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"Challenging Issues and Trends in the Changing World"

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CERTIFICATE

is to Certify that Prof. / Dr. / Ms. Tanuja.s

participated in the " One Day National Seminar " as Student Delegate / Research Scholar / Delegate /

Source Person / Chairman / Co-Chairman / Organising Committee member / Rapporteur and Presented a Paper entitled

Environmental pollution, global warming and climate change held on 15th March, 2019.

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Dr. Bheemappa M.P.
Organising Secretary

Mrs. Tanuja S

Librarian

Sri Umapragathi First Grade College
Maidala Road, Kyathasandra, Tumkur- 572104

Abstract: -

The article throws light on environmental pollution, global Warming and Climate change which in turn leads to reduction in biodiversity and reduction in growth and yield of many leading crops across the globe. Environmental pollution is a major challenge causing a severe damage to all organisms and horticulture, driving many animal species to disappearance and even death. It covers definition & meaning of Global Warming and its significant and costly effects on our communities, our health, and our climate. It focuses on the challenges and control strategies to decrease impact of greenhouse effects. The need of the time is to organise a mass movement to protect the environment, else we shall all perish.

Keywords: - Pollution, Global warming, CO₂, green house effects

Introduction

Environment is a very broad term. It includes all that is above, below and around us. Environment is everything that surrounds us. It plays a crucial role in human life as in the development of society. Mankind is a part of nature and every life is dependent upon the uninterrupted functioning of natural system. It is a fact that today almost every country in the world is facing the problem of environmental pollution. Man's most destructive enemy is man himself because he pollutes the environment which he lives. In this way he creates the hell of his own determination. Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the nation has rightly remarked, "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not to satisfy every man's greed".

Global warming and green house effect is being considered as a threat for living world. It has not only disturbed our day to day life but had disturbed our mind due to danger of increase in the sea level and also leads to increase in temperature. Temperatures are increasing globally due to emissions of CO₂, SO₂, methane and volatile organic matters (VOCs) from industrial and domestic activities. The International panel of climate change (IPCC) released a recent report discussing the magnitude of effects of environmental pollution and global warming on biota and habitats. It predicted that climate change and global warming are going to increase



by 2020 at different parts around the globe; these changes would lead to distinction of some plants and animals and would affect the ecosystem balance. It concludes that anthropogenic (human sourced) green house gases are responsible for most of the observed temperature increase.

Global Warming

It is a phenomenon of climate change characterized by a general increase in average temperatures of the Earth, which modifies the weather balances and ecosystems for a long time. It is directly linked to the increase of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, worsening the greenhouse effect, Increase in global temperature, rising sea levels, changing precipitation and expansion of deserts. Global warming is already having significant and costly effects on our communities, our health, and our climate.

Unless we take immediate action to reduce global warming emissions, these impacts will continue to intensify, grow ever more costly and damaging, and increasingly affect the entire planet.

Quality of life is depending on quality of environment. Ecosystems with their animals and vegetation should be healthy with clean resources and clean water and air.

Pollution is an international phenomenon that destroys land, air, water bodies and buildings. Pollution is mainly chemical rather than physical as it changes the quality of atmosphere.

Pollutants are Trans boundary, they travel thousands of miles. Organic pollutants are non-biodegradable and resist degradation by microorganisms; therefore they accumulate in the ecosystems and stay for long time. They can interrupt food chain leading to drastic changes in the structure of; and they destroy biota and habitat.

Atmosphere concentration of CO₂ is increasing dramatically. We must reverse this trend by cutting emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases to protect and prevent damage of sensitive ecosystems.

Challenges

1. Deforestation and desertification are major consequences of climate change due to reduction in the rate of precipitation and destruction of many water bodies in the world. Migration of living organisms is another important issue that led to imbalance in ecosystems, changes in numbers and behaviour and destruction of their natural habitats and shelters.

2. Environmental pollution, global warming and climate change had led to reduction in biodiversity and reduction in growth and yield of many leading crops across the globe. Floods are very common due to melting of ice which led to destruction of many fertile lands and disappearance of many plants and animals.
3. The crisis of water is another challenge of climate change, freshwater resources are decreasing repeatedly and available water is decreasing beside the deterioration of water quality which makes it non-potable. There is a huge demand of water in many areas of the world especially in Africa, which would lead to famine and starvation.
4. Many coastal cities will be erased from the map due to sea level rise, flooding and soil erosion. Many species (flora and fauna) will be redistributed and the biodiversity will be poorer.
5. Acid rain is another major problem, especially in industrialized world, many oceans and seas will be acidified due to extensive industrial activities. Continuous emissions from industrial units had affected marine life Ocean acidification especially for polar ecosystems and coral reefs.
6. Climate change reduces production of leading crops such as beans, maize, rice, oat, wheat and many other important crops in many regions of the world. Not only the quantity has been decreased but also quality of crops was altered which was reflected on poor human health. This problem is very noticeable in developing countries with very low income. Moreover, crimes, violence and conflict have increased greatly in these countries due to poverty and economic crises.

