

# The Survey on Deployment of E-Resources in District Central Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh: The User's Perspective

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**ABSTRACT** – The Future Public Libraries are filled with Electronic resources. All the public libraries in India need to improve the e-resource to meet the user information needs. Implementation of Information Communication Technology in the district central public libraries have to instruct their subordinate public libraries in the district., The utilization of the Internet, and conduction of the Digitization process in the district central public libraries in the state. The Community has to give their support to the implementation of information communication technologies and develop the electronic resource in the Central Coastal district public libraries in Andhra Pradesh. Sometime in the future, a public library is a room with a bookshelf and a computer terminal per person. The shelves are mostly bare of books and instead stuffed with old conventional documents. The Indian government had initiated to development of the public library system. Chadavadam makistam (We Love Reading) concept was initiated by the government of Andhra Pradesh, to improve the reading habitation in school level children.

**Key Words:** Public Libraries; Electronic resources; Information Communication Technology; Internet; Digitization; Community; Central Coastal; Andhra Pradesh.

## I. Introduction

The Implementation of information communication technologies is not a big issue in today's district central public libraries in the country. The UNESCO had started to cooperate with the establishment of public libraries in all the member countries in the world that are both developing and developed countries. The UNESCO aimed that all the public libraries be established their own in their respected countries for that the UNESCO has funded. The public libraries are helped to inculcate ICT knowledge in the civilians. The library user's or clients' involvement plays a vital role to develop society. The library users' community have to repay their reading materials like books and rare materials. They can donate in the form of computers and their allied peripherals. ICT is acting as a bridge between local and global. Public library users had gained knowledge from many things through using information communication technologies in the district central public libraries. When the Implication of ICT in district central public libraries, the users can actively participate and acquire updated knowledge.

## II. Literature review

Zakrajisek (2020). Described that Public libraries assume an essential part in giving data, schooling, and social exercises to neighbourhood populaces. The specialist based topographical demonstration is a technique for reproducing complex metropolitan conditions utilizing heuristic and approximate

calculations. The specialist model for public libraries produced for this investigation shows the opportunities for examining openness, investigating segment information of possible clients, finding underserved territories, and looking for the best areas or movement destinations for libraries. This model has been carried out and tried utilizing the whole public library organization of Slovenia. Results recommend that specialist based topographical displaying is a promising strategy for research in the field of library and data science.

Kulkarni (et...al) (2017) , explored that Smart libraries for smart cities: a historic opportunity for quality public libraries in India, public libraries are needed to operate with the private and public sector to enhance the quality service to the community. Also discussed in their study quoted that Indian prime minister delivered his message that urban development in Indian cities has the plan to develop 100 smart cities and also launched two important schemes namely " Smart Cities Mission", AMRUT ( Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation" this project will come under 500 cities in India. Kulkarni et...al mentioned that present situation of Indian public libraries, some cities (8 million people) in India does not have a single library.

Khan (2016), portrayed that Impact of Library, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on library and its administrations, Computing innovation, correspondence innovation, and mass stockpiling innovation are a portion of the territories of ceaseless advancement that reshape the

manner in which libraries access, recover, store, control, and scatter data to clients. ICT has affected each circle of scholastic library action, particularly as the library assortment advancement procedures, library building, and consortia. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has carried phenomenal changes and changes to scholarly library and data administrations, traditional LIS like OPAC, client administrations, reference administration, bibliographic administrations, current mindfulness administrations, report conveyance, interlibrary credit, varying media administrations, and client relations can be given all the more productively and viably utilizing ICT, as they offer advantageous time, place, cost-adequacy, quicker and generally modern dispersal and end-clients engaged with the library and data administrations measure.

Ronkova (2015) analyzed that Public libraries assume a fundamental part in giving data, instruction, and social exercises to neighbourhood populaces Specialist based topographical demonstration is a technique for reenacting complex metropolitan conditions utilizing heuristic and approximated calculations. The specialist model for public libraries produced for this examination shows the opportunities for investigating openness, investigating segment information of possible clients, finding underserved zones, and looking for the best areas or migration locales for libraries. This model has been carried out and tried utilizing the whole open library organization of Slovenia. Results recommend that specialist based geological displaying is a promising technique for research in the field of library and data science.

Kaur and Walia (2015) portrayed the assortment improvement and the board in the public libraries administered by the public authority or its organizations in Delhi and contrast them and the worldwide guidelines for public libraries. It was discovered that with the coming of ICT and its effect on society, it is clear that the public libraries are not putting forth the ideal attempt to connect with general society and make it more interesting to the clients. The primary issue with the library stays to be the absence of enrollment. A couple of drives have been taken, yet, there were very few computerized administrations being given by these public libraries in the present-day advanced climate.

