



# **Adapting Library Resources And Services In The Changing Environment: A Comparative Study Of Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur And University Of Rajasthan, Jaipur**

**Komal Kirad**

Ph.D. Research Scholar

Department of Library and Information Science  
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

**Dr. Mahender Pratap Singh**

Professor

Department of Library and Information Science  
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

## **Abstract**

This paper highlights an overview of the development of ICT infrastructure, Library Automation, electronic resources, and online services at the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, and Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur. It will present a comparative study on Adapting Library Resources and Services in the Changing Environment: A comparative study of MLSU and RU. The advent of technology and the changing landscape of higher education has presented a challenge to academic libraries in maintaining relevance and meeting the needs of their users. To remain relevant, libraries must adapt their resources and services to the changing environment. This article explores the strategies that academic libraries can employ to adjust their resources and services in response to the changing needs of their users. Plans include digitizing resources, expanding online resources, reconfiguring physical location, and rethinking of service model. The article also examines the challenges associated with adapting library resources and services to a changing environment and presents solutions to overcome these challenges.

**Key words** : E-Resources, Services, Library Automation, Changing Environment, Digitization, Academic Library

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## **Introduction**

Libraries have traditionally been important providers of materials and services that promote education, research, and civic participation. Nevertheless, libraries have only recently begun to adjust to a changing environment, which has had a great impact on how they provide services and resources to their customers. Rapid technological advances, changes in user demographics, and changes in user expectations are all examples of changing environments. To stay relevant and meet the changing needs of their patrons, libraries have had to adjust to these changes by rethinking their strategy, services, and resources. The offering of digital content and services has been an important area of optimization. Libraries have had to expand their digital offerings to meet the growing demand for online content and services. This includes access to electronic books, electronic journals, online databases, and digital archives.

Libraries have had to adapt their physical locations in addition to offering digital resources to meet the growing demands of users. This includes setting up areas for group work, providing access to technology, and enabling adaptive seating arrangements. New information and communication technologies (ICT) have led to the development of a variety of electronic resources, including e-books, e-journals, email, e-databases, e-standards, e-thesis, e-chat, and services that which is delivered via the Internet. Internet speeds increased from 2G to 5G, which greatly improved information communication around the world, helped grow subscriptions to e-resources, and reduced the time it took users to access information. With these advances in communication technology, librarians can now manage, organize, and distribute information to end users more effectively and efficiently.

Libraries have also had to modify their services to suit the demands of diverse user communities. This includes providing materials in multiple languages, supporting the needs of underserved groups, and providing services to serve students with disabilities. Libraries generally have to be creative and adaptive to remain relevant in an ever-changing world. To fulfil their traditional role as suppliers of information, education, and community involvement, they have to think imaginatively about how they offer resources and services to meet the evolving needs of their customers.

### **Review of Literature**

Adeniran, N. A. (2011) Provided an in-depth analysis of the literature on how university libraries have changed their offerings to meet the changing demands of customers. The authors go through how libraries have transformed their physical facilities, expanded their digital resources, and offered services to aid scholarly pursuits.

Chaputula, A. H., & Mapulanga, P. (2017) Explained how libraries should modify their resources and services to meet the demands of different user groups. The authors provide examples of how libraries can serve students with disabilities, provide materials in multiple languages, and provide access to resources that meet the needs of marginalized populations.

Gul, S. and Bano, S. (2019) Explained the difficulties faced by libraries in keeping pace with the rapidly evolving technology scenario. The author gives examples of how libraries in their outreach initiatives have modified their offerings to provide users access to digital resources, including social media, and developed online tutorials and educational tools.

Mehta, D. & Wang, X. (2020) Explained how library services and resources have had to change during the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors show how libraries have expanded their digital products, supplied online reference and training services, and changed their physical settings to support social distancing.

Jadhav, D., & Shenoy, D. (2020) Emphasized the importance of libraries adapting their resources and services to the changing needs of users. The author gives examples of how libraries have modified their services to encourage research and scholarship, provide access to digital resources, and develop collaborative workspaces.

### **Objectives**

To determine the extent to which the library resources and services have changed.

To know what are innovative technologies available in university Libraries.

To find out the effects of ICT on collection and services.

## Methodology

This study has been done using the descriptive survey method. A standardized questionnaire was used to collect the data. A literature review, and interviews with library staff, will be part of the study's mixed-methods approach.

## Data interpretation

### Conversion of library collection from print to non-print

**Table 1.1 Conversion of library collection from print to non-print**

	RU					MLSU				
	Partially Shifted	Sufficiently Shifted	Mostly Shifted	Fully Shifted	Planning For it	Partially Shifted	Sufficiently Shifted	Mostly Shifted	Fully Shifted	Planning For it
<b>Books</b>					√		√			
<b>Journal</b>			√						√	
<b>Magazine</b>		√						√		
<b>Manuscripts</b>					√	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rare Collection</b>					√		√			
<b>Reference Documents</b>		√								
<b>Theses/ Dissertation</b>		√						√		

The above table shows that Books are sufficiently shifted in MLSU whereas RU planning for shifting, Journals are fully shifted in MLSU and RU mostly shifted, Magazines are sufficiently shifted in RU and MLSU'S magazines are mostly shifted, RU planning for shifting of Manuscripts and Rare Collection whereas MLSU does not have any Manuscripts and rare collections are sufficiently shifted, Reference Documents and Theses/Dissertations are sufficiently shifted in RU.

