Usability of the Information Discovery Layer in Academic and Public Libraries with Reference to Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

The library has been able to calm the pious people for ages, but the expansion of the information in the present time has resulted in a person wandering in it. Providing accurate information at the right time to the right person is a daunting task for the right librarian. If a person tells the needs of the librarian to his needs, he can find the right information and provide the person at the right time. This paper is being offered to solve these problems. Attempts are being made to add individuals like a bridge in it. This effort will serve a bridge between library, school and college. Through this bridge, efforts are being made to connect schools, colleges and other people who want to know the complete methodology related to employment. This paper is an attempt to attract the attention of the government.

Keywords: *Library, information, technology, public libraries*

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INTRODUCTION

Madhya Pradesh had a literacy rate of 70.60%. According to the 2011 Census (Figures 1 and 2), the state had 5,161 higher secondary schools, 6,352 high schools and 105,592 primary schools. The state has 208 management institutes and 12 medical colleges, 208 engineering and architecture colleges. There are 500 under graduate and postgraduate degree colleges, which are affiliated with one of the universities in the state. These universities include Rajiv Gandhi Technical University Bhopal, Dr Hari Singh Gaur University (Sagar University) Jawaharlal Nehru Agriculture University, Madhya Pradesh, Veterinary Sciences University, Madhya Pradesh, Medical University, Barkatullah University, Bhopal University, Awadhesh Pratap Singh University Rewa, Rani Durgavati University Jabalpur, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya Indore, Jiwaji University Gwalior and Vikram University Ujjain.

But due to some reasons libraries are not in good condition. There is no attention given to the plight of the libraries. We are all responsible for the right to use books and other electronic devices that have been used. We have forgotten the principles of Dr. Radha Krishnan and Ranganathan. At the present time, the right information was to reach the right person at the right time is their objective. But today the library has wandered a little bit due to human and political reasons.

Life is journey and man is running and running but we want to choose right information in lots of information for own and the nation. We are going to make this effort through this paper and provided a solution for these problems.

LITERATURE REVIEW

British Library Board defined that "the libraries will be a most important hub in the worldwide information network, partnerships and expertise, advancing knowledge through our collections, for the benefit of the society, economy and the enrichment of cultural life" [1]. This vision was presented in the "British Library's Growing Knowledge: The British Library Strategy 2011–2015" described five basic concepts, through which they plan to present effectively to information. But this is possible only if planning, collection, connection and control are done correctly.

Haidong Yu defined, "Knowledge spillover not only has economies of scale, but also has

economies of scope in scientific research collaboration" [2]. The paper set out to provide a framework of mechanism design of synergies gained from knowledge alliance made up of library consortium and R&D institutions. Firstly, it proposed that the formation the knowledge cooperation was mainly due to complementary resource advantages achieving, cost and risk sharing, and mutual learning.

Secondly, it analyzed relational game in the knowledge alliance cooperation relations and proposed a conceptual model. Lastly, the paper put forward a relational mechanism which provided a theoretical reference for R&D institutions to enhance their knowledge alliance partnership. Gaby Appleton described that web-scale discovery is growth in R&D spending drives number of researchers and research activity [3].

In Italy, R&D spending growth is slower than global average, but Italy is a highly productive research nation. Key trends in research information include more articles published as a result of more R&D spend and more researchers; rapid growth of open access over the past decade but remaining a small proportion of total articles published (7% in 2012); increased importance of non-article research objects such as datasets; use of multiple sources of data to improve analytics and tools, supported by supercomputers and big data techniques.

A wide variety of participants now support the researcher Mohd Iqbal Bhat, he in his paper described, "in NIT libraries across India, the latest information communication technologies are increasingly used for preparation, collection, connection and controlled are fixation to retrieve and disseminate a great amount of information to help engineering professionals in their contemporary education, research and engineering practices" [4]. The engineering e-resources and databases developed by engineering institutions, associations, agencies and publishers provide the latest technological information.

