USE OF DIGITAL RESOURCES IN GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES LIBRARIES IN HARYANA: A STUDY

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Abstract: Digital has become an important part of library collections. The article presents a study conducted to find out the status of digital in selected university libraries of Haryana. The study is based on primary data collected using self-designed questionnaires from three well-established, multi-disciplinary state universities of Haryana, GJU Hisar, HAU Hisar and Chaudhary Bansi Lal University. The study found that among the many resources offered by the GJU Hisar library are e-books, purchased or subscribed from EBSCO (Academic e-Books Collection), JSTOR, Emerald, Institute of Physics, The MIT Press, Wiley-IEEE Press, Cambridge University Press and McGraw Hill Express Library. In addition, the National Digital Library of India programme has made accessible about 7 lakh e-books from South Asia Archive (SAA) and World e-Book Library. HAU library provides good facilities to students. Like GJU, it provides e-resources and e-books and e-journals. GJU and HAU libraries use open access databases like Open Access Repositories (DOAR), Chaudhary Bansi Lal University provides only e-Pro Quest packages as e-resources. It does not provide e-books. But in future it will provide this facility to students. University libraries in Haryana need to subscribe to more e-resources. All the three university libraries are automated and using Koha software.

Keywords: Use of digital, govt. Universities library, Haryana
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1.0 Introduction:

The speed at which information technology is developing makes it challenging to adapt to new issues. Since the advent of new technologies, information activities have rapidly changed from traditional approaches. Libraries are currently using digital technology, which is more affordable, to satisfy the massive information boom and rising demand for information. Nowadays, digitization and digital libraries are being discussed by all library and information professionals in India. Only automating library operations was mentioned by the LIS professional. The way libraries operate has changed dramatically as a result of recent developments in computer processing and storage, communication technologies, e-products, networking, and internet usage.

The process of converting analog media or resources into electronic form in order to create digital collections is known as digitization. Books, journal articles, microform, images, music, video, and more are examples of analog media. It's a high-speed data transfer method, to put it simply. Digitization involves compressing work into digit (0,1) form. Where we save the data, the numbers 0 and 1 represent the polarization of ions in magnetic medium. Images used in text matter digitization should be in two colors, i.e., black and white.

Information and communication technology (ICT), especially in the past 20 years, has played a major role in making it possible to efficiently access knowledge that has been buried. Initially, databases and information

resources were developed in the library setting using information and communication technology, primarily with the goal of storing and retrieving data. ICT has placed us in an electronic environment to assist in discovering, evaluating, obtaining, documenting, organizing, and sharing information and information resources. It has also helped us organize different kinds of information services.

2.0 Scope of the Study

The study was limited to web-based library services, including reference, acquisition, circulation, cataloguing, periodicals, interlibrary loan/document delivery, and other web-based library services, in order to achieve the a fore mentioned goals. A survey of 173 respondents was conducted in three study university libraries in Haryana. During the survey period, web-based library automation software was used to identify study libraries based on their ability to provide functional web-based library services via their websites.

The study's scope is the restricted use and contentment of digital resources by Haryana University users.

3.0 Objective of study

1. The objective is to gather, arrange, and compile digital and print materials, then distribute them for use both immediately upon care and later on.
2. To determine how frequently e-resources are used.
3. To learn about the strategies for raising awareness about e-resources.
4. To investigate how to learn how to use e-resources.
5. Identify the issues and track them down while obtaining digital resources.

4.0 Review of Literature

Nimbhorkar, Sarala P. (2024) Automation of libraries has become essential to the management and improvement of library services in colleges and universities across the globe. The application and effects of library automation in higher education libraries in India and outside are examined in this study, with particular attention paid to technology developments, implementation difficulties, and the relative advantages of automation in various institutional contexts. Library automation facilitates user access to a wealth of information resources, streamlines procedures, and lowers human error. In this case study, different library automation systems are examined, their efficacy is evaluated, and the effects of these technologies on academic library staff and patrons are evaluated.

Meeramani N & Lakshmi, K.V.N.(2023) Universities at all levels are increasingly concentrating on the development, creation, and utilization of digital library materials through the use of information and communication technology (ICT). The digital resources (DRs) that universities have available for their research and study are examined in this paper. The usage of digital resources in university libraries is the goal of this study. To determine the impact of digital resources on student growth, an empirical study was carried out. 105 undergraduate students from JAIN University in Bangalore studying computer science, management, commerce, and the arts made up the study's sample.

