of space and manpower crunch by adopting cloud base services, this article also focus applicability of cloud computing in libraries advantages and the risk.*

**Keywords:** Changing trends, Cloud computing, ICT, Emerging trend in library

## Introduction:

We can use this information in a very economic and efficient way as we need to pay for only what we used instead of spending on infrastructure and whole applications. To avoid the inadequate financial support of optimising library professionals to invest more on IT infrastructure, cloud computing has brought the much needed valuable knowledge resources on the screen of the optimistic librarian' computers by providing the ability to meet their users need with more economic It applications. Cloud computing has become a feasible model for most of the new upcoming organizations and institutions with its dynamic scalability and virtuality with potential of preserving the information for longer period and multiple accessibility, In cloud computing information technology resources and applications are rented and shared among multiple customers much as storage space or particular applications. These services are delivered over an internet connection the "cloud" which replace the organization data space or server providing the same service on a pay as we use basis.

## Computing paradigm Distinctions:

The high-technology community has argued for many years about the precise definitions of Centralized parallel computing, distributed computing, and cloud computing. In general distributed computing is the opposite of centralized computing. The field of parallel computing overlaps with distributed computing to a great extent, and cloud computing overlaps with distributed, centralized, and parallel computing. The following list defines these terms more clearly.

- **Centralized computing**

This is a computing paradigm by which all computer resources are centralized in one physical system. All resources (processors, memory, and storage) are fully shared and tightly couple within one integrated OS many data centers, and supercomputers are centralised systems, but they are used in parallel, distributed, and cloud computing applications.

- **Parallel Computing**

In parallel computing, all processors are either tightly couple with centralized shared memory or loosely coupled with distributed memory. Some authors refer to this discipline as parallel processing. Interprocessor communication is accomplished through shared memory or via message passing. A computer system capable of parallel computing is commonly known as a parallel computer. Programmes running in a parallel computer are called parallel programs. The process of writing parallel programs is often referred to as parallel programming.

- **Distributed computing**

This is a field of computer science/engineering that studies distributed systems. A distributed system consists of multiple autonomous computers, each having its own private memory, communicating through a computer network. Information exchange in a distributed system is accomplished through message passing. A computer

program that runs in a distributed system is known as a distributed program. The process of writing distributed programs is referred to as distributed programming.

- **Cloud computing**

An Internet cloud of resources can be either a centralized or a distributed computing system. The cloud applies parallel or distributed computing or both. Cloud can be built with physical or virtualized resource over large data centers that are centralized or distributed. Some authors consider cloud computing to be a form of utility computing or service computing.

### Characteristics of Cloud Computing:

The following are the characteristics of cloud computing.

- Versatility
- Cost effectiveness
- Virtualization
- Security
- Sustainability
- Scalability
- User friendly
- Resource optimization

Infrastructure and service level agreements

### Layers of Cloud Computing:

Cloud computing can be divided into three layers depending on what is being offered by the various libraries that offer services of this types.

Basic on the three basic need of the information world- the "Software" to make the acquired information a repackaged product with increased value and demand the 'platform' to host that information for the users and consumers to make it knowledge, and finally the infrastructure/ space for holding or storing information.

Thus the three most basic service patters of cloud are:

1. Software-as-services
2. Platform-as-services

3. Infrastructure-as-a-service

1. **SaaS or Software-as-a-services**

With this service the application or software is delivered as a service to the customer who can access the program from any online device, eliminating the need to install and run the application on their own systems and thus simplifying maintenance and support. SaaS eliminates user's worries about application servers, stores, application development and related, common concerns of IT.

Examples: Hotmail, Google Apps, Skype, Gmail, Yahoo etc.

2. **PaaS or platform-as-a-service**

PaaS is a hosting environment and a software application development platform that allow a user to develop, debug, deploy and control personally created or acquired applications using service provided application development tools and infrastructure such as database, middleware, programming languages, operating system, network, server or storage.

Microsoft's Azure, Salesforce's Force.com, Google Apps, ADP payroll processing are the example of this service.

3. **IaaS or Infrastructure-as-a-service**

Sometimes referred also as Haas/Hard-as-a-service and it includes both storage services and computing power.

Example: Amazon. Com for elastic complete cloud and simple storage, IBM etc. depending on the need and demand of the consumers, users and organizations the services are served them. Cloud computing Architecture

To provide the above services in most effective and satisfactory manner, there is need of perfectly organized models which would put all the components of cloud interlinked to generate the services as SaaS, PaaS and IaaS.

### Application of cloud computing in libraries:

Traditionally, libraries manage servers with huge volumes of data and face critical problems in their management due to lack of expertise and the cost involved in acquisition and maintenance of required hardware and software. For example the university or research libraries hold huge data of electronic journal downloads

and digitally converted rare/heritage documents with a risk of data security and universal access. Transition of libraries from isolated to collaborative units and shift of emphasis from acquisition to access has forced them to prepare to face different kinds of challenges to meet their user's multi-dimensional requirements. Under such situation, cloud computing and web collaboration are emerging as two major concepts, supporting innovative developments in libraries as they help them to offer much improved services by strengthening the power of collaboration and computing. Cloud computing can help to achieve data integrity, upgrade and maintenance, intellectual property management, backups, disaster management, and failure problem, etc. By adopting this change, libraries can accrue increased reliability and operational efficiency at declined cost due to economies of scale and other product factors. Many library professional have already experience cloud computing without even knowing about it. Users are also using cloud in the form of Google Docs. Face book, as do those who use photo sharing services such as Flickr..." (The proverbial Lone Wolf Librarian's Weblog, 2009). Through web 2.0 applications, the information seekers are shifting much of personal computer usage to cloud. So this is a high time for LIS professionals to catch up with the challenges of the IT savvy environment by utilizing the applicability of cloud computing.

Cloud computing can empower the libraries to provide better services to users with many IT applications without having infrastructure and other costly technical application and finally concentrates on suggestive measures to increase the effectiveness and life span of the library sources and services which in turn will satisfy the " Five Laws of Library Science"

The potential areas in libraries, where cloud can make quantitative as well as quantitative development are:

- Going beyond the pre-web Technology
- One single storage space for huge data
- Strengthen the web presence of library with the scatter data.
- Bring libraries in workflow with the information seekers on web.
- Welcoming the greener libraries, by reducing the carbon footprints of large no. individual systems, by conversion into clouds.

- Shared data and functions in cloud can help libraries take joint decisions on 'collection development', 'preservation', 'Digitization', and 'online shared services' in real time.
- Strengthen the opportunity for collaboration and cooperative intelligence of libraries.

