

USING TECHNOLOGY TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES IN HARYANA IN INDIA

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Abstract

In recent decades, great changes have taken place in many areas of life. As a result of these developments, almost every professional and skilled worker faces hurdles. It affects many professions, including Library and Information Science (LIS). The quintessential image of a library is a building full of stacked books and silent billboards. Computers and the Internet have changed the average human. It changed not only the work process, but also the way people think. Today's users need reliable information at their fingertips. Therefore, if the library cannot provide these, its very existence will be questioned. The purpose of this study is to assess the situation of public libraries in the states of Haryana where they may not be meeting consumers' information needs. The poor quality of library services provided by these libraries reflects the encouraging use of information technology in these libraries. Which also has a digital department to digitize the manuscripts stored there. Other public libraries in Haryana are in dire shape.

Keywords: *Technology, Haryana Libraries, digitization, (ICT) (Information and Communication Technology).*

1. INTRODUCTION

The manners in which that library access, recover, store, modify, and disseminate information to clients are changing because of progressing advancements in the fields of processing, communication, and mass stockpiling technology. There has been rebuilding, a change in work propensities, and a necessity for new abilities, work retraining, and renaming position because of the presentation of various information technology (ICT) patterns. Scholastic library and information administrations have gone through uncommon changes and change because of

innovative headway throughout the course of recent years, like the electronic data set and online administrations. Standard LIS such as OPAC, customer management, bibliographic management, bibliographic management, library management, library management, remote library management, general media management, and customer management can now provide even better functionality.

➤ **Emerging technologies**

ICT application prompts the advancement of a few new innovations. All in all, it tends to be guaranteed that the advancement of ICTs in libraries and information focuses has prompted the development of a few state of the art advancements that are worthwhile to all clients, especially scholastics. Scholarly curators might profit from arising technology in numerous parts of their work. According to the meaning of new technology, it is a “very novel and fairly rapidly evolving technology, sustained over time and represented by a certain level of knowledge that offers opportunities for significant impact in the financial arena. You can see it in relation to the financial sector. Examples of collaborations between performers, groups, and their related information production processes.

➤ **Impact of emerging technologies on libraries and information services**

As a result of the adoption of new technology, conventional libraries have been transformed into knowledge hubs, and librarians now serve more as consulting information engineers or knowledge managers. The use of ICTs has led to a variety of techniques to provide accurate and timely information wherever and at any time. Information and communication technologies (ICT) have a significant influence on all areas of activity in libraries, including collection development, technical work, outreach efforts, financial planning, personnel development, infrastructure development, and library services, among others. Independent of their location, library users now have access to more cutting-edge information sources thanks to developing and creative technology.

➤ **CCS HAU, Hisar**

Haryana Horticultural College, perhaps of Asia's biggest farming foundation, was the province of Haryana's most memorable college to be established after the detachment of Punjab State in 1970. It was offered another name in 1991 out of appreciation for Chaudhary Charan Singh, India's seventh top state leader. Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Horticultural College, Hisar is currently its true name. The establishment has a complete area of 8645 sections of land, of which 1426 sections of land are satellite grounds and 7219 sections of land make up the fundamental grounds. The College has two additional schools in its outstation grounds notwithstanding these six universities situated in the primary grounds, to be specific the School of Agribusiness, Kaul (COAK) and School of Farming, Bawal (COAB). The College has six universities in its principal grounds with different divisions, including (COA), (COHS), and (COAE&T). (ICAR) is connected with the college.

