

## **Executive Summary(MRP Library) Shri.Shaikh G.I.**

We are surrounded by a growing ocean of information in many formats, which is called Data Smog. It refers to the idea that too much information can create a barrier in our lives. This data smog is produced by the huge amount of information, the speed at which it comes to us from all directions, the need to make fast decisions, and the feeling of anxiety that we are making decisions without having all the information that is available or that we need. Information Literacy is the solution to Data Smog. It allows us to cope by giving us the skill to know when we need information and where to locate it effectively and efficiently. It includes the technological skills needed to use the modern library as a gateway to information. It enables us to analyze and evaluate the information we find, thus giving us confidence in using that information to make a decision or create a product (<http://www.ala.org/acrl/issues/infolit/overview/intro>). Information literacy equips us with the critical skills necessary to become independent lifelong learners (Chakravarty, 2008).

Today, libraries are functioning in a hybrid environment. Most of the libraries are providing traditional as well as ICT based services. Libraries acquire, process, organize, circulate and disseminate huge information resources they have bought by spending crores and crores of rupees. In addition, the ICT has opened the path for creating and putting information in the forms of books and journals in the public domain. This information is equally useful and needed by users for their research and development activities. Information available in electronic format such as e-journals, e-books, CD-ROM and other databases

need to be brought to the notice of the users and they need to be made trained in making use of such a vital information. Also, they need to be aware of the role of e-portals, information gateways and need special skills to be developed for making use of such facilities with maximum benefit (R. K. Bhatt, 2011). Today, as manual library catalogues have become computerized, it has become difficult to locate the required information. The retrieval of information in a computerized system takes less time as compared to the manual system, but the decision making has become a more complex process. A working knowledge of computers is a must to operate databases. The users also need to evaluate the database best suited to their information needs. The users need to be aware of the different search engines to search information available on the Internet. They also require knowledge of different search strategies. Searching any information on the Internet retrieves a large number of documents which require an evaluation of the retrieved information on the part of the users for relevance. Thus, a user needs to evaluate the usefulness, accuracy and relevance of the retrieved information, be it in electronic form or print form. Such skills are required for a person to be information literate. For maximum utilization of such a vast and huge information resources the Information Literacy skill is the need of the hour. It makes the end users competent enough for retrieving precise and relevant information as per their needs

**Objectives of the study:**

1.To study Information literacy programmes in academic libraries affiliated to Dr.BAMU,AURANGABAD.

2. Know the availability of ICT infrastructure in the libraries selected for study.
3. Know the influence of ICT in Planning, designing and delivering the information Literacy programmes.

**Methodology:**

The survey Method is adopted for present study and a Questionnaire is used for data collection. Besides the Investigator personally visited some selected libraries and also shared librarians opinion and views about the project.

**Result and Findings**

Information Literacy is a skill, ability, expertise, capability and competency of a person that makes him able to find right information from the right source. It is basically knowing information about information and the source of information.

Information literacy is the competency that empowers one with the required knowledge about information, its nature and available formats; skills to fetch the relevant information by sifting the irrelevant, and attitude for consuming and sharing information, by ethical means and practices

In earlier times, information and information sources were limited but now-a-days information is easily available through various sources and in many formats without the restriction of geographical boundaries. Information users have access to tremendous information but it is very difficult for them to know the right source of information as they are baffled with huge amount of

information i.e. similar kind of information is available through various sources. Thus, it is very difficult for the information seekers to retrieve the required and authentic information. It has been increasingly felt by the information professionals that in the absence of well considered information literacy skills, there shall be the existence of remarkable barriers to access the authentic information,. With the availability of so many printed, electronic literature and web sites on medical and health related information, it is impossible for the medical professional to get the information he seeks in the shortest possible time. For all these problems information literacy is the solution.

In the present study an effort has been made to know Information literacy programmes in academic libraries affiliated to Dr.BAMU,AURANGABAD. Know the availability of ICT infrastructure in the libraries selected for study. Know the influence of ICT in Planning, designing and delivering the information Literacy programmes.

Result:-

1.The number of responded academic colleges in four district.34.28% of the responded belonged to Aurangabad district.17.14% belonged to Jalna district,28.58%responded belonged to Beed district and 20.00%responded belonged to osmanabad district.