In a developing country like India, engineering professionals are quite aware of the new technologies used by their counterparts in the developed nations. In Jammu and Kashmir State, there is one National Institute of Technology Institution and majority of the students are well aware of electronic resources. Mr. Thammanna H.N. and Prof. Mallinath Kumbar provide own research "the information gathering habits of contemporary Kannada writers" [5]. The study shows that most of the writers are dependent on public libraries for resources for their writing. Most of the writers whom the researcher interviewed said that they rely mostly on district public libraries whenever in need of any information and for further study. The research sheds light on the inadequacies of the public libraries which need to be attended to, and also makes suggestions for the improvement of existing public libraries.

The study mainly focused on area of interest, frequency of visit to the library, time spent in library for gathering information, environmental issues affecting information needs and information gathering, preferred material used for gathering information, extent of dependence/preference in seeking information in Kannada literature studies, preferred language materials referred to seek information on Kannada writings, extent of dependency on the various sources for writing, opinion about satisfaction with information available via internet for writing and extent of dependence on various electronic sources for writing.

For this purpose the researchers prepared a well-structured questionnaire as a tool for data collection and the collected questionnaire has been analyzed and presented with useful percentage analysis and suitable tables for presentation of data. The article concluded and summarizes the results highlighting the major findings and suggestions.

Due to the information explosion, a huge amount of printed documents and online information resources are now available, the library does not make possible centralized access to its different information silos, nor does it provide a user-friendly search and retrieval system for scholarly community whose expectations are influenced by popular search engine Google. Searching across library

resources is a difficult task, requiring high alertness and steep learning curve. To develop discoverability of resources and their retrieval, currently research libraries and universities are introducing various new discovery services in their libraries. Introduce New Discovery services include next generation catalogues, web-scale discovery, and federated search, in adding to their traditional integrated library systems. Han reported how new discovery services use the cataloguing records and the problems that libraries faced in bibliographic control to work with new discovery services [6]. Sarkar and Mukhopadhyay described that how metadata can be used to organize and facilitate discovery of ETDs [7].

Web-scale discovery service is a significant issue in the current library and information science part. Information centers and higher academic libraries are implementing web-scale discovery services to replace traditional Web OPACs/OPACs to increase discoverability of a wide range of objects in different formats from a single-box search interface.

Buket Candan described that "after winning the War of Independence, just now founded Republic of Turkey has started uprising in many fields like culture, education, agriculture, industry, politics and law in a quick and deep manner" [8]. Such rapid and radical changes in the institutions of the society had also affected institution of library which was born together with learning institutions there since thousands of years and traditional Turkish librarianship has become to be planned in a recent trend.

The role of the libraries and librarian in education and career development has been tested within the context of the technological and socio-political developments, the positive and negative points have been laid down and also what can be done in order to achieve better has been discussed own study, which shows the libraries' effects on the education life and other by examining its development in Turkey with a historical perspective from the proclamation of the republic until today. The descriptive method and historical method have been used in this study.

The data has been collected within the scope of the study by using the surveillance, gathering and document scanning methods. Bahar Biçen Aras opined that "study seeks to investigate the types and frequency of social media tools' use in academic libraries to determine their developmental impact in Turkey" [9]. Marmara region involves 66 universities total—24 are public and 42 are private and only 60 of them have libraries. Use this statistics information was composed by reviewing the few libraries' net and analyzing them with some statistical tests via massages and MS Excel. 64 percent of libraries are private universities and 36 percent of libraries in public universities use social media tools. While 95 percent of public universities' libraries use social media tools, 5 percent of them do not use, and while 90 percent of the libraries of private universities use these tools, 10% of them do not.

In addition, it was found that the rate of the social media tools used by both groups of libraries are different: 1% use RSS, 2% use Wordpress, 3% use Pinterest or Flickr, 4% use Blogs, YouTube, or Instagram, 5% use Google Plus, 15% use Twitter or 26% use Face book and 33% use Foursquare. Michael J. Dulockand Holley Long focused on "a case study in which a little team from the digital initiatives group and metadata services department at the University of Colorado Boulder Libraries organize a pilot of the Scrum task management framework" [10].