Because of this, libraries of all kinds are building their collections in an electronic environment to slake the informational thirst of their patrons, whose demands are rising daily and who are gradually shifting their attitude toward information away from printed materials and toward electronic resources. The current advocates of information are librarians. They have now shown interest in adding new technology-based library resources to their collections in addition to accepting conventional printed materials for their libraries. Its primary impact is seen in the growth of libraries' electronic collections.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Bertot and McClure (1998) examined the US's public library connection. They said that 83% or so of public libraries are online connections to one another. While connection to jointly answer users' questions is one of the key goals, the collaboration, cooperation, and support of experts working in these libraries remain unclear. Yi (2013) discussed the historical growth of libraries in China as well as the difficulties that public libraries have encountered in the digital age. He proposed that in order to survive, public libraries in China must prioritize the creation of user-specific activities and social service roles.

Ebiwolate (2010) The failure of libraries in the Niger Delta states is due to a lack of political will, bad infrastructure, insufficient finance, and the absence of competent human resources, according to research on the situation of public libraries in Nigeria.

Dasgupta (2009) Noted suggestions made by the Planning Commission's Working Group on Libraries in 1966. The Working Group's study suggested renovating the dilapidated Delhi Public Library building, improving the expertise of library personnel, and establishing 12000 new public libraries around the nation.

Kumar (2004) outlined the national program for the growth of public libraries in India. He emphasized the suggestions given in 1985 by the Chattopadhyay Committee on National Policy on Library and Information Science. Professor D. P. Chattopadhyay served as the committee's chair. The Committee reviewed numerous challenges with public libraries and made suggestions for possible solutions. The Committee also gave the RRRLF a significant position in the nation's public library system growth.

Jagtar Singh (1984) expressed the Punjab village's need for services from a rural public library. He discussed the potential role that rural library services may play in fostering the growth of human resources. His research covered the state's rural public library system's historical evolution. Along with describing the organization and duties of the state library authority, he also discussed the significance of library law for the growth of rural public library services.

Wani (2008) undertook a research to investigate the expansion of India's public library system. He came to the conclusion that significant investment is needed to enhance the state of India's public libraries.

Kumbar (2005) sought to evaluate the condition of the state of Karnataka's public libraries. In 1965, the Mysore Public Library Act was adopted. He said that in order to build a high-caliber library network across the state of Karnataka, public libraries in that state are significantly working on employing technology to automate the library system. However, he also came to the conclusion that the situation of public libraries in Karnataka is not excellent as a great deal of neglect and apathy have constrained the public library system's overall development.

Singh (2012) The lack of funding for the operation of the public library system and infrastructure development, as well as the absence of local regulations, were mentioned as some of the major issues that public libraries have had to contend with. The field of library and information science is highly active and dynamic. Numerous changes are happening every day. All library professionals must stay current with events in their fields in order to function effectively.

3. METHODOLOGY

With the use of the case study technique, a qualitative research approach was used keeping the study's goals in mind. Secondary data was gathered from the opinions of research academics who often visited the library for academic and research purposes. Primary data was gathered from Nehru Library's yearly reports. Additionally, the researchers have taken into account their own personal findings on what they have seen and observed regarding the library infrastructure and other such facilities.

Nehru Library: a succinct drawing "Although the library was founded in 1948 together with the College of Veterinary Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, was honored with his honor in 1975. The structure has a covered area of 9076 m² and can hold more than 3.5 lac volumes and bound journals. The library at Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU), as well as Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and TECHNOFAME- A Journal of Multidisciplinary Advance Research Animal Sciences (LUVAS) located at Hisar and sub-campuses, has an extensive collection of more than 3.8 lac books, bound journals, and other reading materials to meet the informational needs of students, teachers, research scholars, extension specialists, and other staff.