Gosh (2004), Depicted that challenges that presently facing public libraries in India are not permanent all the public libraries are needed to implement the ICT technologies, and also discussed the present situation of public libraries in Maharashtra state. Gosh suggested that necessary actions have been taken to transform the present situation in the public library system in Maharashtra state, latest ICT technologies in

public libraries that already change the importance of Information communication technologies in public libraries, if the government of India take any serious implementation ICT technologies in public libraries, open public access in public libraries providing some government policies are useful to the user community.

### **III. E-Public Library Services:**

#### **A. Digitization**

Digitization is the process of bringing traditional sources into digital (Electronic) sources. Digitization is an important process in the Collection Development of the library. Public libraries engaged with their collection development digitization with the help of their neighbour libraries. Digital collection in public libraries, initiated to pool up the digital collection, started digitalization process in their public libraries, digital collections in Croatian public libraries are small. All the public libraries are supposed to enhance their number of digital collections in the future. (Vrana, 2009, Pp.1-2)

#### **B. Health Information Clubs (Chowdary,2003)**

During the Pandemic Covid-19, Public libraries played a vital role in India. Public libraries have to create awareness on social distance and appropriate sanitization in the community of the use. All the public libraries are closed of Public awareness on social distancing and personal hygiene COVID-19 cases were distinguished, of which 15.7% happened in work environments, for example, medical care offices, call focuses, sports clubs, public libraries, and nightlife objections. When the first affirmed case was analysed, the Korean Centre for Disease Control and Central Disaster Management Base camp reacted rapidly, accentuating early identification with various tests and a social distancing strategy. (Kim, 2020).

#### **C. Clubs for Home Work**

Toronto Public library operates the "Leading to reading" Program. It helps students improve their reading and learning skills. Home Work Clubs is a program conducted by 33 public libraries in Toronto out of 99 public library centres. Library Staff Members recruit the volunteers and train them from the age group is High School age to Senior citizens in the country. (Education World, 2021)

#### **D. Developing Reading Habit in Children**

Reading habits can encourage not only books and journals but also Non-Book Materials like CDs, DVDs, E-Books, E-Journals and so on. Using Emerging Technologies helps to enhance reading habits in the students. (Oriogu, 2015) This is an innovative activity in public libraries, according to the

survey on different places, girl student's higher interest than boy students in reading habits (Ronkova, 2015, Pp.1204-1208).Chadavadam makistam (We Love Reading) concept was initiated by the government of Andhra Pradesh, to improve the reading habitation in school level children.

**E. Facility Visit Public Library**

The location of a public library is very important to easy to visit, according to Dr. Sarvepalli stated that always library situated the heart of the town, city or metropolitan city so that the very frequent to visit the library for fulfilling user information needs. Public libraries always attract the users to visit the library, public libraries are following some non-traditional activities that is the location of the library. The geographical information system can help to find the public library where they are located so there is a need to tag the public libraries with a global positioning system (GPS). GPS provide the location information about the public library. Users always select nearby libraries to visit, and users did not think whether small libraries or large libraries that is why public library always available to convenience to the users' timing and location. (Zakrajisek,F.J., & Vodeb, V. (2020).

**IV. Analysis and Data interpretation**

**A. Demographic Information**

The demographic examination provides different kinds of factors. It is relegated to socio, economic information articulated statically. Andhra Pradesh consists of 13 districts. The questionnaire was distributed among the users in two different groups' .i.e. male and female. Data were collected from the district central libraries in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh as a pilot study of users, awareness and utilization of ICT Technologies in public libraries.

**Table1. Gender Information Vs District wise distribution**

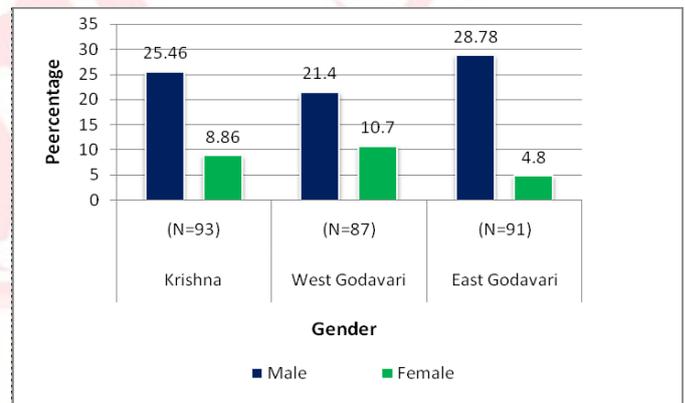
The following table represented gender-wise information of the respondents; results are also gender-wise distribution of the sample.