2. No.of computers in college libraries with internet facility and without internet facility.where nine college were6-10 computer with fully internet

facility.37.51% colleges where fully internet facility computers indicate 6-10 computers.

3. 94.28%(33) Libraries provides Information Literacy Programmes remaining 05.72%(02) Libraries do not provide information literacy service.position of information literacy programme is better librarians/library staff are educating their users.

4. Indicate frequency of Information Literacy Programme Conducted by college libraries.It shows 27(81.81%) out of 33 respondent libraries have stated that they conduct Information Literacy Programme every year at the begining of the college and 06(18.19%) out of 33 respondet libraries have stated that they conduct Information Literacy Programme twice in a year.

5. shows all responded college librarian conduct Information literacy programmes.

6. Delivery methods of information Literacy Programmes16(48.48%) libraries stated Introducing orientation 10(30.30%) indicating Library Tour 07(21.22%) stated individualized instruction.

7.

8.26(78.78%) college libraries stated that Impact of ICT on Planning,Designing & Delivering the Information Literacy Programmes.

Findings:-

Major Findings of above study are given as under.

1.Provision of information literacy programmes is better librarians are educating their users.

2. More computers with internet facility should be provided in the college libraries.
3. Libraries should conduct information literacy programmes at regular interval.
4. Libraries felt the importance of information literacy in lifelong learning and optimizing the usage of information in the libraies.
5. Libraries stated that imapct of ICT on Planning, Desiging & Delivering the Information literacy Programmes.



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61. ABSTRACTS.





## 57. NEED OF INFORMATION LITERACY IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

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## ABSTRACT

Information literacy is the vital process in the modern changing world which is mostly used for higher education, particularly, at the university level education. In our information-centric world, students must develop skills early on so they are prepared for post-secondary opportunities, whether in the workplace or in pursuit of higher education.

## INTRODUCTION

Today there is a need to make society aware of the overflow of information being generated in different forms & formats, people should be taught to use these electronic gadgets by conducting information literacy programmes at different educational levels. Information literacy is an ability to find, use and communicate information; it is the keystone of lifelong learning. The ability to read and write only defines literacy, but does not define information literacy in today's environment. Now a days, the concept of information literacy includes both computer literacy and information literacy. Information literate people are effective consumers of information libraries have long been involved in training their users in library use, its services and resources. Terms such as library instruction, library orientation, user education and bibliographic instruction have all been used at various times to indicate the process of helping users how to use the library, how to access information and teaching the various bibliographic tools.

## DEFINITIONS

There are many definitions of Info.Literacy.

- 1) The American library Association's (ALA) presidential committee on information literacy final Report States, 'To be information literate a person must be able to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate evaluate and use effectively the needed information (1989)
- 2) According to Shapiro and Hughes.- Information literacy is, a new liberal art that extends from knowing to use computers and access information to critical reflection on the nature of information itself, its technical infrastructure and its social, cultural and philosophical context and impact.
- 3) The Association of college and Research Libraries (ACRL) defines.- Information Literacy as; the set of skills, needed to find, retrieve, analyze and use information.

## NEED OF INFORMATION LITERACY

Education aims to impart understanding and make good citizens. During the agricultural period of Indian History. Academic Institutes like colleges & Universities were viewed as a mode for passing down to the student all the necessary skills for effective citizenry. Russell Ackoff a professor of organizational theory is widely credited with proposing a five tier structure of human learning viz. data, information, knowledge, understanding & wisdom. By now it is widely accepted that when data is processed it takes the shape of information, when information is applied it is knowledge, and the assimilation of knowledge that displays the ability





of make good judgement is wisdom.

In fact, the purpose of education is to cultivate the mind of students so that a life long learning becomes possible. In 1974 Paul Zurkowski the president of the US Information Industry Association, first used the term information literacy to refer to people who knew how to apply information resources to their work.

It is essential to educate the users as to

1. How determine his /her information need.
2. What are the different information sources their coverage and features.
3. How to find out relevant and precise information from various electronic information sources.
4. What are the web searching techniques.
5. How to evaluate and establish the authenticity and reliability of information retrieved from public domain.
6. How to make proper bibliographic citations.