The pilot team organized digital initiatives work into small, fixed intervals called sprints a key module of Scrum. Working for more than a year in the modified framework yielded considerable improvements to digital collection work, including increased creation of digital objects and alternate records, speed up publication of digital collections, and an increase in the number of synchronized projects. Acceptance of sprints has improved communication and collaboration between participants, reinforced teamwork, and enhanced their ability to adapt to shifting priorities.

Dhawan, et al. described that "The term 'library' tradition, which means, and is rich in

use" [11]. The definition of 'school library' reflects this legacy given by various library scientists and organizations. Worldwide, a school library is considered as part of the educational set-up. This is made and is done by the school's educational activities. The recommendations of several commissions and committees established by the Government of India and many other states for improving school education can get desired results; there is a full complement of library resources, personnel and necessary infrastructure in the school. So far, the school library has not given its right place in the plans. Until now, it can play a very important role and help in achieving academic objectives. If we understand the importance of the informal system of value and education, then the library of self-education is sure to get its due place.

The school library provides and develops knowledge, inculcates ideas and other information for future generation that is so essential to functioning successfully in today's information and knowledge-based society. This enables us to equip students with skills for lifelong learning, which is fundamental to the school library and to develop creative thinking and imagination and to them as role models and responsible citizens.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

We are trying to introduce a new way through networking to a library. We have established a library in block level and connect to various schools in a block/district. In any given user education set-up, you could outline library objectives along the following outline:

- To take advantage of the services of information technology with a mission of sharing resources available globally providing right and emerging information to the users' community at right time.
- In this move, www, computers and telecommunication are the helping tools.
- Library is a support to outreach the programs of educational and economic issues, designed to educate and create young readers user groups on social education set-up, problems, and opportunities of interest them.
- Networking in schools and Library: This library provided a chain for student to

other member for best of best knowledge owns his future.
- Every person offers e-learning services for effective use of all types of library materials.
- This library is used as a platform for social, economic, and cultural growth of the target communities.

This library provided to store and preserves information of archival nature such as local customs, traditions, and locally generated process credentials reports, etc.

METHODOLOGY

Our methodology is supported by four key themes based which set out the strategic priorities for the Library:
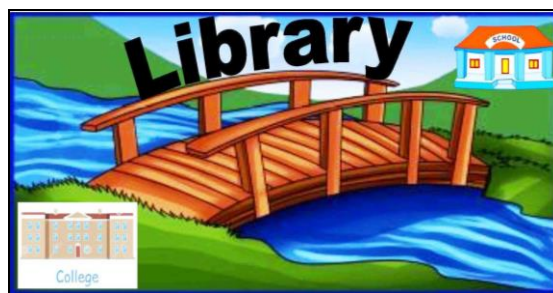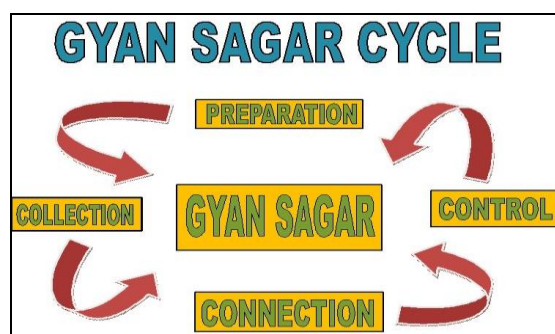

Fig. 1: *Bridge between School and College.*

Fig. 2: *Information Retrieval Systems.*

Preparation is assurance right to use of information for future generations.
Our aim is that every person should get the information they sought at the right time. So that they can move ahead with their needs and with further advancement, help the country move forward.

Collection of information is enable access to one and all who wants to do research.
Our aim is to preserve digital content for the long term in order to defend our intellectual heritage so that it can be used by future

generations of researchers. We will continue to develop world class knowledge hub to access everyone who wants to do research.

Connection of the information to the right person for support research communities in key areas for social and economic benefit.