#### The following are the example of libraries are adopting cloud computing

- OCLC
- National Library of Australia
- Ohio linked library consortium
- The Districts of Colombia Public Library
- The western state college in Gunnison, Colorado.
- Library of Congress
- Hathi Trust
- OSS Labs, India

#### Active cloud providers of the libraries are

- **ExLibris:** It is a cloud service provider based in USA. Provides all the software and hardware cloud support and solutions for libraries and library consortia.
- Polaris Library System is one of the cloud based library system available in the market. The company also provides acquisition and processing system.
- Dura cloud is providing cloud solution for digital library services. Dura cloud is a sister concern of Dspace digital library software and Fedora commons.

#### Advantages of Cloud Computing:

- **Cost Efficient:** cloud computing is probably the most cost efficient method to use, maintain and upgrade. Traditional desktop software cost companies a lot in terms of finance. Adding up the licensing fees for multiple users can prove to be very expensive for the establishment concerned. The cloud, on the other hand, is available at much cheaper rates and hence, can significantly lower the company's IT expenses. Besides, there are many one-time-payment pay-as-you-go and other scalable options available, which makes it very reasonable for the company in question.
- **Almost Unlimited Storage:** Storing information in the cloud gives you almost unlimited storage capacity. Hence,

you no more need to worry about running out of storage space or increasing your current storage space availability.

- **Backup and Recovery:** Since all your data is stored in the cloud, backing it up and restoring the same is relatively much easier than storing the same on a physical device. Furthermore, most cloud service providers are usually competent enough to handle recovery of information. Hence, this makes the entire process of backup and recovery much simpler than other traditional methods of data storage.
- **Automatic software Integration:** In the cloud, software integration is usually something that occurs automatically. This means that you do not need to take additional efforts to customize and integrate your applications as per your preferences. This aspect usually takes care of itself. Not only that, cloud computing allows you to customize your options with grate ease. Hence, you can handpick just those services and software applications that you thing will best suit your particular enterprise.
- **Easy Access to Information:** Once you register yourself in the cloud, you can access the information from anywhere, where there is an internet connection. This convenient feature lets you move beyond time zone and geographic location issues.
- **Quick deployment:** Lastly and most importantly, cloud computing gives you the advantage or quick deployments. Once you opt for this method of functioning, your entire system can be fully functional in a matter of a few minutes. Of course the amount of time taken here will depend on the exact kind of technology that you need for your business.

#### Disadvantages of cloud computing:

When you use an application or service in the cloud, you are using something that isn't necessarily as customizable as you

might want. Additionally, although many cloud computing applications are very capable, applications deployed on premises still have many more features than their cloud counterparts.

All cloud computing applications suffer from the inherent latency that is intrinsic in their WAN connectivity. While cloud computing applications excel at large-scale processing tasks, if your application need large amounts of data transfer, cloud computing may not be the best model for you.

Additionally, cloud computing is stateless systems, as is the Internet in general. In order for communication to survive on distributed system, it is necessarily unidirectional in nature. All the request you use in HTTP:PUTs, GETs, and so on are requests to a service provider. The service provider then sends a response. Although it may seem that you are carrying on a conversation between client and provider, there is an architectural disconnect between the two. That lack of state allows messages to travel over different routes and for data to arrive out sequence, and many other characteristics allow the communication to succeed even when the medium is faulty. Therefore, to impose transactional coherency upon the system, additional overhead in the form of service brokers, transaction managers, and other middleware must be added to the system. This can introduce a very large performance hit into some applications.

#### Conclusion:

The cloud computing is an emerging trends in the libraries. The concept is that it shift the bulk of responsibility for infrastructure support out to another vendor and basically outsources all datacentres and software support to a libraries that specialised in web base computing. The cloud computing model will encourage libraries and there users to participate in a Network and community of libraries by enabling then to reused information it can also create a powerful, Unified presence for libraries on the web and give users a local group and global search.

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## Usage of Internet In Management College Libraries in Mumbai

**Kuljeet G. Kahlon**

Librarian, Guru Nanak Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai - 400 019. India • E-mail : kuljitgill05@gmail.com

**Dinesh A. Sanadi**

Assistant Librarian, Guru Nanak Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai - 400 019. India • E-mail : dineshsanadi@gmail.com

**Dr. A. Ganeshan**

Head & Librarian, Dept. of Lib. & Infn. Science, A. V.V.M. Sri Pushpam College (Aut), Poondi, Tamil Nadu, India

**Dr. Daya Sridhar**

Librarian, S.I.W.S., N. R. Swamy College of Commerce & Economics, Mumbai, India

### **Abstract**

Today Librarians have been spurred by technological developments to become more efficient organizers, indexers', abstractors, achievers, in addition to assuming new roles such as, intermediary, facilitator, end-user trainer/educator, web organizer and designer, researcher, interface designer, knowledge manager professional and sifter of information resources

**Keywords** : Role of Internet ,management Libraries

### **Introduction**

India is on the threshold of an industrial revolution. The progress that has been achieved during the fifteen years of planned development since 1950 has been impressive if not spectacular. The index of industrial production has gone up by about 180% during the period. Many significant basis industries such as iron and steel, fertilizers and chemicals, heavy machines and electrical have taken the country far on the road to the goal of a self –reliant economy. Yet the fact remains that India is still an underdeveloped country with a very low standard of living and is struggling to provide even the basic requirements of vast population.

A well equipped and well maintained library is the foundation of modern education structure. In India, various education communities/committees have repeatedly emphasized the importance of libraries in the higher education. Therefore it can be said that the propose of higher education is to acquire the knowledge how of using the resource of good library. Learning can thus be promoted as efficiently as lectures or the laboratory methods.

Although the Internet is commonly thought of as 1990s phenomenon, it was actually envisioned in the early 1960s for military research network. there has been enormous growth of literature on various facets of Internet technology, around the world since 1990's, but the growth of literature related to use of the Internet Technology in the Indian context of academic and research environ, is very less. In the present chapter, a sincere effort has been made to collect and review all the relevant literature of the research study published in India and abroad. For this purpose, Academic Search Premier Full Text Database, Emerald.Com, Library and Information Science print and E-journals and full text conference papers, reports and articles on the Internet were scanned, collected, organized and synchronized for the literature review. Besides, a retrospective literature search was carried out using Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) ON CD-ROM database from 1969-2003. Efforts were made to trace the original full text articles, where the full text articles, were not available, the informative abstracts have been used for review of related literature. An attempt has been made in this chapter to provide a comprehensive literature review on the

research problem of use of the Internet as an information source in educational endeavor.