Gender	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Male	69 (25.46)	58 (21.4)	78 (28.78)	205 (75.65)
Female	24 (8.86)	29 (10.7)	13 (4.8)	66 (24.35)
Total	93 (34.32)	87 (32.1)	91 (33.58)	271 (100)

The above table depicted the Gender wise information in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, The Highest respondents of the male category responded that awareness of

information communication technology, from East Godavari district central library with 28.78%, followed by Krishna district central library with 25.46%, and the lowest male respondents are from West Godavari district central library with 21.4%. According to Female respondents who are aware of information communication technology, the highest respondents are from West Godavari District Central library with 10.7%, followed by Krishna district central library with 8.86%, and the lowest female respondents are from East Godavari district central libraries with 4.8%. Male represents Dark Blue, Female represents Green in colours.

**Fig. 1. Gender information**



**B. Information on Age vs. District wise distribution**

This table represents the respondent who is participating in the survey in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The researcher had segregated the users into five groups.

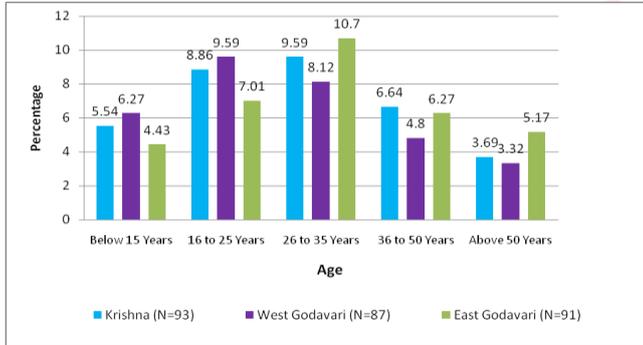
Age	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Below 15 Years	15 (5.54)	17 (6.27)	12 (4.43)	44 (16.24)
16 to 25 Years	24 (8.86)	26 (9.59)	19 (7.01)	69 (25.46)
26 to 35 Years	26 (9.59)	22 (8.12)	29 (10.7)	77 (28.41)
36 to 50 Years	18 (6.64)	13 (4.8)	17 (6.27)	48 (17.71)
Above 50 Years	10 (3.69)	9 (3.32)	14 (5.17)	33 (12.18)
Total	93 (34.32)	87 (32.10)	91 (33.58)	271 (100)

(Figures in Parentheses indicate percentage)

The above table described that age group of the respondents or user community to utilize the library service, awareness on the information communication technology in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, represents the different levels of age groups who were selected from the universe The highest percentage of them (28.41%) belongs to between age groups

of 26-35years, The second largest of age group is (25.46%) are from the age group between the 16-25 years, the third-highest of the age group of 36-50 years, below 15 years are from 16.24, above 50 years age group is 12.18 representing respectively.

**Fig.2: Information on Respondents Age**



**C. Educational Qualifications**

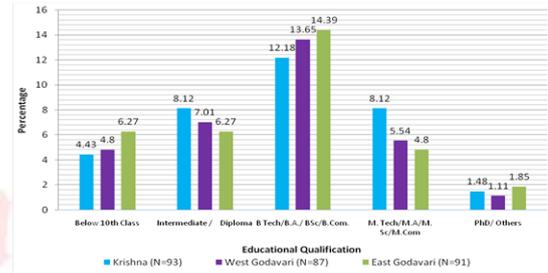
This table represents the educational qualifications of the respondents. the researcher has segregated into five groups from the elementary school to PhD holders in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Education Qualification	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Below 10th Class	12 (4.43)	13 (4.8)	17 (6.27)	42 (15.5)
Intermediate / Diploma	22 (8.12)	19 (7.01)	17 (6.27)	58 (21.4)
B Tech/B.A. /B. Sc/B.Com.	33 (12.18)	37 (13.65)	39 (14.39)	109 (40.22)
M. Tech/M.A/M. Sc/M.Com	22 (8.12)	15 (5.54)	13 (4.8)	50 (18.45)
PhD/ Others	4 (1.48)	3 (1.11)	5 (1.85)	12 (4.43)
Total	93 (34.32)	87 (32.11)	91 (33.58)	271 (100)

(Figures in Parentheses indicate percentage)

The above table disclosed the Educational qualification among the respondents in the central coastal district of public libraries, the highest respondent’s educational qualification is from B Tech/B.A. /B. Sc/B.Com with 40.22%, followed by Intermediate / Diploma holders with 21.4% and the Lowest respondent’s educational qualification is Ph.D. holders with 4.43%, and reaming respondents qualification are M. Tech/M.A/M. Sc/M.Com with 18.45%, below 10th class with 15.5% respectively.