Aim to support research excellence and new forms of creativity with innovative initiative to use of information technology and economic benefit through contribution customized research services, informed by a deep kind of user needs and the research process. In partnership, we will develop many types of services for a small number of focused areas which fulfill the following criteria:

Competency: They enable us, together with our partners, to demonstrate significant capability and competency in provision.

Discoveries: They lead to the generation of new knowledge.

Public service: They demonstrate a clear need for public service.

Influence: They support government priorities and social value, provide a major contribution to innovation, economic output.

Control of the process for providing information to the right person for better use of information to develop the cultural life of the nation.

We aim to bring to life the vast international heritage held within the Gyan Sagar Library through interactive experiences. We are committed to engaging people with our content and providing them with the personal encouragement and satisfaction which may translate into lifelong learning experiences and research projects of their own. In particular, we have expertise of its partners, bring interactive technologies. These procedures will be controlled by expertise.

LIBRARY PROGRAMMES

The librarian can give a new direction, using new technology to make the library more interesting. There are many programs a librarian can launch with the help of teachers and inspire members to read, for example;

- *Young Readers Clubs***:** To provide information of new technology. These

will be groups of individuals with different interests, which will provide them information according to their needs.

- *For Young Ones 'Story Hour'*: It will provide information about a great man or about his findings.
- *Holiday Project Work*: In this program, information about any project for the week will be gathered by the students. Information manager will provide the right information about the project in library.
- *Book Donation Drive***:** Books donating will be accepted and will be provided as needed to the needy.
- *Book Week*: Book week will be celebrated by collecting books on individual specials.
- *Book Fairs***:** Book Fair is organized to match books to their right users.
- Preparation of 'wall magazines', 'wall newspaper' or 'class magazines'.

How to Manage a Library

"Library management involves functions such as planning, organizing, leading, and controlling but main thing is PCCC (P = Planning, C = Collecting, C = Connecting, C = Controlling) have been controlled all such type of information. Planning is about systematically making decisions about the library goals. Concerning the coordination necessary to coordinate the event and achieve the goals of human, financial, physical, informative, and other resources library. Leading work is about involving efforts by librarian to encourage high performance by employees".

For managing a library you may take the following approach:

- Defining library authority and library advisory committee**.**
- Define procedures for library organization and administration**.**
- Defining library policies for collection development**.**
- Defining library space, equipment and tools for library operations and services.
- Defining procedures for maintenance of library collections.

DIGITAL LIBRARY (GROWTH AND EVOLUTION)

- Access of computers in the library services and application of punched card through the development of MARC (1950).
- Fully computer based library (1960).
- First Digital Library Initiative was in 1994, when the National Science Foundation, Advanced Resource Projects Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration US used for their documents.
- Electronic, Virtual, Library without walls, and several such terms so far being used to describe it in different context.

Why Digital Library?

- Information explosion has led to the creation of huge amount of information.
- These needs to be processed, stored, and disseminated.
- Willingness on the part of the librarians to adopt quick, easy and cheapest way to process these.
- Changing global needs and requirements.
- Support from the World Wide Web and related technology above all, a proper digital library setup may help proceed in proper direction.

CONCLUSION

The library will be successful in achieving its objectives only when library information is delivered to its users at the right time. The four threads that library originally intended to have been able to accomplish, Like this PCCC P = Planning, C = Collecting, C = Connecting, C = Controlling. Planning should be done keeping in mind the information requirements of the person. Find out the correct information in the right way and connect it to the right person. The entire process controlled should be a capable librarian.

How this library is useful for all individuals. Some points are being set down.

- Once a person enters into a library and he will find himself into the ocean of knowledge or the world of knowledge.
- A student can not only find the books related to his subjects but also find career guidance without which so much of talent goes in vein.

- Convenient to the users of all kind, of all age groups.
- Bridging the gap between School, Colleges and Libraries.
- It also helps in sharing the resources from all around the world.
- To connect right information at right time to right person so become this time required a library that has beneficiary to all kind of person.

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