Control Strategies

1. We have to apply new and improved emission control strategies to decrease impact of greenhouse effects. Minimizing the use of non-renewable source of energy such as fossil fuel is the most important key to solve problems of air pollution and climate change, as it reduces emissions of CO₂ (the main greenhouse gas) as well as SO₂, NO_x and suspended particulate matter (health-damaging gases).
- 2: Improvements in energy efficiency, increased use of less- or non-polluting renewable sources of energy and behavioural change (e.g. reducing motor vehicles, go cycling and being vegetarian) will help in improving quality of air and reducing climate change, major environmental gains can be made by switching from fossil to renewable energy sources.



3. More than 25% of the total emissions of carbon dioxide over the last 20 years were attributed to deforestation and bad land use contributed roughly. The planting of trees is sometimes proposed as an alternative to reducing consumption of fossil fuels in order to curb the rise in levels of greenhouse gases.
4. Improving air quality implies tougher energy and climate achievements. Climate policy should also motivate to a higher level of determination for better health and wealth.
5. Environmental pollution and climate change are global problems affecting all nations; therefore nations to international environmental efforts should be coordinated and enforce commitments and actions.

Conclusion

Environmental pollution can be reduced by adopting certain measures and introduction of clean technologies and strict enforcement of pollution control laws are needed. One thing man can do to stop adding pollutants to the environment are simply to find alternatives which could do the job in place of substances which are harmful for the environment. Secondly find the mechanisms, instruments and the reactions which could combine with the pollutants and can convert the pollutants into useful products, with less ill effects towards the environment. Environmental education must be delivered among the masses. People must be aware of the causes and hazardous effects, otherwise they will not make efforts to reduce pollution. Over all it could be concluded that make less use of synthetic products, make more greenery environment, less utilization of natural resources on a large scale. Also at last: every problem had a solution, because problem is always man made, so man needs to find the solution, because nothing is immortal, unchangeable and pure except God.

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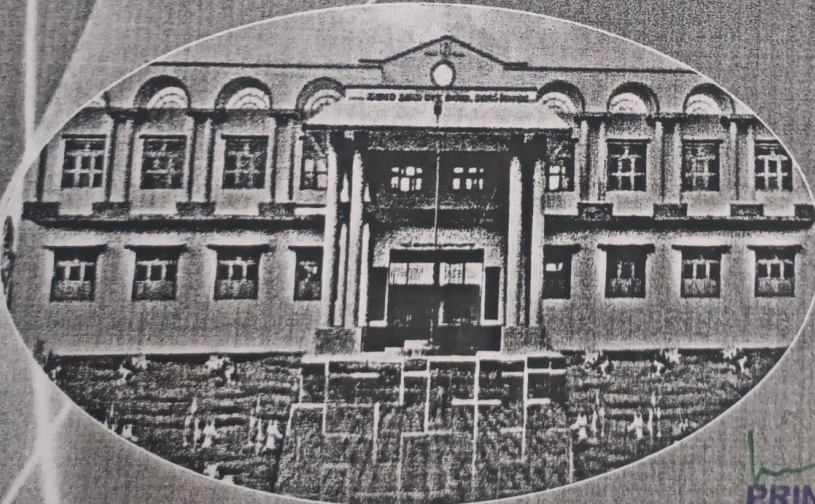
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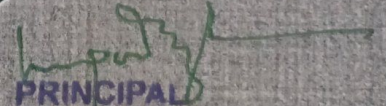
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On 19TH March, 2019




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Information Literacy in Academic Libraries

Mr. Manjunatha S R* & Mrs. Tanuja S**

Abstract:

This paper throws light on Information Literacy in the Academic Libraries. The most important role of the academic libraries and librarians is to educate the users or students in academic environment for the use of information either through print texts or electronic text via internet so that an information literate person can seek, evaluate, use and create information efficiently and effectively to meet their personal, social, occupational and educational goals. We have focused on the information literacy Definition, Importance and various Information Literacy programmes in academic libraries.

Keywords: Information Literacy, ICT, Academic Libraries

Introduction:

The growth and development of global information society which is ultimately leading to a knowledge society has optimized the use of information from different walks of life. Now learning has become a continuous process. Hence in this ICT driven society, information literacy has become the pillar for the independent learning. Moreover information literacy empowers the people to thrive successfully in the ocean of information. Mention may be made that an information literate person can seek, evaluate, use and create information efficiently and effectively to meet their personal, social, occupational and educational goals.

In colleges, hardly any user education programme is organized. But in universities, user education programmes include a „library tour“ to acquaint users with different library facilities/services and usually a part of the program, in most of the libraries the librarian delivers an introductory lecture to fresher users, basically on the first day of the academic session. Furthermore, in some of the universities research faculty members approaches the librarian to know about different tools and techniques. In special libraries, a new entrant is less as compared to academic libraries, the special users are intimated about new updates when persist and in public libraries there is no such institutional arrangement for user education programme. Last but not the least, in the school level libraries, except the CBSE no other schools are providing user education service in the true sense.