#### **Statement of the problem:**

End users increasingly rely on information from the open Web to support their day-to-day work tasks and roles. At the same time, they often ignore the content that is embedded in their own institutions' databases and many sources, whether that is internal content, subscription-based external content services, or simply links to "preferred sources." So I have chosen this topic "**Usage Of Internet In Management College Libraries In Mumbai**".

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

- To identify accessibility to the Internet usage;
- To indicate the purpose of using Internet;
- To identify the status of using internet and their ability to Use Internet technology;
- To identify the various Internet services frequently Used
- To explore the significance of formal training in Internet access and
- To evaluate the present scenario in the Management Institutes in Mumbai and Pune from the view point of syllabus coverage and justice done to the coverage.
- To study the bottlenecks in the syllabus coverage.
- To assess the role played by Internet in a Management Institute, the scope and freedom given to the librarian.
- To evaluate the importance given to Internet in the Management Institutes.
- To review feedback received from the Management, Director, faculties and Students in the Management Institutes.

#### **Need For the Study:**

Library and Information professionals have continuously engaged themselves in assessing User requirements and taking necessary measures to tune information retrieval systems to suit the changing environment based on the principle that Understanding the user is half the battle won, this is quite possible in specific domain of library and Information centers, wherein Users information requirements, needs, behavior, perceptions, attitude, opinions, priorities, preferences etc., are Known and manageable. However

it may be difficult in the Internet environment, where anybody and virtually everybody could be the potential User of particular information.

#### **Scope and Limitation of the Study:**

The study covers the use of internet by management institute libraries, impact of internet on management institute libraries. And even this research study is exploratory in scope.

The study is limited to the premier management institutes which are located in Mumbai. Sample size is 25

#### **Research Methodology:**

An attempt has been made in this chapter to provide detailed outlines of research design and methodology used to address the statement of the problems and answers to the research questions of the study. Research design and procedures incorporated in the study includes information pertaining to the research methodology, population, sample, instrumentation, data collection and analysis.

#### **Methodology:**

Survey method has been employed to study the use of Internet as an Information Sources by management institute in Mumbai. The questionnaire is used in the quantitative phase derived from systematic content analysis of information obtained from related literature. Majority of questions developed, were scaled questions to determine the use of Internet as an information source for Management faculty and research scholars and to evaluate whether specific learner characteristics affect the use of Internet. Collection and analyze the data by using survey research methods which includes Questionnaire, Interview and Observation, as a means to elicit information pertaining to this study.

#### **Tools for data collection**

##### **Primary data:**

Primary sources Design the Questionnaires

##### **Secondary data:**

For secondary data refer to books, journals, articles etc would be collected from the published documents.

##### **Analysis of data**

An attempt has been made in this chapter to report and summarize the research data which is collected from librarians of various

Management Institutes in Mumbai, pertaining to usage of the Internet. For the convenience of data presentation, analysis and interpretation, the results of the study has been classified into four sections viz.

- Characteristics of study populations,
- Use of Internet in teaching and research,
- Level of satisfaction towards Internet,
- Information searching on the net and impact of Internet on Library and Information centers.

**Characteristics of Study Population**

The research population for the study consists of Librarians of Management Institutes in Mumbai. 52 Management Institutes have been covered for the study from Mumbai.

The research schedule have been designed for Librarians of Management Institutes in Mumbai A total of 52 questionnaires, including Interview Schedules have been distributed to the Librarians, out of that 38 schedules are duly obtained with a response.

**Table 1: Local Area Network / Campus Wide Area Network.**

N= 38		
Response	No of Response	%
Yes	19	90.47
No	2	9.52

The table 2: showing that 90.47 percentage of management Colleges libraries having local area and campus wide area networks and only 9.52 percentage of management Colleges libraries not having any networks

**Table 3: Internet Connections**

Internet connection to the Library		
N= 38		
Response	No of Response	%
Yes	19	90.47
No	2	9.52

The table 3, showing that 90.47 % of management Colleges libraries having internet connection and 9.52% of management Colleges libraries not having internet connection.

**Table 4: Internet Service to Library Users**

Response	N= 38	
	No of Response	%
Yes	15	71.42
No	3	14.28
Not responded	3	14.28

The tables 4describing that 71.42% of libraries extending internet service to their client, 14.28% of management Colleges libraries are not extending internet services to their users. According to this majority of the management Colleges libraries extending the internet service their user and some colleges are not extending the internet service to their user.

**Table 5: Internet Service to different Library Users**

User	N=21	
	No. of Response	%
Faculty Members	15	71.42
Research Scholar	09	42.85
Students	13	61.9
Others (Pl. specify)	03	14.28

Table 5 shows that 71.42% of faculties are using internet for getting information, , 61.9% of students are using the internet for their academic curricular activities, 42.85 % of research scholars using the internet for their research work and14.28% of internet users are non teaching and administrative and visitors to the colleges. Some management College libraries not providing the internet facility to their user.

**Table 6: Information Sources Accessed In the Library/ Information Centers**

It is noted from the table 6 that, Abstracting and Indexing (23.80 percent), Journals (INSPE / COPENDEX) (23.80 percent) and conference Paper (23.80percent) are the most popular information sources referred by the Management community for meeting their nascent information needs from the Internet Books (42.85%). Research and Project Reports (38.09%) are the most popular information sources referred by the Management community for meeting their nascent information needs from the Library.

Information Sources	N=38					
	Internet		Library		Both	
	No. of Res	%	No. of Res	%	No. of Res	%
Books	1	4.76	9	42.85	9	42.86
Encyclopedias	2	9.52	6	28.57	7	33.33
Management Journals	3	14.28	5	23.80	13	61.9
Bibliographies	2	9.52	6	28.57	8	38.1
Abstracting and Indexing	5	23.80	6	28.57	7	33.33
Research and Project reports	1	4.76	8	38.09	6	28.57
Dissertation / Theses	2	9.52	9	42.85	4	19.05

Books (42.85%), Encyclopedia (33.33%) Scientific Journals (61.90%) Journals (INSPE / COPENDIX) (61.90%), Conference papers (38.1%) are the most popular information sources referred by the Management Librarians for meeting their nascent information needs from both the Library and Internet.