Wang and Zhao (2021) examined the current situation regarding the use of digital resources by the college library, the issues that exist, and the strategy for using these resources from the perspectives of investment, talent, and cultivation, as well as resource integration optimization. In addition to resource waste, repeated content, and incompatibility between various information resource systems, there are still problems with the creation and enhancement of the digital resource management platform. Furthermore, because they are accustomed to the conventional reading mode and borrowing format, many students are not familiar with how to access and borrow digital resources, such as those from an electronic database or a digital library.

Liu Jing1 (2021) "A User Survey at Jiangsu University Library: Frequency Patterns of Library Use by International Students in Academic Libraries" The frequent patterns of international students' use of academic libraries are evaluated in this article. Five-point Likert scale survey questions from the Lib QUAL+TM paradigm were used to gather information about library usage patterns at Jiangsu University Library. The researchers employed inferential statistics and descriptive statistics in percentages and frequencies.

Mehta, D and Wang, X. (2020), Sharing a university library's experience in response to the COVID-19 epidemic since early March 2020 is the aim of this article. In addition to outlining the library's stance during the crisis, the article illustrates the unprecedented difficulties the epidemic has presented for its digital services. This essay seeks to inform other academic libraries on the resources the library has made available to its faculty and students

throughout the epidemic in the form of digital services. The difficulties and importance for both in-person and remote library personnel are also covered.

Pandey and Shailendra (2020) examine the title "Rajasthani Arts and Culture: Acquiring Information Resources and Applying Them in Selected Rajasthani Universities and Institutions." The article discusses the acquisition of Rajasthani arts and culture information assets from a few universities and libraries in Rajasthan. One of the numerous jobs associated with gathering expansion in various types of arts and cultural libraries is to address concerns regarding the library's purchase plan. The absence of a printed procurement strategy at the library is the first step. The methods for using information assets are discussed.

Aravind S. (2019) examines the title, "A study on awareness and opinion regarding library systems and services." The awareness and adherence to library policies and procedures by Madurai Kamaraj University students is examined in this study. Assessing students' awareness of the library's policies and procedures, gauging their degree of compliance, and finding out how they feel about the facilities and structures are the objectives of the learning process. At the end of the revision, the degree of consciousness is 92%, and the level of obedience is 82.29%. The overall satisfaction rating for the library's programs and resources is 89.17%.

Bhat and Ganai (2018) examine the title, "Evaluation of User Preference to Information Resources in North Indian Agricultural Libraries." The patrons' preference for digital and facsimile assets in agricultural collections is assessed by this learning. Surveys and phone evaluations were kept for compiling the required facts. Using the "Chi-Squared ($\chi2$) Test," the user's desired and conforming variables have a seamless connotation. It stems from the fact that they are easier to evaluate and recover from, easier to admit promptly, and more up-to-date than their print counterparts.

According to Isubika & Kavishe's (2018) study on the use of subscribed e-resources at the Mzumbe University Library in Tanzania, "98.3% of the users understood the term e-resources and 86.7% indicated that they have heard about the library-subscribed e-resources while only 56.6% indicated that they were aware of the Mzumbe University library-subscribed e-resources."

Arshad and Ameen (2017) investigated the usage patterns of scholarly e-journals in 12 disciplines at the University of Punjab (Pakistan). According to the survey, "academic staff have been using electronic information sources more frequently, and it shows that their preferred information source format has also changed from print to electronic for scholarly tasks."

Anusuya (2017) went into great length regarding the different problems in her research on the use of electronic resources by Karnataka's medical, dental, and paramedical sciences professions. A sample of 300 people participated in the survey conducted by the study. Only 230 out of 300 people were able to provide questionnaires to the researcher. The analysis demonstrated that there are nearly enough e-resources available in colleges and universities to support all of the current disciplines.

5.0 Research Methodology

A systematic questionnaire was used to conduct the poll, 202 questionnaires were distributed and 173 were received. 202 respondents were personally distributed to three study university libraries in Haryana. The survey had an 80% response rate at order to identify and interact with respondents who were available at the university libraries during the survey period; a stratified accidental random sampling method was employed. Questions are displayed as tables and figures, and a straightforward calculating approach is used for analysis. The information was analyzed and interpreted in the following areas based on the questionnaire responses:

Table-1 User wise of University library

University	Faculty	Research Scholars	P.G. Students	Total
Guru Jambheshwar University of Science Technology Hisar	14(8.09)	13(7.52)	41(23.69)	68(39.30)