Information Literacy:

The American Library Association defines information literacy as a set of abilities empowering users to recognize when information is needed and to be able to locate it, evaluate it, and use it effectively.

Chartered Institute of Library and Information Practitioners (CILIP) UK:

Information literacy (IL) involves knowing when and why information is needed, where to find it, how to evaluate, use and communicate it in an ethical manner. According to CILIP, an information literate person is one who can understand the need for information, the resources available, how to find information, how to evaluate results, how to work with or exploit results, ethics and responsibility of use, how to communicate, share one's findings, and how to manage the findings.

Society of College, National and University Libraries (SCONUL) UK :

Information literacy (IL) is a set of seven skills: identifying (recognise information needs), selecting (distinguish ways of addressing information gap), planning (construct strategies for locating information), gathering (locate and access information), evaluating (compare and evaluate information), managing (apply and communicate information), and presenting (synthesize and create information) of information.

Information Literacy and Higher Education

Many remarkable changes can be seen in the education system of our country. The fundamental forces contributing towards the change in the higher education are (Gaddagimath, 2006):

Societal Needs:

Higher education has undergone many transitions like from student to learner, from faculty centric to learner centric, from teaching to the design and management of learning experiences and eventually to asynchronous, classroom based instruction to asynchronous computer based learning.

Technology Driven:

Rapid advances in ICT have influenced the every sphere of life, and it has immensely affected the education system also. Now-a-days delivering educational services to anyone, anytime, anyplace is possible with the help of technologies. Students demands „Plug and Play“ experiences and „Plunge in and learn“ through projects and experimentation. Therefore teachers should act more like a consultant or a coach to motivate and manage an active learning process.

Emerging Research Area:

* Librarian, Govt first grade college, Kadur, srmanjusompura@gmail.com, 9964110794

** Librarian, Sri Umapragathi First Grade College, Maidala Road, Kyathasandra, Tumkur, tanujasupfgc@gmail.com , 9886072859

At present time research is not confined to one discipline only rather its domain is extended to interdisciplinary, cross disciplinary and extra disciplinary research also.

In higher learning institutions and research, library has been given due importance as it is one of the main points. Preservation and dissemination of knowledge is one of the important functions of the libraries which are available in many forms (text, image, sound etc.) and can be distributed and shared through networks.

Information Literacy programme in Academic libraries To acquaint the users with the power of internet

- Show the usefulness of various web resources
- Acquaint the users with various search techniques
- Establish a direct interaction between users and library professionals
- Explain the necessity of bibliographical citations
- Recognize and communicate information in all formats
- Investigate the ability to apply the principles of scholarly communication to the Problems of information

Information Literacy programmes are essential in academic libraries

Information and Communication technology is increasing in the contemporary environment of rapid change and proliferation of information resources. Because of the escalating complexity of this world individuals are faced with diverse and abundant information choices. The librarians need to possess ICT skills not only to help their guests but also to survive in the competitive world, for which they need their ICT skills.

- Following are the requisites for successful implementation of information literacy programmes
- Increase the availability of resources in the libraries
- Demand more support from their authorities
- Recruit additional staff members
- Improve computer support service
- Recognize the importance of staff and their roles by the faculty
- Acquire additional training in this background
- Construct strategies for locating information
- Recognize a need for information
- Locate and access information
- Evaluate information obtained from different sources
- Organize apply and communicate information
- Support and interact with knowledge resources
- Accept change and adopt new technological developments

Information literacy programme is considered to be very important especially in academic institutions. Colleges and universities have taken it up as one of the most important part of education. With the support of the faculty, the librarians have to play a pivotal role in developing information skills through information programmes. But the librarians are still facing problems because of the lack of collaboration between the librarians and the faculty of their respective institutions.

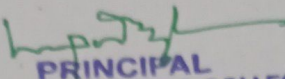
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The explosive development of the Internet and related information and communication technologies has created the problems of information overload, and the growing speed and complexity of developments. People find it ever more difficult to cope with all the new information they receive, constant changes in information and technologies they use. Information revolution is changing what we think and how we are changing the nature of information and the role of learning, so that many long cherished truths are being thrown little more than conventions of the scientific and industrial era.

Information Technology (IT) i.e. application of computers and other technologies in the libraries has changed the different housekeeping operations of the library. Likewise the application of ICT in libraries has completely changed the services rendered by the libraries. It plays a pivotal role in harnessing emerging technologies and provides value added services to the users. To meet the need of users as well as to deal with the development of information technology all the library professionals have to update themselves with ICT and to educate the users with information literacy for the success of library and satisfaction of users. Librarians and libraries are truly and significant contributors to the success of their organizations or institutions as well as active partners in information literacy for lifelong learning.