Table 1: Current status of the Nehru Library, CCS HAU, and Hisar

Information resources	Quantity
Books	2,53,643
Bound journals	1,05,737
Thesis	14,235
CD-ROM databases	155
Books CDs	2,555
Thesis CDs	3,840

E-books	1,662
Total	3,81,827
EBSCO E-Books Academic Collection	2.4 Million
NIPA Computer Examination Package	4,30,000

4. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

4.1. Impact of ICT or Emerging Technologies on Nehru Library, CCS HAU, Hisar

Innovative and developing technology have had a significant influence on Nehru Library. The method for developing collections, the technique for finding information, the circulation system, the Readers' Services, and the security of the library have all undergone incremental changes. The library is now making an effort to acquire all types of electronic information resources, offers rapid and simple information services, federated search or discovery service, and service at the doorstep of users. The format of information resources has changed due to the quick speed of time, but consumers' informational needs have also completely altered. Users now want instant access to the information they need whenever it is convenient for them, 365 days a year. Additionally, consumers increasingly choose qualitative information services over quantitative information services, which were the primary function of a library prior to the year 2000. Similarly, the user community wants to acquire the targeted information as a result of the integration of developing technologies in library operations and services. As a result, rather of serving as a repository for information or documents, libraries now serve as quality service providers that meet the needs of their patrons in terms of information.

Every information resource in the library is expected to be in the public domain in this age of ICT (Information and Communication Technology). In order to allow users to quickly get their desired information in digital form at any time and according to their convenience, the Nehru Library, CCS HAU, Hisar, has also developed its own portal and provided a link on the university website.

4.2. Document Searching

It used to take a lot of time to manually search for needed books, bound volumes of journals, theses, etc. by going to the stack areas or by doing a preliminary search in card catalogs. Since the implementation of the OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) in the year 2000, users may

quickly and easily locate the documents they need. Second, the library has developed Web-OPAC Services, which allow a user to rapidly search for the information they need at their leisure, even from home.

Transportation services Previously, the circulation services (Check-in and Check-out) were administered manually, in part because they were based on reader's tickets that were provided to users in accordance with their established eligibility. Later, when library operations and services began to be automated and the LibSys software was installed in the library, the circulation services began to be provided through the software. The check-in and check-out services have been swiftly supplied in automated circulation or with the use of computers and software, and the record of the papers or daily transactions could be conveniently preserved.

4.3. Federated search or discovery services (Single search option)

Services that employ a single search window are referred to as federated search or discovery services. It implies that the user may utilize the single window search feature to find any documents or information, together with their position in the library. The research community uses this service often since they are either too busy doing field research or attending regular seminars and lectures to have enough time to visit the library and acquire the necessary materials. As a result, the Nehru Library at CCS HAU in Hisar's single search platform enables users to rapidly find the information and documents they need at home or at a time that is convenient for them without having to physically visit the library.

Users' Satisfaction with Library Services: A Survey In order to determine how happy the users are with the information resources and services offered by the Nehru Library, CCS HAU, Hisar, a brief poll was undertaken during the first week of August 2022. A total of 100 surveys were given out to postgraduate and Ph.D. students within the library, and 93 of them were promptly returned after being completed. As a consequence, 93% of the surveys were returned, and the findings are based on the collected data. The gathered information is computed using a straightforward percentage analysis, displayed in the following tables, and appropriate interpretations are made:

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by their academic status

Users' Category	Respondents	Percentage
Postgraduate	61	65.60
Ph.D.	32	34.40
Total	93	100