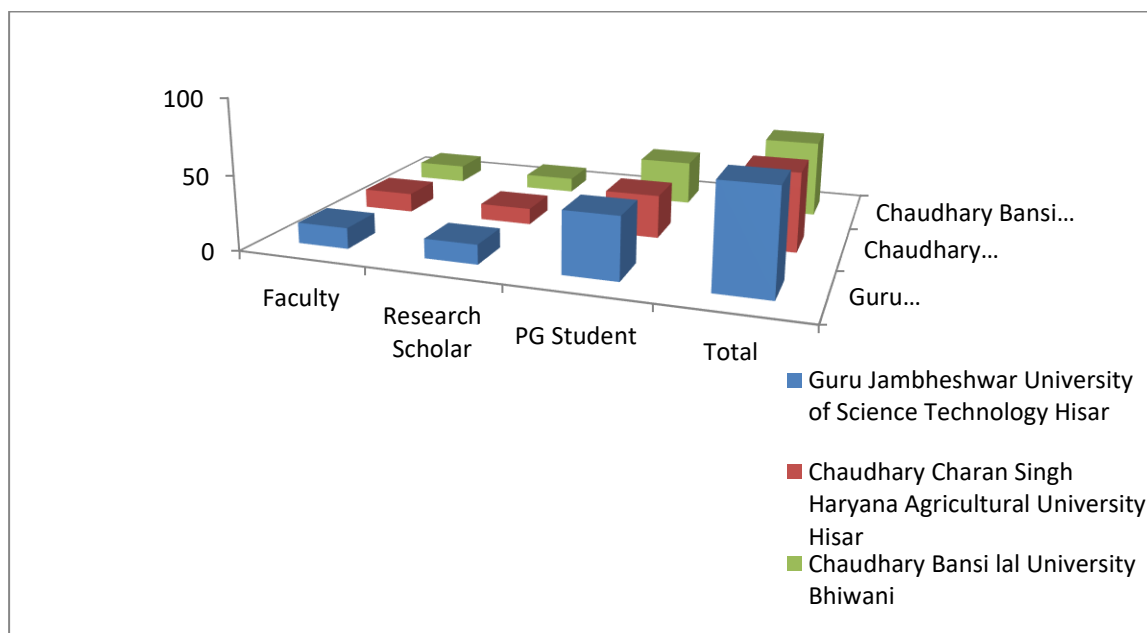|				
Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University Hisar	13(7.52)	11(6.35)	29(16.77)	53(30.64)
Chaudhary Bansi lal University Bhiwani	12(6.93)	10(5.79)	30(17.34)	52(30.06)
	39	34	100	173(100)

Fig. 1 **User wise of University library**

Table -2   User wise of library categories

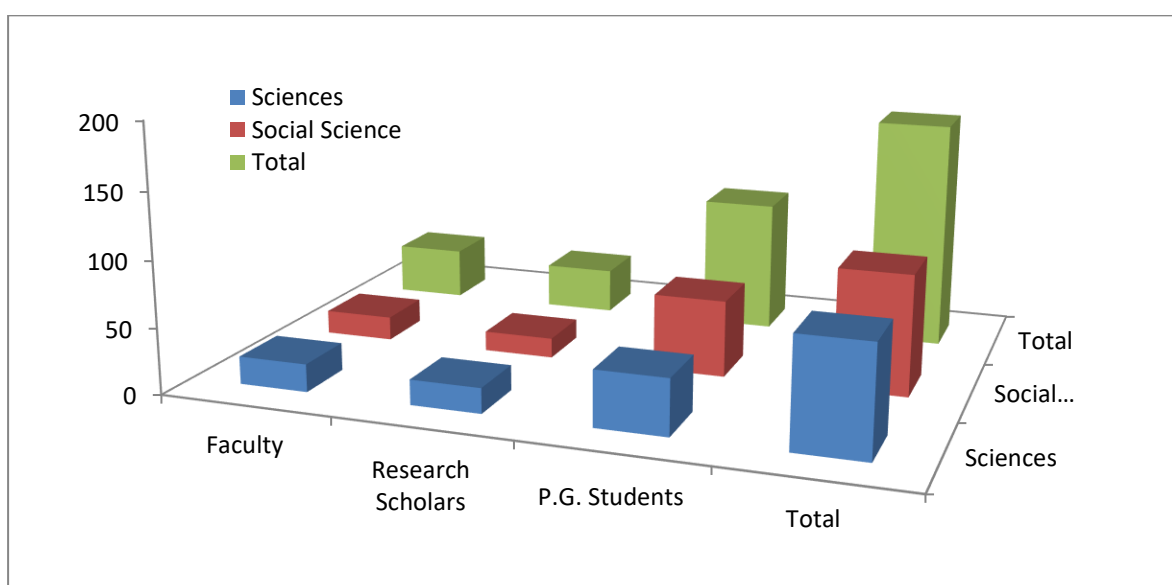| Description	Sciences	Social Science	Total	%
Faculty	21(12.14)	18(10.41)	39	22.55
Research Scholars	19(10.98)	15(8.67)	34	19.65
P.G. Students	42(24.27)	58(33.53)	100	57.80
	82(47.39)	91(52.61)	173	100