**Table 7: Use of Internet for Information Services**

Services	N=21	
	No of Response	%
Internet	17	80.95
E-mail	15	71.42
Content alert Services	07	33.33
CAS / SDI	10	47.61
Online access to database	10	47.61
Access to Library Catalogue	14	66.66

The table 7 shows that, 80.95% librarians were used internet for providing different services to the users, For providing information service through e-mail (71.42%), for Access to Library Catalogue (66.66%), for Resource Sharing (57.14%), for Discussion Forums (52.38%), for CAS / SDI, for Online access to database and for Online access to database (47.61), for Content alert Services (33.33%), and for providing other information's i.e. abstract of online journals (4.76%).

**Table 8: Search of information on the Internet**

Search of Information	N=38	
	No of Response	%
Browsing web sites regularly	19	90.47
Personal communication	14	66.66
Participation / Seminar / Conference	09	42.85
Exhibitions / Product fares	04	19.04

Table 8 shows how the Librarians finding the nascent information on the net in different ways, such as through Browsing web sites regularly (90.47%), Personal communication (66.66%), Through discussion forum (52.38%), Participation / Seminar / Conference (42.85%), Information obtained from colleagues and Information obtained from publications (66.66%), Exhibitions / Product fares (19.04%), Follow up references and Subject Gateways (38.09%), Intelligent Guessing (33.33%) and others (9.52%) were specified by respondents i.e. VTU information and through search engine.

**Table 9: Use of Search Engines**

Search engine	N=38	
	No of Response	%
Yahoo	19	90.47
AltaVista	6	28.57
Google	19	90.47
Rediff	16	76.19
Others (specify)	0	00

It is noted from the table 25, majority of the librarians of management Colleges are used yahoo and Google search engine (90.47%), the usage of Rediff search engine 76.19%, the usage of Altavista is 28.57% and only 4.76% of librarians are used Hotbot, 123 india and NLSEARCH engines. Remaining search engines such as Khoj, Lycos and WebCrawler no one used in the management Colleges libraries in Karnataka.

### Findings

The significant findings of the research study pertaining to Use of the Internet as an Information Source among management college libraries, its impact on Libraries of management colleges

are summarized below. The findings have been reported under characteristics of population, Use of Internet in Libraries, Level of Satisfaction towards Internet, Search Strategy and Impact of Internet on LIS activities and services.

### **Characteristics of Study Population**

Majority of the management college libraries provide the OPAC, Reference, access to online database, Bibliographic, Referral services and SDI/CAS services to their user for getting right information to the right user in the right time.

### **Use of Internet in Teaching and Research**

Most of the management colleges have the internet connection (90.47%) and only few colleges not have the internet connection. Most of the respondents are using Internet for the last 1-5 years, while a very small portion of respondents have been using the Internet for the last 6-10 years.

Majority of the libraries of management colleges' extending (71.42%) the internet service to their user, some libraries are not extending (14.28%) the internet service to users because they are using the internet only for library activities.

Most of the internet users are faculty members (71.42%), Research scholars (42.85%) and students (61.9%) and very less number of internet users is visiting faculty, administrative staff and non teaching staff (14.28%).

57.14% of respondents have undergone formal training in Internet access, while the remaining 33.33 percent of respondents have not undergone any formal training to their users.

Most of the respondents opinion (47.61%) is that training program helps to attract the user to use the internet. Most of the internet users are little depended (47.61%) on library staff while browsing the internet.

### **Status of using internet:**

Majority of the librarians using the internet for identifying (80.95%) latest published books in the field of management and 57.14% of librarians using the internet for online bookshop purpose, and 47.61% of librarians for ordering the books through internet. and 4.76% of librarians using the internet for other related activities such as identifying the cost and edition of the books 66.66% of librarians using the internet for identifying new journals and 57.14% of librarians subscribing e-journals through internet and

33.33% of librarians using the internet for identifying current content.

### **Search strategy:**

Majority of the management college libraries using the internet for identifying latest books (80.95%), online book shop (57.14%) identification of new journals (66.66%) and Online catalogues (61.90%). The almost 80.95% of librarians using internet for providing services. Majority of the librarians used e-mail (71.42%) service for providing services Access to library catalogue (66.66%). Discussion forums (52.38%), resource sharing, (57.14%)

### **Search Engines:**

Yahoo (90.47%), AltaVista, Google (90.47%) and rediff (76.19%) are popular search engines used by librarians for searching the information on the net. Among these yahoo and Google (90.47%) are more used search engines.

### **Recommendations**

#### **Developing Technology Culture**

Use of Information and Communication Technology is a basic foundation for optimization of Internet resources. Hence, it is recommended to incorporate technology based education for class related a research to familiarize with the significance of technology and overcome inhibitions. Academic and research community should be made to use computers as a means to enhance efficiency to imbibe technology culture irrespective of age.

#### **Creating awareness about the worthiness of Internet usage.**

Impart and educate the educationalists about the value of Internet and explore the wealth of resources available on the net to strengthen the information base to meet their academic endeavor. There is a need to create a sense of integrity and acceptance to the Internet technology for the user community as valuable information resources to build strong information base.

#### **Availability of strong technological infrastructure**

Campus network facility with strong infrastructure facilities of Internet connectivity will boost the better use of Internet services. A strong feasible network with sufficient number of nodes to access internet facility with better bandwidth, shall improve the use of Internet.

**Accessibility to Internet services**

It is recommended to make provision for Internet facility at various access points namely hostels, departments, computer center and library so that inclination to use the technology is inculcated in students and faculty alike.

**Internet in Educational curriculum**

To promote better use of Internet in the classroom and research endeavor of management community, the Internet use should be incorporated in the curriculum of Management.

**Education and Training Program**

For this library managers and also computing centre should initiate a detailed training schedule for the incumbents along with teaching faculty.

**Monitoring Internet use for Academics**

The institute should strategically plan and assist netizens to check the proper use of Internet for academic and research purpose only, without deviating from the purpose of Internet in the interest of academic and research goals of the institute.

**Ensuring the speed of Interest**

As the user community has expressed their dissatisfaction towards the speed of Internet connectivity due to low bandwidth, it is recommended to establish campus Internetworking with

dedicated leased line facility or VSAT technology for speedy access to Internet facility and availability of number of nodes to the users. It should also make provision to upgrade the infrastructure from time to time.

**Internet Service: An integrated part of Library service**

It should be an important component of library services and not the Computing center alone. This will not only build the image of librarianship, but also enables to build strong information for the library and extend Internet based services to the users and adds to the designation of Internet Librarian, in true sense. For this, mastering over Internet is desirable through attitude, dedication and training.