### Conversion of Library Services in Changing Environment

**Table 1.2 Conversion of Library Services in Changing Environment**

	RU					MLSU				
	Partially Shifted	Sufficiently Shifted	Mostly Shifted	Fully Shifted	Planning For it	Partially Shifted	Sufficiently Shifted	Mostly Shifted	Fully Shifted	Planning For it
<b>Ask the Librarian</b>			√					√		
<b>Bibliography Services</b>				√					√	
<b>Citation style guide</b>				√			√			
<b>Display of new arrival</b>				√					√	

<b>Document Navigation</b>			√						√	
<b>Inter-Library Service</b>			√						√	
<b>Institutional Repository</b>				√		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lending Services</b>		√							√	
<b>Library Events &amp; News</b>				√					√	
<b>Literature Search</b>			√						√	
<b>Mobile Based Services</b>			√			√				
<b>Newspaper Clipping</b>			√						√	
<b>Online Access to the database</b>				√					√	
<b>OPAC</b>				√					√	
<b>Plagiarism Checker</b>				√					√	
<b>Reference/ Referral</b>				√					√	
<b>SDI Services</b>				√					√	
<b>Self-Check In / Out service</b>				√					√	
<b>Translation Services</b>					√					√
<b>Web OPAC</b>				√					√	

The table shows that the Conversion of Library Services in Changing Environment Ask the Librarian mostly shifted in both universities, Bibliography service fully shifted in both universities, Citation Style Guide fully shifted in the University of Rajasthan whereas MLSU sufficiently shifted. Most services are fully shifted in both universities.

### Status of Information Technology Infrastructure

**Table 1.3 Status of Information Technology Infrastructure**

	RU			MLSU		
	Yes	No	Quantity	Yes	No	Quantity
Computers	√		80	√		62
Printer	√		50	√		08
Barcode Reader		√	-	√		02
UPS	√		80	√		62
Web camera	√		05	√		02
LCD Projector	√		01	√		02
External Hard Disc	√		10	√		01
Photocopy Machine	√		02	√		01
Electronic Attendance Register	√		01	√		01
CCTV	√		32	√		31
RFID	√		01		√	-

The above table shows that RU has 80 Computers, 50 Printers, 80 UPS, and 05 Web cameras. Libraries now need to be able to access and manage a variety of electronic databases, e-books, and other digital materials due to the growth of digital resources. Managing and providing access to these resources requires ICT infrastructure, including computers, digital storage systems, and high-speed Internet connections.

### Status of Library Website

**Table 1.4 Status of Library Website**

	Yes	No
<b>RU</b>	√	
<b>MLSU</b>	√	

A library website is an invaluable resource for both libraries and their patrons. It can be used to do the following: Provide details about the library's collection, services, and hours of operation. Users should be able to search the library's catalog and place holds on items. Make e-books, e-journals, and other digital resources available. Provide online reference services. Promote library programs and events. Allow users to provide comments to the library. The table shows that the University of Rajasthan and Mohan Lal Sukhadia University both have Library websites.

### Status of Library Automation

**Table 1.5 Status of Library Automation**

	Initiated	Partial Automated	Fully Automated
<b>RU</b>		√	
<b>MLSU</b>		√	

The above table shows that both Rajasthan University and Mohan Lal Sukhadia University have library automation and both university libraries were partially automated. Library automation systems that help with cataloging, circulation, and other library operations are essential for streamlining library processes and saving time.

### Software used for Automation

**Table 1.6 Software used for Automation**

Name of Software	RU	MLSU	Name of Software	RU	MLSU
SLIM			NewGenlib		
Koha			Winisis		
Libsys	√		Evergreen		
SOUL		√	PhpMyBibli		
E-Granthalaya			Virtua ILS		
Easylib			Libsoft		
Other.....			Other.....		

The table shows that Rajasthan University uses Libsys software for automation while Mohan Lal Sukhadia University uses SOUL software.

## Section of the Library has been Automated

**Table 1.7 Section of the Library has been Automated**

Section	RU		MLSU	
	Automated	Not Automated	Automated	Not Automated
Acquisition	√		√	
Administration	√		√	
Catalogue	√		√	
Circulation	√		√	
Serials Control	√			√

The table shows that all sections of the library are automated by RU whereas in MLSU all sections are automated except serial control.

### Findings

The University of Rajasthan has more ICT Infrastructure than Mohan Lal Sukhadia University except Barcode Reader and Photocopy Machine. MLSU does not have RFID. The University of Rajasthan and Mohan Lal Sukhadia University both have a Library website. Each university has a library website and they are partially automated. All the sections of RU are automatic whereas in MLSU all the sections are automatic except the serials Control. RU uses Libsys software for automation while MLSU uses SOUL software. RU has Institutional Repository whereas MLSU does not.

### Challenges and Suggestions

There are many difficulties in adapting library resources and services to the changing environment. The cost of digitization and the growth of online resources is one of the major constraints. Libraries can solve this difficulty by collaborating with other organizations to share the cost of digitization and expansion of online resources. Another difficulty is the need to teach library staff to use new technology and offer new services. Libraries can address this problem by investing in staff training and development programs.

### Conclusion

To stay relevant and meet the demands of their clients, academic libraries must adapt their resources and services to the changing environment. Libraries can do this by using the techniques covered in this article, such as resource digitization, online resource expansion, physical location reengineering, and service model rethinking. There are difficulties in adopting library resources and services, but there are ways to overcome them through staff enhancement, collaboration, and training initiatives.

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