Fig. 2 User wise of library categories

Table 2 shows 202 questionnaires were distributed and 173 were received in which users responded 21 (12.14%) for Science Faculty, 18 (10.41%) for Social Sciences Faculty and 39 (22.55%) for Total Faculty User Service. User details Research Scholars Science 19 (10.98%), Research Scholars Social Sciences 15 (8.67%) and Total Research Scholars 34 (19.65%). User details PG Students for Science 42 (24.27%), PG Students for Social Sciences 58 (33.53%) and Total Students 100 (57.80%).

Table -3 Use of web- based library services

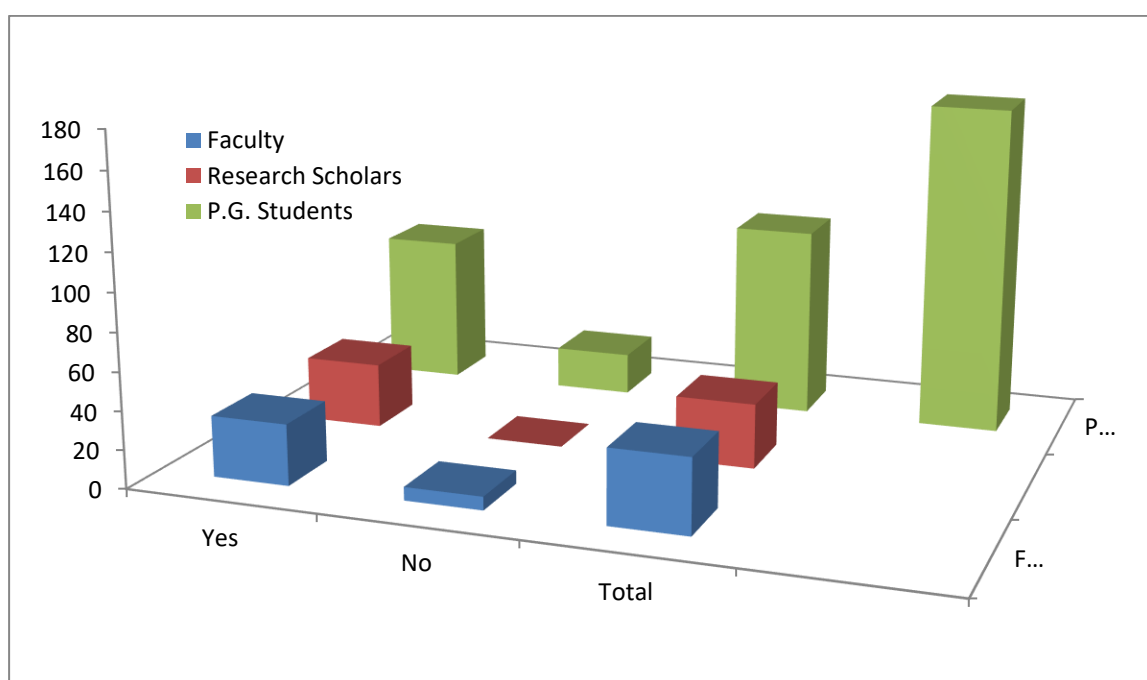| Description	Faculty	Research Scholars	P.G. Students	Total	%
Yes	32(18.50)	34(19.66)	78(45.08)	144	83.24
No	07(4.04)	0(0)	22(12.72)	29	16.76
				173	100

Fig. 3 **Use of web- based library services**

Table 3 shows the use of web-based library services, respondents as faculty 32 (18.50%), research scholars, 34 (19.66%), postgraduate students 78 (45.08%) answered yes and total 144 (83.24%) respondents agreed to use web-based library services. On the use of web-based library services, 07(4.04%) faculty respondents, 0(0) research scholars, 22(12.72%) postgraduate students answered no and a total of 29(16.76%) respondents did not agree to use web-based library services.

