

THE MODEL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES: THE CASE OF LIBYA

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- LIBRARY -
INFRASTRUCTURE UNIVERSITY
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By

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This study aimed to identify the minimum requirements for information technology facilities and services in university libraries in Libya and to create a framework for information technology facilities and services for these libraries, the study also aimed to scrutinise the status of the libraries from the point of user's perspective in Libya. The study population consists of the target from the universities' students and universities' libraries staff, the sample total number was (160). Descriptive statistics were used for analysing the quantitative data collected by the research questionnaire and the data was entered into the computer and analysed with the aid of SPSS software, then the data collected was summarized and the results recorded in form of cumulative tables. The study concluded with a set of results identifying that the most important facilities provided by universities' libraries are computers in a good condition and performance with headphones and with comfortable monitors and also connected to printer's scanners. Nevertheless, the results also showed that libraries' computers do not have network facilities to share files among computers and libraries are not so suitable for using computers and libraries working hours do not meet the students' needs. In addition, the staff do not help students for using computers. The statistical analysis results also identified that the most important services that the libraries provide are internet with good enough speed with searching facilities, software and the websites provide the ability to search. The results identified the best ICT model for Libyan universities' libraries should contain the facilities of providing suitable libraries to use computers and improving networking facilities to provide file sharing and resources and libraries working hours

should be managed to meet the students' needs and libraries staff should be more helpful with students. In term of services, libraries should improve their websites to provide easy and efficient. Based on the results, the study recommended that, the universities' libraries in Libya need to improve some facilities and services to suit the ICT standards such as enhancing the libraries websites and add more facilities such as providing electronic libraries, in addition, libraries should provide networking facilities in order to help students share files and resources.

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APPROVAL

We have examined this manuscript and verify that it meets the program and university requirements for the Master of Information Technology.

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DECLARATION

I declare that, this Project Paper, entitled "The Model of Information Technology Facilities and Services in University Libraries: The Case of Libya" is the result of my own work except as cited in the references. This report has not been previously submitted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

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CHAPTER1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

With the innovation in information and communication technology, libraries now utilize different types of advances to help users whom they cater to. Therefore, data applications and the manner in which data is disseminated and controlled is heavily depended on the new advances in technology. The effects of the new advancements are felt by libraries at each angle. Processing innovation, correspondence innovation, and mass stockpiling innovation are a portion of the territories of persistent advancement that reshape the way libraries access, recover, store, control and scatter data to their respective consumers or clients. The scholastic library had, from the very beginning, played an important role in higher adapting, instead of being just an addendum or an addition. Oyedun (2007) characterized scholarly libraries as libraries that are for established, often, for tertiary organizations, built up, to bolster learning, in both instructing and scrutinizing forms. In the course of the last twenty-seven years, scholarly libraries have been influenced by changes in data and correspondence innovation. The rate of changes is as yet quickening.

The presentation of different data innovation (ICT) patterns has led to the revamping and change in work examples, with interest for new aptitudes, work retraining, and renaming positions. The innovative progression of the previous quarter century, for example, in electronic database, online administrations, CD-ROMs and presentation of the web has profoundly changed access to data. Rana (2009) opines that ICT holds the way to the achievement of modernizing data administration. Utilization of ICT is various, but however, is fundamentally utilized as a part of changing over the current paper-print records, all in the whole procedure of capacity, recovery, and scattering.

ICT has positively affected each circle of the scholarly library action in areas related to library accumulation, advancement procedures, library building and consortia. ICT provides a chance to give an esteemed added data administration and access to a wide assortment of digitally based data assets to their customers. In addition to that, scholastic

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