**Fig.3: Educational Qualifications**



**D. Occupation**

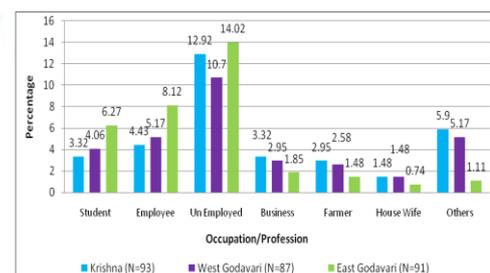
The following table was described the professional and occupational groups of the respondents and their occupations are from students in primary education level to housewives and others.

Occupation	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Student	9 (3.32)	11 (4.06)	17 (6.27)	37 (13.65)
Employee	12 (4.43)	14 (5.17)	22 (8.12)	48 (17.71)
Un Employed	35 (12.92)	29 (10.7)	38 (14.02)	102 (37.64)
Business	9 (3.32)	8 (2.95)	5 (1.85)	22 (8.12)
Farmer	8 (2.95)	7 (2.58)	4 (1.48)	19 (7.01)
House Wife	4 (1.48)	4 (1.48)	2 (0.74)	10 (3.69)
Others	16 (5.9)	14 (5.17)	3 (1.11)	33 (12.18)
Total	93 (34.32)	87 (32.11)	91 (33.59)	271 (100)

(Figures in Parentheses indicate percentage)

The above table disclosed that respondents are from different professions and occupation aspects in the district central libraries in central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, highest respondent occupation of unemployed youth are utilizing the library facility in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh with nearly 38% (37.64), followed occupation respondents are from Employees nearby 18% (17.71), the lowest respondents occupation is Housewives nearby 4% (3.69) remaining are students are 13.65%, other occupation groups are with 12.18%, business respondents are from 8.12%, Framers are also responding with 7.01% respectively.

**Fig.4: Information about Occupation**



**E. User’s opinion on Purpose of visit to the DCPLs**

The following table analyses the respondents who are coming to the library for what purpose. The researcher had prepared a questionnaire based on the services provided by the district central public libraries in the central coastal districts in Andhra Pradesh.

**Table 5: User’s opinion on Purpose of visit to the DCPLs**

Purpose of Visit	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
To read Newspapers and magazines	25 (9.23)	24 (8.86)	27 (9.96)	76 (28.04)
To borrow and return the books	19 (7.01)	18 (6.64)	14 (5.17)	51 (18.82)
To prepare for competitive examinations	27 (9.96)	30 (11.07)	34 (12.55)	91 (33.58)
To improve general knowledge	13 (4.8)	10 (3.69)	9 (3.32)	32 (11.81)
To read reference materials	9 (3.32)	5 (1.85)	7 (2.58)	21 (7.75)
Total	93 (34.32)	87 (32.1)	91 (33.58)	271 (100)

(Figures in Parentheses indicate percentage)

The above table analyzed that the for what purpose of respondents are visiting the district central libraries in central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, The highest respondents are for to prepare competitive examinations with Nearly 34 % (33.58), followed by respondents are coming for to read newspapers with 28.04%, the lowest respondents are coming for reading reference material with nearly 8% (7.75) remaining respondents are for charging and discharging books and library material with 19% (18.82), some respondents are coming for to improve general knowledge with 12% (11.81) respectively.

**Fig.5: Purpose of visit to the Library**



**F. Users opinion on Library Equipment in DCPLs**

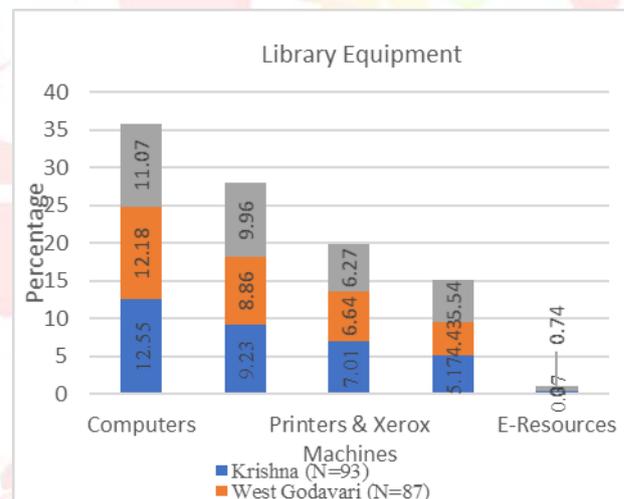
The following table has described the user opinion on library equipment of the respondents in the district central public libraries in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The library types of equipment that is computers, reprographic systems are very important to develop the electronic resources in the central public libraries.