**Conclusion**

Librarians have been spurred by technological developments to become more efficient organizers, indexers', abstractors, achievers, in addition to assuming new roles such as, intermediary, facilitator, end-user trainer/educator, web organizer and designer, researcher, interface designer, knowledge manager professional and sifter of information resources. It is therefore, up-to the Information and knowledge managers to make or mar the professional development by incorporating Internet technology as an information and research tool and evaluate at regular intervals for optimization of Internet resources and services to the devotees of Library.

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## Use of Internet Service in ICT Environment by Graduate Students of Murtizapur City

Dr. Amit S. Tankar

Librarian, Shri. Dr. R.G. Rathod Arts & Science College, Murtizapur, Dist. Akola (M.S.) INDIA E-mail : amittankar@rediffmail.com

### **Abstract**

*This article evaluates the use of internet by the students and faculty member of Academic Colleges of Murtizapur City. A study was conducted on graduate students and faculty members. The data was collected through questionnaire. Internet was found to be most extensively used e-resource. The Information Communication Technology (ICT) has changed all the scenario of academic libraries moving into the electronic world. This study also examine the purpose of utilization of Internet.*

**Key words** – Internet, Information Communication Technology, Academic library.

### **1.1 Introduction:**

The Information atmosphere around the world is changing every minute and growing at tremendous speed due to the emergence of the web based Information Communication Technology (ICT) globalization of networks and internet.

Information Technology has revolutionized the field of Library and Information Science. The role of a library in the education process at any level, especially at the college level for the overall development of students such as skill communication, personality and creativity is very significant. The quality of education is greatly linked with academic libraries and the information collected and disseminated by libraries decides the quality teaching process and learning process in a academic college.

Today academic libraries are slowly moving from traditional printed collection to e-resources. The large amount is being spent these resources, so as to provide up to date information to its student. But, it doesn't mean that the libraries are remaining total printed and other collection. At the same time, college libraries are maintaining the printed collection to satisfy students or user needs. The academic libraries generally have three components viz documents, students or users and library personal. The college library the user and staff. Therefore, because of

the value of increased information resources as well the maintenance of printed collection in the academic libraries, it is important to know the perception and use of the academic library services in general and the electronic resources in particular of the users. Then only the library resources really satisfy their information needs. In the words of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, "Libraries are not more store houses, they are rich springs from which knowledge flows out to irrigate the side field of education and culture."<sup>1</sup>

### **1.2 Objectives:**

- i) To identify the awareness of library and information services among users of the library.
- ii) To know whether the users of the library are aware about the electronic resources.
- iii) To find out frequency of using online e-information sources.
- iv) To study the purpose of utilization of Internet.

### **1.3 Scope & Limitation:**

The scope of the present study confines to the initiatives taken by the Academic college which are situated in the Murtizapur Ciy. The study covers three academic Colleges which are established more than ten years back.

## 1.4 Methodology:

Keeping in view the above objectives in mind. A set of questionnaire was designed for faculty members and Arts, Science and Commerce faculty students to obtain the data regarding the internet use and web-based services of their college library. The total 585 questionnaires were distributed to faculty members and college students of whom. 374 (63.93 %) responses were received. The filled in questionnaires received from the faculty members and student were analyzed and interpreted.

## 1.5 Analysis:

### 1.5.1 College-wise Distribution of questionnaires:

Table I shows college-wise distribution of questionnaires to the Faculty of Arts, Science and Commerce students and faculty members.

**Table I College-wise Distribution of questionnaires**

Sr. No.	Name of Colleges	Academic Status	Questionnaires Distributed	Questionnaires Received
1	Gadge Maharaj College	Arts Faculty	100	60 (60.00%)
		Commerce Faculty	100	58 (58.00%)
		Faculty Members	50	38 (76.00%)
		<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>156 (62.40 %)</b>
2	Shri. Dr. R.G. Rathod Arts & Science College	Arts Faculty	100	68 (68.00 %)
		Science Faculty	100	76 (76.00%)
		Faculty Members	20	18 (90.00 %)
		<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>162 (73.63 %)</b>
3	Madhukar Pawar Arts College	Arts Faculty	100	48 (48.00 %)
		Faculty Members	15	08 (53.33 %)
		<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>56 (48.69 %)</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>278 (73.15 %)</b>

Out of 250 Arts, Commerce students and faculty members in the Gadge Maharaj college 156 (62.40 %) responded and out of 220 Arts, Science students and faculty members of Shri. Dr. R. G. Rathod Arts and Science College 162 (73.63 %) responded. However, out of 115 Arts students and faculty members of Madhukar Pawar college 56 (48.69 %) responded.

### 1.5.2 Duration of Using Internet:

Table II shows that the duration of using internet by Faculty of Arts, Science and Commerce students and faculty members.

**Table II Duration of Using Internet**

Sr. No.	Library Service	Academic Status				Total (N-374)
		Arts Faculty (N-176)	Science Faculty (N-76)	Commerce Faculty (N-58)	Faculty Member (N-64)	
1	Less Than One Hour	68 (38.63%)	21 (27.63%)	24 (41.37%)	32 (50.50%)	145 (38.77%)
2	One to Two Hour	48 (27.27%)	38 (50.00%)	16 (27.58%)	12 (18.75%)	114 (30.48%)
3	Two to Three Hour	34 (19.31%)	10 (13.15%)	10 (17.24%)	14 (21.87%)	68 (18.18%)
4	Three to Four Hour	20 (11.36%)	05 (6.57%)	08 (13.79%)	06 (9.37%)	39 (10.42%)
5	Four Hour & Above	06 (3.40%)	02 (2.63%)	00 (0.00%)	00 (0.00%)	08 (2.13%)
		176 (100 %)	76 (100 %)	58 (100 %)	64 (100 %)	374 (100 %)

The above table shows that the average opinion by the students and faculty member about the of internet facility indicates that the mean for all type of the colleges is one hour, that is duration for using internet is less than one hour, i.e. 145 (38.77%), 114 (38.77%) of respondents. One to two hours use of internet. The few number i.e. 08 (02.13%) of respondents are using four hour and above.

### 1.5.3 Methods for Finding Information on Internet:

Table III shows that the methods for finding information on internet by Faculty of Arts, Science and Commerce students and faculty members.