#### INFORMATION LITERACY COMPETENCY STANDARDS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION APPROVED BY (ACRL)

Standards performance indicators

**STANDARD ONE:** The information literate student determines the nature and extent of the information. The information literate student defines and articulates the need for information.

**STANDARD TWO :** The information literate student accesses needed information effectively and efficiently. The information literate students select the most appropriate investigate methods or information retrieval systems for accessing the needed information.

**STANDARD THREE :** The information literate student evaluates information and its sources critically and incorporates selected information into

his or her knowledgebase and value system. The information literate student summarizes the main ideas to be extracted from the information gathered.

**STANDARD FOUR:** The information literate student, individually or as a member of a group uses information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose.

The information literate student applies new and prior information to the planning and creation of particular product or performance.

**STANDARD FIVE:** The information literate student understand many of the economic, legal and social issues surrounding the use information and accesses and uses information ethically and legally. The information literate student understand many of the ethical, legal and socio-economic issues surrounding information and information technology.

#### INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

Betsy Barefoot – discusses the perception of first year college students that campus libraries are largely irrelevant to their lives suggests ways to make library instruction an integral part of courses. Karen Brodsky describes a model designed to facilitate integration of information competence in to the curriculum of a freshman seminar. The model focuses on collaboration among librarians, faculty peer mentors & students. Mary Ann Fitzgerald summarizes three studies about information literacy skills of first- year college students.

#### NATIONAL STATUS

There is a small contribution from Indian Library and information science professionals in the realm of information literacy. C.R. Karisiddappa and Iqbalahmad U. Rajgoli has discussed the concept & characteristic of information literacy. He has also deliberated upon the , origin and growing importance of information literacy and had suggested that it should be included not only in library and



information science curriculum but also in all curriculum from school education to higher education. He suggests that information literacy is tool for capability building. Bandyopadhyay Ratna describes role of information literacy in public library services. Kaur prabhjeet, Kaur Manpreet & Walia P.K. describe the concept of information literacy, its development, need to become information literate & present scenario in Indian context.

Surech K. Chauhan, Prem Chand and TAV Murthy provides an overview of the awareness programmes initiated by INFLIBNET for information literacy through out the country under UGC - Infonet, E- Journals consortium. Describe the efforts INFLIBNET had been extending to make academicians aware and train to use the e-resources available through consortium up to optimum level. RSR Varalakshmi advocated that effective implementation of information literacy programmes is possible with efficient models of information literacy. Singh Rajesh & Majumdar S. describes information literacy programs and activities organized by Delhi University Library system (DULS) they suggest information literacy course and its role in teaching, learning & research.

Besides C.K. Sharma, Singh Neena, Goud Sudhakar, Kanamadi Satish and Vichare Vishakha, Mulla & Chandrasekhara have emphasized the need for information literacy in higher education in India.

### CONCLUSION

Information literacy is currently understood as embracing the ability to define a problem find information to solve the problem, evaluate information and use effectively. It is a set of information and knowledge of skill that enable individuals to recognize when information is needed. How to locate, evaluate integrate, use and effectively communicate information. It is keystone of lifelong learning.

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Impact Of I.T. on Academic Libraries in Digital Era



# Impact Of I.T. on Academic Libraries in Digital Era

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## Information Literacy Programmes in College Libraries

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### Abstract

*The present paper describe about information literacy programmes .Information literacy is an ability to find, use and communicate information. It is the keystone of lifelong learning .The ability to read and write only defines literacy, but does not define information literacy in today's environment. Now a days , the concept of information literacy includes both computer literacy and information literacy.*

### Introduction :-

Information literacy is an ability to find, use and communicate information; It is the keystone of lifelong learning .The ability to read and write only defines literacy, but does not define information literacy in today's environment.. Now a days , the concept of information literacy includes both computer literacy and information literacy. Information literate people are effective consumers of Information libraries have long been involved in training

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their users in library use, its services and resources. Terms such as library instruction, library orientation, user education and bibliographic instruction have all been used at various times to indicate the process of helping users how to use the library, how to access information and teaching the various bibliographic tools.

The central idea of user education revolved on the many sources of information available and not on the mechanics of using the system in addition to teaching how to find information, librarians now recognize the importance of teaching critical thinking skills to enable users to evaluate and select the best information for their needs.

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**Conclusion:-**

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