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Knowledge Management: ICT for Sustainable Development in context to Libraries

Mrs. Tanuja S, Mr. Manjunatha S R*

Library and information science in last two decades due to ICT impact and digitalization of library has totally change the earlier meaning of library from document preservation to Knowledge management. Information organization are more necessary in this digital era. Librarians and information professionals should be able to manage the Digital Information System as this encompass the overall competencies necessary to create, store, analyze, organize, retrieve and disseminate digital information to satisfy their users demand. Library Professionals are facing new challenges because of unprecedented explosion of information and its availability in different forms which are created by globalization, privatization and liberalization of every aspect of our life in one way and emergence of ICT and its application in generation, communication and access of information in another way.

Keywords: ICT; Digital learning; Managerial skills, Information professionals.

Introduction

The role of libraries in building digitally inclusive communities has never been more important than it is today. The networked digital environment has transformed modern libraries electronic, digital, virtual and hybrid. Libraries today are serving their clientele not only with the help of the collections on their physical shelves, but also with externally located collections such as subscribed e-resources, Consortium resources, open access journals and institutional repositories. The metamorphosis of the library professional to information professional reflects the shifting in the emphasis and activities aimed at realizing the basic goal of profession- to create and facilitate the creation transmission and use of knowledge. The primary concerns of the library professionals are to satisfy the users demand and provide current and accurate information to their users. Now traditional library and librarianship is undergoing significant changes due to the digital revolution through digitalization and it affected all aspect of role of librarians in providing information provision in a library. This digital information environment requires new skills in seeking, processing and using information. The base for digital ability to understand and use information is a qualitative, ongoing learning process.

Impact of ICT

In old days library was considered as mere storehouse of knowledge. But these days ICT has reshaped the functioning and services of libraries. The activities which were carried out manually are being carried out easily and smoothly with the help of ICT. ICT has changed the way of acquisition, technical processing, subscription and circulation activities etc. In such a way that library readers can get desired information effectively in shortest time and less power involvement. This is the information age because digital technology is growing fast. Traditional libraries are changing their role and functions according to the trends in the society. Library is providing information through the computers and internet. It can be said without the help of the computers and internet any library and information centre cannot satisfy the users.

Managerial Skills in the Digital Environment

The biggest challenges facing the library profession today is preparing the professionals to use technology effectively. The library professional will be required to serve as an information service consultant with specific technical skills. As technology has saturated all levels of library's operations and services, the professional has to anticipate the changing expectations of users, and be flexible in adapting and adopting new skills and levels of awareness. While being trained in ICT skills, what every library professional chooses to do is in the management aspect of a library. In addition to the technical and professional skills, commitment to user centered services and skills for effective oral and written communication; they must have other skills, such as business and management, teaching, leadership, etc.

In addition to the professional skills mentioned, the library professionals of the future must be equipped with a wide range of personal and transferable skills in order to manage the changing digital environment in which he or she works. The management and interpersonal skills will make librarians more effective managers of networked resources and services in this digital environment. As Hastings (1996)11 says "it is more important that digital librarians possess particular personal qualities (which are innate) rather than specific technical expertise (which can be learned). This is not to say that the way to avoid the electronic age is for library professionals to stick their heads in the sand. The information professional must change and adapt to the new digital information environment, they must learn about new technologies and be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of them. Librarians should not feel threatened by computers and technical developments but should embrace them forward with the new technology and take a pivotal role within organizations. Information professionals

Author: Sri Umpragathi First Grade College Govt. first grade college,, Maidala Road, Kyathasandra,
Kadur- 577548, tanujasupfgc@gmail.com srmanjusompura@gmail.com, 9886072859

within libraries are playing an increasing role in dealing with information in electronic format. Librarians are using various pages to promote their services to external customers and choosing automated explanation in their services. Skills in information organization are more necessary in this age of information explosion. In this age, librarians (1996) suggests that librarians achieve this by "actively seeking out users in a variety of settings - face-to-face, Web based instruction and online tutorials". In digital era librarians and information professionals must have the skills and attitudes necessary to create, store, analyze, organize, retrieve and disseminate digital information (text, images, sounds) in digital libraries or any type of information.

4. Digital Literacy

Digital literacy is a highly sought competency among librarians, as library services are now available in a range of media, including social network sites, mobiles phones or even virtual worlds. With the availability of digital information in different media forms and the ease of searching on the Web, the use of search engines such as Google and Bing, library staff is also expected to constantly remain updated with different approaches followed for sourcing, creating and sharing information. "Training librarians for the digital age in African University Libraries" enumerated further that trainees must learn about open access, digital rights management, such as Dspace, Greenstone and the concept of creative commons which include expertise in hardware, software installation, management and updating the software. Chiware (2007) further restated that "hardware, server management, web publishing, web access and information retrieval, database management, digital storage technologies and network processor are equally important".