Table -4: Information communication technologies used by Users

Sr.No	ICT resources provided by library	Frequently Used	Sometimes Used	Uncertain	Rarely Used	Not Used	No response	Total
1	Computers and their infrastructure	73(42.19)	52(30.06)	16(9.24)	15(8.67)	10(5.79)	7(4.05)	173(100)

2	Internet /Intranet	115(66.47)	51(29.47)	5(2.90)	2(1.16)	0	0	173(100)
3	Institutional data base	144(83.23)	18(10.40)	4(2.31)	2(1.16)	2(1.16)	3(1.74)	173(100)
4	Multimedia	105(60.69)	46(26.59)	8(4.63)	7(4.04)	2(1.16)	5(2.89)	173(100)
5	Online database/E archives/Journals	78(45.08)	59(34.10)	10(5.79)	12(6.94)	9(5.20)	5(2.89)	173(100)
6	Photocopying/Scanning	119(68.79)	30(17.34)	7(4.04)	8(4.62)	5(2.90)	4(2.31)	173(100)

Table 4 shows the user Information communication technologies used by respondents. It is revealed that there is maximum i.e. computers and their infrastructure frequently Used in 73(42.19%), Internet /Intranet by respondents frequently used 115(66.47%), Institutional data base by respondents frequently used 144(83.23%), Multimedia by respondents frequently used 105(60.69%), Online database/E archives/Journals by respondents frequently used 78(45.08%), Photocopying/Scanning by respondents frequently used 119(68.79%).

Table 5 Frequency of Digital Library Use

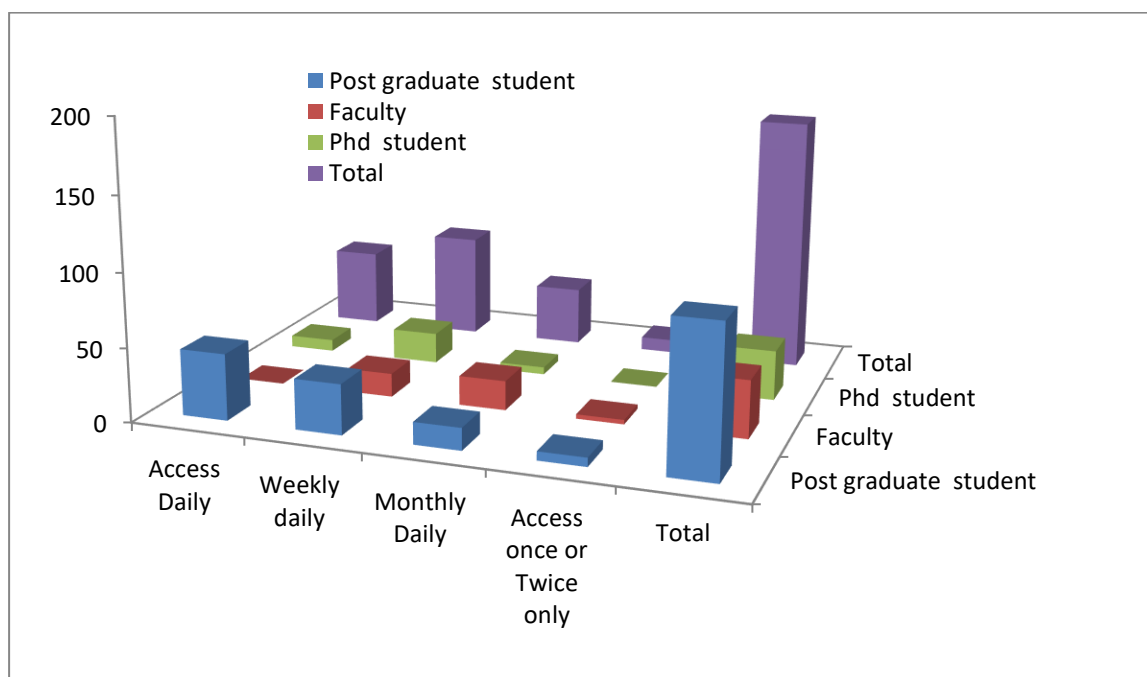| Frequency count	Post graduate student	Faculty	Phd student	Total
Access Daily	45(26.01)	0	08(4.63)	53(30.64)
Weekly daily	34(19.66)	16(9.25)	21(12.13)	71(41.04)
Monthly Daily	15(8.67)	20(11.56)	5(2.89)	40(23.12)
Access once or Twice only	06(3.46)	03(1.74)	0	9(5.20)
Total	100(57.80)	39(22.55)	34(19.65)	173(100)

Fig. Frequency of digital library use

Table 5 shows Frequency of digital library use by respondents there is maximum access daily 53(30.64%), Weekly daily 71(41.04), Monthly Daily 40(23.12) and Access once or Twice only 9(5.20).