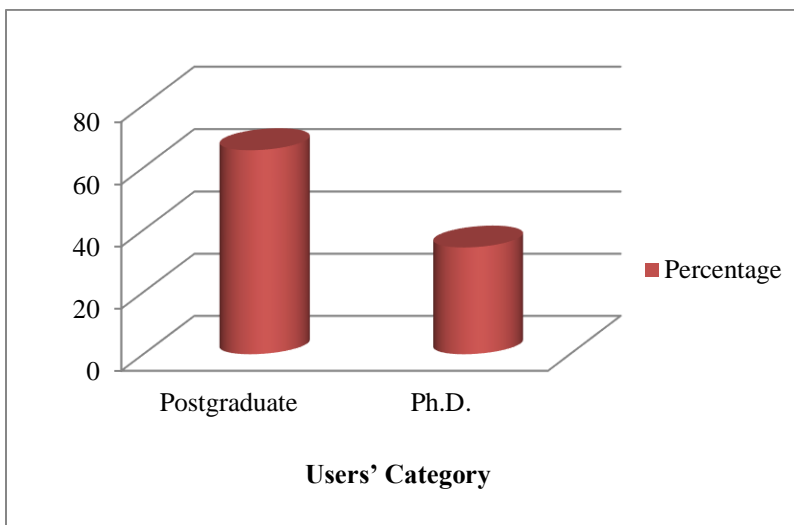


Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by their academic status

The status of survey respondents is shown in Table 2 below. The information in the table above demonstrates that 32 Ph.D. students and 61 postgraduate students out of the 93 total respondents actively engaged in the research.

Table 3: Awareness and use of digital library services

Awareness	Respondents	Percentage
Fully aware	37	39.78
Partial aware	46	49.46
Not aware	10	10.76
Total	93	100

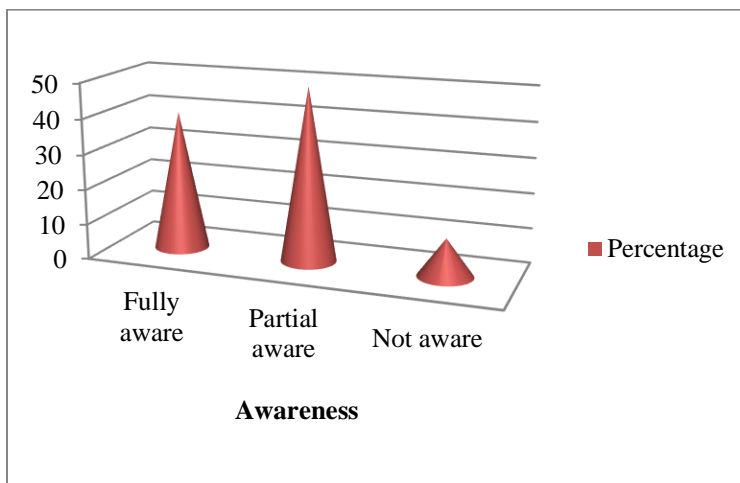


Figure 2: Awareness and use of digital library services

Table 3 highlights the usage of digital libraries or ICT-based library services and reveals that 39.78% of respondents were completely aware, compared to 49.46% of respondents who were only slightly aware. In addition, 10.76 percent of respondents said that they were unaware of digital library services because they lacked proficiency with ICT and technologically oriented information sources.

Table 4: Opinion about manual vs. digital library services

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Manual services are good	17	18.28
Digital services are good	69	74.20
Neutral	07	07.52
Total	93	100