**Table 6. User’s opinion on Library Equipment in DCPLs**

Library Equipment	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Computers	34 (12.55)	33 (12.18)	30 (11.07)	97 (35.79)
Internet Facility	25 (9.23)	24 (8.86)	27 (9.96)	76 (28.04)
Printers & Xerox Machines	19 (7.01)	18 (6.64)	17 (6.27)	54 (19.92)
Closed Circuit Cameras	14 (5.17)	12 (4.43)	15 (5.54)	41 (15.14)
E-Resources	1 (0.37)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.74)	3 (1.11)
Total	93 (34.32)	87 (32.1)	91 (33.58)	271 (100)

The above table described the library equipment in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The highest respondents have an opinion on ‘computers’ are sufficiently available with a percent of 35.79. followed by the ‘internet facility’ with 28.04 percent. The least opinion on e-resource in the central coastal district of Andhra Pradesh is 1.11 percent of the respondents. The third and fourth opinion of places occupied by ‘Printers and Xeroxography’ (Reprographic facility) with 19.92% and CC Camera facility with 15.14 respectively.

**Fig.6 Library Equipment**



**G. Opinion on Overall services provided by DCPLs**

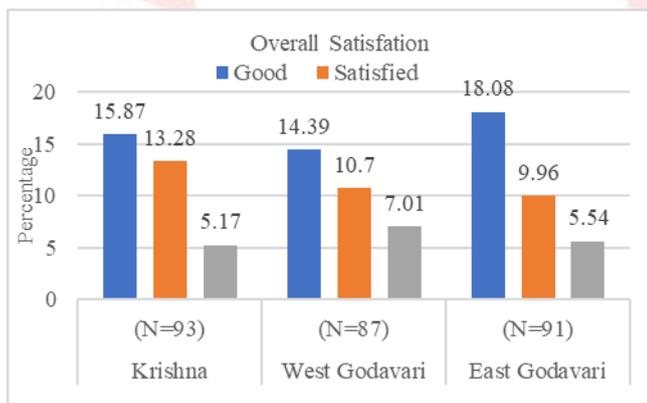
The researcher had to take an opinion on overall public library services in the central coastal districts of public libraries. This is completely based on their satisfaction level in all the services provided by the district central libraries. The researcher has taken a 3-point scale to measure the user’s satisfaction level which is Good, satisfied and poor.

**Table 7. Opinion on Overall services provided by DCPLs**

Overall Satisfaction	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Good	43 (15.87)	39 (14.39)	49 (18.08)	131 (48.34)
Satisfied	36 (13.28)	29 (10.7)	27 (9.96)	92 (33.95)
Poor	14 (5.17)	19 (7.01)	15 (5.54)	48 (17.71)
Total	93 (34.32)	87 (32.1)	91 (33.58)	271(100)

The above table analysed the overall satisfaction levels of the users in the district central public libraries in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The highest respondents are settled with 'Good' 48.34 % of the district central public library facilities. The followed by 'Satisfied' with nearly 34 percent (33.95) of the users. The least per cent of the users are settled with 17.71 on account of 'poor'

**Fig.7 Overall satisfaction on DCLs**



## V. Conclusion:

A very low volume of e-resources is available in the district central libraries in the central coastal districts. Those e-resources are CDs, DVDs some documents are available in open source. Public Libraries in Central Coastal Andhra Pradesh, India, need to digitise books, journals, and other print material to be made available electronically. There is a need to develop a website for the public libraries in Andhra Pradesh for sharing the latest resources with the neediest. Utilizing ICTs for the digitization process has been an important step—the books are scanned and uploaded to a library's website. This has been possible because of a partnership agreement between the Central Coastal Districts. The people in the room are tapping away with their hands on the keyboard as most were wearing large gloves to protect their hands from repetitive motion injuries. A few people at the computers had translucent screens that they were typing on under the desk. The lighting was soft and people talking or tapping away on their keyboard can't be heard over the music that fills the

room. There was a row of computers at one end of the room with almost all screens translucent for text editing

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