Element of Digital Literacy

- ❖ Creativity
- ❖ Functional Skills
- ❖ E-safety
- ❖ Effective communication
- ❖ The ability to find and select information
- ❖ Critical thinking and evaluation
- ❖ Cultural and social understanding
- ❖ Collaboration

5. Challenges faced by LIS Professionals in Digital Environment

The introduction of ICT and new digital technology was a major challenge to librarians. It was expected that librarians should be ready to participate in the process of generating and distributing information and knowledge for quality of life and education for all. Librarians must unite to withstand the revolutionary changes occurring in the information and communication fields. Today the librarians have to manage knowledge and themselves to fit into the information age acting as knowledge manager. In this context, the following challenges are faced by them:

- ❖ Transferring the Information
- ❖ Sharing of existing knowledge
- ❖ Managing the information
- ❖ Providing access through national and international networks
- ❖ Filtering the information

Challenges of using ICT in libraries

- ❖ Poor funding of ICT infrastructures
- ❖ Constant change of software and hardware
- ❖ Erratic power supply
- ❖ Insufficient bandwidth
- ❖ Lack of technical IT knowledge by library staff
- ❖ Copyright and intellectual property rights management

6. Conclusion

Nowadays ICT has totally changed the concept of library and information center as it was in early days. Libraries are adopting ICT for performing both housekeeping operations as well as for providing services to library patrons. The fundamental goal of library is to provide right information to right users at right time. To fulfill this goal it is necessary for library professionals to keep pace with the changing need & demand of users in present digital and market oriented environment. Technology will continue to change, and libraries and librarians have to use the changing technology to provide best access of resources and service to their users. The library is no longer defined simply as a building or a physical repository that houses information. Today, library professionals have accept this challenge of digital age sustainably supporting libraries as vibrant learning centers that meet people wherever they are in the spectrum of digital empowerment and engagement.

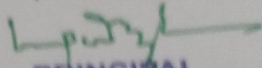
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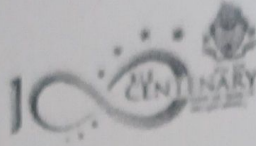
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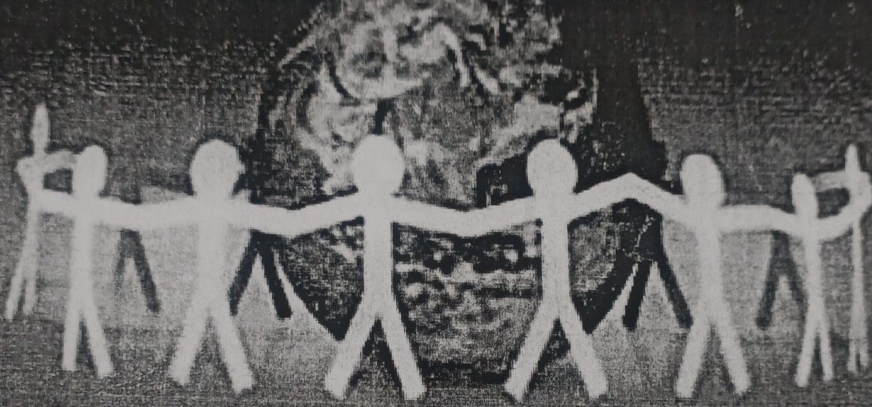
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E-mail: kleswgc@yahoo.com klesacollege@gmail.com

Cell : 9482547599

EDITORS

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Dr.Veena.E

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PRINCIPAL

SRI UMAPRAGTHI F.G.COLLEGE
BYATHSANDRA, TUMKUR-572104

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COVID-19 its impact on Education sector: Rapid transition from face-to-face classes to online learning systems.

Mrs. Tanuja S

Librarian

Sri Um pragathi First Grade College

Maidala Road, Kyathasandra, Tumkur- 572104

tanujasupfgc@gmail.com

9886072859

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the closures of schools, universities and colleges. Educational institutions have opted for different digital platforms to facilitate learning for their students but Students in the rural area do not have the facilities to opt for digital learning nor financially strong to avail the resources required for digital education. Massive open online course (MOOC) is said to open gateways for a lot of Indians in terms of bringing an educational revolution.

Keywords: COVID- 19, E-learning, MOOCS, ZOOM

Introduction

COVID-19 stands for corona virus disease and even referred to as the 2019 novel corona virus. The COVID-19 virus is linked to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV). This new virus can be transmitted just in minutes through droplets or even touching surface metals or other materials which have been infected from a person who has respiratory problems. Even though the elderly and the very young children are easily affected, nobody is immune to this new infectious disease once it hits the body, so all people are susceptible to its devastating effects. Across the globe, the spread of novel corona virus COVID-19 has led to profound changes in social interaction and organization, and the education sector. In the second week of March, state governments across the country began shutting down schools and colleges temporarily as a measure to control the spread of the novel corona virus. This is a crucial time for the education sector—board examinations, nursery school admissions, entrance tests of

various universities and competitive examinations, among others, are all held during this period. The days pass but no immediate solution to stop the outbreak of COVID-19.