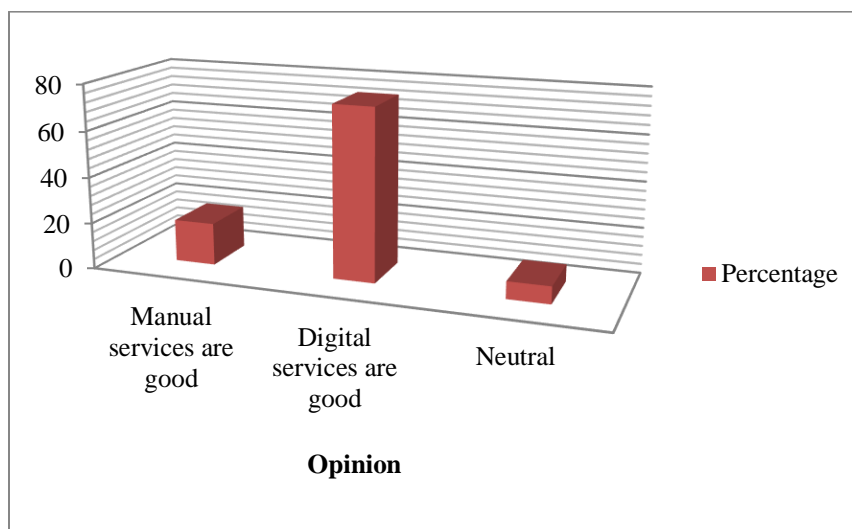


Figure 3: Opinion about manual vs. digital library services

The information in Table 4 showed how users felt about the quality of the manual vs. digital library services offered by the Nehru Library. Because we live in the ICT age and the majority of activities take place online, it was discovered during the survey that 74.20 percent of the respondents thought digital services were better than manual ones. On the other hand, 18.28 percent of the respondents said manual services were helpful since they felt at ease interacting with the materials and library staff in person. 7.52 percent of respondents stated they would not answer the question because they felt comfortable receiving information in any format.

Table 5: Benefits of digital/ICT based services

Benefits*	Respondents	Percentage
Easy and fast to find information	82	88.17
Time and place convenience	91	97.85
Economically suitable	44	47.31
Take less space to store information	63	67.74
Easy to use because of lack of time	39	41.93
Global trend, hence, need of the day	58	62.36

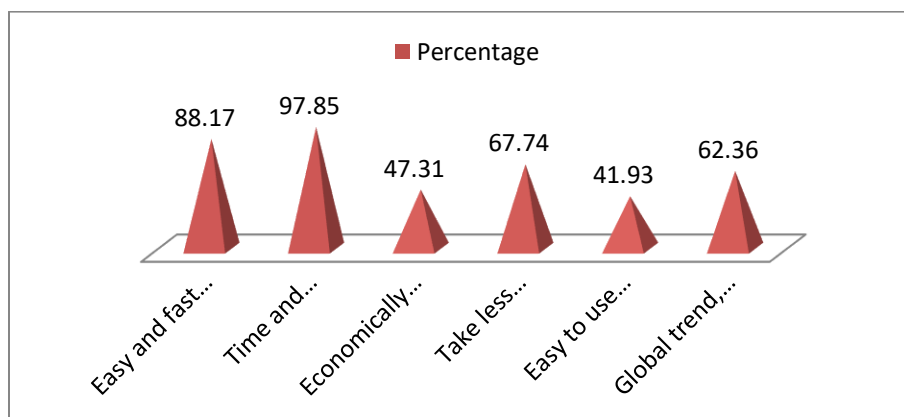


Figure 4: Benefits of digital/ICT based services

The data in Table 4 indicates the respondent's perspective regarding the many advantages of digital/ICT based services and allows for multiple replies. In the study, it was discovered that 88.17 percent of respondents believed it was simple and quick to find the desired information or ICT-based/digital contents, and that 97.85 percent of respondents believed they could use digital information at any time or location that was convenient for them. On the other hand, 62.36 percent of respondents claimed that this is the age of ICT and digitization, and that using digital information is the global trend, making it necessary for the time being. 67.74 percent of respondents claimed that using digital information resources and services takes less space to store information. While 41.93 percent of respondents claimed that using digital information is simple because they lack time because they are so busy with their regular class lectures and field research activities, 47.31 percent of respondents believed that using ICT-based/digital information is economically advantageous for them.

5. CONCLUSION

In every aspect of human endeavor, information and communication technology (ICT) is essential in bringing about change. Similar to this, ICT has played a significant role in altering how individuals seek, access, and utilize information. Libraries and information centers all around the world are now forced to purchase electronic information items and services as a result of ICT. The adoption and usage of ICT/emerging technologies has had a significant impact on the three aspects of any library—staff, collection, and services. In order to better serve its user population, the Nehru Library at Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University in Hisar has incorporated

ICT-based information facilities and services. The Nehru Library currently offers high-quality services that meet consumers' expectations. According to the study's findings, the majority of respondents—postgraduate students and Ph.D. research scholars—are aware of how to utilize information resources and services that are based on developing or ICT. The majority of respondents believed that digital services were superior than manual ones since they were more in demand nowadays.

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