**Table III Methods for Finding Information on Internet**

Sr. No.	Method for Finding Information on Internet.	Academic Status				Total (N-374)
		Arts Faculty (N-176)	Science Faculty (N-76)	Commerce Faculty (N-58)	Faculty Member (N-64)	
1	Browsing Website Regularly	40 (22.72%)	15 (19.73%)	10 (17.27%)	12 (18.75%)	77 (20.58%)
2	Search Engines	20 (11.36%)	10 (13.15%)	08 (13.79%)	04 (6.25%)	42 (11.22%)
3	Publication on Net	16 (9.09%)	05 (6.57%)	13 (22.41%)	04 (6.25%)	38 (10.16%)
4	Bulletin Board Service	02 (1.13%)	06 (7.89%)	06 (10.34%)	02 (3.13%)	16 (4.27%)
5	Friends & Colleagues	84 (47.72%)	25 (32.89%)	18 (31.03%)	16 (25.00%)	143 (38.23%)
6	Follow up Reference	10 (5.68%)	10 (13.15%)	02 (3.44%)	10 (15.62%)	32 (8.55%)
7	Participation Seminar/Conferences	04 (2.27%)	05 (6.57%)	01 (1.72%)	16 (25.00%)	26 (6.95%)

It is observed that Friends and Colleagues 143 (38.23%) and Browsing Website Regularly 77 (20.58%) are the two popular methods for finding information on the internet. This is followed by search engine 42 (11.22%), publication on net 38 (10.16%), follow up references 32 (8.55%) and Participation Seminar and Conferences 26 (6.95 %) in the finding information on the internet. Thus Friends and Colleagues 143 (38.23%) are most preferred method.

### 1.5.4 Type of e-information sources browsed the internet:

Table IV shows that type of e-information sources browsed on the internet by Faculty of Arts, Science and Commerce students and faculty members.



**Table IV Type of e-information sources browsed the internet** **1.6 Conclusion**

Sr. No.	Type of Information Browsed on Internet	Academic Status				Total (N-374)
		Arts Faculty (N-176)	Science Faculty (N-76)	Commerce Faculty (N-58)	Faculty Member (N-64)	
1	E-Book	74 (42.04%)	10 (13.15%)	18 (31.03%)	12 (18.75%)	114 (30.48%)
2	E-Journal	60 (34.09%)	32 (42.10%)	22 (37.93%)	31 (48.43%)	145 (41.17%)
3	E-Reference Book	20 (11.36%)	18 (23.68%)	10 (17.24%)	12 (18.75%)	60 (16.04%)
4	E-Thesis	22 (12.50%)	16 (2.10%)	08 (13.79%)	09 (14.06%)	55 (14.70%)

The above table shows that the average opinion by the students and faculty members e-journal 145 (41.77%) are the most used type of e-information sources on the internet and following by e-book 114 (30.48%). E-Reference book 60 (16.04%) and e-Thesis 55 (14.70%).

The study has highlighted that a majority of students and faculty members use internet as one of the sources of information. The study also indicates that most users are satisfied with the information available on Internet. The frequency of internet use by student and faculty members is 145 (38.77%) and 145 (41.17%) users browsed the e-information through internet i.e. e-journals. In the Information Communication Technology (ICT) environment. The internet transforming education and leading it to an entirely new direction. It will never replace the personal contact of the classroom but will be a powerful enhancement tool. Academic libraries have a vital role to play in making maximum use of internet resources and services.

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## Free Access of Online E-Books : A Study

**Mr. Rahul B. Khandare**

Librarian, S.V.P. Arts & Science college, Ainpur, Tal. Raver, Dist. Jalgaon, (Maharashtra) • E-mail : rahulkhandare39@yahoo.in

**Dr. Shamkant J. Deshmukh**

Librarian, Nutan Maratha College, Jalgaon, Dist. Jalgaon, (Maharashtra). • E-mail : deshmukhshamkant@gmail.com

**Dr. B. G. Mukhyadal**

Librarian, Shri V. S. Naik Arts, Commerce and Science College Raver, Tq. Raver Dist- Jalgaon (Maharashtra)

• Email : bgmukhyadal@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

*E-Books have many advantages. One can access it round the clock across geographical barriers, which make E-Books omnipresent. The E-Books get published or reach the subscribers much before their print counterpart. Another important advantage of E-Books is that more than one person can access it at a time. This paper attempts to focus on free access of online e-books.*

**Keywords:** E-books, Internet, E-resources

### **1. Introduction**

Recent developments in information communication technologies, more particularly the advent of Internet and World Wide Web (WWW) have greatly influenced scholarly communication. The library should have good number of E-Resources for teaching, learning and Research work. Contents of E-Resources can be accessible, at any place regardless of time, to be read at personal computers. E-books would never go out of print, and new editions can be easily created. Library and information services of the 21<sup>st</sup> century are fast changing. The use of emerging technologies in a library does not end with the automation of all routine operations and services. With the rapid development of electronic publishing, libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed books and journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form. (Adaskar and Kamble, 2011)

E-Books are changing the world we live in. They are changing what publishers, authors, readers, librarians and professionals do. Life for the end user is now different in relation to accessing and reading articles. Some speculate

that a great deal of scholarly communication will move to e- journals. (Kaur, 2007) Internet has made tremendous impact on the academic activities of the user community. It provides a wealth of new information and acts as a powerful alternative to the traditional print version. Electronic resources is one of the emerging trend in Library and Information Science which is defined as user can access the information via electronically through computer network from and outside the library. (Vasanthi and Ravi, 2010).

### **2. Objective of the Study**

The major objective of the study is to provide selective list of free e-books which are useful to research scholar, students, teachers and library professionals.

### **3. What is an E-Book?**

Simply speaking, e-books are the electronic versions of printed books. E-books have been defined as: Online dictionary of Library and information science defines e-books as "A digital version of a traditional print book designed to be read on a personal computer or an e-book reader (a software application for use on a standard sized computer

or a book sized computer used solely as a reading device).”