School learning which includes teaching and assessment methodologies is affected by these closures. Only a handful of private schools could adopt online teaching methods. Their low-income private and government school counterparts, on the other hand, have completely shut down for not having access to e-learning solutions.

Educational institutions have opted for different digital platforms like Zoom App to stay connected with their students to facilitate learning for them. However, only educational institutions in urban areas can provide those facilities. Again the questions are raised for the learners in rural areas, the educational systems in rural areas and their growth. Globally, online education has met with some success. In the case of India, we still have a long way to go before digital learning is seen as mainstream education, because students living in urban area have the facilities to opt for digital education, however, rural area students do not have the required infrastructure nor financially strong to avail the resources required for digital education.

Advantages of E-Learning

- Each student gets in contact with a world-class education, which is not easy to impart by the traditional white chalk and blackboard method of teaching.
- Online distant learning programs give a great opportunity to avail high-quality learning with the help of internet connectivity. Massive open online course (MOOC) is said to open gateways for a lot of Indians in terms of bringing an educational revolution.
- Digital learning has no physical boundaries; it has more learning engagement experience rather than the traditional learning.
- Many colleges and extra curriculum activity classes have started making use of the technology. Through applications such as Zoom, video conferencing applications are widely used and have proved to be beneficial and with a lot of advantages. There is picture, sound clarity which makes imparting of knowledge and learning effective for both the instructor and the student.

Challenges

- E-learning comes across as somewhat patchy and impersonal experience.
- Students get distracted by gaming consoles, social media at home and might not feel a sense of community while taking online classes.
- Rural area students do not have the required infrastructure nor financially strong to avail the resources required for digital education.
- Learning at the level of higher education and learning at the kindergarten/school level can be different. Digital education cannot be applied the same at every level of the education.
- The digital safety challenge will remain at large while imparting education.
- Remote learning increasingly relies on the reliable power supply and ubiquitous Internet connectivity.
- Teachers require training to use the digital system to provide authentic and proper, uninterrupted and seamless education to the students.
- Higher education sectors are also disrupted which again pave an impact on the country's economic future. Various students from India took admissions in abroad like the US, UK, Australia, China etc. And these countries are badly affected due to COVID-19. Maybe there is a possibility that students will not take admissions there in future and if the situation persists, in the long run then there will be a decline in the demand for international higher education also.
- Students those have completed their graduation may have fear in their minds of withdrawal of job offers from the corporate sector due to the current situation.

Possible alternatives or solutions for interrupted education during COVID-19

- With the help of power supply, digital skills of teachers and students, internet connectivity it is necessary to explore digital learning, high and low technology solutions, etc.
- Students those are coming from low-income groups or presence of disability, etc. distance learning programs can be included.
- To provide support for digitalization to teachers and students.
- The necessity to explore digital learning platforms.

- Measures should be taken to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on job offers, internship programs, and research projects.