Table -6 Use of Digital resources

Sr. No	Digital resources	Frequently Used	Sometimes Used	Uncertain	Rarely Used	Not Used	No response	Total(%)
1	E-Journals	70(40.47)	48(27.75)	18(10.40)	12(6.94)	11(6.35)	14(8.09)	173(100)
2	E-Books	55(31.79)	24(13.88)	25(14.45)	23(13.29)	24(13.88)	22(12.71)	173(100)
3	E-Reports (annual, statistical, research, survey, and technical)	42(24.27)	20(11.56)	30(17.34)	34(19.66)	37(21.38)	10(5.79)	173(100)
4	CD ROM Databases	21(12.13)	15(8.68)	44(25.44)	40(23.12)	46(26.59)	7(4.04)	173(100)
5	Electronic Theses and Dissertations	30(17.34)	7(4.04)	52(30.05)	49(28.34)	35(20.23)	0(0)	173(100)
6	E-Conference Proceeding	46(26.58)	15(8.68)	25(14.45)	44(25.43)	38(21.97)	5(2.89)	173(100)
7	Reference Sources	41(23.70)	20(11.56)	43(24.86)	33(19.07)	30(17.34)	6(3.47)	173(100)
8	Audio – Visual Resources	20(11.56)	11(6.35)	50(28.91)	41(23.70)	47(27.16)	4(2.32)	173(100)

Table 6 shows Digital resources by respondents it maximum E-Journals Frequently Used 70(40.47), respondents use E-Books 55(31.79), respondents use E-Reports (annual, statistical, research, survey, and technical) 42(24.27), respondents use CD ROM Databases 21(12.13), respondents use Electronic Theses and Dissertations 30(17.34), respondents use E-Conference Proceeding 46(26.58), respondents use Reference Sources 41(23.70) and respondents use Audio – Visual Resources 20(11.56).

6.0 Conclusions
83.24% respondents agreed to use web-based library services. computers and their infrastructure frequently Used in 73(42.19%), Internet /Intranet by respondents frequently used 115(66.47%), Institutional data base by respondents frequently used 144(83.23%), Multimedia by respondents frequently used 105(60.69%), Online database/E archives/Journals by respondents frequently used 78(45.08%), Photocopying/Scanning by respondents frequently used 119(68.79%). digital library use by respondents there is maximum access daily 53(30.64%), Weekly daily 71(41.04), Monthly Daily 40(23.12). Digital resources by respondents it maximum E-Journals Frequently Used 70(40.47), respondents use E-Books 55(31.79), respondents use E-Reports (annual, statistical, research, survey, and technical) 42(24.27), respondents use CD ROM Databases 21(12.13), respondents use Electronic Theses and Dissertations 30(17.34), respondents use E-Conference Proceeding 46(26.58), respondents use Reference Sources 41(23.70) and   respondents use Audio – Visual Resources 20(11.56).
Among the many resources offered by the GJU Hisar Library are 282284 e-books that have been purchased or subscribed to from EBSCO (Academic eBooks Collection), JSTOR, Emerald, Institute of Physics, The MIT Press, Wiley-IEEE Press, Cambridge University Press, and McGraw Hill Express Library. In addition, the National Digital Library of India program has made approximately 7 lakh e-books from the South Asia Archive (SAA) and World e-Book Library accessible.

7.0 Suggestion
The term "digital library" refers to an electronic library where information is stored digitally. As technology advances, librarians and other information professionals need to learn new skills including web-based

technologies and networking. For DL to be feasible in terms of the need for real-time information, careful planning and development are necessary. There are several ways to improve the accuracy and real-timeness of the digital library, including applying different kinds of Information professionals must possess multidisciplinary knowledge and skills in order to thrive. The effectiveness of the digital library system, which uses a variety of approaches to enhance the visual presentation, accessibility, behavior, and location of items, products, and services, depends on the library and information professionals' extensive knowledge and curiosity about the daily advancements in the field.

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