#### 4. History of E-Books

- **1998:** The first e-Book readers appeared in the market: The Soft book and Gem star's Rocket e-Book Reader (pic);
- **2003:** E-Books stumble as demand remained poor and paper books continued as a steadfast favourite; Gem Star shut down in July; Barnes & Noble stopped selling e-Books at its online store. Critics said that the e-Books trend will not last;
- **2004:** Sony released the Librié, the first e-Book reader to utilize eInk (electronic ink) technology. Gone is the annoying glare from backlit screens in earlier e-Book readers.
- **2007:** Online book retailer Amazon.com released the Kindle, made exclusively for the American market. The first lot of Kindles sold out in five and a half hours;
- **2008:** Books on Board (booksonboard.com) started selling e-Books for iPhones, the first online e-Book store to do so;
- **October 2009:** Amazon.com released Kindle 2, and shipping it to more than 100 countries. Also, Barnes & Noble released its own e-Book reader, Nook;
- **November 2009:** Students of the private Canadian secondary school, Blyth Academy, were supplied with Sony Readers loaded with their textbooks. It is the first school in the world to do this;
- **December 2009:** Five major publishers, Conde Nast, Hearst, Meredith, News Corp and Time Inc, announced that they would join forces to develop a format and an online store to beat Amazon.com's stranglehold on the e-Book market. And on Christmas day, e-Books outsold physical books on Amazon.com for the first time ever;
- **January 2010** – At the Consumers electronic show, many new e-readers from Asus, Sony, Plastic Logic, Samsung and more, get a frenzy of attention to ereaders and e-books;

- **April 2010** – The Apple iPad debut and the iBookstore sold half a million ebooks in less than a month. BENQ and True Digital formed a partnership in Asia, and creates a new Bookstore, leading to the establishment of a true E-book conglomerate in the East; and
- **May 2010** – Penguin Publishing and Amazon fall out, and Penguin pulled out all e-books from the Amazon Book Store and decided to setup shop with Apple. Google Editions released in August offered publishers and authors a platform to sell books directly from their website, having Google host the Book, Checkout process and more, seeking to change the current e-book distribution method. For the latest e-Books check out Good E-Reader Book Store, where one may change monthly subscriptions to access e-books, rather than buy books. (Muthu, 2012).

#### 5. Importance of E-Books

E-Books have many advantages. One can access it round the clock across geographical barriers, which make E-Books omnipresent. The E-Books get published or reach the subscribers much before their print counterpart. Another important advantage of E-Books is that more than one person can access it at a time. Books, related information can be downloaded and printed simultaneously by more than one reader, depending on access rights and permission. Multiple and remote access makes it available at one's desk. Many of the publishers provide free access to E-Books against print subscriptions. Also, there are good numbers of E-Books available free of cost. Some publishers provide free online access for underdeveloped countries and online access with nominal fee for developing countries. One such example is Oxford University Press, which offers free online access at a greatly reduced fee to good number of journals in the field of science, medicine, technology, humanities and social sciences. (Halijwale, Manjunath, Pujar) The Key Features of E -Book are that it can be downloaded against subscription fees or some times free. Most of the vendors allow free browsing with fees for downloading and printing. Many times they contain

some titles which is very hard to get now, as it may be out of print, in that case the books in the electronic format is like a blessing to the library, if they wants to improve the libraries collection. Mostly the format for the E books is in PPF format, SGML, and HTML. E- Books are available for purchase from various vendors such as palm Digital Media, Barnes and noble, Amazon.com etc.(Verma, 2011).

## 6. Selective Online Free E-Books

Many educational and research organizations/institutions provide free access to their e-books collection or provide link t free e-books available on internet. For examples

### 6.1 Free E-Books by Project Gutenberg

[http://www.gutenberg.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://www.gutenberg.org/wiki/Main_Page) - Project Gutenberg offers over 42,000 free e-books: choose among free e-pub books, free kindle books, download them or read them online. No fee or registration is required; Over 100,000 free e-books are available through Partners, Affiliates and Resources.

### 6.2 Free E-Books

<http://www.free-ebooks.net> - This site provides access to free fictions, tutorials, marketing and business e-books as well as resources to aid in promoting e-books. E-books can be downloaded.

### 6.3 ebooks4free

<http://www.ebooks4free.net> -This site provides hundreds of links to e-books and manuscripts, historical documents and literature and much more.

### 6.4 Ebrary

[www.ebrary.com](http://www.ebrary.com) - This site now has over 20,000 e-book titles available. A Middle East collection of approximately 100 full-text books and maps is now available for free online viewing.

### 6.5 Free Books

<http://www.free-books.org/> - This site includes more than 100,000 pages of free books and teaching materials. Over 20,000 pages of books and commentaries by Carl Peterson and over 1000

classic books reformatted to Peterson e-writing styles are available. (Khode and Kumar, 2004).

### 6.6 Free Book Spot

<http://www.freebookspot.es/> - Free book spot is an online source of free e-books download with more than 4485 free E-books in 96 categories which up to 7,197 GB. You can search and download free books in categories like scientific, engineering, programming, fiction and many other books. No registration is required to download free e-books.

### 6.7 Get Free E-Books

<http://www.getfreeebooks.com/> - Get Free E-books site where you can download free books totally free. All the e-books within the site are legal downloadable free e-books.

### 6.8 Free Computer Books

[www.freebookcentre.net/](http://www.freebookcentre.net/) - Free Computer Books consists of a huge collection of free online computer, programming, and mathematics, Technical Books, Lecture Notes and Tutorials. It is very well categorized by topics, with 12 top level categories, and over 150 sub-categories.

### 6.9 Online Free E-Books

[www.onlinefreeebooks.net/](http://www.onlinefreeebooks.net/) online free e-books provides links to various e-books spanning in 9 big categories which include, Automotive, Business, Engineering, Gadget, Hardware, Health and Medical, Hobbies, Programming & Technology, Sport & Martial Art e-books etc. (Singh, 2011).

## 7. Advantages of E-Books

- Speed, portability, interactivity, print on demand
- Instantly available through downloads.
- Paperless mass production makes publishing and distribution cheaper.
- Potential end of the “out of print” era.
- Lower production costs could lead to lower prices
- Eco-friendly

- Saves shelf space
- End or era of “weeding out”
- No lost or damaged titles
- Does not wear over time
- No risk of tear or theft

#### 8. Limitations of E-Books

- Require care in handling and storage of the files, to avoid damage or loss
- Reading can put strain on eyes
- Lack of awareness of software application compatibility for the readers

- Copyright violation may incur
- Cost of the hardware readers (Mahajan, 2007).

#### 9. Conclusion

This paper makes an effort to identify and list of selective free e-books resources which are helpful in learning, teaching and research activities. Librarians should continue to discover free information sources and services using various search engines. Librarians should maintain e-books and other information sources, which are freely available on the internet in the library to save space and money of the library and time of their users in searching the information.

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## ICT : A Teaching and Learning Source

Prithvi Singh Bamnia

Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, JJT University, Vidyanagari, Dist. Jhujhunu, Rajasthan.