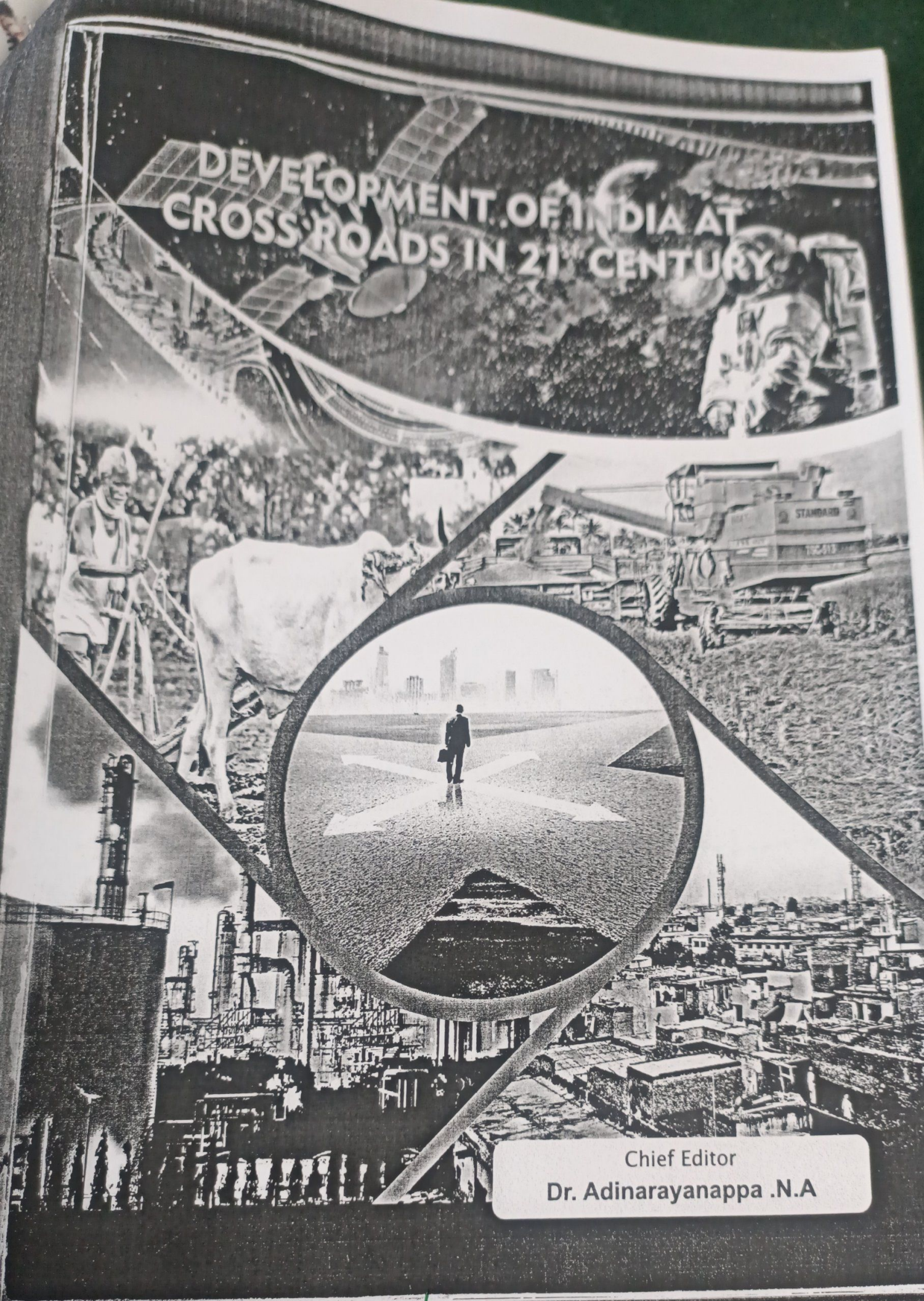
Conclusion

The global lockdown of education institutions is going to cause major (and likely unequal) interruption in students' learning. We can't ignore that at this time of crisis effective educational practice is needed for the capacity-building of young minds. Central Government and State need to take some measures to ensure the overall progress in the country. Through the use of technology, we can, if not provide a strong alternative to the conventional education system, mitigate and compensate for the impediments posed and inconvenience caused due to COVID 19 pandemic to the education system and learners by extension. Learning is a continuous and ever-evolving process. The educational institutions in India, from schools to universities, can use this present adversity as a blessing in disguise and make digital education a major part of the learning process for all learners in the future. ((

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DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA AT CROSSROADS IN 21ST CENTURY



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Manuscripts: "Conserving the past for the future"

Tanuja S Librarian, Sri Umpragathi First Grade College, Mydala Road, Kyathasandra,
Tumkur-572104 E-mail: tanujasupfgc@gmail.com

Introduction

India has produced a large wealth literature pertaining to different areas. This literary material has been preserved through the centuries both in the oral and written forms. In written form, this vast corpus of literature is spread over different languages and scripts and on different materials like birch, palm leaf, cloth, wood, stone and paper. These manuscripts are in the custody of different institutions like libraries, monasteries, granthalyas, mutts and individuals. Most of these are not preserved scientifically and experts estimate that almost all palm leaf manuscripts must be older than 50 to 100 years. If these become unusable through decay, they cannot be replaced by another identical specimen or by something that would serve nearly as well, as might frequently be the case with books. Thus it is of utmost importance to take steps to constantly monitor their condition and to make efforts to minimize the damage and to simultaneously restore the valuable collections so as to prolong their life.

Manuscript

"The word 'Manuscript' is derived from the Latin term 'manuscriptum' which means handwritten documents. Manuscript is "a document of any kind which is written by hand, or the text of a music or literary composition in handwritten or typescript form, and which, in that form, has not been reproduced in multiple copies." (Ray, 1990.)

Types of Manuscripts found in India

• **Tal-patra1 Manuscripts:** Tal-patra manuscripts are usually seen in the form of bundles of 50 to 100 neatly shaped leaves of even size strung together with a cord and pressed between two wooden boards. Some collections also have meter-long uncut leaves, with midribs intact, rolled like a carpet. Collections of these manuscripts are dispersed all over India in peoples 'homes, matha, granthagar, libraries, research institutions, archives and

MUSEUMS.

- **Bhoja-patra Manuscripts:** Bhoja-patra manuscripts are usually seen in the form of a sheaf of paper thin 'folios' cut to an even size. These are sometimes bound together with cord on the sides, though usually they are kept piled up together between two wooden boards and then wrapped in cloth. They are found mainly in the temperate and alpine climatic zone in the Himalayan belt, though collections are dispersed all over India.
- **Hansi-pata Manuscripts:** Hansi-pata manuscripts, also made from bast of the Agaru tree, are usually seen in the form of a sheaf of 'folios' cut to an even size. These are rarely bound together and are usually kept piled up together between wooden boards and covered with cloth. They are found mainly in the North Eastern State of Assam. Other than in that region, dispersion of Hansi-pata manuscripts in other parts of India is limited.
- **Handmade Paper Manuscripts:** Manuscripts made of handmade paper can be found either as bundles and sheaf of folios kept between wooden boards and wrapped in cloth, or they are often also bound as books. They are found all over the country.
- **Manuscripts on manufactured paper:** A large number of manuscripts are also found on folios of modern manufactured paper. These again are either kept loose or bound together. Manuscripts on machine-made paper are found in all parts of India, especially in the various archives and museums related to modern litterateurs and other historic personalities.

Factors of deterioration:

1. **Human Factors:** Professional apathy and carelessness, Public apathy and carelessness.
2. **Natural Factors:** Fire, water, natural calamities Insect attack, microbiological attack Dust, environmental pollution and light Fluctuations in temperature and relative humidity
3. **Inherent factors:** The nature in which the manuscript material is prepared, and the ink or paint is applied can also be a danger to manuscripts.

Why should we take care of our manuscripts?

1. **Duty:** The Constitution of India states, under Fundamental Duties in Article 51A, "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture".
2. **Respect:** One of the values that find presence in almost all Indians is that of respect for that which provides us knowledge. This is a good reason to take care of our manuscripts with sincerity.
3. **Knowledge:** To maintain Precious thoughts and experiences of eminent personalities and philosophers in writings over a long period of time.

cable. This method is superior to the DV digitization and also works for extended field trips to archives, if a laptop or a computer with adequate storage is available. The NiDAC procedure allows in house copying of acid paper books such as yellowed and crumbled books. In the NiDAC procedure, DV (Digital Video) video format simply records everything as binary code on to a mini DV tape. DV digitizing method can be utilized for work in remote archives for extended times with no computer access and uncertain power supply etc.

Major Manuscript Repositories in India

Sl No	Name
1	Acharya shri Kailashuri Jnanamandir, Koba, Gujarat
2	Saraswati Bhavan Library, Sampurnanand Univ. Varanasi, UP
3	Lal Bhai Dalpat Bhai Institute of Indology, Ahmadabad
4	Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu
5	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur
6	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Allahabad, UP
7	University of Calcutta, Kolkata
8	Vadodara Oriental Research Institute, Vadodara
9	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna
10	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune
11	Orrissa State Museum, Bhubaneshwar
12	Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Kolkata
13	Bharatiya Itihas Samsodhan Mandal, Pune
14	Oriental Research Library, J&K
15	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, UP

Digital Preservation

In the present age, the rapid development of information technology and communication systems has brought revolutionary changes in the organization and

Development of India at Cross Roads in 21st Century

management of information. Now the information technology brings a unique opportunity to the field of preservation with the digital preservation facility of the non-digital documents. Digital preservation of manuscripts is now given proper importance. By realizing the importance of preserving Manuscripts for the future, many foundations, universities and other institutions are now taking initiatives for digital preservation. Digitization of the old and fragile material will not only provide long time preservation but also offers the users to find, retrieve, study and manipulate the information in a colorful environment. Modern multimedia technology is playing a major role in preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, by digitizing all forms of materials, text, visual, audio/video moving pictures etc. together to represent the holistic form. The World Wide Web is wide reaching medium through which anything and everything could be made available to anyone and everyone around the globe, in the fastest way.

Conclusion

Manuscripts are one of the precious materials of our cultural heritage, acting as a valuable source of history and knowledge and offering perspective on contemporary society. We are losing our manuscripts through decay and improper handling. Current progress in the field of information and communication technology offers a potential solution to the problem. Through large scale digitization projects, manuscripts can not only be stored and preserved, but also made available to the public. Manuscripts are the first hand written documents which reflect our glorious past and tell the story of our forefather. These manuscripts are the basic and primary source of information for the researchers and it is our responsibility to preserve them and to save for the future generation.

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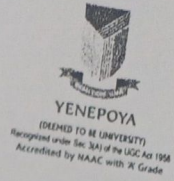
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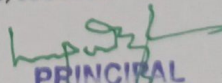
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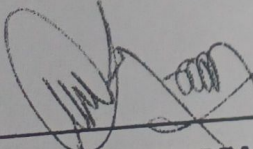
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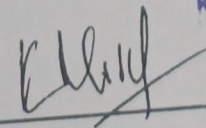
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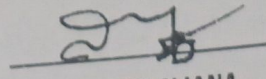
has participated / Presented paper entitled "Manuscripts :
Conserving the past for the future"

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College, Sulibele held on 2nd and 3rd, December, 2022.


PRINCIPAL
SRI UMPRAGATHI F.G. COLLEGE
KYATHSANDRA, TUMKUR-572104


Dr. ADINARAYANAPPA N.A


Dr. K. MOHAN KUMAR


Prof. NIRANJANA