### Abstract :

*ICT, as a learning and teaching source has become very important to apply in libraries to meet the requirements of information seekers, learners and library clientele effectively and efficiently. The paper describes brief profile of Central Library of Sant Longowal Institute of Engg. and Technology (SLIET) (Deemed University estd. by Govt. of India), Longowal, Punjab. It also describes role of ICT in learning and teacher training.*

### 1. Introduction

Today's era of ICT has influenced all walks of life whether it is manufacturing, service or trading sector. Libraries are not far away in applying this technology. The present environment also has forced the libraries to apply new technologies in addition to ICT i.e. RFID, and Cloud computing etc. in their affairs. Technical libraries are not far behind in adopting new learning technology i.e. multimedia learning technology, digital class rooms etc. to meet the requirements of students efficiently and effectively.

### 2. ICT Defined

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is defined as applied science dealing with acquiring, storing, organizing, disseminating and transmitting information.

### 3. SLIET Central Library: A Profile

Sant Longowal Institute of Engg. and Technology (SLIET) spread over 451 acres of land and established by Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India during the year 1989 and formally inaugurated in 1991 is offering technical education to fulfill the technical manpower requirements of Industry, trading and service sector. The Institute is running four types of programmes in various branch of science, engineering, technology and management as shown below:

1. Integrated Certificate Diploma (ICD) course- 3 year
2. Degree Programmes- 4 year

3. Post Graduate Courses- 2 year

4. PhD Programmes

The Institute is governed by Board of Management and is registered as a society under Society Registration Act 1860

Central Library of SLIET popularly known as SLIET Central Library is one of the most growing libraries in the state of Punjab. Central Library as central facility and 10 departmental library formulate SLIET Library System. It is housed in a modern building having all kind of facilities for its users. It remains open between 8:30 AM to 9:00 PM on all working days and between 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM on Sunday and Saturday. It has approximately 4000 registered users and has a collection of 65869 books, 7000 bound journals, 2430 CDs (e-books), 689 Video Cassettes and 412 M.Tech Thesis. Library is subscribing to 112 International/national journals, 32 magazine and 16 news papers. In addition it is members of INDEST consortium. Through INDEST

### 3.1. ICT Products

Consortium online journals, and other ICT based product from reputed publishers like Elsevier, Springer, IEEE, ASME, ASCE etc. have been subscribed for user community as shown below:-

1. IEEE Electronic Library (IEL)
2. Nature
3. Elsevier Science Direct

4. Springer Verlag Link
5. ASTP
6. ACM Digital Library
7. ASCE Journals
8. ASME Journals
9. JCCC
10. ASTM Standards and Digital Library
11. Math Scinet
12. IEC Standards

### 3.2. ICT Based Services

The library is providing following ICT based readers' services / product:-

- a) Document Circulation Service
- b) Photocopy service
- c) CARS(Computer assisted Reference Service)
- d) Video lecture viewing service
- e) Press clipping service
- f) On line access service
- g) ILL service
- h) Digital Library service
- i) OPAC
- j) E-mail service

In addition to above, it has a separate multimedia room to exploit digital resources.

It has been planned to subscribe Index and abstract databases and more e-books and e- journals.

Document reservation service is also to be added to ensue availability of document to the readers.

### 3.3. ICT Based Housekeeping Activities

Central library functions through following computerized sections:-

- a) Acquisition section
- b) Circulation section

- c) Periodical section
- d) Reference section
- e) Technical section

### 3.4. Future Plans

Central library has plan to subscribe e-books, e-abstracts, e-indexes, and more e-journals for library users. Computerised document reservation service and application of RFID is also under process.

### 4. Impact of ICT on Learning

Following are result of ICT application in education:-

- E-learning
- E-teaching

### 5. Teacher training

The need for teacher training is widely acknowledged. Teachers, trainers, learner and facilitators have to be given the knowledge, and time to "adopt" ICT in their daily practice. One of the problems is that today's teachers need to learn to teach with digital technologies while many of them have not been taught to do so. Teacher training should not just encompass ICT skills but rather a full understanding and complete mastery of ICT as pedagogical tools. Most of studies highlight positive impacts of teacher training with digital technologies, such as increasing teacher confidence and competence in the use of IT resources by providing them fully equipped multimedia portable computers by supporting online teacher communities.

### 6. ICT-enabled learning and social inclusion

There is a considerable risk that already disadvantaged groups and marginalized people will not be able to benefit fully from the new opportunities offered by ICT. There are data available indicating that adult learning is mainly being undertaken by those who are already in a good position in terms of employment, education and social position. E-Learning is considered very effective in itself for providing skills especially for those already in work, but less so for those entering the labour market and those at risk of social exclusion. Dedicated efforts are needed to make sure that

everyone is able to acquire the necessary digital competence in the information society and to learn and develop other key competences via ICT for participation in society. ICT-enabled learning should be designed so that it embraces disadvantaged people, families and groups. It can offer new chances to those who want to learn again and to those who were notable to benefit from traditional obligatory education and training. There is some evidence that ICT can give greater opportunities for accessing learning to those who need it the most.

## 7. DIGITAL DIVIDE TECHNOLOGY

The concept of the digital divide is becoming more and more complex as access to computers and the use of computers, changes over time. When the existence of a “digital divide” first emerged, it revolved around access to computers and related technologies. The high cost of computers create a large divide between people who could afford them, and who had access to all the advantages of a computer, and those who could not. The falling cost of computers, combined with initiatives in many countries to create community access points or telecentres has meant that more and more people are gaining access to some form of computer. As more people gain basic access to computers, the term “digital divide” has grown to encompass technological literacy and the total cost of running a computer—in other words, the ability, both technical and financial, to make full use of the technology available. The digital divide now takes into consideration access, or lack of access, to the Internet, as well. The digital divide is not only an issue in developing countries.

Even in very wealthy countries, various communities face barriers to access, for economic, linguistic, and even generational reasons. Some organizations and even countries are trying to close the digital divide using free and open source software (FOSS). FOSS allows anyone to modify the software for his or her needs. One common reason to turn to FOSS is language. Many software programs do not include language support for more than three or four languages. FOSS programmers can provide translation and localization for the software by changing the software code. To do this with non-open source, or proprietary, software users must wait until the company who made the software translates it. Different groups are trying to close the digital divide in many other ways. The World Summit on the Information Society was a global policy process where governments, civil society, and business houses tried to solve some of the most pressing issues, ranging from basic access to who controls the flow of information on the Internet (Internet governance and net neutrality). There is also a large group of individuals, called the Digital Divide Network who are trying to close the divide in a number of different and innovative ways.

## Conclusion

There is no doubt that ICT is playing a vital role in learning. Anybody from anywhere can collect, organize, send, disseminate, create and popularize information just in one click through Internet. But motto of quality learning and teaching through www technology is to be achieved. It is necessary to take a broad view in order to understand and determine how ICT impacts on learning and teaching.

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